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# THE PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

Containing Appendices on Sanskrit Prosody and  
important Literary & Geographical names  
in the ancient history of India.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.)

BY

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Second Edition, Revised & Enlarged.

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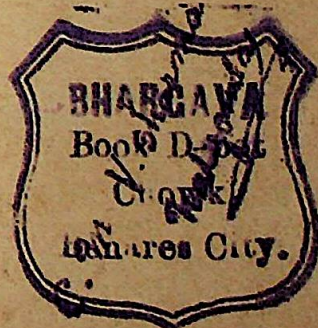
GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

1912.

Printed by the Author.





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Printed at the 'Arya Bhushan' Press, Poona, by Natesh Appaji Dravid,  
and Published by Venayek Narayen & Dattaram Venayek,  
Proprietors of Messrs. Gopal Narayen & Co.,  
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# PREFACE.

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This Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student of a complete the same time cheap Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during twenty-five years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now ; but very them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works:—satisfying all the re- ments of students and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices—particularly of the latter—are prohibi- high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit readers. A student, while read- Sanskrit at School or College, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning in particular pas- sages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a certain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different works. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanations of the more important technical terms occurring at least in his usual course of reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. Professor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such well-known and oft-read books as the *Uttararāmacharita*, *Mudrārākshasa*, *Veṇīśambhāra*, *Sisupālavadhā* or *Kādambarī*. Moreover it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be useful to the student during his School or College career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be understood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed, I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowl- edged further on. My only object in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to under- take the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even the life-long labours of a single individual, howsoever talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. It has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an independent encyclopædia for itself. Not even the gigantic *Vāchaspatya* of the late Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati, nor the equally gigantic German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine—compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's life—as- pire to be called complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and prac- tically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeed- ed in my object the reader alone can best decide. It includes all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature such as Epics like the *Rāmāyaṇa* and *Mahābhārata*, the several *Purāṇas*, the *Smṛiti* literature, particularly the law- books of Manu and *Yājñavalkya*, the several *darsanas* or systems of philosophy such as *Nyāya*, *Vaiśeṣika*, *Mīmāṃsā*, *Vedānta*, &c. Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts most of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy. It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words ; for though Vedic Literature would require a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as fre- quently occur, especially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be gene- rally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical*. With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be super- fluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full ex- planations of the more important technical terms, particularly in *Nyāya*, *Alankāra*, *Vedānta*, Grammar and



turgy, wi  
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the Rasagangādhara, Candrālōka and Kuvalayananda. In the explanation of dramatic terms I have usually followed the Sāhityadarapana and its translation into English, and have sometimes referred to the Dasarūpa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been given under every word where necessary or possible; e. g. see the words गम्, सेतु, मयूर, हस्त, धा, कृ, दा, चं, &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important personages have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with them; e. g. see अग्नि, अगस्त्य, इंद्र, कार्तिकेय, वृहद्, सावित्री, &c. Etymology has generally been given in the case of every important word, except where it was purely fanciful; e. g. see अजीवनि, अतिथि, अपत्य, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश &c. In doing this I have followed the system of native grammarians who resolve every word into its 'prakṛiti' and 'pratyaya', and the terminations given according to Pāṇini's nomenclature will be explained further on. I have thought it necessary to do so at the suggestion of several friends, and have derived considerable help from the great Vāchaspatya which I have usually followed, except where the etymology given therein appeared to me to be purely arbitrary or fanciful. Philological comparisons have been given only where useful and noteworthy. The work also gives information about words which, it is believed, will be very useful, especially to the University student; e. g. see the words अप्सरस्, अक्षर, वेद, मंडल, मानस, ईस &c. Some of the most common Nyāyas or Maxims have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference; e. g. see काकतालीयन्याय, दंडाग्रन्याय, स्थालीयुल्लङ्घन्याय &c. To add to the usefulness of the Dictionary I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which attempts to give in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres with Definitions, Schemes in Gaṇas and Examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody, the Vṛttaratnākara and Chhandaḥ Manjari, but some common metres omitted in those works have been added from the illustrations found in the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi, Sūdraka, &c. Colebrooke's Essay on Sanskrit Metres has also given me occasional help. The second Appendix gives the dates, writings, &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's Subhāshitāvali edited by Dr. Peterson and Pandit Durgā Prasāda, and from Prof. Max Müller's 'India: what it can teach us,' for which my thanks are due to the authors of both the works. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's Ancient Geography, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his English-Sanskrit Dictionary. I had at first intended to add two alphabetical indexes of the principal events and personages occurring in the Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata, but I have had to abandon the project, as the publication of the Dictionary has already been delayed on account of various causes over which I had no control. In short, I have endeavoured to make the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT ENGLISH DICTIONARY as complete, comprehensive, and encyclopedic as was possible within the limits of a single compact volume by condensing a very large amount of matter by means of suitable typographical and other arrangements, and I hope it will be found to be a practically useful and reliable guide in the study of the Sanskrit language.

There is one point which will not fail to strike a careful reader of this Dictionary, which is that there is not the same fulness of treatment in the later portion as in the first 300 or 400 pages. After the vowels had been printed off, I found that they covered no less than 364 pages by themselves, and if the remaining letters of the alphabet had been treated with the same fulness, the volume would have increased to about 2000 pages, and the publication of the work itself would have been delayed by at least one year more. It is obvious that neither the price at which the work was offered to subscribers, nor the very cheap price at which the work was offered to subscribers, would have enabled me to carry on the work of compilation on the same scale; and I was, therefore, obliged to endeavour to curtail the matter by occasional substituting references for quotations without at the same time marring the usefulness of the work, and by abridging explanations of words and the information given about them, while in some cases I have had to keep the matter originally intended for the volume. I hope, however, that this has not to any great extent affected the practical usefulness of the Dictionary, and I trust that if time and circumstances permit, I shall be in a position to make the second edition much more useful, complete, and comprehensive than the first.

The plan and arrangement of the work will be best understood from the 'Directions' which follow. Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are arranged in the alphabetical order of the prepositions so affixed; e. g. प्रस्था or संस्था must be looked for not under स्था, but its own alphabetical order, and at the head of its own group of derivatives. This system has been followed in this Dictionary with a view to save repetition of equivalents under the derivatives from a root. But if, on trial, it be found to be practically inconvenient, it may be abandoned.



the second edition. As in the English-Sanskrit Dictionary, I have here throughout the nasals, (e. g. *anga* or *santāpa* is written not as अङ्ग, सन्ताप, but as अंग, संताप), which said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing. The effect saving in space will be understood by the reader after very short practice.

It now remains for me to do the grateful duty of acknowledging the help I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit encyclopædia, the *Vāchaspatya* of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. I have constantly kept it by my side and have freely availed myself of the information contained in it—of course with large curtailments—though I have had to supplement it myself wherever it was found to be defective or insufficient. Several words and senses of words not given in the existing Sanskrit-English lexicons, as also some quotations, particularly from *Udbhaṭa* and *Purāṇas*, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Professor Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. It has been a constant source of help to me, and I have frequently adopted his renderings of words, compound expressions, &c., where I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is a good deal in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, and though the plan and scope of the two are essentially different, yet I must gratefully acknowledge the great assistance I have often derived from the learned Professor's invaluable Dictionary. The last work to which also my grateful acknowledgments are due is the German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. The chief distinct feature of that great work is that it abounds with quotations and references dealing with almost every branch of Sanskrit literature, but a careful reader will easily see that the works belonging to Vedic literature, such as the four Vedas, *Upanishads*, *Brāhmaṇas*, *Āranyakas*, &c., have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by the authors than works belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents of this Dictionary will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to in the *Wörterbuch*; such as the *Mahāvīracharita*, *Mālati-Mādhava*, *Uttararāmācharita*, *Kādambarī*, *Sisupālavadha*, *Kirātārjuniya*, *Mudrārākshasa*, *Veṇisambhāra*, *Ratnāvali*, *Kāvyaaprakāśa*, *Sāṅkarabhāṣya*, *Bhāminīvilāsa*, *Vikramāṅkadevacharita*, *Gangālaharī*, &c. Indeed, the great majority of quotations and references are from my own collection made during the last seven or eight years; and I have even been obliged to keep back a large number of them for want of space. But I must frankly acknowledge that I have freely availed myself of the quotations and references in that Dictionary, where my own collection was defective, particularly in the case of Vedic and Paurāṇic works. I have also occasionally consulted the Dictionaries of H. H. Wilson and Benfey, the former supplying some happy renderings of technical or obscure words. To these authors, as well as to the authors and editors of several other works, which are too many to be here mentioned, from which I have derived occasional help in one form or another, my most grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I may be permitted to express the hope that the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY—which has attempted to give in 1200 closely printed pages of this size matter at least equal in point of *quantity* to that given by Prof. Monier Williams in his Dictionary, but in point of *quality* more reliable, varied, and practically useful, in my humble opinion—will serve the purpose I have had in view in compiling it; namely, to render to the student of Sanskrit nearly the same service that Webster's or Ogilvie's Dictionary does to the student of English. I have tried to make it easily accessible to the public by issuing a Popular Edition priced at 7 Rupees—price too low, I believe, for so much matter; while the Library Edition which, containing the same matter, is printed on superior paper and in better style, and will also have superior binding, will best answer the purposes of the well-to-do persons who can afford to spend 10 or 11 Rupees for such object. In a work of this kind I know there must be several defects and also errors both of omission and commission, and if such persons as will do me the honour of using this Dictionary will be so good as to point out to me places which require corrections, additions or improvements, I shall be very happy to give the suggestions my best consideration in the second edition. But if the Dictionary, even in its present form, be found to be a useful publication, I shall consider my labours more than amply repaid, and shall feel quite refreshed to devote my humble self again, if need be, to the service of the Sanskrit-reading public; for, says the poet,

केशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते.

Poona,  
28th December 1890. }

V. S. APTE.



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# DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS D

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1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order : first the radical in large black type in all its different parts of speech ; and then the several derivatives in smaller cases these derivatives are given in their own alphabetical order for the sake of clearness.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes. The nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* as *ādḥava* (Bombay) leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a noun, the adjective is invariably given first ; e. g. वीर, साधु, सत्. The same is done in the *āpanishad*, *Purāṇa*, *Rombay* ).

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are given as separate words ; e. g. हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given under the noun or adjective ; e. g. उत्तरेण under उत्तर. In some cases they are given within brackets in compounds, if any.

5. The several meanings of a word, where they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere shades of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will be able to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has, of course, been possible to do so in every case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of the second members, the black dash before them denoting that first word ; e. g. —होत्र under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र—अधिकारिन् under उत्तर means उत्तराधिकारिन्.

N. B. In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, e. g. the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; e. g. —अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर, —गतिः under अधस्, for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets ; see घटस्, पुनस्, वाचस्, &c.

(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound ; e. g. °इन्द्र, °राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्विन्द्र or द्विराज, but for द्विजेंद्र or द्विजराज.

(c) All *aluk* compounds ( e. g. आत्मनेपद्, कुशेशय, परस्मैपद्, मनसिज, दास्याःपुत्रः, हृदिस्थस् &c. ) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

8. All words formed by *Kṛit* or *Taddhita* affixes are given separately ; thus कूलंक्ष, भयंकर, अज्ञमय, प्रातस्तन हिमवत् &c. will be found not as compounds under कूल, भय &c. but as separate words.

9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anusvāra* neuter gender. Where the nominative singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m.*, *f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m.*, *f.* or *n.*

(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first five or six hundred pages, they are given under the leading words after the masculine gender. But where the fem. base enters into compounds, it is invariably given separately ; e. g. अजा.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives ends in *ā*, and adjectives ending in *ī* or *u* have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular forms are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in *त्*, *श्* or *स्* form their feminines regularly ; where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.



a) In the case of verbs, the figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which they belong; P. denoting Parasmaipada, Atmanepada, and U. Ubhayapada ( P. and A. ). Den. stands for Denominative and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

Under each root the 3rd person singular Present tense and of the Perfect, Aorist, two Futures and the Infinitive of important roots, and past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. *Passive, Causal and Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses in which the root is used, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

Derivatives formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given separately in their own alphabetical order. Words which are no derivatives from such verbs.

Verbs which change their forms or *pada* ( voice ) or both, when used in particular senses or in particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

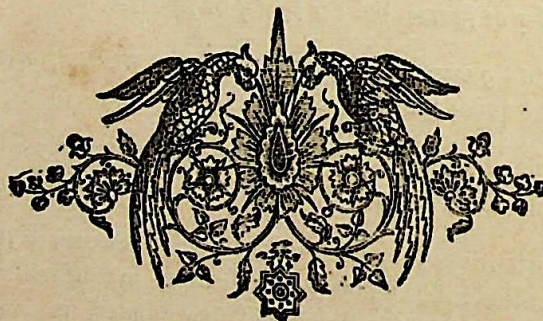
Verbs which belong to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to denote them, ( cf. अस्, युष्, हा &c. ), the root being repeated only once.

All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, as in the case of potential passive participles ( formed by तव्य, अनीय and य ), present participles, and nouns from adjectives ( formed by adding ता, त्व or य ). Where there is any peculiarity either in the form or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the missing parts according to the general rules given in Grammar.

b) Similarly, the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated under the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small type* in the body of the work between rectangular brackets. Here long vowels like â, î, û, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ॠ are, for the convenience of reference, denoted by corresponding *italic letters*; e. g. Pandava and Kripî stand for पांडव and कृपि.

14. Metres and information about literary and geographical names are given in the Appendices at the end.





# EXPLANATION OF TERMINATIONS USED IN THE DERIVATIONARY.

N.B.—Ter. stands for 'termination', and Tad. for 'Taddhita'.

<p>अ a Kṛit ter. (f.); as in जिगमिषा.</p> <p>अङ् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (f.) before which no guṇa or Vṛiddhi takes place; as in भिदा, छिदा, सर्षा.</p> <p>अच् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in पच; or a Tad. one; as in अर्शसः.</p> <p>अश् (अ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendant or offspring' &amp;c. as in औत्सः, वेदः.</p> <p>अण् (अ) a Tad. ter. used in the same sense; as in जानकी, पार्वती, शैवः; also Kṛit; as in कुम्भकारः.</p> <p>अति (अत्) a Tad. ter. (f.) showing number or measure; as in दशत्, पंचत्.</p> <p>अथुच् (अथु) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in वमथुः, वेपथुः, श्वथुः.</p> <p>अनि (अनि) a Kṛit ter. (f.); as in अजीवनिः.</p> <p>अनीयर् (अनीय) a Kṛit ter. used to form potential passive participles; as in करणीय, हननीय.</p> <p>अप् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in प्रसवः, गरः, भवः, करः; or Tad.; as in अंतर्लोकः.</p> <p>असिच् (अस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अप्रजस्, सुमेधस्.</p> <p>असुन् (अस्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in सरस्, तपस्, चेतस्.</p> <p>अस्ताति (अस्तात्) a Tad. ter.; as in अयस्तात्, उरस्तात्.</p> <p>आच् (आ) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दक्षिणा, उत्तरा.</p> <p>आटच् (आट) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाट.</p> <p>आलुक् (आन्) a feminine termination; as in इंद्राणी, भवानी.</p> <p>आलच् (आल) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाल.</p> <p>आलुच् (आलु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in श्रद्धालु, सूर्यालु; or a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in हृदयालु; or 'inability to bear'; as in शितालु, उष्णालु.</p> <p>इक् (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in पविः, भेदिः.</p> <p>इञ् (इ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendants' &amp;c.; as in दाशरथिः, कार्णिः, द्रौणिः.</p> <p>इद् the augment इ.</p> <p>इतच् (इत्) a Tad. ter. showing 'full of' or 'covered with'; as in तारकितं, कुहमितः (कुहमान्यस्य संजातानि स तरुः).</p> <p>इत्थ (इत्थ) a Kṛit ter.; as in स्तन-पिच्छ.</p>	<p>इनच् (इन) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फलिन.</p> <p>इनि (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in धनिन्, दंडिन्; or Kṛit ter.; as in प्रजविन्.</p> <p>इमनिच् (इमन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'state or माय'; as in लघिमन्, गरिमन्, त्रदिमन्.</p> <p>इलच् (इल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फेनिल, पिच्छिल; or an Up. ter.; as in सलिल.</p> <p>इष्टन् (इष्ट) a Tad. ter. used to form superlative degrees of adjectives.</p> <p>इष्णुच् (इष्णु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भ्राजिष्णु, अलंकरिष्णु, रोचिष्णु; or an Up. ter.; as in देष्णुः.</p> <p>इसि (इस्) an Up. ter.; as in शोचिस्, ज्योतिस्.</p> <p>ईकक् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in शाक्तीकः, लोक्ष्मीकः.</p> <p>इकञ् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in तार्तीयक.</p> <p>ईयसुन् (ईयस्) a Tad. ter. used to form comparative degrees of adjectives.</p> <p>ईरच्-न् (ईर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in आंडीरः, कांडीरः, or an Up. ter.; as in हिंसीरः, शरीरः, करीरः.</p> <p>उ (उ) a Kṛit ter.; as in इच्छुः, जिगमिषुः, भिषुः; or an Up. ter. as in तरुः, मरुः, शत्रुः.</p> <p>उकच् (उक) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency'; as in पातुकः, स्थायुकः.</p> <p>उण् (उ) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in कारुः, बाधुः, स्वादुः.</p> <p>उरच् (उर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in दंतुरः.</p> <p>उलच् (उल) an Up. ter.; as in हर्षुल, चटुल.</p> <p>उसि, उसिन् (उस्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in जनुस्, वपुस्, परुस्.</p> <p>ऊक (ऊक) a Kṛit ter.; as in दंदक, जागरूक.</p> <p>ऊङ् (ऊ) a fem. ter.; as in कर्कषु.</p> <p>ऊद (ऊ) a substitute; as in द्युत from दिव्, जूः from ज्वर्.</p> <p>ऊ (ऊ) an Up. ter.; as in देव.</p> <p>एण्य (एण्य) a Tad. ter.; as in प्रावृण्यः.</p> <p>एयसुच् (एयस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अन्येयु, परेयुः.</p> <p>एनप् (एन) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दक्षिणेन, उत्तरेण.</p> <p>क (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in किरः, ज्ञः, प्रस्थः; or in उपगः, निगः, or a Tad. ter. (क)</p>	<p>used in राट्कं</p> <p>कच् (क) कन् (mādhava (Bombay) देवदत्तहा.</p> <p>कप् (क) ṣpanishad. नदीमातृकः. 'urāṇa.</p> <p>कि (इ) a Kṛit (Bombay).</p> <p>ददिः, जलधिः. (Bombay).</p> <p>कुरच् (उर) a Kṛit (य).</p> <p>विदुर.</p> <p>क्त (त changed to न) 1</p> <p>पाश्चात्-वे participle, passive</p> <p>गत, (पाश्चात्-वे) the ter. of active participle; as in क्तिच्-न् (ति) a Kṛit ter. (y) ing abstract nouns from in कृतिः, मतिः, गतिः.</p> <p>कड (ड) a Kṛit ter. showing cy or disposition; as in युध्, सु.</p> <p>कमरच् (मर) a Kṛit ter.; as in सुमर.</p> <p>क्यच् (य) a denominative ter. as in पुत्रीयति.</p> <p>क्यङ्-श् (य) a denominative as in भूशायते, पार्श्वयते.</p> <p>क्यप् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in कृत्यः.</p> <p>कु (रु) a Kṛit ter.; as in मीरु.</p> <p>कु-कु-कन् (रु-लु-क) a Kṛit ter.; as मीरु (लु) क.</p> <p>कनिप् (वन्) a Kṛit or Up. ter. in सुधीवन्, शीवन्, कर्षवन्.</p> <p>करप् (वर) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in सुत्वर, गत्वर.</p> <p>किन्-प् (प् or वि) a Kṛit ter. added to roots, but which is usually omitted; as in स्पृक्, दृक्, संपदः, वाक्.</p> <p>क्स्न (स्न) an Up. ter.; as in कृत्स्नं.</p> <p>ख (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in कुली.</p> <p>खच्-श् (अ) a Kṛit ter. before a nasal is inserted; as in शिथिलः, नाडिधमः.</p> <p>खन् (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in माहाकुल.</p> <p>गक्-न् (ग) an Up. ter.; as in सुगंगा.</p> <p>गिनि (गिन्) a Tad. ter.; as in गिन्.</p> <p>गुस्नु (स्नु) a Kṛit ter.; as in सुस्नु.</p> <p>घ (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in घातः or a Tad. ter. (इय) महोदिय.</p>
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 a) In the case of  
 (gs; P. denoting  
 and here the pen-  
 0 Vri-  
 nder each e short  
 ase of ३, क्षेपः.  
 Passi in त्यागिन्,  
 use, Yin भंगुर.  
 in मत्तवती,  
 ३ र्मे  
 ३ अस्मादी,  
 र्चणः.  
 present  
 ; as in निग्नान,  
 Tad. ter.; as in  
 a termination ; see  
 ३ ; as in ३ मदीय.  
 ad. ter.; as in ३  
 Tad. ter.; as in ३  
 ३ ; as in सेनाचरः, पुरःसरः.  
 a fem. ter. ; as in अजा,  
 ) a Tad. ter. showing 'per-  
 to'; as in दिवातन, सायंतन,  
 ) a Tad. ter. ; as in रौचनिकः,  
 ) a Tad. ter. ; as in दैनिक,  
 , पैतृक.  
 ) a Tad. ter. showing 'pos-  
 sion' &c. ; as in धनिकः, शक्तिकः.  
 ) a Krit ter. before which the  
 al consonant of a root is usually  
 pped ; as in अंतगः, दूरगः.  
 च (अतम) a Tad. ter. showing  
 ne of many'; as in कतम.  
 (अतर) a Tad. ter. showing 'one  
 two'; as in कतर, एकतर.  
 ) a Krit ter.; as in विमुः, प्रमुः.  
 (बल) a Tad. ter. showing  
 possession'; as in नडुल.  
 ) a Tad. ter. ; as in शिलेय,  
 a Tad. ter. showing 'de-  
 or born from'; as in गगियः,  
 ३.  
 ) a Tad. ter.; as in बाहुकु-

डञ् (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in गार्ह्यः.  
 ण (अ) a Krit ter.; as in ग्राहः, ज्वालः.  
 गमुल् (अस्) the termination of a  
 particular kind of gerund; as in  
 कारं, स्मारस्मारं.  
 णिच् (इ) the termination of the  
 causal.  
 णिनि (इच्) a Krit ter. ; as in ग्राहिन्,  
 पायिन्, स्थायिन्.  
 ण्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in दैत्यः, सांकाश्यः.  
 ण्यत् (य) a termination of the poten-  
 tial passive participle; as in कार्य,  
 हास्य.  
 ण्वुल् (अक्) a Krit ter.; as in प्रवाहिक.  
 तरप्, तमप् (तर, तम) terminations of  
 the comparative and superlative  
 degrees.  
 तसिल् (तस्) a ter. of the ablative  
 case; as in मूलतः, सर्वतः.  
 तातिल् (तात्ति) a Tad. ter.; as in शिवताति,  
 सर्वताति.  
 तुद् (त्) the augment inserted before  
 अन; as in सायंतनः.  
 तुस्त् (तुस्) the ter. of the infinitive  
 mood.  
 हुच् (त्) a Krit ter. of agency ; as  
 in कर्ता, मोक्षा.  
 त्यक् (त्य) a Tad. ter. ; as in पाश्चात्यः,  
 दाक्षिणात्यः.  
 त्यप् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य.  
 त्रल् (त्र) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in  
 कुत्र, सर्वत्र, तत्र.  
 था-थाल् (था) a Tad. ter. showing  
 'manner'; as in सर्वथा, पूर्वथा.  
 द्वाच् (द्वा) } Tad. ter. showing  
 द्वयस्त् (द्वयस्) } 'height'; as in  
 जातुद्वय, ऊरुद्वय, ऊरुद्वयस्, गजद्वयस्.  
 नड् (न) a Krit. ter. ; as in यज्ञः, प्रज्ञः,  
 यत्नः.  
 नुक् (न) the augment न् ; as in धनयति,  
 शीणयति.  
 पुक् (प्) the augment प् ; as in रोपयति,  
 ज्ञापयति.  
 फक्, फञ् (आयन) a Tad. ter. ; as in  
 नाडायनः, वात्स्यायनः, आश्वलायनः.  
 म (म) a Tad. ter. ; as in मध्यम, आदिम,  
 दुमः.  
 मत्तुप् (मत्) a possessive ter. ; as in  
 अग्निमत्, श्रीमत् ; (changed to वत्).  
 मयद् (मय) a Tad. ter. ; as in काष्ठमय,  
 जलमय.  
 मात्रच् (मात्र) a Tad. ter. showing  
 'measure'; as in ऊरुमात्र, गजमात्र.  
 मिनि (मिन्) a possessive ter. ; as in  
 गोमिन्.

मुस् (स्) the augment स् ; as in रात्रिचर,  
 स्तनधयः.  
 य (य) a Tad. ter. ; as in पाट्या, वात्या,  
 धूम्या, or in सत्यः, शरण्यः.  
 यङ् (य) a ter. of the frequentative ;  
 as in बोभूयते.  
 यञ् (य) a Tad. ter.; as in वात्स्यः,  
 गार्ह्यः.  
 यत् (य) a Krit ter.; as in मय्य, गेय,  
 चय.  
 र (र) a possessive ter.; as in मधुरे,  
 कुंजर ; also a Krit ter. ; as in नम्र,  
 दीप्र, कम्प्र, शुभ्र, ह्रिन्.  
 लच् (ल) a Tad. ter. ; as in अंसल, मांसल.  
 ल्यु (अन) a Krit ter. showing  
 'agency'; as in नन्दनः, मदनः.  
 ल्युद् (अन) a Krit. ter. forming ab-  
 stract nouns ; as in गमनं, भवनं, प्रमाणं.  
 वनिप् (वन्) a Krit ter. ; as in यजन्,  
 धीवन्.  
 वरच् (वर) a Krit ter. ; as in ईश्वर  
 स्थावर.  
 वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter. ; as in  
 शिखावलः, रजस्वला.  
 विनि (विन्) a possessive ter. ; as in  
 पयस्विन्, यशस्विन्, मेधाविन्, लघ्विन्.  
 वुञ् (अक्) a Krit ter. ; as in निन्दकः,  
 हिसकः, or a Tad. ter. ; as in ओदृक्,  
 राजकं, औरन्नकं.  
 वुन् (अक्) a Krit ter. as in सरकः,  
 लयकः.  
 झ (अ) a Krit ter. ; as in क्रिया, विद्,  
 or a Tad. ter. (ज्ञ) ; as in लोमशः.  
 शतृ (अत्) a ter. of the present parti-  
 ciple Parasmaipada ; as in पचत्,  
 विदत्.  
 शानच् (आन or मान) a ter. of the  
 present participle Atmanepada ; as  
 in पचमानः.  
 ष, षच् (अ) added at the end of  
 comp.; as in त्रिषृष्टः, पञ्चाक्षः.  
 षक्त् (क) a Tad. ter. ; as in पथिकः.  
 षन् (त्र) a Krit ter. showing 'in-  
 strument or means of an action' ;  
 as in वक्त्रं, शस्त्रं, वस्त्रं, पात्रं, योत्रं, दंष्ट्रा.  
 ष्टच् (इक्) a Tad. ter. ; as in कुसीदिकः.  
 ष्टच्-ष्टल् (इक्) Tad. ter. as in पर्पिकः,  
 आकर्षिकः.  
 ष्फ (आयन) a Tad. ter. ; as in  
 कात्यायनी.  
 ष्यञ् (य) a Tad. ter. showing 'state  
 (भाव)'; as in चातुर्यं, सौंदर्यं.  
 सन् (स) the ter. of the desiderative.  
 ह a Tad. ter. (adv.) ; as in इह.



# A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

## I.

### Of the names of works or authors.

*N. B.*—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to or mostly those printed at Calcutta.

it Br.... Aitareya Brâhmaṇa (Bombay).	D. Bhâg.... Devibhâgavata.	Mâl. ... Mâlatimâdhava (Bombay)
k. ... Amarakosha (Bombay).	Dhan. V.... Dhananjayavijaya.	Malli. ... Mallinâtha.
L. ... Anandalahari.	Dharm. ... Dharmaviveka.	Mâṇḍ. ... Mâṇḍûkyopanishad.
maru.... Amarusataka.	Dhûrt. ... Dhûrtasamâgama.	Mâr. P. ... Mârkaṇḍeya Purâṇa.
past. ... Apastamba.	Dk. ... Dasakumâracharita (Bombay).	Mb. ... Mahâbhârata (Bombay).
R. ... Anargharâghava (Published in the Kâvyamâlâ).	D. R. ... Dasarûpa (Hall's Edition).	Mbh. ... Mahâbhâshya (Bombay).
ry. S.... Aryavidyâsudhâkara (Bombay).	Dri. S. ... Driṣṭântasataka.	Me. ... Meghadûta (Bombay).
ryâ. S. ... Aryâsaptasatî (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).	Gaut. S. ... Gautamasûtra.	Med. ... Medinikosha.
svad.... Asvadhâṭî (published in the Subhâshitaratnâkara).	or Gaut.Sût. ... Gautamasûtra.	Mit. ... Mitâksharâ (Bombay).
lval. ... Asvalâyana's Sûtras.	Ghaṭ. ... Ghaṭakarparakâvyâ.	Mim. ... Mimâṃsâ.
v.... Atharva-veda.	Git. ... Gitagovinda.	Mk. ... Mrichchhakatika.
audhây. ... Baudhâyana.	G. L.... Gangâlaharî.	Moha M. ... Mohamudgara.
g. ... Bhagavadgitâ (Bombay).	G. M.... Gaṇaratnamahodadhi of Vardhamâna.	Ms. ... Manusmriti.
b. ... Bhartṛihari's three Satakas (the figures 1., 2., 3. after Bh. denoting Srîngâra <sup>c</sup> , Nîti <sup>o</sup> , and Vairâgya <sup>o</sup> ).	Golâdh. ... Golâdhya.	Mu. ... Mudrârâkshasa (Bombay).
hav.P. ... Bhavishyottara Purâṇa.	H. ... Hitopadesa (Nirṇaya Sâgara Edition).	Mugdha. ... Mugdhabodha.
hâg. ... Bhâgavata (Bombay).	Halây. ... Halâyudha.	Muṇḍ. ... Muṇḍakopanishad.
hâr. Ch. ... Bhâratachampû (Bombay).	Hariv. ... Harivamsa.	Mv. ... Mahâviracharita (Borooah's Edition).
hâshâ P. ... Bhâshâparichcheda.	Hch. ... Harshacharita.	N. ... Naishadhacharita.
hâva P. ... Bhâvaprakâsa.	H. D. ... Hamsadûta.	Nâg. ... Nâgânanda.
ij. ... Bijaganita.	Hem.... Hemachandra.	Nala. ... Nalopâkhyâna (Bombay).
k. ... Bhaṭṭikâvyâ.	Isop. ... Isopanishad.	Nalod. ... Nalodaya.
R. ... Bâlarâmâyâna (Benares)	J. N. V.... Jaininiyanyâyamâlâ-vistara (Goldstûcker's Edition).	Nir. ... Nirukta.
and R. ... Bôthlingk and Roth.	K. ... Kâdambarî (Bombay).	Nîti. ... Nîtisâra.
i. S. ... Varâhamihira's Bṛihat-samhitâ.	Kâm... Kâmandakinîtisâra.	Nîtipr. ... Nîtipradîpa.
i. S. ... Varâhamihira's Bṛihat-samhitâ.	Kâsi. ... Kâsikâvṛitti (Benares).	P. ... Pâṇini's Ashtâdhyâyî.
i. Kath. ... Bṛihat-kathâ.	Karpûr... Karpûramanjari (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).	Pad. D. ... Padântadûta.
. Sût. ... Brahmasûtras.	Kâth. ... Kâthopanishad.	P. P. ... Pârvatipariṇaya.
i. Ar. Up. ... Bṛihadâranyakopaniśhad.	Kâty. ... Kâtyâyana.	P. R. ... Prasannarâghava.
i. Up. ... Bṛihadâranyakopaniśhad.	Kaus. ... Kausikasûtra.	Prab. ... Prabodhachandrodaya (Bombay).
. ... Bhâminivilâsa (Bombay).	Kaus. Br. Kaushitaki Brâhmaṇa.	Prasna. Up. Prasnopanishad.
and K. ... Chândakausika.	Kaus. Up. Kaushitakyupanishad.	Priy. D. ... Priyadarsikâ (Bombay).
and M. ... Chhandomanjarî.	Kâv.... Kâvyâdarsa.	Pt. ... Panchatantra (Bombay).
andr. ... Chandrâlôka.	Kâvyâl... Kâvyâlamkâra (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).	R. ... Raghuvamsa (Bombay).
in.... Châṇakyaśataka.	Ken.... Kenopanishad.	Râj. P. ... Râjaprasasti.
it.... Châṭakâśhṭaka (in two parts).	Ki. ... Kirâtârjunîya.	Râj. T. ... Râjataranginî.
P. ... Chaurapanchâsikâ.	Kîr. K.... Kîrtikaumudî (Bombay).	Râm. ... Râmâyâna (Bombay).
Up. ... Chhândogyopanishad.	K. P. ... Kâvyaprakâsa.	Ras. M. ... Rasamanjarî.
7. B., Dây. Dâyahâga.	Ks. ... Kathâsaritsâgara.	Ratn. ... Ratnâvalî (Bombay).
	Ku. ... Kumârasambhava (Bombay).	R. G. ... Rasagangâdhara (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).
	Kull. ... Kullûka.	Rs. ... Ritusambhâra (Bombay).
	Kusum. ... Kusumânjali.	Rv. ... Rîgveda (Max Müller's Edition).
	Kuval. ... Kuvalayananda.	S. ... Sakuntalâ (Bombay).
	Lilâ. ... Lilâvatî.	Sabdak... ... Sabdakalpadruma.
	M. ... Mâlavikâgnimîtra.	Sân. K... ... Sâṅkhyakârikâ.
	Mâdh. N. Mâdhavanidâna.	Sâṅkhyâ K. ... Sâṅkhyasûtra.
	Mâhâ. ... Mâhâbhârata.	Sân. S. ... Sarasvatîkâṭhâbharapa.
		Sar. K. ... Sarasvatîkâṭhâbharapa.



Sarva. S. ...	Sarvadarsanasam-
Sar. S. ...	graha.
Sat. Br... ..	Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.
Sāy. ... ..	Sāyaṇa.
S. B. ... ..	Sārīrabhashya.
S. D. ... ..	Sāhityadarpaṇa.
Si. ... ..	Sisupālavadhā.
Sid. Mukta.	Siddhāntamuktāvali.
or	
Muktā....	
Sid. Sir....	Siddhāntasiromaṇi.
Sik. ... ..	Sikshā.
Siva P....	Siva Purāṇa.
Sk. ... ..	Siddhānta-Kaumudī
	(Bombay).
Skanda P....	Skanda Purāṇa.
S. L. ... ..	Sudhālahari (publish-
	ed in the Kāvya-mālā)
Srut. ... ..	Srutabodha.
S. Til. ... ..	Sringāratilaka.
Subh ... ..	Subhāshitaratnākara
	(Bombay).
Subhāsh. ...	Subhāshita.
Subh. Ratn...	Subhāshitaratnabhā-
	ṇḍāgāra (Bombay).
Sūrya S... ..	Sūryasiddhānta.

Susr. ... ..	Susruta.
Sv. ... ..	Sāmaveda. .
Svet. Up. ...	Svetāsvataropaniṣad.
Tarka K. ...	Tarkakaumudī
	(Bombay).
Trik. ... ..	Trikāṇḍasesha.
T. S. ... ..	Tarkasamgraha
	(Bombay).
Tv....	Tārānātha's Vāchasp-
	tyam.
U. ... ..	Uttararāmacharita.
Udb. ... ..	Udbhaṭa.
Ud D. ... ..	Uddhavadūta.
Ud. S. ... ..	Uddhavasandesa.
Ujjval. ...	Ujjvaladatta.
Un....	Unādisūtras.
Up. }	Upanishad.
Upān. }	
V. ... ..	Vikramorvasiyam
	(Bombay).
Vāgb. ... ..	Vāgbhaṭa.
Vais.....	Vaiṣeṣika.
Vais. Sūt...	Vaiṣeṣikasūtras.
Vāj....	Vājasaneyi Samhitā.
Vāk. P. ...	Vākya-padīya.

Vall. Subh...	Vallabhadēva's
	Sūbhāshitāvali
	(Bombay).
Vās. ... ..	Vāsavadattā (R.
	Edition).
Vb ... ..	Viddhasālabhaṭa
	(Bombay).
Ve. ... ..	Veṇisambhāra.
Vedānta P.	Vedāntaparibhāṣā
Vet. ... ..	Vetālapanchavim-
Vid. ... ..	vidagdhamukha-
	dana.
Vikr. ... ..	Vikramānkadeva
	(Bombay).
Vīr. M. ...	Vīramitrodaya.
V. May. ...	Vyavahāramayukh-
	(Mr. Mandlik's E.
Vop. or Bop.	Vopadeva.
V. P. ...	Vishṇu Purāṇa.
V. Ratn...	Vṛttaratnākara.
Vrind.S...	Vṛindāvanasataka.
V. Sah...	Vishṇusahasran-
Y. ... ..	Yājñavalka (Mr. M.
	Edition).
Yoga S...	Yogasūtras.
Yv., Yaj...	Yajurveda.

*Note.*—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act, &c., and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

## II.

### Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atm. Atmanepada.	gen. ... Genitive.	pot. p.... Potential passive
a. ... .. Adjective.	Germ. ... German.	ple.
abl... .. Ablative.	Goth. ... Gothic.	p. p. ... Past passive participle.
acc... .. Accusative.	Gr. ... .. Greek.	Pres... .. Present tense.
adv... .. Adverb.	gram. ... Grammar.	pres. p.... Present participle.
alg... .. Algebra.	ibid ... .. The same.	pron. a... Pronominal adjective.
Arith. ... Arithmetic.	i. e. ... .. <i>id est</i> , that is.	q. v. ... <i>quod vide</i> , which see.
A. S. ... Anglo-Saxon.	ind... .. Indeclinable.	Rhet. ... Rhetoric.
astr. ... Astronomy.	inf. ... .. Infinitive.	sing. ... Singular.
astrol. ... Astrology.	instr. ... Instrumental.	Subst. ... Substantive.
Avyayi. Avyayibhāva.	L. ... .. Latin	s. v.... <i>sub voce</i> , see under the
Bah. ... Bahuvrīhi.	lit. ... .. Literal.	Tat... .. Tatpurusha.
Caus. ... Causal.	loc. ... .. Locative.	U. ... .. Ubhayapada (Puncti-
cf. ... .. Compare.	m. or mas. Masculine.	and Atmane.)
Com. ... Commentary.	Mar... .. Marāṭhī.	Vārt. ... Vārttika.
Comp. ... Compound.	Math. ... Mathematics.	Ved... .. Vedic.
dat... .. Dative.	Medic... Medicine	v. l.... Vartious reading.
Den. ... Denominative.	n. ... .. Neuter.	Voc. ... Vocative.
desid. ... Desiderative.	N. ... .. Name.	= ... .. Equal or equivalent
du. ... .. Dual.	Nom. ... Nominative.	same as.
e.g.... <i>Exempli gratia</i> , for ex-	num. a... Numeral adjective.	+ ... .. Plus.
ample.	oft... .. Often times.	&c. ... .. Et cætera.
Eng. ... English.	opp. ... Opposite of.	o ... .. denotes that the re-
Etym., Ety. Etymology.	P. ... .. Parasmaipada.	word under consi-
f. or fem. Feminine.	pass. ... Passive.	is to be supplied.
fig. ... .. Figurative.	pers. ... Person.	रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य
fr. ... .. From.	phil. ... Philosophy.	means अनंतरत्न
freq. ... Frequentative.	pl. ... .. Plural.	हिस्य



# THE PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.



अ

अ

अंशः

**अ** The first letter of the Nāgarī Alphabet.—अः [अवति, अतति सात-न तिष्ठतीति वा; अद्-अत् वा, ड Tv. ] 1 N. of Vishnu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम्; अकारो विष्णुर्दृष्ट उकार-तु महेश्वरः । मकारस्तु स्मृतो ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रयात्मकः ॥ ; for more explanation of the three syllables अ, उ, म् see ओम्. 2 N. of Siva, Brahmā, Vāyu, or Vais-ānara.—*ind.* 1 A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an*, and joined to nouns, adjectives, and declinables (or even to verbs) as substitute for the negative particle नञ्, and changed to अन् before vowels except in the word अ-अणिन्. The senses of न usually enumerated are six—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance'; अत्राद्भगः one like a Brahman (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brāhmaṇa, but a śhatriya, or Vaisya; अनिष्ठः a reed appearing like इष्ठ, but not a true इष्ठ. (b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अज्ञानं absence of knowledge, ignorance; अक्रोधः, अनंगः, अकंटकः, अघटः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'distinction'; अपटः not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle; अनुद्रा having a slender waist (कुशोदरी or तनुमध्यमा). (e) पाशस्त्व 'badness', 'unfitness', 'having a depreciative sense'; अकालः wrong or improper time; अकार्यं not to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनीतिः the opposite of morality, immorality; असित not white, black; असुर not a god, a demon &c. These senses are put together in the following verse:—  
सादृश्यमभावश्च तदन्यत्वं तदल्पता । अ-  
शस्त्वं विरोधश्च नञर्थः षट् प्रकीर्तितः ॥  
See also. With verbal derivatives,

such as gerunds, infinitives, participles, it has usually the sense of 'not'; अदग्धवा not having burnt; अपश्यन् not seeing; so असकृत् not once; अमुषा, अकस्मात् &c. Sometimes अ does not affect the sense of the second member; अपश्चिम that which has no last, i. e. last; अदुत्तम having no superior, unsurpassed, most excellent; for examples see the words.—2 An interjection of (a) Pity (ah!) अ अवचं P. I. 1. 14 Sk. (b) Reproach, censure (fie, shame); अपचसि त्वं जालम् P. VI. 3. 73 Vārt. See अकरणि, अजीवनि also. (c) Used in addressing; अ अनन्त. (d) It is also used as a particle of prohibition.—3 The augment prefixed to the root in the formation of the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

*N. B.*—The application of this privative prefix is practically unlimited; to give every possible case would almost amount to a dictionary itself. No attempt will, therefore, be made to give every possible combination of this prefix with a following word; only such words as require a special explanation, or such as most frequently occur in the literature and enter into compounds with other words, will be given; others will be found self-explaining when the English 'in,' 'un,' or 'not,' is substituted for अ or अन् before the meaning of the second word, or the sense may be expressed by 'less,' 'free from,' 'devoid or destitute of' &c.; अकथ्य unspeakable; अदर्प without pride, or freedom from pride; अग्रगल्भ not bold; अमग unfortunate; अवित्त destitute of wealth &c. &c. In many cases such compounds will be found explained under the second member. Most compounds beginning with अ or अन् are either Tatpuruṣa or Bahuvrīhi (to be determined by the sense) and should be so dissolved.

**अकणिन्** *a.* (अ being regarded as a consonant.) Not a debtor, free from debt; दिवसस्याष्टमे भागे शाकं पचति यो नरः । अकणी चाप्रवासी च स वारिचर मोदते ॥ Mb. The form अकणिन् also occurs in this sense.

**अंश** 10 U. अंशयति-ते To divide, distribute, share among; also अंशपयति in this sense.

**अंशः** [अंश् अञ्] 1 A share, part, portion, division; member; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9.47; तुर्यंशः a fourth part; षष्ठं; ममैवांशो जीवलोके जीव-भूतः सनातनः Bg. 15.7; शुभमंशाविधर्मयोगेति R. 8.16; अंशेन दक्षि-ताडकूलता K. 159 partly.—2 A share in property, inheritance; स्वतःशतः Ms. 8.408; अनंशौ क्रीडपतितौ 9.201; पत्न्यः कार्यः समांशिकाः Y. 2.115.—3 The numerator of a fraction; अन्योन्यद्वाराभिहतौ हरांशौ Līlā; sometimes used for fraction itself.—4 A degree of latitude (or longitude); अक्षस्यांशा समाख्याताः षट्युत्तरशतत्रयम्; स च अंशः षष्टिकलात्मकः, कला तु षष्टिविकलात्मिका.—5 The shoulder (more generally written अंस, q. v.).—6 N. of one of the Adityas. The senses of 'party,' 'a share of booty,' 'earnest money,' which are said to occur in the Veda are traceable to 1. above.—**COMP.**—अंशः [अ. त.] a secondary incarnation, part of a portion.—अंशि *adv.* share by share.—अवतारः-तरणं [अ. त.] descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial incarnation; तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; रसिब कृतांतस्य K. 31; उच्चैः अवसः 79; so अंशावतीर्णसिब 108; N. of Adhyāyas 64-67 of Adiparvan of Bhārata.—**भा-ञ्**,—**हर**,—**हारिन्** *m. f.* [उप. समास] one who takes or has a share, one entitled to a share in the ancestral property, an heir, a coheir; पिंडदोशहरश्चैषां पूर्वाभादे परः परः Y. 2. 132; जातोपि दास्यां शूद्रेण कामतोऽशहरो भवेत् 133.—**विवर्ति** *a.* [अ. त.] slightly turned away, or turned away towards the shoulder



मुखमंशविवाति पक्षमलाक्ष्याः S. 3. 26 v. 1. for अंशविवाति-सर्वणं [य. त.] reduction of fractions to the same denominator (अतुल्यच्छेदो राशयोः समच्छेदकरणं). अन्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ राशयोः समच्छेदविधानमेवम् Lila.—स्वरः the keynote. अंशकः [अंश-ण्डुल्; अंशिका f.] 1 One having a share, a coheir, relative. -2 (स्वार्थे कन्) A share, portion, division; त्रिंशदंशस्तथा राशेर्भाग इत्यभिधीयते; द्विभुक्ता मेघनवांशके स्यात्, दृषांशके सा पञ्चशील्युक्ता.—कं A solar day.

अंशाल a. [अंशं लाति; ला-क] 1 Having, or entitled to, a share (अंशग्रहक). -2 असल, q. v.

अंशान् [अंश-ल्युट्] Act of dividing.

अंशयितृ m (अंश-वृच्) A divider, sharer.

अंशिन a. [अंश-इनि] 1 A sharer coheir; (पुनर्विभागकरणे) सर्वे वा स्युः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114 entitled to the same share. -2 Having parts or members (अवयविन्); अंशिनः स्वांशगाल्यताभावे प्रति सुषास्मतां-V. Paribhāṣā.

अंश्य a. [अंश-कर्मणि यट्] Divisible.

अंशुः [अंश-गुण-कु.] 1 A ray, beam of light; चन्द्रं, चर्मं hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्याभिरभिमिमिवारविन्दं Ku. 1. 32; lustre, brilliance; रत्नं, नखं &c. -2 A point or end. -3 A small or minute particle. -4 End of a thread. -5 A filament, especially of the Soma plant (Ved.). -6 Garment; decoration. -7 N. of a sage or of a prince. -8 Speed, velocity (वेग). -COMP. -जालं a collection of rays, a blaze or halo of light.—धरः, -पतिः—भृत्, -वाणः—भर्तृ—स्वासी the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays).—यद् a kind of silken cloth (अंशुना सूत्रमस्त्रेण युक्तं पटं.) Y. 1. 186, Ms. 5. 120.—माला a garland of light; halo. -मालिन m. [अंशवः मालेव, ततः अस्यर्थे इनि] 1. the sun (wreathed with, surrounded by rays). 2. the number twelve. 3. having a collection of rays.—हस्तः [अंशुः हस्त इव यस्य] the sun (who draws up water from the earth by means of his 1000 hands in the form of rays).

अंशुमत् a. [अंशु-अस्यर्थे मत्पु] 1 Luminous, radiant; ज्योतिषां रविर्अंशुमान् Bg. 10. 21. -2 Pointed. -3 Fibrous, abounding in filaments (Ved.).—m. (मात्) 1 The sun; बालशिल्लैरिवांशुमान् R. 15. 10, Ki. 11. 6, Y. 3. 144; sometimes the moon also. -2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilipa. -3. N. of a mountain; मत्फला N. of a plant कदली Musa Sapientum or Paradisiaca.—ती 1 N. of a plant सालपर्णी (Mar. डवला, सालवण) Hedysarum Gangeticum. -2 N. of the river Yamuna.

अंशुकं [अंशवः सूत्राणि विषयो यस्य; अंशु प्रशयादि क] 1 A cloth, garment in general; स्तनं a breast-cloth; सितां

शुका V. 3. 12; यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः S. 1. 34. -2 A fine or white cloth; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयान्यंशुकानीव वातैः Me. 62; usually silken or muslin. -3 An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment; कररुद्धनीविगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः Si. 13. 31. -4 A leaf. -5 Mild or gentle blaze of light (नान्तिदीप्त) (कः also; स्वार्थे कन्.)

अंशुल a. Radiant, luminous.—लः [अंशं प्रभां बुद्धिप्रतिभां लाति, ला-क] N. of the sage Chāṇakya, of any sage.

अंसु असंयति, अंसापयति See अंश.

अंसः [अंस कर्मभावाद्वा अच्] 1 A part, portion; See अंश. -2 The shoulder, shoulder-blade. -3 N. of a Prince. (-त्तौ) The two angles of an altar. [cf. Goth. *amsa*; L. *ansa*, humerus; Gr. *asilla*.]—COMP. -कूटः [अंसः कूट इव बृहत्वाद्] a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders; राजन्योन्मांसकूटकथनपदुरदत्तचोरधारः कुठारः Prab. 1. 7.—त्र [उप. स.] 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. 2 a bow.—फलकः the upper part of the spine.—भारः (अंसं) [अंसं धृतो भारः शाक. त. वा अलुक्] a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder.—भारिक, भारिन् a. (अंसं) [भार्यादि गण, अंस (से) भारेण हरति; धृ] bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—विवर्तिन् a. [उप. स.] turned towards the shoulders; मुखमंसविवाति पक्षमलाक्ष्याः S. 3. 26.

अंसल a. [अंस लच्, बलवाति इत्यर्थे; P. V. 2. 98] Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युगव्यायतबाहुर्अंसलः R. 3. 34; मुजेन उपेतुयोगं पुनरंसलेन 16. 84; पुरुषप्रयत्नदुश्चलं Dk. 169.

अंस्य a. [अंसं भवः अंस-यत्.] Belonging to the shoulder; ये अंस्या ये अंग्याः सूचिकाः Rv. 1. 191. 7.

अंहु 1 A अंहते, अंहितुं To go; approach; set out, Bk. 3. 25, 46; 14. 51, 4. 4. &c.—Caus. 1. To send; तमांजिह्वमैथिलयज्ञसूत्रं Bk. 2. 40, 15. 75. -2 To shine. -3 To speak.

अंहुर् a. [अंह-महुरादि उरच्] Moving (गतियुक्त); Rv. 10. 5. 6; distressed, straitened, sinful (?).

अंहुरण a. Ved. distressing, troublesome; sinful; straitened.—जं A sin, distress (?).

अंहोयु a. Troublesome, free from

अंहतिः—ती f. [हृ-अति, अंहादेशश्च; ह्तेरितिः स्यादंहादेशश्च घातोः Un. 4. 62; हंति दुरितमनसा दानं] 1 A gift. -2 Anxiety, trouble, care, distress, illness (Ved.).

अंहस् m. अंहः-हसी &c. [अम् असुम् हुक्च Un. 4. 212, अमाति गच्छति प्रायाश्चित्तं 1 A sin; सहसा संहतिमहसां विहंतुं... अलं Ki. 5. 17; कृतं कृतार्थोऽस्मि विहंतिहंसा Si. 1. 25; leaving one's re-

ligion or duty (स्वधर्मत्याग). -2 Trouble, anxiety, care. [cf. अव, आगमः; agos; ahos]. अंहुच् a. freeing & distress.

अंहसस्पतिः Ved. The intercalary month (lord of distress or plexity?).

अंहस्वत् a. Sinful. [Tv. A अंहस्वत् अंहितिः-ती f. अंहं क्तिन् प्रहादित्वा अंहु a. [अंहं मृगं कु] Ved. Sinful, wicked, injurious (पापकारिन्, हननकारिन्) strait; narrow (?)-हु n. 1 Anxiety, distress; sin, crime (?). -2 P. dum Muliebre (?). [cf. L. *angustus*; Goth. *aggeus*].—भेद-ही a narrow slit; having the part divided (?).

अंङ्गिः [अंहं वक्रयादि क्तिन्, अंहते तत्तेन] 1 A foot. -2 The root of a tree. -3 The number four. -4 अङ्गिः 'foot-drinker', a tree; (कुं वति सिक्तोयं).—स्कंधः [अंहः स्कंधः the upper part of the sole of foot.

अङ्ग 1 P (अकृति) To go, move, tortuously like a serpent [cf. *angulus*, Gr. *agkai*].

अक a. Moving tortuously.

अकं [न कं सुखं] Absence of happiness; pain, misery; (as in अकं दुःखं यत्र) sin नास्ति कं सुखं यस्य

अकच a. [न. व.] Bald.—च Ketu (the descending node), is represented as a headless trunk explains it thus: अकाय दुःस्वप्न चाय-ड; केतुग्रहस्य उदयेन लोकोपपन्नस्य सिद्धिः; c. g. उपपुत्राय लोकानां धृति स्थितः Ku. 2. 32.

अकडमं, अकथहं, अचक्रं N. of a mystical circle (चक्र) or diagram containing the letters of the alphabet, such as क, ड, म, अ, क, थ, ह &c. written in and used in determining the auspicious or inauspicious stars of a person; (ग्राह्यगोपालमन्त्रस्य-तत्रोक्तमन्त्रस्य तत्तन्मन्त्राणां शुभाशुभविचारोपयोगी चक्रमेव)

अकथित a. 'Not told,' not previously mentioned by way of example; the other case-relations, such as अकथित &c.; a name given to the neglected (गौण) object governed by the like दुहु, गच्छ &c.

अकनिष्ठ a. Not the youngest (as eldest, middle); elder, superior; [अके वेदनिदास्त्रे पापे निष्ठा यस्य सः] Buddha Gautama; of a deified dhist saint (pl. in this latter sense) COMP.—पः (गः also) [अकनिष्ठत्वात् पातीति; पा-क.] N. of Buddha, Buddhists.

अकन्या [न. त.] No virgin, that is not so any longer; अकन्या यः कन्यां ब्रूयात् द्वेषेण मानवः Ms. 8.

अकम्पन a. [न. त.] Not shaking; N. of a Rakshasa,



अकंपित *a* [न. त.] Unshaken, firm, resolute; not tremulous.—तः N. of a Jaina or Buddha saint, a pupil of the last Tirthamkara (कंपितं बुद्धिचुचेश्चालनं तत्रास्ति यस्य).

अकर *a*. [न. व.] 1 Handless, maimed.—2 Exempt from tax or duty.—3 [न. त.] Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work.—रा N. of a plant आमलकी, Emblic Myrobalan, Phyllanthus Emblica (अकं दुःखं सेवनाद् लोकानां रातिं यद्वाति नाशयतीति; रा-क Tv.)

अकरणं [कृ-भावे ल्युट् न. त.] Not doing, absence of action; अकरणात् संदकरणं श्रेयः; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never".—ण *a*. [न. व.] 1 Not artificial, natural.—2 Devoid of all organs, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकरणिः *f*. [नञ्-कृ-आक्रोशे अनिः; आक्रोशे नाञि अनिः; P. III. 3.112.] Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations. तस्याकरणिरेवास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed or experience a failure!

अकर्ण *a*. [नास्ति कर्णे यस्य] 1 Devoid of ears; deaf.—2 Destitute of Karna; अनञ्जनमकर्णं वा जगदयेति निश्चितः Mb.—र्णः A serpent (तस्य चक्षुषेव श्रवणात्; hence also called चक्षुःश्रवाः).

अकर्ण्य *a*. [न. त.] Not fit for the ears; not in the ears.

अकर्तन *a*. [कृत्-भावे ल्युट् न. त.] 1 Not cutting.—2 [कृत्-युञ् न. व.; उञ्जस्थं फलं कर्तितुं शीलमस्य Tv.] Dwarfish.

अकर्तृ *m*. [न. त.] Not an agent; अकर्तारं च कारकं P. III. 3. 19; पुरुषोऽकर्ता भोक्ता Sāṅkhya; a subordinate agent; त्वं-ता an inferior or subordinate position.

अकर्मन् *a*. [न. व.] 1 Without work, idle; inefficient.—2 Disqualified for performing the necessary rites, wicked, degraded; अकर्मा दस्युरभि नो Rv. 10. 22. 8.—3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मक.

—न. (मे.) 1 Absence of work; absence of necessary observances; neglect of essential observances, inaction; कर्मणो ह्यपि बोद्धव्यं बोद्धव्यं च विकर्मणः। अकर्मणश्च बोद्धव्यं गृहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17, 18.—2 An improper act; crime, sin.—Comp.—अन्वित *a*. 1. unengaged, unoccupied, idle. 2. criminal.—कृत् *a*. free from action, or doing an improper act.—भोगः 1. enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action.; 2. renunciation of self-righteousness.—शील *a*. lazy, indolent.

अकर्मक [नास्ति कर्म यस्य व. कप्] Intransitive; फलव्यापारयोरेकनिष्ठतायामकर्मकः Hari; (f) अकर्मिका; प्रसिद्धेरविवक्षात् कर्मणोऽकर्मिका क्रिया *ibid*.

अकर्मण्य *a* [न. त.] 1 Unable to work, inefficient, unfit for work.—2 Unfit to be done.

अकल *a*. [नास्ति कला अययवो यस्य] Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकल्क *a*. [नास्ति कल्को यत्र] 1 Free from sediment, pure.—2 Sinless.—लका Moonlight.

अकल्कता Honesty, integrity.

अकल्कन-क *a*. [नास्ति कल्कनं दम्भः कल्को वा यास्मिन्] Free from pride, humble, modest; honest.

अकल्प *a*. [न. व.] 1 Uncontrolled, not subject to control or rules, unrestrained, unfettered.—2 Weak, unable.—3 Incomparable.

अकल्पित *a* [न. त.] Not artificial or manufactured; natural, genuine.

अकल्य *a*. [कलाय साधुः कल्यः निरामयः न. त.] 1 Unwell, ill, indisposed.—2 [कल्पते इति कल्-यत् कल्यं मिथ्यायुतं; न. त.] True; (तं) अनीनयदकल्यसंधो बंधनागारं Dk. 31.

अकल्याण *a*. [न. त.] Inauspicious, unlucky.—ण Inauspiciousness, ill, evil, adversity.

अकव-वा [न कव्यते वयते; कव्-आ न. त.] Indescribable (अवर्णनीय); not contemptible, not bad; अरिः=कुसिता अरयो यस्य स कवारिः; न कवारिः अरः; or यस्य शत्रु-योप्यकुसिता वृत्तादयः; or अकुत्सितं इयति ऐश्वर्यं प्राप्नोति.

अकवि *a*. Ved. Unwise, foolish.

अकस्मात् *ind* [न कस्मात् किञ्चित्कारणाधीनत्वं यत्र अलुक् स.] 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpected, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागतुना सह विश्वासो न युक्तः H. 1 coming by chance, an accidental visitor.—2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शांडिली माता विक्रीणाति तिलेस्तिलात् Pt. 2. 65; देव भर्तृद्वेष्यतां गतास्ति Dk. 135; नाकस्मादभियं वदेत् Y. 1. 132; अथ ह्य रिपुरकस्माद् द्वेष्टि नः पुत्रभांडे Mv. 2. 44; अथ त्वां त्यजेदकस्मात्पतिरार्यव्रतः R. 14. 55, 73.

अकाण्ड *a*. [नास्ति काण्डं अवसरः उचितकालः यस्य] 1 Accidental, untoward, unexpected, sudden; अकाण्डपांडुरघनप्रसर्पिः Mv. 5. 39 out of season; पुनरकाण्डविवर्तनदारुणः U. 4. 15; प्रचंडकालहयोः U. 6; पततु शिरस्यकाण्डयमदं इवैव भुजः Māl. 5. 31; भंगुरतां संसारसुखानां K. 172.—2 Destitute of stem or stock.—Comp.—जात *a*. Suddenly born or produced.—यातः unexpected occurrence; उपनता के न लक्ष्मीर्विमांहेयत् Ks. 5. 2.—यातजात *a*. dying as soon as born; perishing soon after birth H. 4. 83.—शूल *a* sudden attack of colic.

अकांडि *adv*. Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly; दुर्भाकिरेण चरणः क्षत इत्यकांडे तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि कृतान्दाम्बादुःखानां विविधविषयविनिर्वायं धेयुस्मथ्य मथरविवेकमाह एव Māl. 1.

18 unexpectedly; तातस्तु तमकांड एव प्राणहरमतिकारमुपपन्नमालोक्य K. 33.

अकाम *a* [नास्ति कामो यस्य] 1 Free from desire, affection, love; अकामस्य क्रियाकाचिद्दृश्यते नेह कहिचित् Ms. 2. 4 every thing is an act of his will.—2 Reluctant, unwilling; मां कन्यां 4 364; 80 नाकामो दातुमर्हति.—3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love; भयादकामापि हि द्वाष्टिभ्रमं S. 1. 23.—4 Unconscious, unintentional; अकामोपनतेनेव साधोर्हदयमेनसा R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed.—5 The Sandhi which causes the dropping of a final before a following र.—Comp.—करीन *a* Ved. not frustrating desires, हत *a*. not smitten with desire or affection, free from desire, calm.

अकामतः *adv*. [अकाम-पञ्चम्यास्तसिक्] Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इतरे कृतवन्तस्तु पापान्येतान्यकामतः Ms. 9. 242; अकामतः कृतं पापं वेदाभ्यासेन क्षुध्यति 11. 46. 45.

अकामता Absence of desire; न चैवहास्यकामता Ms. 2. 2.

अकाय *a*. [नास्ति कायो यस्य] 1 Without body, incorporeal.—2 An epithet of Rāhu, who is represented as having no body, but only a head.—3 Epithet of the Supreme Spirit (without body, parts &c.)

अकार *a* [करोतीति कारः कृ-वञ् अण् वा न. त.] Not doing or acting, void of action (क्रियारहित).—रः The letter अ; अक्षराणामकारोस्मि Bg. 10. 33.

अकारण *a*. [न. व.] Causeless, groundless, spontaneous; मित्राणि सतां ज्ञेतांसि K. 37 disinterested friends; इहशो मां प्रत्यमीषां स्नेहः U. 6.—ण Absence of a cause, motive, or ground; अकारणात् परित्यज्य K. 167 causelessly, without cause or ground; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलपत्यै रतये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7; परित्यक्ता मातापित्रोर्योस्तथा Ms. 3. 157; अकारणात्-रण-णे causelessly, in vain; त्यक्तो वा स्यादकारणात् Ms. 9. 177; किमकारणे कुप्यसि; अकारणे आत्मानमायासयसि Ratn. 2 in vain.

अकार्पण्य *a*. Not adapted for ear-rings. (P. VI. 2. 155).

अकार्पण्य *a*. [न. व.] Got without meanness; अकार्पण्यमज्ञं Bh. 3. 51.

अकार्य *a*. [न. त.] Improper, not fit to be done.—ई An improper, unworthy or bad act, a criminal or sinful action मां नाम वैकुण्ठ्यादकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 3 (आत्म-वातादिरूपं).—Comp.—कारिन् *a*. 1. an evil doer, one who commits a misdeed; महापातकिनश्चैव शेषाश्चाकार्यकारिणः Ms. 11. 240. 2. one that neglects one's duty; दानेनाकार्यकारिणः (क्षुध्यति) 5. 107.

अकाल *a*. [नास्ति उचितः कालो यस्य] 1 Untimely, premature, inopportune, unseasonable, out of season; न प्रजासु मृत्युश्चरति U. 2, R. 15. 44; मृत्युश्चरति... आषधं जाह्नवीतीर्थं; वाताचली Ratn. 3.—2 [न कालः] Not black, whi



—लः [ न. त. ] Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing); °लः स्ववलप्रधानविरोधस्य Ve. 3; °लः कुलजनस्य निवर्तिमु. Mu. 7; अकाले बोधितो भ्राता R. 12. 81 at an improper time; अत्याख्यो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः 12. 33 takes no account of proper or improper time; अकाले वीक्षितो विष्णुर्हिति पुण्यं पुराकृतं; नाकाले म्रियते कश्चित् प्राप्ते काले न जीवति; नाकाले म्रियते जंतुः H. 1. 17 does not die a premature death; काले प्राप्तस्त्वकाले वा नास्थानश्नन् गृहे वसेत् Ms. 3. 105 in season or out of season.—COMP.—कुसुमं, पुष्पं a flower blossoming out of season; °कुसुमानीव मयं संजनयति हि H. 3. 23, a bad omen boding some evil.—कृष्माङ्गः a pumpkin produced out of season; (fig.) useless birth.—ज, उत्पन्न, जात a. produced out of season, premature; unseasonable.—जलदः an untimely cloud; N. of the great-grandfather of the poet Rājasekhara.—जलदोदयः, —मेघोदयः an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds; बालातपमिवाब्जानामकालजलदोदयः R. 4. 61. 2. mist or fog. वेला unseasonable or improper time.—सह a. 1. not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient, not biding one's time, 2. not able to hold out (for a long time), unable to stand a protracted siege (as a दुर्ग) H. 3. 137.

अकिंचन a. [ नास्ति किंचन यस्य ] Without any thing, quite poor, utterly destitute, indigent, penniless; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदां Ku. 5. 77; न ईदृशः खमिह किंचिदकिंचनोपि Si. 4. 64 disinterested.—नं That which is worth nothing.

अकिंचनता Renunciation of every thing, voluntary poverty (संन्यासार्थं यमविशेषः); व्रतं दानं परित्रय्या तपस्या नियमस्थितिः। अहिंसासूयतास्तेयब्रह्माकिंचनता यमः ॥ त्वं Poverty; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनाक्ति R. 5. 16.

अकिंचनिमन् m. [ पृथ्वादिगण ] Poverty, utter destitution.

अकिंचिज्ज्ञ a. Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; यदाऽकिंचिज्ज्ञोहं द्विप इव मदाधः समभवं Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कर a. Not productive of anything, useless, immaterial; °रोन्यत्र पंचशरोपि स एव K. 242 powerless to do anything; परतन्त्रमिदमकिंचित्करं च Ve. 3.

अकीर्तिः [ अप्रशस्ता कीर्तिः न. त. ] Infamy, ill-repute, disgrace.

अकुण्ठ a. [ न. त. ] 1 Not blunted, unobstructed; आशश्रमग्रहणादकुण्ठपरशोः Ve. 1. 2.—2 Vigorous, able to work.—3. Fixed; °विष्णवे Heaven.

अकुण्ठित a. Not blunted; शास्त्रेष्वकुण्ठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 penetrating all sciences; विभ्रतोऽमचलेऽप्यकुण्ठितं 11. 74

taking effect on, prevailing against, even mountains.

अकुतः adv. [ न कुतः न. न. ] Not from any where (in comp. only). —COMP. —चलः N. of Siva (not moveable from any cause).—भय a. [ नास्ति कुतोपि भयं यस्य ] Secure, not threatened from any quarter, free from danger or fear, safe; मादृशा नामपि °यः संचारो जातः U. 2; यानि त्रीण्यकुतोभवानि च पदान्यासन्स्वरायोधने ७. 1. for अपराङ्मुखाणि 5.35. अकुतश्चिदप्य also in the same sense.

अकुथ्यं a. Ved. Fruitless, worthless (etym. doubtful).

अकुप्यं [ न कुप्यं न. त. ] 1 Not a base metal, gold or silver; अकुप्यं वस्तु Ki. 1.35 gold or silver.—2 Any base metal.

अकुल a. [ अप्रशस्तं कुलं यस्य ] Low, mean, of a low family.—लः —लं अकुलं शिव इत्युक्तः कुलं शक्तिः प्रकीर्तिता N. of Siva.—ला N. of Parvati.

अकुलीन a. [ न. त. ] 1 Low-born, of no high descent.—2 Not belonging to the earth, not earthly; दिव्ययोषितमिव अकुलीनां K 11 (a pun on the word; न को पृथ्व्यां लीना स्थिता).

अकुशल a. [ न. त. ] 1 Inauspicious, evil; unlucky, unfortunate.—2 Not clever or skilful.—लं Evil; स स्निग्धोऽकुशलाजिवारयति यः H. 2.141 guards from evils.

अकुह a. [ म. त. ] One who does not cheat, an honest man.

अकूपार a. 1 Resulting in good, having a good issue.—2 Unlimited, unbounded.—रः [ न कुं पृथ्वीं पिपति; पृ-अण वा °दीर्घः; न कुत्सितं पारं गंतव्य-देशो यस्य वा, पृथो. दीर्घः ] 1 The sea, the receptacle of waters (समुद्राण्यकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति महापारः Nir.) —2 The sun आदित्योऽकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति दूरपारः.) —3 A tortoise in general (न कूपयच्छति). —4 King of tortoises sustaining the world.—5 A stone or rock.

अकूपार=अकूपार above.

अकूर्च a [ नास्ति कूर्चं यस्य ] 1 Not deceitful.—2 Bald; beardless.—चै Buddha, a deified saint.

अकृच्छ्र a. [ न. व. ] Free from difficulty.—च्छ्र Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत a. [ कृ-कर्मणि कः, न. त. ] 1 Not done, undone; unperformed; सर्वान् बलकृतानर्थानकृतान् मनुजमवीत् Ms. 8. 168; कृतं चाप्यकृतं भवेत् 117.—2 Wrongly or differently done; कृताकृतावेक्षणदौ ब्रह्मा ऋत्विक् नियुज्यते इति याज्ञिकाः.—3 Incomplete, not ready (as food); अकृतं च कृतात्सेवात् (अ-अनुशस्यं Kull.).

अकृतं च कृतात्सेवात् (अ-अनुशस्यं Kull.).

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—4 Uncreated. —5 One "who has done no works. —6 Not developed or perfected, unripe, immature. —One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons (पुत्रिकात्वेन अकल्पिता); अकृता वा कृता विं विदेत्सदृशस्तुतं Ms. 9. 136; according to some, a daughter who is not a formal declaration but only verbally appointed to supply an heir for her father (अभिसंयिनावकृता बहारेण कृता; कृता=यदप्य भवेदस्यां स्यात्स्वधारं इत्यभिधाय कन्यादानकालं रातुमत्या या क्रियते Kull.). —तं An performed act; non-performance of an act; an unheard-of deed; अकृतं प्रजापतिः करोति Ait. Br.—COMP. —अ a. unsuccessful.—अस्त्र a. unpractised in arms.—आत्मन् a. 1. ignorant, foolish, having an unformed mind. —2. not identified with Brahman, the Supreme Spirit.—उद्वाह a. married.—एनस् a. not sinful, guilty, innocent.—कारं adv. as not been done before; °रं करोति III. 4. 36.—ज्ञ a. ungrateful.—बुद्धि a. ignorant; °द्वित्वात् Bg. 16 through unrefined understanding.

अकृता वा कृता विं विदेत्सदृशस्तुतं Ms. 9. 136; according to some, a daughter who is not a formal declaration but only verbally appointed to supply an heir for her father (अभिसंयिनावकृता बहारेण कृता; कृता=यदप्य भवेदस्यां स्यात्स्वधारं इत्यभिधाय कन्यादानकालं रातुमत्या या क्रियते Kull.).

अकृतं प्रजापतिः करोति Ait. Br.—COMP. —अ a. unsuccessful.—अस्त्र a. unpractised in arms.—आत्मन् a. 1. ignorant, foolish, having an unformed mind.

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अक्षा [अक्ष-क, अच्यते इत्यक् अञ्च हि-  
गतिः तस्ये कायति, कै-क वा Tv.] A  
mother.

अक्त See under अञ्ज.

अक्तुः *m. f.* Ved. [अञ्ज गतौ क] 1  
Night; darkness, gloom. -2 Light,  
ray. -3 Ointment.

अक्त्रं [अञ्ज-वा क्व] An armour (वर्मन्).

अक्र *a.* Ved. [अञ्च गतौ क्] 1 In-  
active, steady, firm (स्थिर). -2 Boot-  
less; profitless. -क्रः A fortification or  
rampart (प्राकार); banner (?).

अक्रतु *a.* [नास्ति क्रतुर्वस्य] W1 ithout  
sacrifices; devoid of energy, power-  
less; unwise. -2 Devoid of will or  
volition (संकल्परहितः) epithet of God.

अक्रम *a.* [नास्ति क्रमः पादः क्रमणं वा  
यस्य] 1 Devoid of order, confused.  
-2 Without the power of going or  
moving (पादशून्य, आक्रमणशून्य). -मः  
1 Want of order, confusion, irre-  
gularity (क्रमभावः). -2 Absence of  
motion or movement. -3 Breach of  
propriety or decorum; कमक्रमं कर्तुम-  
श्रद्धपेक्षा वैलक्ष्यभाजां न महीपतीनां Vikr.  
10. 3; कन्यातःपुरमक्रमात् प्रविशत  
Mv. 2. 50 indecently, immodestly;  
यलीमुखचक्रमक्रममुच्चलितं Mv. 6. in  
disorder.

अक्रान्त *a.* [न. त.] Unsurpassed;  
unconquered. -ता [न क्रयते कंटका-  
वृत्तत्वात् कश्-क, न. त.] The egg plant  
(बृहती), Solanum Melongena.

अक्रिय [अ. नास्ति क्रिया यस्य न. व.]  
1 Inactive, dull, torpid. -2 With-  
out essential works. -3 Abstaining  
from religious rites. -4 Without  
action of any kind, epithet of God.  
-5 Worthless, good for nothing.  
-या [न. त.] Inactivity; neglect of  
duty; प्रधानस्याक्रिया यत्र सांगं तत्क्रियते  
युनः। तदंगस्याक्रियायां तु नावृत्तिर्न च त-  
त्क्रिया ॥

अक्रूर *a.* [न. त.] Not cruel. -रः  
N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle  
of Krishna. [It was he who induced  
Rama and Krishna to go to Mathura  
and kill Kamsa. He told the two bro-  
thers how their father Anaka-Dundubhi,  
the princess Devaki and even his  
own father Ugrasena had been insult-  
ed by the iniquitous demon Kamsa,  
and told them why he had been des-  
patched to them. Krishna consented  
to go and promised to slay the demon  
within 3 nights, which he succeeded  
in doing.]

अक्रोध *a.* [नास्ति क्रोधो यस्य] Free  
from anger. -धः [न. त.] Absence or  
suppression of anger; अक्रोधस्तपसः  
(विभूषणं) Bh. 2. 82; regarded as one  
of the ten duties of an ascetic.

अक्रोधन *a.* Free from anger. -नः  
N. of a prince, son of Ayutāyu.

अक्रिका the Indigo plant,

अक्रिन्न *a.* Not wet or moist; 'वर्त्म-  
न a sort of disease of the eyes.

अक्रिष्ट *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unweari-  
ed, untroubled, not annoyed, un-  
disturbed, indefatigable. -2 Not  
marred, unimpaired; इदमुपनतमेव रूप-  
मक्रिष्टांति S. 5. 19 of unimpaired or  
unblemished beauty; अन्यथा कथमियं  
ता लावण्यस्य K. 12 unmarred state,  
perfection. -3 Not laboured or elab-  
orate. -Comp. -कर्मन्, -कारिन् *a.*  
unwearied in actions. -वर्ण *a.* not  
confused, distinct; 'र्णी गमनान्यञ्जनां  
K. 293 given in plain, distinct  
terms (of unfaded colour). -व्रत *a.*  
not swerving from religious vows,  
unwearied in observing them.

अक्ष 1. 5. P. [अक्षति, अक्षोति, आन-  
क्ष, अक्षिष्यति-अक्षयति, आक्षात्, अक्षितं-अष्टं  
अक्षित्वा-अष्टवा, अष्ट] 1 To reach. -2  
To pass through, pervade, pene-  
trate (mostly Ved. in these sen-  
ses). -3 To accumulate, increase.  
-Caus. To cause to pervade.

अक्षः [अक्ष-सः] 1 An axis, axle,  
pivot; भङ्गे Ms. 8.291; इदमुः अक्षः  
P. V. 4.74; Si. 12.2 18.7; ज्योतिश्च-  
क्राक्षदंडः Dk. 1 axle-pole. -2 The  
pole of a cart. -3 A cart, car;  
also wheel. -4 The beam of a  
balance. -5 Terrestrial latitude. -6  
A die for playing with; cube. -7  
The seed of which rosaries are made.  
-8 A weight equal to 16 māshas and  
called कर्ष. -9 N. of the plant Ter-  
minalia Belerica (विभीतक) the seed  
of which is used as a die; also  
the nut of this plant; यथा वै द्वे वाम-  
लके द्वे वा कोले द्वौ वाक्षौ मुष्टिरनुभवति  
Chan. Up; so धाराभिरक्षमात्राभिः. -10  
A shrub producing the rosary  
seed, Eleocarpus Ganitrus; the seed  
of this plant, as also of another  
plant (इंद्राक्ष). -11 A serpent;  
hence a curve. -12 Garuda. -13  
N. of a son of Rāvana. -14 The  
soul. -15 Knowledge (usually,  
sacred). -16 Law; a lawsuit; legal  
procedure. -17 A person born blind.  
-18 The lower part of the tem-  
ples (कर्णेनत्रयोर्मध्ये शंखादधोभागः). -क्षं  
(अश्नुते व्याप्नोति विषयान् स्ववृत्त्या संयोगेन वा)  
1 An organ of sense; निरोधाच्चैतसो  
ऽक्षाणि निरुद्धान्यखिलान्यपि Pt. 2.  
154; an object of sense; *m.* also  
निरुद्धेद्विषयेभ्योऽक्षान् Bhāg. -2 The  
eye, only at the end of Comp.; ज-  
लजाक्ष, कमलाक्ष, &c. -3 Sochal salt,  
sea-salt. -4 Blue vitriol (from  
its crystallized shape). [cf. L.  
axis; Gr. akshon or axon old Germ.  
ahsa; Germ. achse]. Comp. -अग्रं  
the axle or its end; the anterior  
end of the pole of a car. -अग्रकीलः  
-लकः a lynch-pin, a pin, which  
fastens the yoke to the pole. -आव-  
पनं [अक्षान् पाषाण् आवपति क्षिपत्यस्मिन्];

आ-वप्-आधारे लुट्] a dice-board (अक्षा  
उच्यतेस्मिन्निति अक्षावपनं अक्षस्थानावपनपात्र-  
सायणः). -आवापः [अक्षान् आवपति क्षिपति  
आवप् अण्] a gambler; keeper of the  
dice or gambling table; also 'अति-  
वापः (अक्षावापो नाम अक्षाणां क्षेत्रा अक्षगोवा  
वा चतकारः). -कर्णः hypotenuse, par-  
ticularly of the triangle formed with  
the gnomon of a dial and its shadow  
(astr.) argument of the latitude.  
-कुशल, -शौड *a.* [स. त.] skilful in  
gambling. -कूटः [अक्षस्य कूट इव] the  
pupil of the eye. -कोविद्, -ज्ञ *a.*  
skilled in dice; so 'विद्, 'वेत् &c.

-क्षेत्रं [अक्षनिमित्तं क्षेत्रं] an astronomic-  
al figure अक्षसाधनार्थं क्षेत्रतया कल्पितानां  
अक्षभवानामक्षानां क्षेत्राणामेकं). -गल्हः [तृ. त.]  
gambling, playing at dice. -चक्रं  
the circle of sensual passions;  
इदमियमितं 'क्रः K. 37) also axis and  
wheels. -जं [अक्षात् जायते; जन्-ड] 1  
direct knowledge or cognition. 2.  
a thunderbolt (वज्रं अस्थिरूपावयवजात-  
त्वाच्च तन्नामत्वं). 3. A diamond. 4.  
अक्षक्षेत्रं q. v. (*m.* in some of these  
senses). -जः N. of Vishnu.  
-तत्त्वं, -विद्या the science of gambling;  
'विद् skilled in the principles of gam-  
bling. -दर्शकः, -दृष्ट [अक्षाणां ऋणादा-  
नादिव्यवहाराणां दर्शकः दृश्-गुल, अक्षान् पश्य-  
तीति दृश् क्ति क्तृत्वं] 1. a judge (one  
who tries law-suits). 2. 'superin-  
tendent of gambling. -देविन्  
*m.* [अक्षेदीयति, दिव्-णिनि] a gam-  
bler, gamester; so अक्षयूः, दिव्-क्विप्  
ऊर् P. VI. 4. 19. -द्युतः [अक्षेद्युतं यस्य]  
a gambler, dicer. -तं dice play,  
gambling; तादिगणः a class of words  
mentioned in P. IV. 4. 19. -द्युतिकं  
[अक्षद्युत-उक्] dispute at play. -द्रु-  
ग्ध *a.* [अक्षेः द्रुग्धः] unlucky at dice  
(opposed to अक्षप्रिय fond of dice,  
or lucky in gambling). -धरः [अक्षं चक्रं  
स्थावययवं तत्कालकमिव कंटकं वा धरतीति; धृ-  
अञ्- ष. त.] 1. N. of Vishnu.  
2. N. of the plant (शाखोट) Trophis  
Aspera. 3. a wheel. 4. any one who  
bears a wheel, or who holds dice.  
-धूः (धृ) the yoke attached to  
the fore-part of the pole of a car.  
-धूर्तः [अक्षे तदेवने धूर्तः] 'dice-rogue,'  
a gamester, a gambler. -धूर्तिलः [अक्ष-  
स्य शकटस्य धूर्ति मारं लाति, ला-क; or  
अक्ष-धूर् तिलप्रत्ययः] a bull or ox yoked  
to the pole of a cart. -पटल [ष. त.]  
1. a court of law. 2. depository of  
legal documents. 3. =अक्षिपटलं, q. v.  
-लः अक्षाणां व्यवहाराणां पटलमस्यस्य अञ्] a  
judge. -परि ind. [अक्षेण विपरितं  
वृत्तं P. II. 1. 10 यतव्यवहारे पराजय  
एवायं समाप्तः सि. कौ.] so as to be a  
loser (by an unlucky throw of dice)  
(पाशक्रीडायां यथा मुष्टिकापति जयो भवति  
तद्विपरितापातः Tv.) -पाटः =वाटः, q. v.  
-पाटकः [अक्षे व्यवहारे पाटयति; प-



दीनो-पुत्र ] one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—पातः [ ष. त. ] cast of dice.—पादः N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or a follower of that system (अक्ष नेत्रं दर्शनसाधनतया जातः पादोऽस्य; अक्षपादो हि स्वमनदूषकस्य व्यासस्य मुखदर्शनं चक्षुषा न कर्तव्यं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् व्यासेन प्रसादितः पादे नेत्रं प्रकाश्य तं दृष्ट्वा इति प्रसिद्धिः Tv.)—पीडा [ ष. त. ] 1. injury to the organs. 2. [ अक्षं हिंदिररसनारूपं पीडयति आस्वादानात्; पीड-अच् ] N. of the plant यवतिका.—भागः (°अंशः) a degree of latitude.—भारः [ ष. त. ] a cart-load.—मदः [ च. त. ] mad passion for gambling.—मात्रं [ अक्षो मात्रा यस्य ] 1. anything as large as dice; dice. 2. a moment of time (निमिषः) twinkling of an eye.—माला, —सूत्रं [ अक्षणां माला-सूत्रं ] a rosary, string of beads (अकारादिक्षकारांतः अक्षः तत्कृता तत्प-तिनिधिरुता वा माला); कृतोक्षसूत्रप्रणयी तया करः Ku. 5. 11, 6. 6; मालामुपयाचि-तुमागतोऽस्मि K. 151. It is made of रुद्राक्ष seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c. 2. N. of अरुंधती. अक्षमाला वशिष्ठेन संयुक्ताधमयोनिजा जगामाभ्यर्ह-णीयता Ms. 9. 23. (अक्षस्य नक्षत्र-चक्रस्य मालेव भूषणत्वात्; सा हि उत्तरस्यां दिशि गगने सप्तर्षिमंडले मालारूपेण वसिष्ठ-समीपे वर्तते सर्वैश्च उज्ज्वलत्वाच्च मालारू-पेण स्थितत्वाच्च नक्षत्रचक्रभूषणत्वं Tv.)—राजः [ अक्षणां राजेव ] One addicted to gam- bling.—वामः [ स. त. ] an unfair gambler.—वाटः [ अक्षणां पाशक्रीडानां वाटः वासस्थानं ] 1. a gambling house, the gambling table. 2. [ अक्षस्य रथच- क्रस्य क्षुण्णस्थानस्य इव वाटः ] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथचक्रक्षुण्णपांशुसदृशपांशुमत्वात् तत्स- दृशत्वं Tv.)—वृत्त a. [ अक्षे वृत्तः व्यापृतः ] [ स. त. ] engaged in, addicted to, gambling; what has occurred in gam- bling.—चत राशिचक्रस्य वृत्तक्षेत्रं the zo- diacal circle.—स्तुषः Beleric Myro- balan.—हृदयं perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling); वशीकृताक्षहृदयां K. 131.

अक्षकः [ अक्ष इव कायति, कै-क ] N. of a tree तिनिश.

अक्षवती [ अक्षाः साधनत्वेन यस्यां; अक्ष- मत्स्य ] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षानह n [ अक्षे चक्रे आनहते बध्यते; आनह-किर ] A kind of part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंबधि- काहमेदः); tied to the cart or its pole(?)

अक्षण a. [ नास्ति क्षणी योग्यकालो यस्य ] Inopportune, unseasonable.

अक्षणिक a. [ न. त. ] Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look).

अक्षवत् a. [ अक्ष अस्वास्ति, अक्षत् ]

मत्स्य वः P. VIII. 2. 16, अक्षताम्- तच्छ्रुत्वा Sk. ] Having eyes; अक्षवन्- तः कर्णवन्तः Rv. 10. 71. 7.

अक्षत a. [ न. त. ] 1 (a) Uninjured, unhurt; त्वमनंगः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9; विग्रहा वाहाः Dk. 3; पंचाक्षता- स्ते वयं Ve. 6. 43, 4. 4, Mu. 6. 8. R. 2. 56. (b) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided; मम नासिकान- क्षतां कुर्वतु Pt. 1. °सक्तानां नवं कलशं पूरयित्वा Asvalāyana.—तः 1. Siva. 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (pl.) whole grain, entire unhusked and pound- ed, rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred cere- monies; अक्षताः पातु पातवक्षताः इति श्राद्धमंत्रः; अक्षतेनाचयेद्विष्णुं न तुलस्या विनायकं इति तंत्रं; साक्षतपात्रहस्ता R. 2. 21, आद्राक्षतारोपणमन्त्रभूता 7. 28. —3 Barley (यवाः); अक्षताश्च यवाः प्रोक्ताः; said to be also n. (द्वार्क्षतानि).—तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind.—2 Absence of loss or ruin; good, well-being; अक्षतं चारिष्टं चास्तु इति श्राद्धमंत्रः.—3 Eunuch (also m.).—ता A virgin, a maiden not deflowered, blemished or enjoyed; अक्षता वा क्षता वापि.—2 N. of a plant कर्कटशृंगी.—Comp.—योनिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; सा चेदक्षतयोनिः स्यात् Ms. 9. 176; पत्नीष्वक्षतयोनिषु 10. 5.

अक्षत्र a [ नास्ति क्षत्रं क्षत्रियत्वं क्षत्रिया जातिर्वा यत्र, न. व. ] Devoid of the Ksha- triya caste; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृच्छति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्धते Ms. 9. 322.

अक्षन् n. [ अक्ष बाहु°कनिन् ] The eye (Ved.); भद्रं पश्येमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः Rv. 1. 89. 8; दक्षिणेक्षन् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि.

अक्षम a. [ न. त. ] 1 Unfit, incompe- tent, unable; कार्यं, पलायनं, उपवासं &c.—2 Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing; im- patient; °मा कालहरणस्य S. 3 un- able to brook delay, admitting of no delay; मामक्षमं मंडनकालहानेः R. 13. 16.—मा [ न. त. ] 1 Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy; धावत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमेयव रथ्याः S. 1. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed.—2 Anger, passion.

अक्षयं a. [ नास्ति क्षयो यस्य ] 1 Unde- caying, exempt from decay, impe- rishable, undying, unfailing, inex- haustible; सदोपयोगेऽपि शुक्लस्त्वमक्षयो- निधिः Si. 1. 28; स संधार्यः प्रयत्नेन स्व- र्गमक्षयमिच्छता Ms. 3. 79; यज्ञनिर्वृतिमक्ष- यां 4. 23; गयायामक्षयवटे पिदूणां दत्तमक्षयं Vāyu; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवाथमक्षयं R. 3. 13.—2 Poor, without house or ha- bitation, such as a hermit or संन्यासिन् (क्षयोवासः तच्छून्यः अनेकेतनः संन्यासी दरिद्रो वा.)—यः 1 The Supreme Spirit, Brahman

—2 N. of the 20th year in the cycle of Jupiter.—या [ अक्षयं पुण्यं यत्रास्ति-अच् ] N. of a day which is said to confer undying religious me- rit; अमैव सोमवारेण रविवारेण सप्तमी। चतु- र्थी भौमवारेण अक्षयादपि चाक्षया—Comp.—युगः, —पुरुषतः Siva (possessing im- perishable qualities).—तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisākha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions performed on the day (वेशाले मासि राजेंद्र शुक्लपक्षे तृतीयिका। अक्षया सा तिथिः प्रोक्ता कृत्तिकाराहिणीयुता ॥ तस्यां दानादिकं सर्वं कार्यं समुदाहृतं).—लोकः the heaven.

अक्षयाललिता N. of a festival ob- served by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādra (?)

अक्षयिणी Pārvati.

अक्षय्य a. [ क्षितुं शक्यं; क्षि-यत्; न. त. ] That which cannot decay, imperi- shable; तपःषड्भागमक्षय्यं ददत्यारण्यका- नः S. 2. 13; अस्त्यत्र योग्यवस्तु वर्षशतेन न्यक्षय्यं Dk. 109 inexhaustible.—Comp.—उदकं a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, of- fered in Srāddha ceremonies after the पिंडदान (अक्षय्योदकदानं तु अर्घ्यदानं भ्यते। षष्ठ्येव नित्यं तत्कुर्वाच चतुर्थ्यां कदाचन—नवमी the 9th day of the bright half of Āsvina.

अक्षर a [ न क्षरतीति; क्षर-त्वाच्-न.त. ] 1 Imperishable, inde- structible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Indi- dual soul; यमक्षरं क्षेत्रविदो विदुस्तमा- नमात्मन्यवलोकयन्तं Ku. 3. 50; द्वानि पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च॥क्षरः सवर्ति भूतानि कुदस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते॥ Bg. 15. 1. यस्मात्क्षरमतीतोहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः। अस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः; the one concerned (Spirit); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म.—2 Fixed, firm, unalterable.—रः Siva.—2 Vishnu.—3 A sword.—Sound, word, speech (Ved.).—[ अक्ष-सरः Un. 3. 70, अक्षेः सरः; अक्ष-व्याप्नोति वेदादिशास्त्राणि. ] 1 (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकारोऽक्षरः Bg. 10. 33; सुद्राक्षराणि, मधुरं, जप्यं &c. (b) a syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83 the monosyllable; एकमक्षरं Bg. 10. 25, Ms. 2. 78, 84, 125 ( sacred syllable). Hence (c) a word or words; speech collectively; प्रतिपद्य विष्णुवाभिरामं S. 3. 25; अहो संदीपनान्यक्षराणि U. 4; भर्तुरेतानि प्रणयमयान्यक्षराणि 3. words; ब्राह्मणसंक्रमिताक्षरेण पितामहः V. 3; अक्षरं वर्णनिर्माणं वर्णमप्यक्षरं वि- अक्षरं न क्षरं विद्याद्वन्मोतेवां सरैःक्षरं वा A document (letter &c.), sacred writ- ing; writing in general (in pl.).—शुक्तिः प्रमाणं स्यात् साक्षी नाक्षराणि च 3. 94; तत्रभवत्या अक्षराणि विदुष्टाणि च V. 2.—3 The highest Deity or Godhead, the indestructible Spirit, Brahman



र, मूलकारण); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म Bg. 8.3; ब्रह्मोद्भवं विद्धि ब्रह्माक्षरसमुद्भवं 3. 15; सतः पुरुषात्केशलोमानि तथाक्षरात्सं-  
 गीह विश्वे Chān. Up. -4 Religious  
 terity, penance. -5 Sacrifice. -6  
 ter. -7 The sky. -8 Final beati-  
 e, emancipation from further  
 asmigration. -9 Continuance, per-  
 nence. -10 Right, justice ( Ved.  
 these two senses ). 11 N. of a  
 ant. Achyranthes Aspera. -12 A  
 easure of time, equal to one-fifth  
 t a Kāshthā. -Comp. -अंग 1 a  
 art of a syllable. 2. alphabet. -अर्थः  
 प. त.] meaning (of words); किं ताव-  
 त् गीत्यावगतोऽक्षरार्थः S. 5—चं(चुं)चुः  
 -चणः, -नः [अक्षरेण वर्णविन्यासविन्या वि-  
 अक्षर-चणप or चं(चुं)चु P. V. 2. 26. )  
 a scribe, writer, copyist; so °जीवकः,  
 -जीवी, अक्षरेण जीवति; जीव् णिनि or ण्युल्ल; also  
 °जीविकः. -च्युतकं [अक्षरं च्युतं लुप्तं यत्र;  
 व. क्प.] getting out a different  
 meaning by the omission of a letter  
 ( c. g. कुर्वन् दिवाकरश्चन्द्रं दधच्चरणद्वन्द्वं । देव  
 योष्माकसैनयोः करणः प्रसरत्यसौ where  
 another meaning may be got by  
 omitting क in करणः i. e. by taking  
 रेणः ).—छंदस् n. -वृत्तं 1. a metre re-  
 gulated by the number of syllables it  
 contains; छंदस्तु द्विविधं प्रोक्तं वृत्तं जाति-  
 रिति द्विधा । वृत्तमक्षरसंख्यातं जातिर्मात्राकृता  
 भवेत् ॥ 2. of unshaken resolve, resolute  
 ( अक्षरं निश्चलं छंदोऽभिप्रायो यस्य ); an epi-  
 thet of परमात्मन्.—जननी, तुलिका [अक्ष-  
 राणां जननीव; तद्विपिलिखानां तुलिकेव वा साधन-  
 त्वात् a reed or pen.—(वि) न्यासः  
 [प. त. मावि घञ्] writing, arrange-  
 ment of letters; भूर्जपत्रगतोऽसः V.  
 2. 2. the alphabet. 3. scripture. 4.  
 हृदयायाधारस्पर्शपूर्वकं तदक्षराणां स्मरणोच्चारण-  
 रूपस्तत्रासिद्धो वर्णन्यासः—रंक्ति a. 1. hav-  
 ing 5 syllables ( पंक्ति=Gr. pentas five)  
 सु मत् पद वग दे इत्येष धे यज्ञोऽक्षरंक्तिः Ait.  
 Br. ( तान्येतान्यक्षराणि हेतुवृजगदी प्रयोक्तव्यानि ).  
 2. N. of a metre of four lines  
 ( द्विपदा विराज् ) each having five sylla-  
 bles ( one dactyl and one spondee ).  
 —भाज् a. having a share in the sylla-  
 bles (of a prayer?).—भूमिका tablet R.  
 18.46—मुखः [अक्षराणि तन्मयानि शास्त्राणि वा  
 मुखे यस्य] a scholar, student.—खं [प. त.]  
 the beginning of the alphabet; the  
 letter अ.—मुष्टिका 'finger-speech',  
 speaking by means of finger-signs.  
 —वर्जित a. unlettered, illiterate, not  
 knowing how to read or write.  
 —व्यक्तिः f [प. त.] distinct articula-  
 tion of syllables.—शिक्षा [प. त.]  
 the science of (mystic) syllables;  
 theory of ब्रह्म (ब्रह्मतत्त्व); मह्यं °क्षां  
 विधाय Dk. 11.—संस्थानं [अक्षराणां सं-  
 स्थानं यत्र] arrangement of letters,  
 writing, alphabet.

अक्षरकं [स्वार्थे कञ्] A vowel, 'a  
 letter.

अक्षरशः adv. [अक्षरमक्षरमिति वीप्सार्थे]

कारके शस् ] 1. Syllable by syllable.  
 -2 To the very letter; literally.  
 अक्षर्य a. [गवादिगण] Relating to  
 letters or syllables.

अक्षरी [अश्रुते गगनामोर्ग मेघैः ; अश्र-  
 सरन्, गीरा० डीप् ] The rainy season.

अक्षानह See under अक्ष.

अक्षान्तिः f. [न. त.] Intolerance,  
 non-forbearance; envy, jealousy,  
 anger, impatience.

अक्षार a. [नास्ति क्षारं यत्र] Free  
 from artificial salt.—रः Natural salt  
 गोक्षीरं गोघृतं चैव धान्यसुद्धास्ति लायवाः ।  
 साधुद्वैधवंचैव लक्षणं स्मृतम् ॥—Comp.—ल-  
 वणं (—रा०) [क्षारेण ऊवरसचिकया निर्दूतं-  
 अण् क्षारं कृत्रिमं लवणं ; न. त.] natural  
 salt; सुन्यस्तानि पयः सोमो मांसं यच्चातु-  
 पस्कृतम् । अक्षारलवणं चैव प्रकृत्या हवि-  
 रुच्यते ॥ Ms. 3.257 (अकृत्रिमलवणं सैधवादि);  
 °गान्धाः स्युः 5.73 ; चतुर्थकालमश्नीयाद्-  
 क्षारलवणं मितं 11.110; sometimes used  
 for food that may be eaten at times  
 unfit for the performance of reli-  
 gious duties; a class of objects  
 such as cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.

अक्षि n. [अश्रुते विषयात् ; अक्ष-विस्,  
 अक्षेणित् Un. 3.155-6 ] अक्षिणी, अक्षिणि,  
 अक्षणा, अक्षणः &c. 1 The eye ( which  
 grasps or sees objects ); changed to  
 अक्ष at the end of Bahuvrihi Comp.  
 f. °क्षी when a limb of the body is in-  
 dicated, as जलजाक्षी, otherwise दीर्घ-  
 क्षा वेणुयष्टिः ; in Avyayi. comp. also it  
 it changed to अक्ष ( समक्षं परोक्षं, &c. ).  
 -2 The number two; (-क्षिणी) the sun  
 and moon. [cf. L. *oculus*; Ger. *auge*;  
 Gr. *okos*, *okkos*, Zend *ashi*. ]—Comp.  
 —ऋपः twinkling; नाक्षिकं व्यतिष्ठत R.  
 15.67.—कूटः-टकः, गोलः, तारां [प. त.]  
 the eyeball, pupil of the eye.—गत a.  
 [अक्षिण गतः सर्वदा भावनावशात् अक्षयसन्निकटोपि  
 उपस्थित इव] 1 visible, present; न विभा-  
 वयत्यभिज्ञमक्षिणतामपि मां भवानतिसमीपत-  
 या Si. 9.81. 2. rankling in the eye,  
 an eye-sore, being a thorn in the  
 eye, hated; °तोहमस्य हारयो जातः Dk.  
 159.—जाहः [प. त.] the root of the  
 eye.—पक्ष्मन्, लोमन् n. [प. त.] the  
 eyelash.—पटलं [प. त.] a coat of the  
 eye. 2. a disease of the eye pertain-  
 ing to this coat.—पत् a. Ved. falling  
 into the eye, hence hurtful.—adv.  
 a little, as much as a mote ( as much  
 as could fall into the eye ). —रू a.  
 [अक्षो सुक्षिपयः] visible, perceptible,  
 manifest; (hence) true, real.—भेषजं  
 [प. त.] collyrium, a kind of balm  
 ( for the eyes ). —जः (जं also) N. of a  
 plant (पट्टिकालोद्भवस्य) used to heal some  
 varieties of the eye-disease.—भ्रुवं [स-  
 माहारद्वन्द्वं] the eye and the eyebrows  
 taken collectively.—विकृणितं, विकृशितं  
 [अक्षः विकृणितं लज्जदिना सम्पृक् प्रसारा-  
 भावात् संकोचो यत्र] a side-look, leer,  
 a look with the eyelids partially

अक्षिकः [अक्षाय चक्राययवाय हितः-उद् ]  
 N. of a tree ( रजनद्रुम ), अक्षीक also;  
 See अक्षक.

अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions  
 or privileges attached to landed pro-  
 perty (?).

अक्षित a. [न. त.] Undecayed, per-  
 manent, uninjured, undecaying, un-  
 failing. —तं 1. Water. -2. 100000  
 million. —Comp. —अति-वसु (ता०) N.  
 of Indra, giving permanent help, or  
 having unfailing wealth (?).

अक्षितरं [अक्षिव तरति; वृ-अच् Tv.]  
 Water ( निर्मलत्वाच्चेन्न तुल्यत्वं ).

अक्षिति a. [न. व.] Imperishable.  
 —तिः f. Imperishable nature.

अक्षियत् a. [न. त.] Ved. Not de-  
 creasing in wealth; destitute of a  
 dwelling, unsettled (?).

अक्षिवः [अक्षि वाति शीणान्ति अंजेनन; वा.  
 क.] N. of a plant, शोभाजनवृक्ष Guilan-  
 dina or Hyperanthera Moringa.—व  
 Sea-salt.

अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.

अक्षीव (व) a. [न. त.] Not intoxi-  
 cated. —वः [न क्षीवते मायति, क्षीव्-क  
 क वा, न. त.] N. of the tree शोभाजन  
 ( Mar. शेवगा, शेगट ).—वं Sea-salt.

अक्षु a. Ved. [अक्षु-उ] Quick  
 ( शीघ्र ); according to others ( क्षुः ) a  
 kind of net.

अक्षुण्ण a. [न. त.] 1 Unbroken,  
 uncurtailed.—2 Not conquered or de-  
 feated, successful; अक्षुण्णोद्भुनयः Ve.  
 1. 2. -3 Not trodden or beaten, un-  
 usual, strange; अभीक्ष्णमक्षुण्णतयातिदु-  
 र्गमं Si. 1.32 being not practised or  
 experienced.—4 inexperienced, not  
 expert.

अक्षुद्र a. [न. त.] Not small or in-  
 significant. —द्रः N. of Siva.

अक्षुर् f. [न. त.] Absence of hun-  
 ger, satiety.

अक्षुध्य a. [अक्षुधे हितं ; अक्षुध्-यत्.]  
 Ved. 1 That which tends to cause ab-  
 sence of hunger ( क्षुधामावसाधनं द्रव्यं ).  
 -2 Not liable to hunger.

अक्षेत्र a. [न. व.] Destitute of fields;  
 uncultivated. —त्रं 1 A bad field  
 (अप्रशस्तं क्षेत्रं); अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृज्यमंतरैव  
 विनश्यति Ms. 10.71.—2 Not a good  
 geometrical figure. -3 (fig.) A bad  
 pupil, unworthy recipient or recep-  
 tacle ( of any thing ). —Comp. —विद् a.  
 [क्षेत्रं देहतत्त्वं तत्त्वतो न जानाति ; विद्-किप्]  
 destitute of spiritual knowledge;  
 not knowing the true nature of the  
 क्षेत्र or body ( क्षेत्रतत्त्वानभिज्ञः आत्मत्वेन दे-  
 हाभिमानी जीवः ); so अक्षेत्रज्ञ.

अक्षेत्रिन् a. [क्षेत्रं शस्योत्पत्तिस्थानं फलं  
 वा ; मत्वर्थे इति न. न.] Having no field,  
 not the master of a field; येऽ  
 क्षेत्रिणो बीजवतः परक्षेत्रपवापिनः Ms.  
 8.49.



**अक्षोटः** [अक्ष-ओट; अक्षस्य विभीत-  
कस्येव उदाति पर्णान्यस्य वा Tv.] 1 N. of  
a tree पर्वतीयपीलु (Mar. डोंगरी अक्रोड).  
-2 A walnut; a tree bearing an  
oily nut.

**अक्षोडः** [अक्ष-ओड; अक्षः विभीतकः  
इव ओडति पत्रैः संहन्यते; उड्-अच् वा Tv.]  
also written as अक्षोट-ड-डक, आक्षोट,  
आखोड, आखोडक &c.

**अक्षोभ** *a.* [नास्ति क्षोभो यस्य] Not agi-  
tated, unmoved.—*m.* 1 Absence of  
agitation. -2 The tying post of an  
elephant.

**अक्षोभ्य** *n.* [क्षोभ्यते विचाल्यते; शुद्ध-णिच्  
कर्मणि यत्. न. त.] Immoveable, im-  
perturbable; अक्षोभ्यः स नवोप्यासीत्  
R. 17.44 was unassailable.—*m.* 1 A  
particular sage (तत्रोक्तो द्वितीयविद्योपासकः  
तदेवतायाः शिरसि नागरूपेण स्थितः ऋषिभेदः;  
अक्षोभ्योऽस्या ऋषिः प्रोक्तः—Tv.). -2 N.  
of a Buddha. -3 An immense  
number, said to be 100 विवर.—*COMP.*  
—कचचं [अक्षोभाय हितं अक्षोभ्यं] a sort  
of कचच or armour referred to in  
Tantras.

**अक्षौहिणी** [ऊहः समूहः संविकल्पज्ञानं वा  
सास्यामिस्त इति, अक्षाणां रथानां सर्वेषामि-  
न्द्रियाणां वा ऊहिनी; गत्वं दृष्टिश्च P. VI. 1.89  
Vart.] A large army consisting of  
21870 chariots, as many elephants,  
65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

**अक्षण** *a.* [अक्षुते व्याप्नोति अक्ष-क्ल  
T.p. 3.17] Unbroken (अखंड).—*कृष्ण*  
Time.

**अक्षण्या** *ind.* Ved. 1 Tortuously,  
circuitously, in a crooked way;  
सानक्षण्या संतुदंति. Sat. Br. (वक्रमार्गेण,  
कौटिल्येन). -2 Wrongly; इद्दु Ved.  
seeking to hurt in a wrongful way.

**अक्षण्यावन्** *a.* Going through,  
penetrating.

**अखंडः** [खड्-अच् न. त.] N. of a  
tree (मियाल) *Buchanania Latifolia*.

**अखण्डिः** *m.f.* [खड्-इ, न. त. वा डीप्] Bad  
conduct (अशिष्टव्यवहार); a childish  
freak or whim.

**अखण्ड** *a.* [खड्-अच्, न. त.] Un-  
broken, whole, entire, complete;  
अखंडं पुण्यानां फलमिव S. 2.10; अखंड-  
कलः शशी Mal. 2. 2 with undiminish-  
ed orb, full; निर्जिगायमुखमिदुमखंडं Ki.  
9. 38; अखंडेन तपसा 10. 63 undis-  
turbed; सुदृढीदमनेप्यखंडयज्ञसः U. 5.  
35 of untarnished, unsullied, fame;  
द्वादशी the 12th day of the bright  
half of मार्गशीर्ष.—*डं adv.* Uninterrupt-  
edly Ki. 1. 29.

**अखंडन** *a.* [न खंडयति निरखयत्वात्; खंड-  
ल्यट् न. त.] 1 Unbroken, not cap-  
able of being broken or divided, epi-  
thet of परमात्मन्.—2 Full, entire.—*न* [न.  
त.] 1 Not breaking, leaving entire.—  
2 Non-refutation.—*नः* Time.

**अखंडित** *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unbroken, un-  
divided.—2 Uninterrupted, perpetual,  
undisturbed, continuous; ता मे वाणि-  
मु. 1; अखंडितं प्रेम लभस्व पशुः  
(as

Ku. 7. 28 everlasting, unbroken.—3  
Unimpaired; unrefuted &c.; भद्रिन्या  
अखंडितात् प्रणयात् M. 3 never dis-  
appointed; इतमखं तमखंडितपौरुषं R.  
9. 13 whose prowess knows no re-  
pulse or defeat.—*COMP.*—उत्सव *a.* al-  
ways festive.—*ऋतुः* [अखंडितः ऋतुः  
तत्संपत् पुष्पादिप्रसवस्या यत्र] time or season  
which yields its usual produce of  
flowers &c. (*a.*) fruitful, bearing  
fruit in due season.

**अखर्व** *a.* [न. त.] Not dwarfish,  
short or stunted; not small, great;  
अखर्वेण गर्वेण विराजमानः Dk. 3.

**अखात** *a.* [न. त.] Not dug; not  
buried.—*तः-तं* A natural lake or pool  
of water; a bay; especially a pool  
before a temple.

**अखिद्र** *a.* Ved. [खिद्र-रू न. त.]  
Unwearied; मरुतो यातेमखिद्रायामभिः  
Rv. 1. 38. 11 unwearied in their  
course.

**अखिन्न** *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not fatigued  
or wearied.—2 Not involving fatigue,

**अखिल** *a.* [नास्ति खिलं अवशिष्टं यस्य  
Tv.] 1 Whole, entire, complete; oft.  
with सर्व; एतद्वि मत्तोधिजगे सर्वमेवोखिलं  
मुनिः Ms. 1. 59; \*लेन entirely.—2 Not  
uncultivated or fallow, ploughed  
(land); \*आत्मन् the universal spirit.

**अखेटिकः** [न खटत्यस्मात्; खिट् भवे वि-  
कृत् Tv.] 1 A tree in general.—2 (आ-  
खेटिक) A dog trained to the chase.

**अखेदिन्** *a.* Not wearisome, not  
fatigued; \*त्वं continuous flow of  
speech regarded as one of the वायुष्य  
of the Jains.

**अखवल** *ind.* An exclamation of  
joy; \*लीकृ to utter this exclamation.

**अख्यातिः** *f.* Infamy, ill-repute;  
\*कर *a.* disgraceful, disreputable.

**अग** 1 P. (अगति, आगीत्, अगिष्यति, अ-  
गितुं) 1 To wind, curl, move tortu-  
ously, or in a zig-zag way.—2 To go  
(अगति, आगीत् &c.)

**अग** [न गच्छतीति; गम्-ड. न. त.] 1  
Unable to walk, not going, not in a  
position to go; अगो वृषलः इति न P.  
VI. 3. 77 Sk.—2 Unapproachable.—*गः*  
1 A tree; सदानतो येन विषाणिनाऽगः  
Si. 4. 63.—2 A mountain; also a  
stone; प्रत्यापगं प्रत्यगं Mahānātaka.—3  
A snake.—4 The sun (न गच्छति वक्रगत्या  
पश्चिमं, तस्य हि वक्रगत्यमावो ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धः; or,  
'not going', the earth by its diurnal  
rotation causing day and night).—5  
A water-jar, as in अगस्य (कुम्भस्यान).—  
6 The number seven (from the seven  
कुलाचल).—*COMP.*—आत्मजा the daughter  
of the mountain, N. of Pārvati.—ओ-  
कस् *m.* [अगः पर्वतः ओको यस्य] 1. a  
mountain-dweller. 2. a bird (वृक्षवासी).  
3. the animal ज्ञरुम supposed to have  
8 legs. 4. a lion.—*ज* *a.* (अगात् पर्वताशि-  
लतो जायते; जम्-ड.) produced on a  
mountain or from a tree; roaming

or wandering through mount-  
wild (गिरिचर); कचाचितौ विषमि  
गजौ Ki. 1. 36. (—जं) bitumen.

**अगच्छ** *a.* [गम् बाहु. श, न. त.]  
going.—*च्छः* A tree.

**अगण्य** *a.* 1 Countless, imme-  
\*पण्यविस्तारितमणि Dk. 1.—2 Not  
serving to be counted (अर्थे क  
worthless, immaterial.

**अगतिः** *f.* [न. त.] 1 Want of  
sort or recourse, necessity.—2 W  
of access (lit. & fig.); अगतिस्तत्र  
मस्य यत्र गमिष्यामि विहायसा Rām;  
नोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64.  
under गति.

**अगति** (ती) क *a.* 1 Helpless,  
out any resort or resource; वाता  
मगतिमादाय Dk. 9; दंडस्त्वगतिका  
Y. 1. 346 the last resource or  
अगतीका गतिर्द्वेषा पापा राजोपसेवि  
Mb.

**अगद** *a.* [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्य  
Healthy, sound, free from disease  
in good health; नरोऽगदः Ms. 8. 1  
—2 (गद्-भाषणे अच्, न. त.) Not spe-  
ing or telling.—3 Free from ju-  
affliction.—*दः* [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्य  
A medicine, a medicinal drug;  
चिन्ताविषमोयमगदः किं न पीयते H.  
29; विषमैरगदश्चास्य सर्वद्वय्याणि रा  
Ms. 7. 218.—2 Health, freedom fr  
disease; औषधान्यगदो विद्या देवी च  
विधा स्थितिः । तपसैव प्रसिध्यति तप  
हि साधनं Ms. 11. 238 (अगदः गद्  
नैरुज्यमिति यावत् Kull.)—3 The scienc  
antidotes; one of the 8 parts of  
dical science.

**अगदंकारः** [अगदं करोति; अगदं क  
मुनागमश्च P. VI. 3. 70] A physician.  
**अगद्यति** Den. P. To have g  
health.

**अगम** *a.* अगं q. v.

**अगम्य** *a.* [न गंतुमर्हति, गम्-यत् न. त.]  
Not fit to be walked in or appro-  
ed, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit.  
& fig.); योगिनामप्यगम्यः &c.—2  
conceivable, incomprehensible; न  
सोऽगम्य ईश्वरः God transcends m  
(conception or thought) याः संपद  
मनसोप्यगम्याः Si. 3. 59. See un-  
गम्य also.—*COMP.*—रूप *a.* of unsurp  
ed or inconceivable nature, fr  
&c.; \*रूपां पदवीं प्रतिच्छुना Ki. 1. 9.

**अगम्या** A woman not deserving  
be approached (for co-habitation  
one of the low castes; \*म्यां च स्त्रियं क  
\*गमनं चैव जातिभ्रंशकराणि वा &c.—*COMP.*  
\*गमनं illicit intercourse.—गमिन्  
practising illicit intercourse.—गमिन्  
*a.* relating to illicit intercourse; \*ग  
हु (पापं) व्रतैरेभिरपाज्यदेव Ms. 11. 170.

**अगरी** [नास्ति गरो विषं यस्याः पं. व.  
डीप्] 1 A kind of grass or plant (प  
ताड वृक्ष) commonly called Deo  
Andropogon Serratus. It is said  
be an antidote against the poison



of rats and mice.—2 Any substance that removes poison (विषहरिद्रव्यनामं).

अगरु *n.* [न गिरति; गृ-उ, न. त.] Agallochum, Amyris Agallocha.

अगव्युति *a.* Ved. Without good pasture grounds for cattle, barren (क्षेत्रं) Rv. 6. 47. 20.

अगास्ति [विद्याख्यं अगं अस्यति; अस्-किञ्च शक्यं च्यादि० Un. 4. 179, or अगं विद्याचलं स्थायति स्तन्नाति, स्वे-क; or अगः कुम्भः तत्र स्थानः संदतः इत्यगस्त्यः] 1 'Pitcher-born', N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage.—2 N. of the star Canopus, of which Agastya is the regent.—3 N. of a plant (बकवृक्ष) Sesbana (or Aeschynomene) Grandiflora. [The sage Agastya is a very reputed personage in Hindu mythology. In the Rig-veda he and Vasishtha are said to be the off-spring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvashi at a sacrificial session. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbharyoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava, Kalasayoni &c.: from the latter Vasishtha. From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitravaruni, Aurva-Seya, and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Manya. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path, See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way.) He is also known by the names of Pītābdi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kaleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopamudra. She was also called Kausitaki and Varaprada. She bore him two sons, Dridhasya and Dridhasyu. In the Ramayana Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named Vatapi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the

Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rāma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rāma the bow of Vishnu and accompanied him to Ayodhya when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years. The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B. C. The Puranas represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the Rakshasas sprang) and Havirbhuvā the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhuvā and Mahendra, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonization of the south; निर्जितासि मया भद्रे शत्रुहस्ता-दमर्षिणा । अगस्त्येन दुराधर्षा मुनिना दक्षिणेव दिक् ॥ Rām.; अगस्त्याचारितामाज्ञां R. 4. 44; cf. also: अगस्त्यो दक्षिणमाशामाश्रित्य नमसि स्थितः । वरुणस्यात्मजो योगी विध्यवाताभिर्मर्दनः ॥ and R. 6. 61, Mv. 7. 14.]

अगस्ती A female descendant of Agastya.

अगस्त्यः 1=अगस्ति See above.—2 N. of Siva.—Comp.—उदयः 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhādra; with the rise of this star the waters become clear; cf. R. 4. 21 प्रससादोदयादंभः कुम्भयोर्नेर्महौजसः. 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādra.—गिता [अगस्त्येन गिता वियभेदः] N. of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhārata Sāntiparvan; (pl.) Agastya's hymn.—चारः [च. त.] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which ushers the Sarat season and then everything on earth assumes a lovely appearance.—तीर्थं N. of a celebrated Tirtha in the south.—व्रतः N. of a holy place on the Himālaya.—संहिता Agastya's collection of law.

अगा *a.* Ved. Not going.

अगाध *a.* [गाध-प्रतिश्रयां वञ्च न. व.] Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अगाधसलिलात्समुद्राद् H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep,

सत्त्व Mk. 1.3, R. 6.21; so ज्ञानं, बुद्धिः great, as भयः यस्य ज्ञानदयासिधोरगा-धस्यानया गुणाः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible, inscrutable.—घः—घं a deep hole or chasm.—घः N. of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr. *agathos*].—Comp.—जलः [अगाधं जलं यत्र] a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

अगारं [अगं न गच्छतं ऋच्छति प्राप्नोति-अग-अग Tv.] A house; इत्यादि चाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9.265; दाहिन् an incendiary 3. 158, See अगार.

अगिरः (नः ?) [न गीर्यते दुःखेन; गृ. वा० क. न. त. Tv.] 1 Heaven.—2 The sun or fire?—3 A Rākshasa.—Comp.—ओ-कस् *a.* [अगिरः स्वर्गः ओको वासस्थानं यस्य] dwelling in the heaven (as a god); Rv. 1. 135. 9; not to be stopped by threatening shouts (?)

अगु *a.* [नास्ति गौर्यस्य] Ved. 1 Destitute of cows or rays; poor.—2 Wicked (?).—घुः 1 N. of Rāhu.—2 Darkness.

अगुण *a.* 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God).—2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोयमशोकः M. 3, Mk. 4.22.—जः [न. त.] A fault, defect, demerit, vice; तद्वः सर्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रसवे च गुणागुणान् Ms. 3. 22; गुणागुणज्ञ knowing merit and demerit; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55; अगुणेषु तस्य धियमस्तवतः Ki. 6. 21 vices.—Comp.—वादिन् *a.* fault-finding, censorious, not appreciating merits.—शील *a.* of a worthless character.

अगुरु *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not heavy, light.—2 (In prosody) Short.—3 Having no teacher.—4 One different from a teacher.—रु *n.* (m. also) [न रुच्यं स्मान्] 1 The fragrant aloe wood and tree; Aquiluria Agallocha.—2 That which yields Bdellium, Amyris Agallocha.—3 The Sisu tree (शिञ्जपा).—Comp.—शिञ्जपा [अगुरुः सारो यस्यास्तादृशी शिञ्जपा मध्यमपदलो.] the Sisu tree.—सारः a sort of perfume.

अगूह *a.* Not hidden, or concealed, manifest, clear: सद्भावं Ku. 5. 62.—Comp.—गंध *a.* having an uncealed smell.—घः Asafoetida (the smell of which is not easily concealed).—भाव *a.* 1. having an open or unreserved disposition. 2. having an obvious meaning or import.

अगृहीत *a.* [न. त.] Ved. 1 Not seized or overcome; unsubdued. शोचिस् of unsubdued splendour.—2 Inconceivable.

अगृहः [न. व.] A houseless wanderer, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).



**अगोचर** *a.* Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious, See गोचर; वाचामगोचरां हर्षावस्थामस्मृशत् Dk. 169 beyond the power of words, indescribable. —रं 1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. —2 Not being seen or observed, or known; कथं देवपादानामगोचरेणैव क्रियते H. 2 without the knowledge of; तां गतान् Pt. 2. —3 Brahma; अगोचरे वागिव चोपरेने Ki. 17.11.

**अगोता** Ved. Want of cows or rays or praise.

**अगोपा** *a.* Ved. Without a cow-herd; पशुनैति स्वयुरगोपाः Rv. 2. 4.7.

**अगोरुध** *a.* Ved. Not disdaining praise.

**अगोहा** *a.* Not to be concealed or covered, bright.

**अग्निः** [ अंगति ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति-अं-नि, न लोपश्च Un. 4. 50, or fr. अञ् 'to go.' ] 1 Fire कोपं, चिंतां, शोकं, ज्ञानं, राजं, &c.—2 The god of fire.—3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds (गार्हपत्यं, आहवनीयं and दक्षिणं); पिता वै गार्हपत्यो ऽग्निर्माता दक्षिणः स्मृतः। गुरुराहवनीयस्तु साग्नित्रेता गरीयसी॥ Ms. 2. 231.—4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid.—5 Bile (नामे-रुर्ध्वं हृदयादवस्तादाग्न्यामाचक्षते तद्गतं सैरं तेजः पितं इत्याचक्षते). —6 Cauterization (अग्निकर्मन्). —7 Gold. —8 The number three. —9 N. of various plants: (a) चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica; (b) रक्तचित्रक; (c) महुताक Semicarpus Anacardium; (d) निवक Citrus Acida. —10 A mystical substitute for the letter र. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as विष्णु, मरुतौ, or to अग्नी, पर्जन्यौ, वरुणौ, पोमौ [cf. L. ignis.] [Agni is the god of Fire, the Ignis of the Latins and Ogni of the Slavonians. He is one of the most prominent deities of the Rigveda. He is an immortal, has taken up his abode among mortals as their guest; he is the domestic priest, the successful accomplisher and protector of all ceremonies; he is also the religious leader and preceptor of the gods, a swift messenger employed to announce to the immortals the hymns and to convey to them the oblations of their worshippers, and to bring them down from the sky to the place of sacrifice. He is sometimes regarded as the mouth and the tongue through which both gods and men participate in the sacrifices. He is the lord, protector and leader of people, monarch of men, the lord of the house, friendly to mankind, and like a father, mother, brother &c. He

is represented as being produced by the attrition of two pieces of fuel which are regarded as husband and wife. Sometimes he is considered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by Indra between two clouds or stones, created by Dyau, or fashioned by the gods collectively. In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his three-fold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained. His epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: धूमकेतु, हुतशुद्ध, शुचि, रोहिताश्व, सनाजिह्व, तोमरधर, घृताक्ष, चित्रमातु, ऊर्ध्वशोचिभू, शोचिष्केश, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदंत, अयोदध् &c. In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands. The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni. He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and luminaries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky. He is the head and summit of the sky, the centre of the earth. Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands. He knows and sees all worlds or creatures and witnesses all their actions. The worshippers of Agni prosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of, immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicated for all kinds of boons, riches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, poverty, reproach, childlessness, hunger &c. Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers.

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni; but in the course of mythological personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahma and is called Abhimani [ Vishnu Purana ]. His wife was Svaha; by her he had 3 sons—Pavaka, Pavamana and Suchi; and these had forty-five sons: altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires. He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pitris or Manes, as a Marut and as a grandson of Sandila, and also as a star. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and

carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. Agni was appointed by Brahma as the sovereign of the quarter between the south and east, whence the direction is still known as Agneyi. The Mahabharata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khandava forest; for the story see the word खाड्य ]. Comp.—अ (अ) गारं-रः, आलयः, गृहं [ अग्निकाशाय अगारं शाकं त. ] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire; वसंश्चतुर्थ्यग्निरिवान्यगारे R. 5. 25.—अग्निं अग्नि-rocket.—आत्मक *a.* [ अग्निरात्मा यस्य ] of the nature of fire; सोमात्मिका स्त्री, कः पुमान्.—आधानं consecrating the fire; so आहिति.—आधेयः [ अग्निराधेयो येन ] a Brāhmana who maintains the sacred fire. (—यं)=आधानं.—आहितः [ अग्निराहितो येन, वा परतिपातः P. II. 2. 37. ] one who maintains the sacred fire; See आहिताग्नि.—इध् *m.* (अग्निधः) [ अग्निं इध्ते स अग्निधः ] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved.).—इधनः [ अग्निरिधयते अनेन ] N. of a Mantra. (—नं) kindling the fire.—उत्पातः [ अग्निरात्मा दिव्यान्तरा कृतः उत्पातः ] a fiery portent, meteor, comet &c. In Bri. S. 33 it is said to be of five kinds: दिवि भुक्तशुभकलातां पततां रूपाणि यानि तान्युल्काः । विष्णोल्काः शनिविद्युत्तारा इति पंचधा भिन्नाः ॥ उल्का पक्षेन फलं तद्वत् विष्ण्याशनिभिन्निः पक्षैः । विद्युद्दहोमिः पद्मिस्तद्वत्तारा दिवाचयति ॥ Different fruits are said to result from the appearances of these portents, according to the nature of their colour, position &c.—उद्धरणं, उद्धारः 1. producing fire by the friction of two aramis. 2. taking out, before sun-rise, the sacred fire from its cover of ashes previous to a sacrifice.—उपस्थानं worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped (अग्निरुपस्थिते ज्ञेन).—रधः [ अग्निरेधयति ] an incendiary.—ऊर्गः, -स्तोकः a spark.—कर्मन् *n.* [ अग्ने कर्म स. त. ] 1. cauterization. 2. action of fire. 3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); so कार्यं offering oblations to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c.; निर्वर्तिताः सिकार्यः K. 16; यार्धदग्ध 39, Ms. 3. 69, Y. 1. 25.—कला a part (or appearance) of fire; ten varieties are mentioned (धूम्राचिरूष्मा ज्वालिनी ज्वालिनी विस्फुलिगिनी । सुश्रीः सुरुपा कपिला हव्यकव्यवहो अपि ॥ यादीनां दशवर्णानां कला धर्मप्रदाः अद्भः )



—कारिका [अग्निं करोति आपते करणे क-  
र्तृत्वोपचारात् कर्तारि षड्] 1. the means of  
consecrating the sacred fire, the  
ritual called अग्निघ्न which begins with  
अग्निं दूतं पुरो दधे. 2. =अग्निकार्य. —काष्ठं  
[अग्नेः उद्दीपनं काष्ठं शाक. त.] agallochum  
(अयुः). —कुक्कुटः [अग्नेः कुक्कुट इव रक्तवर्ण-  
स्कूलिगत्वात्] a firebrand, lighted wisp  
of straw. —कुण्डं [अग्नेराधानार्थं कुण्डं] an en-  
closed space for keeping the fire, a  
fire-vessel. —कुमारः, —तनयः, —सुतः 1.  
N. of Kārttikeya said to be born  
from fire, See कार्तिकेय. 2. a kind of  
preparation of medicinal drugs. —केतुः [अग्नेः केतुरिव] 1. smoke. 2.  
N. of two Rākshasas on the side  
of Rāvana and killed by Rama. —कोणः—दिक् the south-east corner  
ruled over by Agni; इन्द्रो बद्धिः पितृ-  
पतिनैर्कृतो वरुणो मरुत् । कुबेर ईशः पतयः  
पूर्वादीनां दिशां क्रमत् ॥ —क्रिया [अग्नि-  
ना निर्वर्तिता क्रिया, शाक. त.] 1. obse-  
quies, funeral ceremonies. 2. brand-  
ing; भेषजान्निक्रियासु च Y. 3. 234. —क्रीडा [तृ. त.] fire-works, illumi-  
nations. —गर्भ a. [अग्निर्गर्भे यस्य] preg-  
nant with or containing fire,  
having fire in the interior; ० श्री शमी-  
सिन्धु S. 4. 3. (—भेः) [अग्निरिव जारको गर्भो  
यस्य] 1. N. of the plant Agnijāra. 2.  
the sun-stone, name of a crystal  
supposed to contain and give out  
fire when touched by the rays of  
the sun; cf. S. 2. 7. 3. the sacri-  
ficial stick अरणि which, when churn-  
ed, gives out fire. (—भेः) 1. N. of  
the Sami plant as containing fire  
(the story of how Agni was disco-  
vered to exist in the interior of the  
Sami plant is told in chap. 35 of  
अनुशासनसर्व in Mb.). 2. N. of the  
earth (अग्नेः सकृदात् गर्भो यस्यां सा ;  
when the Ganges threw the semen of Siva  
out on the Meru mountain, whatever  
on earth &c. was irradiated by its  
lustre, became gold and the earth  
was thence called वसुमती). 3. N. of  
the plant महाज्योतिष्मती लता (अग्निरिव गर्भो  
मध्यभागे यस्याः सा)—ग्रन्थः [अग्निप्रतिपादको  
ग्रन्थः शाक. त.] the work that treats of  
the worship of Agni &c.—वृत्तं [अग्न्यु-  
द्दीपनं वृत्तं शाक. त.] a kind of medicinal  
preparation of ghee used to stimulate  
the digestive power.—चित् m. [अग्निं  
चित्वात्; चि-भूतार्थे क्तिप् P. III. 2. 91]  
one who has kept the sacred fire;  
यत्तिभिः सार्धमनग्निमश्नित् R. 8. 25.—  
चयः, चयनं, चित्या arranging or keep-  
ing the sacred fire (अग्न्याधानं); चित्या-  
ग्निचित्ये च P. III. 1. 132. 2. (—यः—यनः)  
the Mantra used in this operation. 3.  
a heap of fire.—चित्त्वत् [अग्निचयनं अस्य-  
स्मिन् मनुष्ये यस्य वः तातत्वात् पदत्वं Tv.]  
having अग्निचयन or अग्निचित.—ज, जात  
a. produced by or from fire, born

from fire. (जः, जातः) 1. N. of the  
plant अग्निजार (अग्ने अग्न्युद्दीपनाय जायते  
सेवनात् प्रभवति). 2. N. of Kārttikeya.  
3. Vishnu. (जः, जातः) gold; so °ज-  
न्मन्—जिह्व a. 1 having a fiery tongue.  
2. having fire for the tongue, epi-  
thet of a god or of Vishnu in the  
boar incarnation. (—ह्वा) 1. a tongue  
or flame of fire. 2. one of the 7  
tongues of Agni कराली धूमिनी श्वेता लोहि-  
ता नीललंघिता । सुपर्णा पश्चरागा च जिह्वाः सप्त  
विभावसोः). 3. N. of a plant लांगली (अ-  
ग्नेर्जिह्वे शिखा यस्याः सा); of another  
plant (जलपिपली) or गजपिपली (विषलो-  
गता). —ज्वाला 1. the flame or glow of  
fire. 2. [अग्नेर्ज्वालेव शिखा यस्याः सा] N.  
of a plant with red blossoms, chiefly  
used by dyers, Grislea Tomentosa  
(Mar. धायकूल, धायटी). —तप् a. [अग्निना  
तप्यते; तप्-क्तिर्] having the warmth  
of fire; practising austerities by  
means of fire.—तपस् a. [अग्निभिः तप्यते]  
1. practising very austere penance,  
standing in the midst of the five fires.  
2. glowing, shining or burning like  
fire; (तपतीति तपाः अग्निरिव तपाः) hot as fire.  
—तेजस् a. having the lustre or power  
of fire (अग्नेरिव तेजो यस्य). (—स् n.) the  
lustre of fire. (—स् m.) N. of one of  
the 7 Rishis of the 11th Manvantara.  
—त्रये the three fires, See under अग्नि.  
—द a. [अग्निं दाहार्थं गृहादो ददाति; दा-क.]  
1. giving or supplying with fire. 2.  
tonic, stomachic, producing appetite,  
stimulating digestion. 3. incendiary;  
अग्निदात् भक्तदांश्चैव Ms. 9. 278; अग्नि-  
दानां च ये लोकाः Y. 2. 74; so °दायक  
°दायिन्.—दग्ध a. 1. burnt on the fu-  
neral pile; अग्निदग्धाश्च ने जीवा येऽप्य-  
दग्धाः कुले मम Vāyu. 2. burnt with  
fire. 3. burnt at once without having  
fire put into the mouth, because des-  
titute of issue (?); (pl.) a class of  
Manes or Pitris, who when alive,  
Kept up the household flame and  
presented oblations to fire.—दमनी  
[अग्निर्दम्यते जया; दम्-णिच् करणे लुट्] a nar-  
cotic plant, Solanum Jacquini.—दातृ  
[अग्निं विधनेन ददाति] one who performs  
the last (funeral) ceremonies of a  
man; यश्चाग्निदाता मेतस्य पित्रं दद्यात्स  
एव हि.—दीपन a. [अग्निं दीपयति] stimu-  
lating digestion, stomachic, tonic.—  
दीप्त a. [तृ. त.] glowing, set on fire,  
blazing. (—सा) [अग्निर्जटातलो दीप्तः सेवनात्  
यस्याः सा] N. of a plant ज्योतिष्मती लता,  
which is said to stimulate digestion.  
—दीप्तिः f. active state of digestion.  
—दूत a. [अग्निर्दूत इव यस्मिन् यस्य वा]  
having Agni for a messenger, said  
of the sacrifice or the deity invoked;  
यसं ह यज्ञो गच्छत्यग्निदूतो अरंकृतः Rv.  
10. 14. 13.—दूषित a. branded.—देवः  
[अग्निरेव देवः] Agni; a worshipper of  
Agni.—देवा [अग्निर्देवो यस्याः] the third

lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कृत्तिका).  
—धानं [अग्निर्धाने ऽस्मिन्] the place or  
receptacle for keeping the sacred fire,  
the house of an अग्निहातृ; पदं कृणुते अ-  
ग्निधाने Rv. 10. 165. 3.—धारणं main-  
taining the sacred fire; त्रतिनां °ण K.  
55.—नयनं = °प्रणयनं.—निर्यासः [अग्नेर्जटा-  
नलस्येव दीपको निर्यासो यस्य] N. of the  
plant अग्निजार.—नेत्र a. [अग्निर्नेत्रा यस्य]  
having Agni for the leader or con-  
veyer of oblations, an epithet of a  
god in general.—पदं 1. the word  
Agni. 2. fire-place. 3. N. of a plant.  
—परिक्रि-क्ति-या care of the sacred fire,  
worship of fire, offering oblations;  
गृहार्योऽग्निपरिक्रिया Ms. 2. 67.—परि-  
च्छदः the whole sacrificial ap-  
paratus; गृह्यं चाग्निपरिच्छदं Ms. 6. 4.  
—परिधानं enclosing the sacrificial  
fire with a kind of screen.—परीक्षा  
[तृ. त.] ordeal by fire.—पर्वतः [अग्नि-  
साधनं पर्वतः] a volcano.—पुच्छः [अग्नेः  
अग्न्याधानस्थानस्य पुच्छ इव] tail or back  
part of the sacrificial place; the ex-  
tinction of fire.—पुराणं [अग्निना गोकं  
पुराणं] one of the 18 Purāṇas ascrib-  
ed to Vyāsa. It derives its name  
from its having been communicated  
originally by Agni to the sage Va-  
sishṭha for the purpose of instructing  
him in the two-fold knowledge of  
Brahma. Its stanzas are said to  
be 14500—Its contents are varied.  
It has portions on ritual and mystic  
worship, cosmical descriptions, chap-  
ters on the duties of Kings and the  
art of war, a chapter on law, some  
chapters on Medicine and some trea-  
tises on Rhetoric, Prosody, Grammar,  
Yoga, Brahnavidyā &c. &c.—प्रण-  
यनं bringing out the sacrificial fire  
and consecrating it according to the  
proper ritual.—प्रतिष्ठा consecration of  
fire, especially the nuptial fire.—प्र-  
वेशः—ज्ञानं [स. त.] entering the fire,  
self-immolation of a widow on the  
funeral pile of her husband.—प्रस्कं-  
दनं violation of the duties of a sa-  
crificer (अग्निहोमाकरणं); °परस्त्वं चाप्येवं  
भविष्यसि Mb.—प्रस्तरः [अग्निं प्रस्तृणाति  
अग्नेः प्रस्तरो वा] a flint, a stone pro-  
ducing fire.—ब्राहुः [अग्नेर्बाहु रिव दीर्घ-  
शिखत्वात्] 1. smoke. 2. N. of a son  
of the first Manu, of a son of  
Priyavrata and Kāmyā.—बीजं 1.  
the seed of Agni; (fig.) gold  
(रुद्रतेजःसमुद्भूतं हेम बीजं विभावसोः). 2. N.  
of the letter र.—सं [अग्निरिव भाति;  
मा-क.] 1. 'shining like fire', gold.  
2. N. of the constellation कृत्तिका.  
—सु n. [अग्नेर्भवति; सू-क्तिर् ह्रस्वात्:] 1.  
water. 2. gold.—सू a. [अग्नेर्भवति; सू-  
क्तिर्] produced from fire. (—भूः) 1.  
'fire-born', N. of Kārttikeya. 2. N.  
of a teacher (काश्यप) who was



taught by Agni. 3. (arith.) six. —भूति *a.* produced from fire. (—तिः) [अग्निर्वि भूतिरेश्वरं यस्य] *N.* of, a pupil of the last Tirthankara. (—तिः) *f.* the lustre or might of fire. —भ्राजस् *a.* Ved. [अग्निर्वि भ्राजते; भ्राज-अभ्र] shining like fire. —मणिः [अग्नेरुत्थापको मणिः शाक. त.] the sun-stone. —मथ् *m.* [अग्निं मथ्नाति निष्पादयति; मथ्-कि-नलोपः] 1. the sacrificer who churns the fuel-stick. 2. the Mantra used in this operation, or the अरुणि itself. —मथः, —थनं, producing fire by friction; or the Mantra used in this operation. (—थः) [अग्निमथ्यते अनेन मथ-करणे घञ्] *N.* of a tree गणिकारिका (Mar. नरवेल) Premna Spinosa (तत्काष्ठ-योर्वर्षेण हि आशु वह्निरुत्पद्यते). —मांघ्र्यं slowness of digestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia. —मारुतिः [अग्निं मरुच तयो-रपत्यं इत्तु ततो वृद्धिः इत् च; द्विपदवृद्धौ घृ. पूर्व-पदस्य ह्रस्वः Tv.] *N.* of the sage Agastya. —मित्रः *N.* of a king of the Sunga dynasty, son of Pushpa-mitra who must have flourished before 150 B. C. —the usually accepted date of Patanjali—as the latter mentions पुष्पमित्र by name. —मुखः *a.* having Agni at the head. (—खः) [अग्नि-मुखमिव यस्य] 1. a deity, god, (for the gods receive oblations through Agni who is therefore said to be their mouth; अग्निमुखा वै देवाः; अग्निमुखं प्रथमं देवतानां &c.; or अग्निमुखे अग्ने येषां, for fire is said to have been created before all other gods.) 2. [अग्निमुखं प्रधानमुपास्यो यस्य] one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोतृद्विज) 3. a Brāhmaṇa in general (अग्निर्दाहकत्वात् शापाग्निमुखं यस्य, for Brāhmaṇas are said to be वाक्मन्त्राः) 4. *N.* of two plants चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and महातक Semicarpus Anacardium (अग्निर्वि स-र्गात् दुःखदायकं मुखमयं यस्य, तन्निर्यासस-र्गेन हि देहे क्षतोत्पत्तस्तयोस्तथात्वम्). 5. a sort of powder or चूर्ण prescribed as a tonic by चक्रदत्त. 6. 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (—खी) [अग्निर्वि मुखमयं यस्याः, गोरादि-कीष्ट] 1. *N.* of a plant महातक (Mar. विन्ना मिलावा) and लांगलिका (विषलांगला). 2. *N.* of the Gāyatri Mantra (अग्निर्वि मुखं मुखत्वेन कल्पितं यस्याः सा, or अग्निर्वि मुखं प्र-जापतिमुखं उत्पत्तिद्वारं यस्याः, अग्निना संम प्र-जापतिमुखजातत्वात्; कदाचिदपि नो विद्वान् गायत्रीमुदके जपेत् । गायत्र्याग्निमुखी यस्मात्तस्मा-दुत्थाय तां जपेत् ॥ गोमिल). 3. a kitchen [पाकशाला अग्निर्वि उत्तमं मुखं यस्याः सा]. —मूढ *a.* [तृ. त.] Ved. made insane or stupefied by lightning or fire. —योजनं causing the sacrificial fire to blaze up. —रक्षणं 1. consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. 2. [अग्निः रक्षते अनेन अन्नं वा] a Mantra securing for Agni

protection from evil spirits &c. 3. the house of an अग्निहोत्र. —रजः, —रजस् *m.* [अग्निर्वि रज्यते दीप्यते, रज्-अभ्र-न-लोपः] 1. a scarlet insect by name इन्द्रगोप. 2. (अग्नेः रजः) the might or power of Agni. 3. gold. —रहस्यं mys-tery of (worshipping &c.) Agni; *N.* of the tenth book of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. —राशिः a heap of fire, burn- ing pile. —रुहा [अग्निर्वि रोहति रुह-क] *N.* of the plant मांसदानी or मांसरोहिणी (तदङ्कुरस्य वह्नितुल्यवर्णतया उत्पन्नत्वात्तथात्वं तस्याः). —रूप *a.* [अग्निर्वि रूपं वर्णं यस्य] fire-shaped; of the nature of fire. (—रं) the nature of fire. —रेतस् *n.* the seed of Agni; (hence) gold. —रोहिणी [अग्निर्वि रोहति; रुह-णिनि] a hard in- flammatory swelling in the armpit. —लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru; in the Purāṇas it is said to be in the अंतरिक्ष, while in the Kāsi Khaṇḍa it is said to be to the south of इन्द्रपुरी; एतस्या दक्षिणे भागे येयं पूर्वस्थिते शुभा । इमामर्चिष्मतीं पश्य वीतिहोत्रपुरीं शुभाम् ॥ —वधूः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Agni. —वचस् *a.* [अग्नेर्वचं इव वर्चो यस्य] glowing or bright like fire. (—न.) the lustre of Agni. (—म.) *N.* of a teacher of the Purāṇas. —वर्ण *a.* [अग्निर्वि वर्णो यस्य] of the colour of fire; hot, fiery; सुरां पीत्वा द्विजो मोहादग्निवर्णो सुरां पिबेत् Ms. 11. 91; गोमूत्रमग्निवर्णं वा पिबेद्दुदकमेव वा 92. (—र्णः) 1. *N.* of a prince, son of Sudarṣana. 2. of a King of the solar race, See R. 19. 3. the colour of fire. (—र्ण) a strong liquor. —वर्धक *a.* stimulating digestion, tonic. (—कः) 1. a tonic. 2. regi- men, diet (पथ्याहार). —वल्गुमः [अग्ने- र्वल्गुमः सुखेन दाह्यत्वात्] 1. the Sāla tree, Shorea Robusta. 2. the resinous juice of it. —वासस् *a.* [अग्निर्वि शुद्धं वासो यस्य] having a red (pure like Agni) garment. (—न.) a pure garment. —वाह *a.* [अग्निं वाहयति गमयति अनुमापयति वा] 1. smoke. 2. a goat. —वाहनं a goat (छाग). —विद् *m.* 1. one who knows the mystery about Agni. 2. an अग्निहोत्रिन् q. v. —विमोचनं ceremony of lowering the sacrificial fire. —विसर्पः pain from an inflamed tumour, inflammation. —विहरणं, —विहारः 1. taking the sacrificial fire from अग्निं to the सद्मोदप. 2. offering oblations to fire; प्रत्यासन्नः वेला K. 348. —वीर्यं 1. power or might of Agni. 2. gold. —वेश [अग्नेर्वेश इव] *N.* of an ancient medical authority (चरक). —शरणं-शाला-लं a fire-sanctuary; °मार्ग- मादेशय S. 5.; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; °रक्षणाय स्थापितोऽहं V. 3. —शर्मन् *a.* [अग्निर्वि शृणाति तीव्रकोपत्वात्; शृ-मनिन्] very

passionate. (—म.) *N.* of a sage. —शिख *a.* [अग्नेर्वि अग्निर्वि वा शिखा यस्य] fiery, fire-crested; दहतु °खैः सायकैः Rām. (—खः) 1. a lamp. 2. a rocket, fiery arrow. 3. an arrow in general. 4. safflower plant. 5. saffron. 6. जांगलीवृक्ष. (—खं) \*1. saffron. 2. gold. (—खा) 1. a flame; शरैरग्निशिखोपमैः Mb. 2. *N.* of two plants लांगली (Mar. वागचवका or कल्लावी) Gloriosa Superba; of another plant (Mar. also कल्लावी) Menispermum Cordifolium. —शुश्रूषा careful service or worship of fire. —शेखर *a.* fire-crested. (—रः) *N.* of the कुशुम, कुङ्कुम & जांगली trees. (—रं) gold. —शोच *a.* [अग्नेर्वि शोचं यस्य] bright as fire; purified by fire K. 252. श्री *a.* [अग्नेर्वि श्रीयस्य] glowing like fire; lighted by Agni. —दुत्, दुष्, —दोम &c. see °स्तुत्, °स्तुम् &c. —संस्कारः 1. con-secration of fire. 2. hallowing or con-secrating by means of fire; burning on the funeral pile; यथाहं °रं मालवाय दत्त्वा Dk. 169; नास्य कार्याऽग्नि-संस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. —सखः, सहायः 1. the wind. 2. the wild pigeon (smoke- coloured) 3. smoke. —संभव *a.* [प. व.] sprung or produced from fire. (—वः) 1. wild safflower. 2. lymph, result of digestion (—वं) 1. gold. —साक्षि क [अग्निः साक्षी यत्र, कर्] *a.* or *adv.* keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; पंचवाणं M. 4. 12; °मर्यादो भर्ता हि शरणं स्त्रियाः H. 1. v. 1, R. 11. 48. —सारं [अग्नेः सारं यस्य अत्यन्त-लोचापनेपि सारांशदहनत् Tv.] रसांजन, a sort of medical preparation for the eyes. (—रः-रं) power or essence of fire. —सूत्रं a thread of fire. 2. a girdle of sacrifi- cial grass (मौजोमेखल) put upon a young Brāhmaṇa at the time of investiture. —स्तम्भः 1. stopping the burning power of Agni. 2. *N.* of a mantra used in this operation. 3. *N.* of a medicine so used. —स्तुत् *m.* (अग्निदुत्) [अग्निः स्तुयते-द्व; स्तु-आधारे कि-रु बलं] the first day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice; *N.* of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day; यजेन वाक्स्वमेवेव स्वर्जिता गोसवेन वा । अभिजिह्वि-जिह्व्यां वा त्रिवृताग्निदुतापि वा ॥ Ms. 11. 75. —स्तुम् (°दुम्) *m.* [अग्निः स्तुयते-द्व; स्तुम्-कि-रु बलं] 1. = अग्निदोम. 2. *N.* of a son of the sixth Manu. —स्तोमः (°दो-मः) [अग्नेः स्तोमः स्तुतिसाधनं यत्र] *N.* of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिष्टोम. 2. a Mantra or Kalpa with reference to this sacrifice; °भवे मंत्रः °मः; °मस्य व्याख्यानं, कल्पः °मः P. IV. 3. 66. Vārt. 3. *N.* of the son of the sixth Manu. 4. a species of the Soma plant; °सामन् a part of the Sāma Veda chanted at the conclusion of the Agnishtoma sacrifice. —स्व



α. (इ) [अग्ने स्थातुमर्हति; स्था-क षत्] placed in, over, or near the fire. (-इः) an iron frying-pan; in the अश्वमेध sacrifice the 11th Yūpa which of all the 21 is nearest the fire. —स्वात्तः [written both as स्वात्त and स्वात्त] (pl.) [अग्निः i. e. आर्द्धीयविप्रकरूपानलात् सुष्ठु आत्तं ग्रहणं येषां ते] N. of a class of Pitrīs or Manes who, when living on earth, maintained the sacred or domestic fires, but who did not perform the Agnishtoma and other sacrifices. They are regarded as Manes of gods and Brāhmaṇas and also as descendants of Mairichi, Ms. 3. 195 (मनुष्यजन्मन्यग्निहोनादिवागमकृत्वा स्मार्त-कर्मनिष्ठाः सतो मृत्वा च पितृत्वं गताः इति सावगः). —होतृ, होतृ Ved. sacrificing to Agni, having Agni for a priest. —होत्रं [अग्नये ह्यनेदुः, हु-त्र, च. त.] 1. an oblation to Agni (chiefly of milk, oil and sour gruel.) 2. maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblation to it; (अग्नये होत्रं होमोऽस्मिन् कर्मणीति अग्निहोत्रमिति कर्मनाम); or the sacred fire itself; तपोवनाग्निहोत्रधूमलेखास्तु K. 26; होता स्यात् ऋष्य Ms. 11. 36; ऋष्यपासते 42; स्त्रीं दाहयेत् ऋष्य Ms. 5. 167, G. 4, Y. 1. 89. The time of throwing oblations into the fire is, as ordained by the sun himself, evening (अग्नये सायं जुहुयात् सूर्याय प्रातर्जुहुयात्). Agnihotra is of two kinds; नित्य of constant obligation (यावज्जीवमग्निहोत्रं जुहोति) and काश्य occasional or optional (उपसद्भिश्चरित्वा मासमेकमग्निहोत्रं जुहोति). (-त्र) α. Ved. 1. destined for, connected with, Agnihotra. 2. sacrificing to Agni; हुवनी (णी) a ladle used in sacrificial libations, or अग्निहोत्रहविर्ग्रही ऋक् Tv.; See हविर्ग्रही; हुत् offering the अग्निहोत्र; आहुतिः invocation or oblation connected with अग्निहोत्र. —होत्रिन् α. [अग्निहोत्र-मत्वर्थे इनि] 1. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. 2. one who has prepared the sacrificial place.

अग्नायी [अग्नि-देव-कीर्] 1 The wife of Agni and goddess of Fire, Svāhā-She is said to be a daughter of Dakṣha; she longed to be the wife of Agni, and Skanda was pleased to give her a place with Agni at every sacrificial act (हव्यं कव्यं च यत्किंचिद् द्विजानामथ संस्कृतं । होष्यत्यग्नौ सदा देवि स्वाहेत्युक्त्वा समुद्धृतं ॥ अथ प्रभृति दास्यंति सुवृत्ताः सत्यथे स्थिताः । एवमग्निस्त्वया सार्धं सदा वत्स्यति शोभने). 2 The Tretā age.

अग्निः [अग्निवत् कायति प्रकाशते; कै-क] N. of an insect, coccinella.

अग्निध्व m. [अग्नि दधाति मंत्रविधिना स्थापयति; धा-क्विप् नि. आलोपः Tv.] One who consecrates the sacred fire.

अग्निमत्-वत् Ved. α. [अग्निः अस्यस्य मनुष्यः, मस्य वः P. VIII. 2.15] 1. Having fire or enjoying it. —2 Maintaining the sacrificial fire; पितृयज्ञं तु निर्वर्त्य विप्रश्चंद्रक्षयेऽग्निमान् Ms. 3. 122. —3 Having a good digestion.

अग्निमात् ind. To the state of fire; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn,' 'to consign to flames', आतृक्षरीरमग्निमात्कुत्वा M. 5; न चकार शरीरमग्निमात् R. 8.72; भू to be burnt.

अग्निध्वः [अग्निमादधाति धृ-क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 N. of a priest, also called ब्रह्मा who kindles the sacred fire. —2 (अग्नि धारयत्यस्मै संतदने वज्र्यं क दीर्घः) Sacri- fice, sacrificial act. See अग्निध्व.

अग्नीय α [अग्नेः अदूरमत् स्थानादि; उत्करा °छ] Situated near the fire; relating to fire, fiery.

अग्नीषोम m. (नी) [अग्निश्च सोमश्च द्वंद्व ईत् वत्] Agni and Soma; ऋणयन् bringing out Agni and Soma; a ceremony in the ज्योतिषोम sacrifice; (नी) the rik or vessel used in consecrating them.

अग्नीषोमीय α. [अग्नीषोमी देवते यस्य छ] Relating or sacred to Agni and Soma; निर्वापः making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma; पशुः a victim sacred to them; पुरो-डाशः an oblation sacred to them &c.

अग्नन् n. Battle, conflict, See अज्मन्.

अग्र α. [अग्र-रन् नलोपः Up. 2. 28] 1 First, foremost, chief, best, prominent, principal, pre-eminent; महिषी chief queen; वातमासेचमाना M. 1 front (and hence, fresh) breeze; आसनं chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12. —2 Excessive, over and above; surplus; supernumerary, projecting (अधिक). —ग्रं 1 (a) The foremost or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; धर्मस्य ब्राह्मणो मूलं अग्रं राजन्य उच्यते Ms. 11.84; दर्व्यां अग्रं मूलं मध्यं &c.; नासिका° tip of the nose; सूचि° &c.; समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वायेऽभवत् K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue; अ-मुष्य विद्या रसनाग्रनर्तकी N. 1. 5. (b) Top, summit, surface; कैलास°, पर्वत°, &c. —2 Front, van; अग्रे कृ put in the front or at the head; तामग्रे कृत्वा Pt. 4 See अग्रे. —3 The best of any kind; स्यं-दनाग्रेण with the best of chariots; प्रासादाग्रेः Rām. —4 Superiority, excellence (उत्कर्ष); अग्रादग्रं रोहति Tāndya. —5 Goal, aim, resting place (आलम्बनं); मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1. 1, See °धृमि also. —6 Beginning, See अग्रे. 7 A multitude, assemblage. —8 Overplus, excess, surplus; साग्रे स्त्रीसहस्रं Rām. 1000 women and more; 80 साग्रकोटी च रक्षसां. —9 A weight=पल q. v. —10 A

measure of food given as alms (ब्राह्मणभोजनं occurring in अग्रहार). —11 (Astr.) Amplitude of the sun (°ग्रा, अग्रका also). In compounds as first member meaning 'the forepart', 'front' 'tip' &c.; e. g. पादः-चरणः the forepart of the foot, toe; so °हस्तः, °करः; पाणिः &c.; सरोरुहं the topmost lotus Ku. 1. 16; कायः forepart of the body; so नखं नासिका tip of the nail, nose &c.,—adv. In front, before, ahead. —Comp. —अंशुः [अग्र अंशोः] the focal point. —अक्षि n. [कर्म.] sharp or pointed vision, side-look (अप्रागधीक्षण); अग्राक्षणा वक्षसा-णस्तु तिर्यग् आतरम ब्रवीत् Rām. —अद्वय α. having precedence in eating. —अनी (णी) कः (कं) vanguard; दीर्घार्द्धवृ-श्चैव नरानग्रानीकेषु योधयेत् Ms. 7. 193; अग्राणीकं रघुव्याघ्रौ राक्षसानां वधमजतुः Rām. —अग्रणीयं [अग्रं श्रेष्ठं अग्रं ज्ञानं तत्र साधु छ] N. of a Buddhist tenet (उ. सादृष्ट्यमग्राणीयमथ वर्यता प्रवादः स्यात् हेमचंद्रः) —अबलेहितं [अग्रं अबलेहितं आस्वादितं यस्य] food at a Srāddha ceremony, the chief part of which has been tasted. —उपहरणं first supply. —उपहरणीय α. [अग्रे उपह्रियते कर्मणि अनीयर्] 1. that which is first offered or supplied. 2. [अग्रं उपह्रियते यस्ये ह-संप्रदाने अनीयर्] आ-द्वार्थमुपकल्पितस्य अन्नादग्रे दानोद्देश्यः वास्तुदे-यादिः Tv. —करः 1.—अग्रहस्तः q. v. 2. the focal point. —केशः front line of hair; शेष्णु रेणुः अपहरति K. 86. —गः [अग्रे गच्छतीति, गम्-ड] a leader, a guide; taking the lead; marching foremost. —गण्य α. [अग्रे ग-ण्यतेऽस्ती] foremost, to be ranked first. —गामिन् α. [अग्रे गच्छति] a leader; प्रहो-ऽग्रगामिनि P. VIII. 3. 92. —ज α. [अग्रे जायते जन्-ड.] first born or produced; आनंदेनाग्रजेनेव R. 10. 78. (—ज) 1. The first born, an elder brother; सुमतिं ममाग्रजमवगच्छ M. 5; अस्त्येव म-न्युर्भरताग्रजे मे R. 14. 73. 2. a Brāhmaṇa. (—जा) an elder sister; so °जात, °जातक, °जाति. —जंघा the forepart of the calf. —जन्मन् m. [अग्रे जन्म यस्य सः] 1. the first-born, an elder brother; जनकाग्रजन्मनोः शासनमति-क्रम्य Dk. 2. 2. a Brāhmaṇa (वर्णेषु मध्ये अग्रजातत्वात्, or अग्रात् प्रधानांगात् सुखात् जातत्वात्, ब्राह्मणस्य सुखमासीत्, तस्मात् त्रिवृत् स्तोमानां सुखं . . अग्निदेवतानां ब्राह्म-णो मनुष्याणां; तस्माद् ब्राह्मणो सुखेन वीर्यं करोति सुखतो हि दृष्टः Tāndya.); अतिवय-समग्रजन्मानं K. 12; अवोचत् न्मा Dk. 13. 3. N. of Brāhma, as he was the first; be born in the waters. —जि-ह्वा . . tip of the tongue. —ज्या (Astr.) the sign of the amplitude. —दानिन् [अग्रे दानं अस्य; अग्रदान-इति] a (degraded) Brāhmaṇa who takes presents offered in honour of the dead (प्रेतोद्देशेन यद्दानं दीयते तत्प्रतिग्राही); लोभी विप्रश्च शूद्राणामग्रेदानं गृहीतवान् । अ-



हणे मृतदानानां (ग्रहणात्तिलदानानां Tv.) अ-  
ग्रदानी बभूव सः ॥ —दानीयः [ अग्रे दानम-  
हति छ ] = अग्रदानीन्. —दूतः a harbinger ;  
कृष्णाक्रोधाग्रदूतः Ve. 1. 22 ; 'दूति-  
का Dk. 20 ; महीपतीनां प्रणयाग्रदूतः  
R. 6. 12. —निरूपणं predestination ;  
prophecy, determining beforehand.  
—नीः ( नीः ) [ अग्रे नीयते असौ नी किं,  
गत्वं ] 1. a leader, foremost, first,  
chief ; 'णीर्विरागहेतुः K. 195 ; अज्यग्र-  
णीर्मन्त्रकृतमृषीणां R. 5. 4 chief, 2. fire.  
—पर्णी [ अग्रे पर्ण यस्याः सा-ङ्गीत् ] cowage,  
Carpopogon Pruriens ( अजलोन्त्र ).  
—पातिन् a. [ अग्रे आदो पतति ; पत्-णिनि ]  
happening beforehand, antecedent ;  
'तीनि शुभानि निमित्तानि K. 65. —पादः  
the forepart of the foot ; toes ; नव-  
किसलयरागेणाग्रपादेन M. 3. 12. ; स्थिता  
standing on tiptoe, S. 6. —यागिः =  
'हस्तः q. v. —यूजा the highest or first  
mark of reverence or respect ; 'जासिह  
स्थित्वा गृहणिदे दिवं प्रभो Rām. —येयं  
precedence in drinking. —बीज a. [ अयं  
शाखायं बीजमुत्पादकं यस्य ] growing by  
means of the tip or end of branches,  
growing on the stock or stem of  
another tree, such as 'कलम'. (—जः )  
a viviparous plant. —भागः [ कर्म. ] 1.  
the first or best part ( आद्यादौ प्रथममुद्भू-  
त्य देवं द्वयं ). 2. remnant, remainder  
( शेषभाग ). 3. fore-part, tip, point.  
4. ( astr. ) a degree of amplitude.  
—भागिन् a. [ अग्रभागोऽस्यास्ति ; अस्यर्थे  
इति ] first to take or claim ( the rem-  
nant ) ; अलंक्रियमाणस्य तस्य अनुलेपन-  
मात्रे 'गी भवामि V. 5 claiming the  
first share of the remnant &c. —भुज्  
a. 1. having precedence in eating.  
2. gluttonous, voracious ( ओदरिक ).  
—भूः [ अग्रे भवति भू-किं ] = 'ज. —भूमिः f.  
1. goal of ambition or object aimed  
at ततोऽग्रभूमिं व्यवसायबुद्धेः Ki. 17. 55 ;  
त्वमग्रभूमिर्निरपायसंश्रया Si. 1. 32 ( प्राप्-  
स्थानं ). 2. the topmost part, pinnacle ;  
विमान° Me. 69. —मांसं [ अयं मध्यतनं प्र-  
धानं मांसं ] flesh in the heart, the heart  
itself ; 'सं चानीतं Ve. 3. 2. morbid  
protuberance of the liver. —यणं [ अयं  
अयनात् उचारायणात् गत्वं शकं तद्विधानकालोऽस्य  
अच् (?) Tv. ] a kind of sacrificial  
ceremony. See आग्रयण. —यान a. [ अग्रे  
यानं यस्य, या-युद् ] taking the lead, fore-  
most. (—नं ) an army that stops in  
front to defy the enemy. —यायिन् a.  
[ अग्रे यास्यति या-यिनि ] taking the lead,  
leading the van ; युत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्यय-  
मग्रयायी S. 7. 26, R. 5. 62, 18. 10, 5. 3.  
—योधिन् [ अयं स्थित्वा युज्यते ] the prin-  
cipal hero, champion ; राक्षसानां वधे  
तेषां 'धी भविष्यति Rām. ; so 'वीर ; कर्म-  
सु चाग्रवीरः. —रंध्र opening, fore-part ;  
नासम° Māl. 1. 1. —लोहिता [ अयं लोहितं  
यस्याः सा ] A kind of pot herb ( चिल्ली-  
शाक ). —संख्या the first place or rank ;  
पुत्रः समारोपयद्यसंख्यां R. 18. 30. —संधा-

नी [ अग्रे फलोत्पत्तेः प्राक् संधीयते ज्ञायते ज्ञया  
कार्यं, Tv. ] the register of human  
actions kept by Yama ( यत्र हि प्राणि-  
वर्गस्य प्राग्भवीयकर्मनुसारेण शुभाशुभसूचकं सर्वं  
लिख्यते सा यनपंजिका ]. —संध्या, early  
dawn ; कर्कषूनामुपरि तुहिनं रंजयत्यग्र-  
संध्या S. 4 v. 1. —सर = यायिन् taking  
the lead ; R. 9. 23 ; आयोधनाग्रसरतां  
त्वयि वीर याते 5. 71. —सारा [ अयं शीर्ष-  
मात्रं सारो यस्याः सा ] 1. a sprout which  
has tips without fruits. 2. a short  
method of counting immense num-  
bers. —हर a. [ अग्रे ह्रियते दीयतेऽसौ ; ह-अच् ]  
1. that which must be given first.  
2. = अग्रहारिन्. —हस्तः (—करः, —पाणिः ) the  
forepart of the hand or arm ; अग्र-  
हस्तेन गृहीत्वा प्रसादयेनां Ratn. 3 ; fore-  
part of the trunk ( of an elephant ) ;  
often used for a finger or fingers  
taken collectively ; इतिलस्ते 'स्तः Mk.  
3. अतिसाध्वसेन देयते मे 'स्तः Ratn. 1 ;  
कुसुमित इव ते 'स्तः प्रतिभाति M. 1 ; प्र-  
सारिते 'स्ते M. 4 ; 'हस्तात्मभ्रष्टं पुष्पभा-  
जने S. 4 slipped from the fingers ;  
also the right hand ; अयं 'हस्ते सुकुली-  
कृतांगुली Ku. 5. 63 ( अग्रयासी हस्तश्च  
Malli. ), Ki. 5. 29. —हायनः ( गः ) [ अ-  
ग्रः श्रेष्ठः हायनो व्रीहिः अव, गत्वं ] the be-  
ginning of the year ; N. of the  
month मार्गशीर्षः ; ( मासानां मार्गशीर्षो हि Bg.  
10. 35 ) ; इष्टिः नवशस्येष्टिर्गणभेदः. —हारः a  
grant of land given by kings ( to  
Brāhmanas ) for sustenance ( अयं  
ब्राह्मणभोजनं, तदर्थं ह्रियते राजवनात् पृथक्  
क्रियते ते क्षेत्रादयः नीलकण्ठः क्षेत्रोत्पन्नशस्यादुद्भू-  
त्य ब्राह्मणेदेशेन स्यात्वं धान्यादि, शुकुलादावुत्-  
ब्रह्मचारिणे देयं क्षेत्रादि, ग्रामभेदश्च Tv. ) ;  
कस्मिंश्चिदग्रहारे Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः adv. [ अग्रे अग्रदात्र, अग्र-तसिक् ]  
( with gen. ) 1 Before ( opp. पृष्ठतः ) in  
front of, at the head of ; forward ; न  
गणस्याग्रतो गच्छेत् H. 1. 29 ; गच्छाग्रतः  
lead the way ; 'तो विलोक्य seeing  
before him. —2 In the presence of ;  
मेवनादस्य° Pt. 1 ; अमात्यस्याग्रतः Mu.  
5 ; धनुस्ततामग्रत एव रक्षिणां R. 3. 39 in  
the very presence of. —3 First ; पुरुषं  
जातमग्रतः Rv. 10. 90. 7 ; अग्रतः कृ to  
give precedence to, consider most  
important ; to put in front or at the  
head of. —Comp. —सर a. [ अग्रतः सरति  
सू. ट ] going in front, taking the  
lead. (—रः ) a leader.

अग्रिम् a. [ अग्रे भवः ; अग्र-डिन्च् P. IV.  
3. 23. Vārt. ] 1 First ( in order,  
rank &c. ) ; foremost, best, excellent,  
preferable, superior ; वीराणामग्रिमो-  
भूत्वा युयुधे पार्थिवैः सह Mb. —2 prior,  
preceding. —3 Elder, eldest. —4  
Further, advanced, first ripe. —5  
Further. —मः An elder brother. —  
मा A kind of fruit, Annona Reticu-  
lata.

अग्रिय a. [ अग्रे भवः ; अग्र-च ] Foremost,  
best &c. —यः An elder brother. —यं  
The first fruits ; the best part.

अग्रिय a. [ अग्रे भवः ; अग्र-छ ]  
most, best &c.

अग्रे adv. 1 In front of, before  
time or space ) ; अग्रे याति रथस्य  
वीं वनाः V. 1. 4, R. 2. 56, V. 2.  
Bh. 3. 36. —2 In the presence of,  
fore ; ममाग्रे स्तुवंति H. 1. —3 At  
head, ahead ; बलाग्रे तिष्ठते वीरौ  
Rām. —4 Further on, subsequent  
in the sequel ; एवमग्रे वक्ष्यते, एवमग्रे  
ब्रूष्य &c. —5 In the beginning :  
first, first ; प्रतापोऽग्रे ततः शब्दः परा-  
दन्तरं R. 4. 30 ; आत्मेवेदमग्र आ-  
Br. Ar. Up., Ms. 2. 169. —6 First  
preference to others ; सर्वग्राग्रे द्विजानां  
प्रज्ञास्तारकर्मणि 3. 12 ; अतिथिग्रा-  
एवेतां भोजयेत् 3. 114. —Comp. —  
leader. —गः going in front or be-  
fore. —द्विषुः—दूः a man ( of one of  
first three castes ) who married  
wife married before ( पुनर्द्विवाहकः )  
(—पूः ) f. a married woman who  
elder sister is still unmarried ( ने-  
यां यद्यनुदायां कन्यायामुद्यतेऽनुजा । सा चापि  
पूर्वया पूर्वा च द्विषुः स्मृता ) ; 'पति-  
husband of such a woman. —पाः [ अ-  
ग्रे स्थित्वा पाति, अलुक् ] first to protect.  
—पूः [ अग्रे पूयते, पू-किं ] purifying  
one's presence ; having precedence  
in drinking. —वन्—णं [ वनस्यायं राज-  
पुर्वनिपातः ; अलुक् गत्वं P. VIII. 4. 4  
the border or skirt of a forest. —  
सर a. [ अग्रमग्रेणायं वा सरति सू. ट. अनु-  
P. III. 2. 18 ] going in front  
taking the lead, a leader, foremost  
first ; निरपत्रपाणां अग्रेसरीकृतास्मि  
169 ; सरणं 'रो भवामि Pt. 1. Māl.  
first to die ; मानमहतामग्रेसरः केसरी  
2. 29. —सरिकः [ अग्रेसरे अग्रगती प्र-  
दत् ] 1. a servant ( who precedes  
master ). 2. a leader.

अग्रच a. [ अग्रे जातः ; अग्र-यच् ] 1 For-  
most, best, choicest, most essential,  
important, highest, pre-eminent, first  
tदंगमग्रचं मचवन् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46  
'महिषी 10. 66 ; उदेयुषः स्वामिप्यु-  
ग्रचां 6. 73, 8. 28, 14. 19, 18. 39, 18.  
7. 78, Ms. 5. 166, 12. 30, V. 5. 14  
also with loc. ; अग्रचाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु  
3. 184. —ग्रचः An elder brother. —  
The roof of a house.

अग्रभण a. Ved. Having nothing  
acceptable.

अग्राम्य a. Not rustic or rural  
town-made. —2 Not tame, wild.

अग्रहा a. Not acceptable, the  
which ought not to be taken or ac-  
cepted as a gift, present &c. ; न  
शिवनिर्माल्यं पत्रं पुष्पं फलं जलं ; not  
be perceived, admitted or trusted  
not to be considered or taken into  
account. —ह्य N. of the clay or earthen  
का which ought not to be taken for  
purposes of purification.



अशुः-यूः *f.* [अंशु-कु नलोपः वा ऊङ्] 1 A finger.—2 A river; (according to others) single, unmarried (as a young woman).

अशुः=अंशु *q. v.* — (10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अशु *a.* [अशु-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bad, sinful, evil, wicked; अशुःपुत्रिण्यारामो मोघं पार्थस जीवति Bg. 3. 16. —यं [अशु माघे अच्] 1 Sin; अशुं स को वलं मुंते यः पचत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3. 118, Bg. 3. 13; अशुं विध्वंसयिष्यौ पट्टीयसीः Si. 1. 18, 26; 'मर्षण &c.; misdeed, fault, crime; श्रेयाद् द्विज-तिरिव हंतुमयानि दुःखं Si. 4. 37 sins and griefs also. —2 An evil, mishap, misfortune, accident, injury, harm; न वधूष्ववानि विमुञ्चति धियः Ki. 6. 45 do not think of doing harm or evil; क्रियादुचानां मधवा विघातं 3. 52, 11. 80; प्रजानां तमघाहं R. 15. 51, 19. 52; See अनव. —3 Impurity (अशुचि); अशुःपुत्र्यादं ब्रह्म Ms. 5. 63.; न राज्ञा-मघदोषोस्ति 93; न वर्धयेदुचानि 84. —4 Pain, suffering, grief, distress; दयालुमनसस्पृष्टं R. 10. 19 not subject to grief. —5 Passion. —चः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pūtana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. [Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarama he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.] —वा The goddess of sin; (pl.) the constellation usually called Maghā. —Comp.—अशुरः See अव above. —अशुः (अशुः) a day of impurity (अशुचिदिनं). —आयुस् *a.* leading a wicked life. —कृत *a.* sinful, wicked, evildoer. —नः=नाशन. —नाश, नाशन *a.* [अशं नाशयति] expiatory, destroying sin (such as gifts, muttering holy prayers &c.). (नः) destroyer of the demon अशु; N. of Krishna. —भोजिन् *a.* [अशं पाप-फलं मुंते] a sinful eater (one who cooks and eats for his own sake and not for gods, Manes, guests &c.). —मर्षण *a.* [अशं मुष्यते उत्पन्नत्वेपि नाशनेन कमी-क्षमत्वात् सङ्घते अनेन मुष्यत्युद्] expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brahmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.); सर्वेनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिष्वचमर्षण Ak.; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराद सर्वपापपनोदनः तथाचमर्षणं सूक्तं सर्वपापप्रणाशनं. The most heinous crimes, such as illicit intercourse with a preceptor's wife, one's own mother, sister, daughter-in-law &c. are said to be expiated by

repeating this सूक्त thrice in water; पवित्राण्यचमर्षणानि जपेत्वा K. 179, 38.

—मार *a.* [अशं मारयति नाशयति; शृणिष्य-अण्] destroying sin, an epithet of gods (यसो ह्यसुरमरो निर्धतः). —रुद् *a.* [अशं रोदिति स्वकर्मात्मनः यस्मात् रुद्-अपा-दने क्रिप्] 1. 'making sin weep and fly', N. of a Mantra which destroys sin; fearfully howling (?). 2. [अशे व्यसने रोदिति न तत्प्रतीकाराय घटते, क्रिप्] one who only weeps in times of calamity, but does not try to get over them. —विषः [अशं व्यसनकारि विषं यस्य] a serpent; fearfully venomous (?). —शंसः [अवस्य शंसः; शंस माघे अच्] 1. indication or reporting of sin. 2. [अशे अनिष्टं शंसति इच्छति; शंस-अण्] a wicked man, such as a thief. 3. wicked; sin-destroying (?). —शंसिन् *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt. —हारः a noted robber; rumour of guilt (?).

अशल *a.* [अशं लाति नाशयति ला-क] Destroying sin.

अशायति Den. P. To sin, to be malicious; threaten with ruin.

अशायु *a.* Malicious, wicked, sinful, harmful, injurious.

अशारिन् *a.* [अशं व्यसनं ऋच्छति; ऋ-णिनि] suffering from evil or calamity (व्यसन-युक्त); not anointing (?).

अशर्म *a.* Not hot, cold; °अंशु, °धामन् the moon whose rays are cold.

अशोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.—रः [नास्ति घोरो यस्मात्] 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, (ईशानाचोरनामानौ वानेदेव-स्ततः परम्। सद्योजातइति प्रीकः क्रमशोऽर्चन-कर्मणि). —2 A worshipper of Siva and Durgā.—रा [अशोरः शिवः उपास्यत्वेन अस्यां सा अशोरअच्] the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādra sacred to Siva (भाद्रमास्यासिंते पक्षे ह्यशोराख्या चतुर्दशी। तस्यामात्र-यितः स्थापनं यच्छिष्यपुरं प्रवृत्ते). —Comp.—योररूपः N. of Siva.—ययः, मार्गः a follower of Siva.—प्रमाणं a terrific oath or ordeal.

अशोष *a.* [नास्ति घोषो यस्य वज्र वा] 1 Hard-sounding, See below. —2 Devoid of cow-herds. —चः the hard sound of a consonant, hollowness of sound with which all hard consonants and the Visarga are pronounced (one of the 11 kinds of वाङ्मयप्रत्यय, See P. VIII. 2. 1.), or the consonants so pronounced (ख्यां यमाः खयः + क ह्रस्वौ विसर्गः शर एव च। एते आसातुप्रदाना अघोषाश्च विवृण्वते).

अशोस *ind.* A vocative particle, another form for अश्वन् (Ved.)

अशय *a.* Not to be killed. —इयः [न हंति सृष्टिकर्तृत्वात् न हन्-यक् निपातः Tv.] 1 Brahman (अच्यः प्रजापतिः Uṇ. 4. 111.) —2 A bull. —द्वया [न हन्यते स्त्रीहत्यायाः निषिद्धत्वात्] A cow.

अश्रेय *a.* Not fit to be smelt. —यं Liquor (मद्यं).

अंशु 1 A. To move in a curve.—10 U. (अंकयति-ते, अंकयितुं) 1 To mark, stamp; हेमपांदांकितायां पीठिकायां K. 192. स्वनामधेयांकितः S. 4 stamped with his name; नयनोदधिदुभिः अंकितं स्तनांशुकं V. 4. 7; so R. 3. 55, 68. —2 To enumerate, count. —3 To brand, stain, stig-matize; तत्को नामगुणो भवेत्सुगुणिनां यो दुर्जनैर्नांकितः Bh. 2. 54 branded, cen-sured, condemned; वक्षेण वेष्टयित्वा ंत शिरः Ks. 13. 152 branded head.—4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंकः [अंशु कर्तरि कणे वा अच्] 1 The Lap (*n.* also); अंकाद्यययंकुहुरितराशीः Ku. 7. 5 passed from lap to lap. —2 A mark, sign; अलंकृतांकां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 9; पदपंक्तिरलंकाका Rām.; रातिवलयपदांके कंठे Ku. 2. 64 marked with the signs or traces &c.; मदगोत्रांकं गेयं Mo. 86; a stain, spot, stigma, brand; इंदोः किरणेष्विवां-काः Ku. 1. 3; कट्यां कृतांकां निवास्यः Ms. 8. 281. —3 A numerical figure, a number; the number 9.—4 A side, flank; proximity, reach (connected with 1 above); समुत्सुकैवांकुयति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; ग्रेष्मोपकंठं सुहृदं कभा-जो रत्नावलीरं बुधिरावबध Si. 3. 36; सिंहो जंडुकमंकमागतमपि त्यक्त्वा निहंति द्विपं Bh. 2. 30; Ki. 17. 64, See—आ-गत below.—5 An act of a drama, for its nature &c., See S. D. 278. —6 A hook or curved instrument. —7 A species of dramatic composi-tion, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, See S. D. 519. —8 An orna-ment (यूषा). —9 A sham fight, military show (चित्रयुद्ध). —10 A coefficient. —11 A place. —12 A sin, misdeed. —13 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.—14 The body.—15 A moun-tain. [cf. L. *uncus* Gr. *ogkos*]. —Comp.—अंके [अंके मध्ये अंकाः शतपत्रा-दिचिह्नानि यत् Tv.] water. —अवतारः when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अंकवतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Sakuntalā or second of Mālavikāgni-mitra (अंकति सूचितः पात्रैस्तदंस्याविभागतः। यत्रांकोवतरत्येवोकावतार इति स्थितः S. D. 311). The Dasarūpa defines it differently; अंकावतारस्त्वंकान्ते पातोक्-स्याविभागतः। एभिः संख्येयैस्त्वयं ह्ययमेकैः प्रदर्शयेत् 1. 56. —आगत, गत *a.* [दिः त.] come within the grasp or reach; सिं-हत्वं सत्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38; श्रियं युवाप्यं-कगतामभोक्ता R. 13. 67. —करणं mark-ing, branding &c.—तंत्रं the science of numbers (arithmetical or alge-braical). —धारण-गा 1. bearing or having marks, such as those on the



body of a Vaishnava. 2. manner of holding the person, figure. —परिवर्तः [स. त.] 1. turning on the other side. 2. rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; अपि कर्णजाह-विनिवेशिताननः भिषया तदङ्कपरिवर्तमामयां Māl. 5. 8 (an occasion for) embrace (अङ्के क्रोडे सर्वतोभावेन वर्तनं हृदयालिंगं इत्यर्थः—Jagaddhara;) so परिवर्तिन्; भर्तुः नी भव M. 3. —पादव्रतं N. of a Vrata; title of a chapter in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण. —पालिः—ली [पा-आलि ष. त. वा. डीप्] 1. the extremity or region of the lap (क्रोडप्रांत or प्रदेश); a seat in the lap; hence, an embrace; तावद्वाहं वि-तर सकृदप्यङ्कपालीं प्रसीद Māl. 8. 2. 2. [अङ्केन पालयति पाल-इ. त. त.] a nurse. 3. (—ली) a variety of plant, Piring or Medicago Esculenta; [वेदिकाख्यगंधद्रव्यं]. —पाशः [अङ्कः पाश इव बंधनेन पातनहेतुयत्र Tv.] an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places (स्थानांतमेकादिकयांकावातः संख्याभिभेदा नियतैः स्थानैः। भक्तौकमित्यांकसमासनिष्पन्नः स्थानेषु युक्तो मितिसंयुतिः स्यात् See Lilā. 240); (न गुणो न हरो न कृतिर्न वनः पृष्ठस्तथापि दुष्टात्। गर्भितगणकचक्राणां स्यात् पातोऽव्ययमङ्कपाशेऽस्मिन्)।—पूरणं multiplication of numbers or figures.—अङ्कः forming the lap, bending the thighs into a curve and squatting down. 2. branding with a mark that resembles a headless trunk (अक्षिरःपुरुषाकारैकः)।—भाज् [अङ्कं भजते उप. स.] 1. seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant. 2. being within easy reach, drawing near, soon to be obtained; अक्षिरहितमनेकेनाङ्कभाजा फलेन Ki. 5. 52. 3. premature, early ripe, forced fruit.—मुखं (or आसं) that part of an act, wherein the subject of all the acts is intimated, is called अङ्कमुख, which suggests the germ as well as the end, e. g. in Māl. 1 कामदकी and अवलोकित्वा hint the parts to be played by श्रीविष्णु and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief (यत्र स्यादङ्क एकस्मिन्अङ्कानां सूचनाखिला। तदङ्कमुखमित्याहुर्वर्जितार्थस्यापक्वं च तत् ॥ S. D. 312). The Dasarūpa defines it thus: अङ्कान्तापात्रैकास्यं छिन्नाङ्कस्यार्थसूचनात्। i. e. where a character at the end of an act cuts short the story and introduces the beginning of another act; as in the second of Mv.—लोड्यः [अङ्केन लोड्यते असौ] a kind of tree (चिचोट) ginger. —लोपः subtraction of numbers.—विद्या the science of numbers, arithmetic.

अङ्कनं [अङ्क-करणे भावे वा ल्यट्] 1 A mark, token; स्नेहाङ्कनानि Māl. 9.46 marks of love. —2 Act of marking. —3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अङ्कसं [अङ्कोस्मिन्वास्ति-अच्] Having marks; trappings (?) (वस्त्रं आप्रपदिकं). अङ्किन् m. n. [अङ्कः आलिंगनस्थानत्वेन अस्पासित, अङ्क-इनि] A sort of drum or tabor (अङ्केनालिय वादनीयो मृदंगादिवाद्य-भेदः क्रोडाविशिष्टश्च) —नी [अङ्कानां स-सूहः; खलादि-इनि डीप्] 1 A number of marks or signs. —2 A woman having marks (of branding &c.).

अङ्क्य a. [अङ्क-ग्यत्] Fit to be branded, marked or counted. —अङ्क्यः [अङ्के क्रोडे स्थापयित्वा वाच्यते अङ्को, यत्, or अङ्के साधुः, अङ्क-य] A sort of drum or tabor (सार्धतालत्रयायामः चतुर्दशाङ्गुलाननः। हरीतक्याकृतितर्यः स्यादङ्क्योऽङ्के स हि वाच्यते).

अङ्कातः [अङ्क-गती अति कुत्वं; अङ्केः को वा Un. 4.61; अङ्कतिः अङ्कतिर्वा] 1 Wind —2 Fire.—3 Brahman.—4 A Brāhmaṇa who keeps the sacred fire. —तिः—ती f. Going; one who goes.

अङ्कस् m. [अङ्क-अङ्गुत् कुत्वं] 1 A mark. —2 The body.

अङ्कुटः (ety. ?) A key.

अङ्कुपं Ved. Water.

अङ्कुरः—रं [अङ्क-उरच् Un. 1.38.] A sprout, shoot, blade; दूर्भाङ्कुरेण चरणः क्षतः S. 2.10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed,' 'sharp' &c.; मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्राङ्कुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; वृत्तिरहस्य नखाङ्कुरा इव K. 4 pointed nails; कुरटङ्कविपाङ्कुरं दधति धाम दीपाङ्कुराः Vb. 4. 1; पतंगपवनव्या-लोलदीपाङ्कुरच्छायाचंचलं Bh. 3.68. unsteady like the pointed flame of a lamp; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलाङ्कुरेण S. 7.19 sprout or child of some one; अन्व-याङ्कुरं Dk. 6. —2 Water. —3 Blood. —4 A hair. —5 A tumour, swelling.

अङ्कुरित a. [अङ्कुरा अस्य संजाताः, ता-रका इतच्] Having sprouts; 'तं मन-सिजेनव V. 1, 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts; 'वर्नसलिलः Dk. 125 with drops of perspiration bursting forth.

अङ्कुरकः [अङ्कुरे तृणादिना संचीयते सौ; अङ्क-उरच् ततः क] An abode of birds, animals, a nest (of birds).

अङ्कुशः [अङ्क-लङ्गे उश्च् Un. 4. 107] A hook, a goad; Proverb: विक्रीते करिणि किमङ्कुशे विवादः Why higggle about a trifling thing when the whole bargain (of which it forms part) has been struck (the goad ought to follow the elephant); सं-निवेद्य कुशावत्यां रिपुनागाङ्कुशं कुशं R. 15.97; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; त्यजति तु यद्वा मोहान्मार्गं तदा शूरङ्कुशः Mu. 3. 6; कुशं द्विषामङ्कुशं R. 16. 81; a restraint or check; निरङ्कुशाः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered.

—शी one of the 24 Jaina gods. es. [cf. Germ. angle.] —Comp.—हः an elephant-driver; अङ्कुशकामो मताङ्कुशग्रहः Si. 12.16—दुर्धरः [तु. त. अङ्कु-दुःखेन धार्यते] a restive elephant.—रिन् m. a keeper of an elephant.—द्रा [अङ्कुशाकारा मुद्रा] a mark resembling a goad in form (अङ्कुशी च मध्यमा कु-तन्मध्यं पर्वमूलतः। तजनीं किंचिदाकुशेत् मुद्राङ्कुशसंज्ञिता).

अङ्कुशित a. [इतच्] Urged on by a hook, goaded.

अङ्कुशिन् a. [अङ्कुशे इनि] Having hook or goad; laying hold of with a hook.

अङ्कूयन् a. Ved. Moving tortuously to escape.

अङ्कूरः [अङ्क-खर्जुरादित्वात् ऊर्च्] sprout, See अङ्कुर; दशरथकुलाङ्कूरः Mv. 6. 45.

अङ्कूपः [अङ्क ऊर्च्]=अङ्कुश q. v.

अङ्कोटः—ठः—लः [अङ्क्यते लङ्ग्यते क लाकारकंठे; अङ्क ओट-उ-ल] N. of a tree (Mar. पिस्ते). Alangium Hexapetalum; so अङ्कोलकः, स्वार्थे क् अङ्कोलि-Comp.—सारः a sort of poison prepared from the Ankola plant.

अङ्कोलिका (probably a corruption of अङ्कपालिका) An embrace.

अङ्ख 10 P. (अङ्खयति) 1 To creep. —2 To cling. —3 To check, hold back.

अङ्ग् 1 P. (अङ्गति, आङ्ग, अङ्गितुं) go, walk.—10 P. 1 To walk, round.—2 To mark (cf. अङ्क).—विपरि (पालि) to stir up.—विपलि envelop, veil.

अङ्ग ind. A vocative particle meaning 'well,' 'well, sir' 'indeed' 'truly' 'assent' (as in अङ्गीकृ); अङ्ग कश्चित् शाली तातः K. 221; प्रभुरपि जनकानाम् भो वाचकस्ते Mv. 3.5; अङ्ग अस्ति किञ्चिद्विमर्देको नामात्रभवतः Dk. 59; अङ्गं कुरु अङ्ग पच P. VIII. 1. 33 Sk.; अङ्गं धीष्ण भक्तं तव दास्यामि P. VIII. 2. 1 Sk.; समनञ्ज किमङ्ग भूपतिः Si. 16. 2. 12; Ki. 10. 55, 13. 65; used also in the sense of 'how much less,' 'how much more'; शक्तिरस्ति कस्यापि द्विदेहराजस्य छायामप्यवस्कंदितुं किमङ्ग मतरं Mv. 3; तुणेन कार्यं भवतीत्यत्र किमङ्ग वाग्दस्तवता नरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following senses of अङ्ग—क्षिप्रं च पुनरर्थं च संगमाद्ययोस्तथा। संवाच्ये चैव ह्यङ्गशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥

अङ्गं [अङ्ग गत्यादौ वा०-गन्; according to Nir. अङ्गं अङ्गनात् अङ्गनात् वा] 1 The body.—2 A limb or member of the body; शेषाङ्गनिर्माणविधौ विधातुः Ku. 33; क्लेशस्याङ्गमदृष्ट्वा Pt. 5.32 with undergoing troubles; इति स्वभोगमाप्त्वा कामान्मा गास्तदङ्गतां। Ki. 11. 34



not be influenced or swayed by them (do not be subject to them). 3 (a.) A division or department (of any thing), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सतांगं राज्यं, चतुरंगं बलं, चतुष्पदचक्रं ज्योतिःशास्त्रं see the words; गीतांगानां Pt. 5. 56; यज्ञश्चेत्यतिरुद्धः स्वादेकेनांगेन यजनः Ms. 11. 11. (Hence) (b.) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement; पडंगः or सांगः वेदः. (c.) A constituent part, essential requisite or component. सर्वैर्बलाभिः R. 7. 59; तद्गमयं मघवन् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46. (d.) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependant member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अंगिन्); अंगी रौद्ररसस्तत्र सर्वैर्गानि रसाः पुनः S. D 517; अत्र स्वभावोक्तिरुत्प्रेक्षां Malli. on Ki. 8. 26. (e.) An auxiliary means or expedient (प्रधानोपयोगी उपायः or उपकरणं); सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु सुस्वांगस्तेष्वचक्रं। मंत्रो योय इवाधीरः सर्वैर्गिः संवृतेरपि ॥ Si. 2. 28-29; See अंगंगि, पंचांग also (the *angas* of the several sciences or departments of knowledge will be given under those words). -4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word; यस्मात्प्रत्ययविधिसन्दादिप्रत्ययेन P. 1. 4. 13; यः प्रत्ययो यस्मात्क्रियते तदादिशब्दस्वरूपं तस्मिन्प्रत्यये परे अंगसंज्ञं स्यात् Sk. The अंग terminations are those of the nominative, and accusative singular and dual. -5 (Drama) (a.) One of the sub-divisions of the five joints or sandhis in dramas: the मुख has 12, प्रतिमुख 13, गर्भ 12, विमर्ष 13 and उपसंहार 14, the total number of the *angas* being thus 64; for details see the words. (b.) The whole body of subordinate characters. -6 (Astr.) A name for the position of stars (लग्न). See अंगधीश. -7 A symbolical expression for the number six (derived from the six Vedāngas). -8 The mind; हिरण्यगर्भी गभुर्वं मुनि हरिः Si. 1. 1, See अंगज also. -नः (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgalpur in Bengal. [It lay on the south of Kausiki Kachchha and on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, sometimes called Angapuri, Iomapadapuri, Karnapuri or Malini. According to Dandin (अंगेषु गंगातटे बहिःश्रवणाः) and Hiouen Thsang it stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island. General Cunningham has shown that this description applies to the hill opposite Pātharghāta, that it is 24 miles east of Bhāgalpur, and that there are villages called Champānagar and Champapura adjoining the last. According to Sanskrit poets the country of the Angas lay to the east of

Girivraja the capital of Magadha and to the north-east or south-east of Mithilā. The country was in ancient times ruled by Karma] —1. Contiguous. 2. Having members or divisions. -3omp. -अंगि, -अंगीभावः [अंगस्य अंगिने भावः] the relation of a limb to the body, of the subordinate to the principle, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (गौणमुख्यभावः, उपकार्योपकारकभावश्च); e. g. प्रयाज and other rites are to दृज्ञ as its *angas*, while दृज्ञ is to them the *angi*; अंगंगिभावमज्ञात्वा कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः। पश्य दिष्टिभेमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः ॥ II. 2. 149; अत्र बाह्वे सनासगतयोऽरुमयोः साध्यसाधनभावात् वेन संबंधः Malli. on Ki. 6. 2; अविश्रान्तिश्रुशामातन्मयंगमित्वं तु संकरः K. P. 10 (अनुयायाऽनुयाहकः). -अधिः-पः, -अधीशः 1. lord of the Angas, N. of Karma (cf. राजः, पतिः, ईश्वरः, अधीश्वरः). 2. lord of a लग्न, the planet presiding over it; (अंगधिने बलिनि सर्वधित्तिसंयत्; अंगधीशः स्वर्गदे बुधशुक्रविभिः संयुतो योक्षितो वा Jyotisha). -अपुर्व effect of a secondary sacrificial act. -कर्मन्-*क्रिय* 1. besmearing the body with fragrant cosmetics, rubbing it &c. Dk. 39. 2. a supplementary sacrificial act. -ग्रहः spasm; seizure of the body with some illness. -ज-जात *a.* [अंगान् जायते जन्-ड.] produced from or on the body, being in or on the body, bodily; जं रजः, जाः अलंकाराः &c. 2. produced by a supplementary rite. 3. beautiful, ornamental. (-जः) -जनुष also 1. a son. 2. hair of the body (*n.* also); तवोत्तरीयं करिचर्म सांगजं Ki. 18. 32. 3. love, cupid (अंगं मनः तस्माज्जातः); intoxicating passion; अंगजरागदीपनात् Dk. 161. 4. drunkenness, intoxication. 5. a disease. (-जा) a daughter. (-जं) blood. -ज्वरः [अंगमंगं अधिकृत्य ज्वरः] the disease called राजयक्ष्मा, a sort of consumption. -द्वीपः one of the six minor Dvīpas. -न्यासः [अंगेषु मंत्रोदस्य न्यासः] touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. -पालिः *f.* [अंगं पाल्यते संबध्यते अत्र, अंग-पाल-इ] an embrace (probably a corruption of अङ्गपालि). -पालिका=अङ्गपालि *q. v.* -नव्यंगं [समाद्वंद्वं] every limb, large and small; गानि पाणिना स्पृष्ट्वा K. 167, 72. -प्रायश्चित्तं [अंगस्य शुद्धयर्थं प्रायश्चित्तं] expiation of bodily impurity, such as that caused by the death of a relative, consisting in making presents (पंचशतान्यद्वितितस्र्यार्थं कार्यं दानरूपं प्रायश्चित्तं Tv.). -भूः *a.* [अंगान् मनसो वा भवति; भू-क्तिः] born from the body or mind. (-भूः) 1. a son. 2. Cupid. 3. [अंगानां अंगमंज्ञाणां भूः स्थानं] one who has touched and purified, and then

restrained, his limbs by repeating the Mantras pertaining to those limbs; ब्रह्मंगभूः ब्रह्मणि योजितात्मा Ku. 3. 15 (संयोजितादिमंज्ञाणां अंगानां इदयादिमंज्ञाणां भूः स्थानं, कृतमंत्रन्यासः Malli.). -भंगः 1. palsy or paralysis of limbs; विकल इव भूत्वा स्थारयामि S. 2. 2. twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep) सांगभंगमुद्राय Vb.; जृम्भितः सांगभंगः Mu. 3. 21, K. 85. -मंत्रः N. of a Mantra. -मर्दः [अंगं मर्दयति; मृद्-गिच्] 1. one who shampoos his master's body. 2. [भावे वच्] act of shampooing; so (मर्दका or मर्दिन्, मृद्-गिच्-प्बुल् or गिति) one who shampoos. -मर्षः [व. त.] rheumatism; प्रशमनं the curing of this disease. -यज्ञः, -यागः [अंगीभूतः यज्ञः] a subordinate sacrificial act which is of 5 sorts: समिधो यजति, तदुनपातं यजति, इडो यजति, बर्हिर्यजति, स्वाहाकारं यजति इति पंचविधाः। एतेषां सकृदनुष्ठानेनैव त्वं न्यायेन प्रधानयागानामाग्रादीनामुपकारितेति मीमांसा Tv. -रक्तः -क्तं [अंगे अवयवे रक्तः] N. of a plant गुडारोचनी found in कापिल्य country and having red powder (रक्तांगलोचनी). -रक्षकः [अंगं रक्षति; रक्ष-गुल्] a body-guard, personal attendant Pt. 3. -रक्षणं [अंगं रक्ष्यते-जया] a coat of mail, or a garment. (-जं) protection of person. -रामः [अंगं रज्यते अनेन करणे वच्] 1. a scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body, fragrant unguent; पुष्पगन्धेन अंगरामेण R. 12. 27, 6. 60, Ku. 5. 11. 2. [भावे ल्युट्] act of anointing the body with unguents -इष्टं [अंगं रोहति; रु-क्तिः म. त.] hair; विहंगराजांगरुहेरिवायतैः Si. 1. 7. -लिपिः *f.* written character of the Angas. -लेपः [अंगं लिप्यते अनेन; लि-करणे वच्] 1. a scented cosmetic. 2. [भावे वच्] act of anointing. -लोड्यः (ety. ?) a kind of grass, ginger or its root, Amomum *zingiber*. -विकल *a.* [नृ. त.] 1. maimed, paralysed. 2. fainting, swooning. -विकृतिः *f.* 1. change of bodily appearance; collapse. 2. [अंगस्य विकृतिश्चालनादियस्मात् पं. व.] an apoplectic fit, swooning, apoplexy (अपसर). -विकारः a bodily defect. -विक्षेपः 1. movement of the limbs; gesticulation. 2. a kind of dance. -विद्या [अंगरूपा, व्याकरणादिशास्त्ररूपा विद्या ज्ञानसाधनं] 1. the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. 2. the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brihat Samhitā which gives full details of this science; न नक्षत्रांगविद्या...भिक्षां लिप्सेत कहिचिद् Ms. 6. 50. -विधिः [अंगस्य प्रधानोपकारिणः विधिः विधानं] a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one (प्रधानविधिधेयकर्मणांग-



बोधकतया अंगविधिः )—वीरः chief or principal hero.—वैकुण्ठ [अंगेन अंगचेष्टया वैकुण्ठ हृदयमायो ज्ञायते यत्र बहु. ] 1. a sign, gesture or expression of the face leading to a knowledge of internal thoughts ( आकार ). 2. a nod, wink. 3. changed bodily appearance.—वैयुष्यं a defect or flaw in the performance of some subordinate or subsidiary act which may be expiated by thinking of Vishnu; ( श्राद्धादिपद्धतौ कर्मतः यत्किञ्चिद्वैयुष्यं जातं तद्दोषप्रशमनाय विष्णुस्मरणमहं करिष्ये इत्यभिलाषवाक्यं Tv. ).—संस्कारः, संस्क्रिया [अंगं संस्क्रियते अनेन; कृ-करणे or भावे वच् ] 1. embellishment of person, personal decoration, doing whatever secures a fine personal appearance, such as bathing, rubbing the body, perfuming it with cosmetics &c. 2. [कर्तरि अण्] one who decorates or embellishes the person.—संहतिः f. compactness, symmetry; body; स्थेयसीं दधतमगसंहति Ki. 13. 50; or strength of the body.—संगः bodily contact, union; coition.—सेवकः a personal attendant, body-guard.—स्कंधः [कर्म.] a subdivision of a science.—स्पर्शः fitness or qualification for bodily contact or being touched by others.—हानिः f. 1. a defect or flaw in the performance of a secondary or subsidiary act (= वैयुष्यं ); देवाद् भ्रमात् प्रमादाच्चेदंगहानिः प्रजायते । स्मरणादेव तद्विष्णोः संपूर्णं स्यादिति श्रुतिः ॥—हारः [अंगं हियते इतस्ततः चाल्यते यत्र, हृ-आधारे or भावे वच् ] gesticulation, movements of the limbs, a dance; संसक्तेर-श्रुवनेषु सांगहारं Ki. 7. 37, Ku. 7. 91.—हारिः [अंगं हियतेऽत्र; ह-वा-णि.] 1. gesticulation. 2. stage; dancing-hall.—हीन a. [तृ. त.] 1. mutilated, deprived of some limb, crippled. 2. having some defective limb (अंगं हीनं यथाचितप्रमाणत्वं अत्यं यस्य); according to Susruta a man is so born, if the mother's दोहद has not been duly fulfilled (सा प्राग्दोहदा पुत्रं जनयेत् शुणायितम् । अलब्धदोहदा गर्भं लभेतात्मनि वा भयम् ॥ येषु येष्विन्द्रियाण्येषु दोहदे वै विमानना । जायते तत्पुत्रस्या-र्तिस्तस्मिन्नास्मिन्त्यद्विषे ॥ ).

अंगकं [अंगमेव अंगकं स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A limb; अङ्कत मधुरैरवानां मे कुतूहलमंगकैः U. 1. 20, 24.—2 The body; हरति रतये रहः प्रियतमांगकादंवरं Si. 4. 66.

अंगिका [अंगं आच्छादयति; अंग-इनि स्वार्थे कन्, श्रिया-टाप्] A bodice or jacket.

अंगिन् a. [अंग-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Corporeal, having limbs, embodied, incarnate; धर्माधिकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84, 38; one who has a body; येनांगेन विकृतेन अंगिनो विकारस्तस्मात् तृतीया Sk. ; व्यायामे वृद्धिरंगिनां Si. 2. 94.—2 Having subordinate parts, chief, principal; ये रसस्यांगिनो धर्माः ;

एक एव भवेदंगी शृंगारो वीर एव वा, अंगी अत्र करुणः, रसस्यांगित्वमाप्तस्य धर्माः शौर्यादयो यथा S. D.

अंगीय a. [अंग-इ] 1 Belonging to the body. 2 Referring to the Anga country.

अंग्य a. [अंग-यत्] Belonging to or connected with the body, corporeal.

अंगणं = अंगनं q. v.

अंगतिः [अंगतिं यात्यनेन, अंग् कणे अति] —1 A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). 2 [अंग्यते गम्यते सेवादिना कर्मणि अति] Fire. —3 Brāhmā. —4 [कर्तरि अति] A Brāhmana who maintains the sacred fire.

अंगदं [अंगं दायति शोधयति धुषयति, अंगं दति वा, दे or दो-क] An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armlet; तत्तन्नामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; संघट्टयकांगदमंगदेन R. 6. 73.—इ 1 The female elephant of the south (?). —2 A woman who offers her person for use (अंगं ददाति अर्पयति). —इः 1 N. of a son of Vāli, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. [He was born of Tara, Vāli's wife, and is supposed to have been an incarnation of Brihaspati to aid the cause of Rama (and hence noted for his eloquence). When, after the abduction of Sita by Ravana, Rama sent monkeys in all quarters to search for her, Angada was made chief of a monkey-troop proceeding to the south. For one month he got no information, and when consequently he determined to cast off his life, he was told by Sampati that Sita could be found in Lanka. He sent Maruti to the island and, on the latter's return with definite information, they joined Rama at Kishkindhā. Afterwards when the whole host of Rama went to Lanka Angada was despatched to Ravana as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Ravana scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugriva, Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success]. —2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmila (R. 15. 90), his capital being called Angadiya.—3 N. of a warrior on the side of Duryodhana.—Comp.—निर्दूहः the crest-like forepart of the Angada ornament.

अंगनं-णं [अंग्यते गृहाणि-मृत्त्यु गम्यते अत्र; अंग्-ल्युट्, वा णत्वं Tv.] 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard

court; ग्रहं; गगनं the wide firmament; शुभः केसरवृक्षस्य Mal. 1 situated or being in the courtyard.—2 [करणे ल्युट्] A conveyance.—3 [गति ल्युट्] Going, walking &c.

अंगना [प्रशस्तं अंगं यस्याः सा; अंगान् कल्याणि नः P. V. 2. 100.] 1 A woman or female in general; नृप°, गज°, हरिण° &c.—2 A woman with well-rounded limbs, a beautiful woman.—3 (Astr.) Virgo.—4 The female elephant of the north.—Comp.—जनः 1. the female sex, woman-kind. 2. women.—प्रिय a. beloved of women. (—यः) N. of a plant (अशोक) Jonesia Asoka, for women are fond of decking their persons with Asoka flowers.

अंगवं [अंगे स्वावयवे वाति अंतर्भवति अतिशेषणात् संकुचितंगमिव भवति, वा-इ Tv.] Dried fruit.

अंगस् m. [अङ्-अमुन् कृत्वं] A bird.

अंगारः-रं [अङ्-आरन् Un. 3. 134] 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); द्रुतकुंभसमा नारी ततांगारसमः पुमान्; उज्जो दहति चांगारः शीतः कुङ्गायते करं H. 1. 80; त्वया स्वहस्तेनांगाराः कथिताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet"; कुरुकुलांगार Ve. 6 destroyer or pest of the Kuru family.—2 The planet Mars.—3 A plant हितावली, कुट्टकः-हितावली.—4 N. of a prince who fought with king Mandhatri.—र a. Red, of a red colour.—रं Red colour.—Comp.—अवक्षेपणं [अंगारा अवक्षिप्यते अननं करणे ल्युट्] a vessel to throw or extinguish coals.—कारि a. [अंगारं करोति कृ-णिनि] one who prepares coal for sale.—कुट्टकः [अंगारत्वं कुट्टमिव-कन्] N. of a plant हितावली.—धानी [अंगारा धीयते अस्यां; धा-आधारे ल्युट्] डीप, धानिका [स्वार्थे कन्] a portable fire-pan, brazier.—परिपाचितं [तृ. त.] roasted food or meat.—पर्ण [अंगारमिव पर्णं यस्य] N. of a grove or forest. (—गः) [अस्त्यर्थे अच्] N. of Chitraratha, king of the Gandharvas. [On one occasion, while he was sporting with his wife, he saw Kunti with her five sons proceeding to the capital of Panchala in disguise. He accosted them and asked them to tell him where they were going, or to fight. Arjuna accepted the challenge; but Angaraparna finding Arjuna to be a very skilful warrior gave him a secret lore called chakshushi (enabling one to see the smallest things) and took from him in return a lore called Agnisirastra and became a friend of the Pandavas.]—प्राची शकटी a portable fire-pan.—पुष्पः [अंगारमिव लोहितवर्णं पुष्पं यस्य सः] the plant इण्दी.—मंजरी, मंजी [अंगारा रक्तवर्णा मंजरी यस्याः] a shrub Cesalpinia Banduella (रक्तकरंजवृक्ष).—वल्ली, वल्ली [अंगारा इ



रक्तलत्वात् रक्ता ] N. of various plants, करंज, भार्गी, गुंजा.—वेणुः [ कर्म. ] a sort of bamboo.

अंगारकः-कं [ अंगार स्वार्थे कन् ] 1 Charcoal.—2 Mars ; विरुद्धस्य प्रक्षीणस्य वृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33 ; चारः course of Mars, See chapter 6 of Brihat Samhitā.—3 Tuesday ( °-दिनं, °-वासरः ).—4 N. of a prince of Sauvāra.—5 N. of two plants कुट्टक and घृगराज, Eclipta ( or Verbesina ) Prostrata, and white or yellow Amaranth.—कं [ अलार्थे कन् ] 1 A small spark.—2 A medicated oil in which turmeric, Durva, Manjishtha and other substances have been boiled.—Comp.—मणिः [ अंगारकस्य त्रियः मणिः शाक. त. ] a coral ( प्रवाल ) ( तस्य च रक्तवर्णत्वात् तद्विर्यत्वं ; माणिक्यं भारकुरे देये चन्द्रे सुकान् प्रदापयेत् । प्रवालं च कुजे दद्यात् ).

अंगारिः f. [ अंगार मत्वर्थेऽन् पुंवाद्-कलोः ] A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारकित a. [ अंगारकाः अस्य संज्ञातः इतच् ] Charred, roasted.

अंगारिका [ अंगारं विद्यते अस्याः मत्वर्थे ण् कच् ] 1 A portable fire-pan.—2 The stalk of the sugar-cane.—3 The bud of the Butea Frondosa ( किशुक ).

अंगारिणी [ अंगार-मत्वर्थे इति ] 1 A small fire-pan.—2 The region heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays. 3 A creeper in general.

अंगारित a. [ अंगारं अस्य संज्ञातं ; तारका-इतच् ] Charred, roasted, half-burnt.—तः-तं [ अंगारमिव आचरति ; अंगार-क्ति ततः कर्तरि क् ] An early bud of the किशुक tree.—ता 1=अंगारधानी q. v.—2 A bud in general.—3 A creeper ( लतामात्रं ).—4 N. of a river.

अंगारीय a. [ अंगारस्य पतानि ; अंगार-छ ] To be used for preparing coal ; °याणि काष्ठानि P. V. 1. 12. Sk.

अंगार्या [ पाशादिगण ] A heap of charcoal.

अंगिर m. N. of a sage who received the ब्रह्मविद्या from Atharvan and imparted it to Satyavāha.

अंगिरः, अंगिरस् m. [ अंगति-अंगगतौ असि इरुद् ; Un. 4. 235 ; according to Ait. Br. अंगिरस् is from अंगार ; ये अंगारा आसंस्तंगिरसोऽभवन् ; so Nir. ; अंगारं यो बभूव सौंगितः ] N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the Rigveda are ascribed. ( Etymologically Angiras is connected with the word Agni and is often regarded as its synonym. ) ( शिवो भव प्रजापत्यो मानुषीम्यस्त्वमंगिरः ; अंगिरोभिः ऋषिभिः संपादितत्वात् अंगसी-ष्टवाद्वा अंगिरा अंगिरूपः ). According to Bhārata he was a son of Agni. When Agni began to practise penance, Angiras himself became Agni

and surpassed him in power and lustre, seeing which Agni came to the sage and said :—निक्षिपाम्यहमग्निं त्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव । भविष्यामि द्वितीयोहं प्राजापत्यक एव च ॥ Angiras said: कुरु पुण्यं प्रजासर्गं भवाग्निमिति रापहः । मां च देव कुरुष्वाम्रे प्रथमं पुनर्नजसा ॥ तद्वत्वांगिरसो वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथा-करोत्. He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of Brahman. His wife was Sraddhā, daughter of Kardama and bore him 3 sons, Brihaspati, Uta-thiya and Samvarta, and 4 daughters Kuhu, Sinivali, Raka and Anumati. The Matsya Purana says that Angiras was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of Varuna and that he was adopted by Agni as his son and acted for some time as his regent. Another account, however, makes him father of Agni. He was one of the seven great sages and also one of the 10 Prajapatis or progenitors of mankind. In latter times Angiras was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on Astronomy. As an astronomical personification he is Brihaspati, regent of Jupiter or Jupiter itself. He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides Sraddhā his wives were Smṛiti, two daughters of Maitreya, some daughters of Daksha, Svadhā and Sati. He is also regarded as a teacher of the Brahmanvidya. The Vedic hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the Bhagavata Purana, Angiras begot sons possessing Brahmanical glory on the wife of Rathitara, a Kshatriya who was childless and these persons were afterwards called descendants of Angiras. The principal authors of vedic hymns in the family of Angiras were 33. His family has three distinct branches केवलंगिरस, गौतमांगिरस and भारद्वाजांगिरस, each branch having a number of subdivisions.—( pl. ) 1 Descendants of Angiras, [ Angiras being father of Agni they are considered as descendants of Agni himself who is called the first of the Angirases. Like Angiras they occur in hymns addressed to luminous objects, and at a later period they became for the most part personifications of light, of luminous bodies, of divisions of time, celestial phenomena and fires adapted to peculiar occasions, as the full moon and change of the moon, or to particular rites, as the अश्वमेध, राजसूय &c. ]—2 Hymns of the Atharvaveda. —3 Priests, who, by using magical formulas of the Atharvaveda, protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents.

अंगिरस्तम a. [ तमप् ] Ved. Very rapid, especially like Agni in devouring food ( ? ).

अंगिरस्वत् a. [ अंगिराः अग्निः सहायत्वेन विद्यतेऽस्य ; मत्तुप् मस्य वः ] Accompanied by Angiras, epithet of wind.

अंगिरसः An enemy of Vishnu in his incarnation of Parasurama.

अंगिरसामयन [ अलृह स. ] A Sattra sacrifice.

अंगीकु 8 U. [ connected with अंग or अंग-त्वि ; अनंगं अस्वोपकरणं स्वकीयं अंगं क्रियते ] 1 To accept, to betake oneself to, to take to ; लङ्गीकुंरंगीदृङ्गीकरोतु Jagannātha ; दक्षिणामाज्ञासंगीकृत्य गंतव्यं K. 121 in the southern direction, towards the south ; अंगीकृत्य अयज्ञः 160 ; यदि मृत्युसंगीकरोमि ibid. ; एवमंगीकारयितुं मया भणितं Mk. 8 to make her consent.—2 To promise to do, to agree or consent to undertake ; कित्वंगीकृतसुस्तृजन् कृपणवत् श्लाघ्यो जनो लज्जते Mu. 2. 18. —3 To own, acknowledge, confess, admit, grant.—4 To subdue, to make one's own.

अंगीकारः-कृतिः-करणं 1 Acceptance.—2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अंगुः [ अंग-उन् ] A hand ( occurring in अंगुष्ठ q. v. ).

अंगुरिः-री = अंगुलि q. v.

अंगुलः [ अंग-उल् ] 1 A finger. —2 The thumb, अंगो पाणौ लीयते ( n. also ). —3 A finger's breadth ( n. also ), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas making a वितस्ति or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit ; शङ्कुर्दशांगुलः Ms. 8. 271. —4 ( Astr. ) A digit or 12th part. —5 N. of the sage Chāṇakya or Vātsyāyana.

अंगुलिः-ली-रिः-री f. [ अंग-उलि Un. 4. 2 ] A finger ( the names of the 5 fingers are अंगुष्ठ thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger ) ; a toe ( of the foot ) ; एकविंशोऽयं पुरुषः दश हस्त्या अंगुलयो दशपाद्या आत्मैकविंशः Ait. Br.—2 The thumb, great toe. —3 The tip of an elephant's trunk. —4 The measure अंगुल. —5 N. of the tree गजकर्णिका. —6 Penis ( ? ). —Comp.—तोरणं [ अंगुलिः तोरणमिव कृतं ] a mark on the forehead of the form of the half moon made with sandal &c. —त्रं, -त्राणं [ अंगुलि त्रायते, अंगुलिचायते अनेन त्रै-क. ] a finger-protector ( a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string ). —पंचकं the five fingers collectively. —मुद्रा, मुद्रिका a seal-ring. —मोदनं, -स्फोटनं [ अंगुल्योर्मोदनं मर्दनं स्फोटनं ताडनं वा यत्र ] snapping or cracking the fingers ( Mar. चुटकी ). —संगा [ अंगुली संगो हस्याः सा ] sticking to the fingers ;



गा यवागूः : गा गाः सादयति P. VIII 3.80 Sk. (अंगुलिसेलेपकारकं यवागू-द्रव्यं Tv.) (-गः) contact of the fingers; act of fingering. —संज्ञा [व. त.] a sign made by the finger; सुखापितकांगुलिसंज्ञयैव Ku. 3.41.—संदेशः making signs with fingers; cracking or snapping the fingers as a sign. —संभूत a. [स. त.] produced from or on the finger. (-तः) a finger-nail.

अंगुलिका 1=अंगुलि.—2 A sort of ant. अंगुली (री) ये-कं, यकं [अंगुलीरौ भवं, स्वार्थे कन्] A finger-ring, तव सुचरितमेङ्गुलीय नूनं प्रतनु ममेव S. 6.10; m. also; काकुत्स्थस्यांगुलीयकः Bk. 8.118.

अंगुष्ठः [अंगो पाणौ प्राधान्येन तिष्ठति; अंगु-स्था P. VIII.3.97] 1 The thumb; great toe.—2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अंगुल. [cf. *Lat. angusta*, *Pers. angust*.] —Comp.—मात्र a. [परिमाणार्थे मात्रच्] of the length or size of a thumb; °त्र पुरुषं निश्चकर्ष चलाद्यमः Mb. अंगुष्ठचः [अंगुष्ठे भवः छ] The thumb-nail.

अंगुष्पः [अंगु-ऊष्प्] 1 An ichneumon.—2 An arrow.

अङ्ग 1 A. (अङ्गे, आङ्गे) 1 To go.—2 To commence, set about.—3 To hasten.—4 To scold, blame.

अङ्गम् n. [अङ्गे गच्छति नरकमनेन अङ्ग-अयन्] A sin; Ve. 1. 12 v. 1.

अङ्गारि a. [अङ्ग-इष् प्रभोः] Ved. Of a bright or splendid form or nature (दीपिशील); an enemy to sin or evil (?).

अङ्गि (अङ्गिः) [अङ्ग-किन् निपातोर्ध्व Uṇ. 4.66] 1 A foot.—2 The root of a tree.—3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्थपादः). —Comp.—यः [अङ्गिणा पिबति सिक्कजलं; पा- क] a tree; दिक्षु व्यूढाङ्गिपाङ्गः Ve. 2.18. —पर्णी-ङ्गिका, -वल्ली, -वल्ङ्गिका [अङ्गी मूलं तदारभ्य वा पर्णान्यस्याः, स्वार्थे कन्; अङ्गेरारभ्य वल्लीव पर्णत्वेन] N. of a plant सिंहपुच्छी *Hedysarum Lagopodioides* (Mar. डबला, पिठवण). —पान a. [अङ्गिः पानं यस्य or अङ्गि पिबति] sucking his foot or toes, as an infant. —स्कंधः [अङ्गे स्कंध इव] the ankle.

अच् 1 U. (अच ति, अंचति, आनंच, अंचितुं अक) 1 To go, move; to honour; request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अच् q. v.—च् m. (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अचक्र a. 1 Having no wheels. —2 Immoveable.—3 Not wavering.

अचक्षुम् a. Eyeless, blind; °विषय a. invisible; °यं दुर्ग Ms. 4.77.—n. A bad or miserable eye.

अचंड a. Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle.—डी A mild or tractable cow.

अचतुर a. [अविद्यमानानि चत्वारि यस्य निपातः P. V. 4.77.] 1 Destitute of four.—2 (न. त.) Not skilful.

अचर a. Immoveable; चराचरं विश्वं Ku. 2. 5; चराणामक्षमचराः Ms. 5. 29.—2 (Astr.) Epithet of the zodiacal signs वृषभ, सिंह, वृश्चिक and कुम्भ.

अचरम a. Not last, middle &c.; वयस्यचरमे P. IV. 1. 20. Vārt.

अचल a. Steady, immoveable; motionless, fixed, permanent; चित्र-न्यस्तनिवाचलं चामरं V. 1. 4; तपसेऽधि-वस्तुमचलामचलः Ki. 6. 18; समाधौ ला बुद्धिः Bg. 2. 53; यत्र स्थाणुरिवाचलः S. 7. 11 immoveable. —ऋः 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. —2 A bolt or pin (शङ्कु). —3 The number seven.—4 N. of Siva, of the soul, of the first of the 9 deified persons among Jains.—डा The earth (so called because the earth is immoveable according to one view, or, according to Arya Bhaṭṭa who rejects this view, अचलाः पर्वताः संत्यक्, अस्यर्थे अच्; अचलत्वात् स्वकक्षातो बहिर्गमनाभावाद्वा). —लं Brahma.—Comp.—कन्यका, सुता, दु-हिता, तनया &c. N. of Pārvatī, daughter of the Himālaya mountain.—कीला(व.) the earth (immoveably fixed or pinned). —ज, -जात a. mountain-born. (-जा-जात) N. of Pārvatī.—स्विष्ट a. [अचला विद् यस्य] of fixed or permanent lustre or colour. (-म. ट्) a cuckoo (बहुश्रवा-ल्लेनापि मालिन्यानपगमात् स्थिरा विद्). (f.) permanent colour.—द्विष्ट m. [अचलान् द्वेष्टि, द्विष्ट-किं] the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings.—धृतिः f. a metre of four lines of 16 short syllables each (गीत्यायां). —रतिः, -राट् lord of mountains, N. of Himālaya; so °अरिपः, °अष्टः.—सप्तमी N. of a book in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण; the 7th day of the bright half of Āsvinā.

अचापल-ल्य a. [बहु.] Devoid of fickleness, steady. —लं-ल्यं [न. त.] Steadiness.

अचित् a. Ved. 1 Devoid of understanding.—2 Irreligious, unrighteous.—3 Material (opp. चित्).

अचित a. Ved. 1 Gone.—2 [न. त.] Not thought of.—3 Not collected.

अचित्त a. 1 Inconceivable.—2 [नास्ति चिन्तं यस्य] Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid.—3 Unnoticed, unexpected, not thought of.

अचित्तिः f. Want of sense, infatuation, ignorance.

अचित्य-तनीय a. [न. त.] Inconceivable, incomprehensible, unexpected; °यस्तु तव प्रभावः R. 5, 33. °ह्य-

रूपः, °कर्मन् of inconceivable form or action.—त्यः Siva.

अचिन्तित a. Not thought of, unexpected, sudden; °उपनतं occurring unexpectedly; °तो बधोऽज्ञानां मीनानां भिव जायते. Pt. 2. 3.

अचित्वस् a. Ved. Ignorant of, not knowing.

अचिर a. [न. त.] 1 Brief, transitory, of short duration; °युति, °भान, °प्रभा &c. q. v.—2 Recent, late, new. अकरोदचिरेश्वरः क्षितौ R. 8. 20 the new lord. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently' 'just', 'not long ago'; °प्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य S. 1 just set in; °प्रवृत्ता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved.—रं adv. (also अचिरेण, अचिराय, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in the same senses) 1 Not long since, not long ago.—2 Recently, lately.—3 Soon, quickly, not long hence.—Comp.—अंशु, आभा, -द्युतिः, -प्रभा, -भास्, -रौचि f. [अचिराः अंशवः, अचिरा आभा-प्रभा &c. यस्याः सा] lightning; °शुबिलास चंचला लक्ष्मीः Ki. 2. 19; °भासां तेजसा चादुलितैः S. 7. 7, Ki. 4. 24, 5. 6 2. (कर्म.) transitory lustre, short gleam.

अचिष्णु-दु a. Ved. [अच् गतो वा इष्णु-दु-च्] Going every where, all pervading.

अचेतन a. [न. व.] Inanimate, insentient, irrational; चेतन नेपु Me. 3 °ने ब्रह्म inanimate Brahma; °ने वा गुणं न लक्षयेत् S. 6.12 destitute of lifeless (object &c.); °नेष्वपि चेतनस्य दुपचारः Mbh.—2 Not conscious, insensible; senseless; बुद्धिशतमचेतने नष्ट R. 2. 161.

अचेतस् a. [न. व.] Destitute of consciousness; insensible, inanimate lifeless.

अचेतान a. [चित् शानच् न. त.] Ved. Void of consciousness, ignorant, silly, infatuated.

अचेष्ट a. [नास्ति चेष्टा यस्य] 1 Effortless, motionless.—2 Not requiring direct effort.

अचेतन्यं [न. त.] 1 Unconsciousness, insensibility; ignorance in spiritual matters.—2 The material world matter.

अचोदस् a. Ved. [नास्ति चोदनात् Spontaneous, not influenced by external force or compulsion.

अच्छ a. [न छचति दृष्टिः, छो-क. न. त. निर्मलं हि वस्तुनि दृष्टिः प्रसरति न तु समले अ-



तरपयनं धावति Tv.] Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; सुक्ताच्छदेतच्छविदे-  
तुरेयं U. 6.27; °रुदिकविशदं Me. 51;  
°श्रमजलकजिका K. 57; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः  
Bv. 1. 86. —च्छः 1 A crystal. —2  
[न दानि भक्षयति नाशितसत्त्वं; द्या भक्षणे-क न. त.  
Tv.] A bear; cf. also भृह-3 N. of a  
plant. —Comp.—उदन् a. (i. e. अच्छोद)  
[अच्छ उदकं यस्य] having clear water.  
(-दा) N. of a river; एतेषां (अग्निष्वात्तानां)  
मानसी कन्या अच्छोदा नाम निम्नगा Harivamsa.  
(-दं) N. of a lake on the Himalaya  
(mentioned in Kādambari). —भृहः  
a bear.

अच्छ-च्छा ind. Ved. To, towards  
(with acc.). It is a kind of separable  
preposition or prefix to verbs and  
verbal derivatives, especially to such  
as imply some kind of motion, or  
speaking; अच्छ गत्यर्थवद्दे P. I. 4. 69; °इ  
or गम् to go to, attain, as अच्छ गत्य;  
°नश्-श्च to go near, approach; °नी to  
lead towards; °नु to call out to; °पत् to  
fly towards; °वद् to salute; °वच् to  
invite.

अच्छावाकः [अच्छ निर्मलं अच्छ आभिमु-  
ख्येन वा वक्ति शंसति; वच् कर्तरि संज्ञायाम्  
वच् निपातस्य चेति द्विवः Tv.] The in-  
voker or inviter, a priest or *Ritvij*  
who is employed at Soma sacrifices,  
and is a co-adjutor of होतृ. Each of  
the four principal priests, होतृ, अख्यर्च्य,  
ब्रह्मन् and उद्गातृ has three assistants,  
the total number of priests employed  
at Soma sacrifices being therefore  
16; °सामन् n. N. of the Sāman to be  
chanted by an अच्छावाक, also called  
उद्देशीय.

अच्छावाकीय a. [अच्छावाकशब्दोऽस्य  
इच्छ] Containing the word अच्छावाक P.  
V. 2. 59. —यं [°वाकस्य कर्म भावो वा]  
The duty of an अच्छावाक, being one  
P. V. 1. 135.

अच्छावाक्य n. [अच्छावाकस्य इदं-यत्]  
Pertaining to, to be repeated by, an  
अच्छावाक.

अच्छेदस् n. [न. व.] 1 Not studying  
the Vedas (as a boy before the शुंज  
ceremony), or not entitled to that  
study (as a Sudra). —2 Not metrical,  
not of the nature of metres, i. e.  
prose. —3 Without fancy or whim.

अच्छिद्र a. [न. व.] Unbroken,  
uninjured, complete, unimpaired,  
without holes or weak points, fault-  
less, without defect; अच्छिद्रैः सुस्तंभै-  
र्भित्तिभिः Pt. 1. 126; जपच्छिद्रं तपच्छिद्रं  
यच्छिद्रं श्राद्धकर्मणि। सर्वं भवतु मेऽच्छिद्रं  
ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः ॥ तत्तथा क्रियतां राज-  
न्यथाऽच्छिद्रः क्रतुर्भवेत् Rām., °अति  
giving perfect protection Bv. 1. 145.  
3. —द्र A faultless action or condi-  
tion, absence of defect; °द्रण unin-  
terruptedly, from first to last. —Comp.

—ऊधन् [ऊन्] having a faultless  
udder. —कांडं N. of a chapter of the  
तैत्तिरीय ब्राह्मण.

अच्छिन्न [न. त.] 1 Uninterrupted,  
continuous, constant; °शिवसंकल्पमं-  
तः करणमस्तु ते Mv. 4. 35 undisturbed  
in its holy thoughts, ever cherishing  
holy thoughts; °अमलसंतानाः सरितः  
कीर्तयश्च ते Ku. 6. 69. —2 Not cut or  
divided, undivided, uninjured; inse-  
parable. —Comp.—पर्णः, पत्रः [अच्छिन्ना-  
नि सततानि पर्णानि पत्राणि वा यस्य] N. of trees  
having constant leaves; particularly  
of the tree called शाखेटक; (of birds)  
having uncut or uninjured wings.

अच्छेदिक, अच्छैदिक a. [छेदनं नाहति  
द्र] Not fit to be cut.

अच्छेद्य [न. त.] Indivisible.

अच्छुसा [न. त.] Not touched by  
sin; N. of one of the 16 Vidyādevīs  
of the Jains.

अच्छोटनं Hunting.

अच्युत a. [न. त. स्वरूपसामर्थ्यात् न  
च्युतः च्यवते वा-कालसामान्ये कर्तरि क] 1 Not  
fallen, firm, fixed; not giving way,  
solid; गरुडमूर्तिरिव अच्युतस्थितिरमणीया  
K. 52 (अच्युत meaning 'Vishnu' and  
'firm', 'fixed'); °क्षित् having solid  
ground. —2 Imperishable, permanent;  
°रुक् inveterate enmity. —3 [न च्योतति  
क्षरति च्युत्-क. न. त.] Not melting away  
or perishing, not leaking or dripping.  
—तः 1 N. of Vishnu; of the Al-  
mighty Being; यस्मान् अच्युतपूर्वोऽहमच्युत-  
स्तेन कर्मणा Bhāg., गच्छाम्यच्युतदर्शनेन  
K. P. 5. (where अ° also means  
'one who is firm, does not yield to  
passions'). —3 N. of a plant, Mo-  
rinda Tinctoria. —4 A sort of poe-  
tical composition containing 12 can-  
tos. —Comp.—अग्रजः [प. त.] N. of  
Balarāma or Indra. —अंगजः, पुत्रः, आ-  
त्मजः N. of Cupid, son of Krishna  
and Rukmini. —आवासः, वासः the sa-  
cred fig-tree. —जः [प. त.] a class of  
Jaina deities said to have been produc-  
ed from Vishnu—स्थलं N. of a place  
in the Punjab.

अज 1. P. (optionally replac-  
ed by the root जी in non-conjuga-  
tional tenses; अजति, अजाति, अजित्) 1 To  
go. —2 To drive, lead. —3 To throw,  
cast (used with prepositions found  
only in Vedic literature). [cf. L. ago;  
Gr. ago; Zend az.].

अज a. [न जायते; जन्-ड. न. त.] Un-  
born, existing from all eternity; यो  
मामजमनादिं च वेत्ति लोकमहेश्वरं Bg. 10.  
3; अजस्य गृह्णतो जन्म R. 10. 24. —जः  
1 The 'unborn,' epithet of the Al-  
mighty Being; न हि जातो न जायेदहं न  
जनिष्ये कदाचन। क्षेत्रज्ञः सर्वभूतानां तस्मा-  
दहमजः स्मृतः ॥ Mb.; also a N. of

Vishnu, Siva or Brahmā. —2 The  
(individual) soul (जीव); अजो नित्यः  
शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणो न हन्यते हन्यमाने शरीरे  
Bg. 2. 20. —3 A ram, he-goat (अजेन  
ब्रह्मगा दक्षयज्ञमंगमये मेधस्वरूपद्वयेन पलायमानत्वात्  
अजावद्विन्नस्वरूपत्वात् मेधस्य उपचारात् अजत्वं  
Tv.). —4 The sign Aries. —5 A sort  
of corn or grain; अजेर्यद्वयं तत्राजा व्री-  
हयः Pt. 5. —6 Mover, leader (Ved.),  
said of Indra, Maruts, Rudra &c.; a  
drove. —7 N. of a mineral substance  
(माक्षिकधातु). —8 N. of the Moon or  
Kāmadeva (आत् विष्णोर्जायेत इति; cf.  
चंद्रमा मनसो जातः). —9 A vehicle of  
the sun. —10 N. of the father of  
Dasaratha and grand-father of Rāma;  
so called because he was born on  
the Brāhma Muhūrta. —11 N. of a  
Rishi. —Comp.—अदः [अज अतीति; अद-  
वच्] N. of the ancestor of a war-  
rior tribe, P. IV. 1. 71. —अदनी [अजेः  
तृप्त्या अन्यैः दुःखरश्मिभिर्यपि अच्यते; अद कर्मणि  
ल्युट्] a kind of prickly night-  
shade, डुरालभा (Mar. धमासा). —अंजी  
[अजस्य अंजमिव अंजं तदाकारवती मंजरी य-  
स्याः] N. of a pot-herb Convolvulus  
Argenteus, नीलबुद्धा. —अविकं [अजाश्राव-  
यश्च तेषां समाहारः द्वंद्व] goats and sheep;  
small cattle; अजाविके तु संरुद्धे Ms. 8  
235. —अश्वं goats and horses. (—श्वः)  
the Sun or Pushan, who has goats  
for his horses. —एकपाद्-दः [अजस्य  
छागस्य एकः पाद् इव पादो यस्य] N. of  
one of the 11 Rudras, or of the as-  
terism पूर्वमाद्रागदा presided over by  
that deity. —एडकं [अजाश्च एडकाश्च  
तेषां समाहारः] goats and rams. —कर्णः,  
—कर्णकः [अजस्य कर्ण इव पर्ण यस्य-स्वार्थे कर्] N.  
of the plant असनवृक्ष Terminalia  
Alata Tomentosa; of another tree  
साल Shorea Robusta. —गंधा [अजस्य  
गंध इव गंधो यस्याः सा] the shrubby basil,  
वनयामानी. —गंधिका a kind of वर्षीशाक  
(Mar. तिळवणी, कानकोडी). —गंधिनी=  
अजंजीगी q. v. —गरः [अजं छागं गिरति मक्ष-  
यति; गृ-अच्] a huge serpent (boa  
constrictor) who is said to swallow  
goats. (—री N. of a plant. —गल See  
अजागल below. —गल्लिका [अजस्य गल्ल  
इव] an infantile disease (Mentagra).  
—जीवः, —जीविकः [अजेत्सञ्चारेण जीवति;  
अजा एव जीविका यस्य वा] a goat-herd;  
so —°पः, —°पालः. —दंडी [अजस्य ब्रह्मणो  
दंडो यस्याः सा] ब्रह्मदंडी a kind of plant  
(ब्रह्मणो यथार्थदंडस्य तदीयकाष्टेन करणात्  
न्यात्वं). —देवता 1. N. of the 25th as-  
terism. 2. fire, the presiding deity of  
goats (ऐरी येनुर्धिनिर्दिष्टा छाग आश्रये उच्यते).  
—नामकः [अजः नाम यस्य सः कर्] a mi-  
neral substance. —पतिः 1. the best of  
goats. 2. N. of Mars; lord of the  
sign Aries. —पथः=अजधीथिः q. v.  
—पदः, पाद्-दः N. of a Rudra; See अजे-  
रूपाद् above. —बुधुः [अजस्य बुधुतिव सुख-  
त्वात्] a fool (silly like the goat).



—भक्षः [अजैर्मक्ष्यते असौ भक्ष-कर्मणि वञ्] N. of the वर्षी plant (the leaves of which are very dear to goats). —मायु *a.* Ved. bleating like a goat. —मारः [अजं मारयति विक्रयार्थः; घृ-णिच्-अण्] 1. a butcher. 2. N. of a country (the modern Ajmeer, which, it is supposed, formerly abounded in butchers). —नीदः [अजो मीढो यज्ञे सिक्तो वञ् व.] 1. N. of the place called Ajmeer. 2. N. of the eldest son of Hasti, born in the family of Puru, son of Yayāti. 3. surname of Yudhishtira. —दुख *a.* goat-faced. (—खः) N. of a Prajapati (Daksha). When Daksha reviled Siva at his sacrificial session, Virabhadra pulled out his face, and afterwards at the request of Siva himself he put up a goat's face in place of the original human one. (—खी) N. of a Rākshasi kept to watch over Sitā in the Asoka garden at Lankā. —मोदा, —मोदिका [अजस्य मोद इव मोदो गंधो यस्याः, अजं मोदयतीति वा] N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Common Carroway; the species called *Apium Involucratum* or *Ligusticum Ajowan* (Mar. ओवा). —लंबनं [अज इव लंब्यते गृह्यते कृष्णवर्णत्वात् कर्मणि ल्युट्] anti-mony. —लोमन्, —लोमी-मा [अजस्य लोमेव लोम मजरी यस्य-स्या वा] cowage, *Carpopogon Pruriens*. —वस्तिः [अजस्य वस्तिरिव वस्तिर्यस्य] N. of a sage, or of a tribe sprung from him. —वीथिः-वीथिः *f.* [अजेन ब्रह्मणा निर्मिता वीथिः शाक. त.] one of the three divisions of the southern path comprehending the three asterisms मूल, पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा; a sort of heavenly passage (गगनसेतु, यमनाला); पितृयानोऽजवीथ्याश्च यदगस्त्यस्य चांतरं Y. 3. 184. 2. goat's path. —झुंभी [अजस्य मेषस्य झुंभिव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of plant, विषाणी or *Odina Wodier*, highly medicinal, (Mar. मेंढझिगी), See मेष-झुंभी.

अजका=अजिका below.

अजनं [अज् भावे ल्युट्] Moving, driving. —नः *Brahmā*; योजिजः born from *Brahmā* i. e. *Daksha*.

अजनिः [अज-अनि] A path, road.

अजा [न जायते इत्यजा] 1 (According to Sāṅkhya philosophy) prakṛiti or *Māyā*; the verse which refers to अजा, (अजामेकां लोहितशुक्लकृष्णां &c.) is interpreted by the Vedāntins as referring to the प्रकृति consisting of तेजस्, अण् and अक्ष, See S. B. —2 A she-goat. —Comp. —गलस्तनः the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig.) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; धर्मशिकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोपि न विद्यते । स्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निर्वर्णकं ॥ स्तनवदवलंबते यः कंठः

उजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Br. S. 65. 3. —जीवः, —पालकः a goat-herd. See अज-जीव &c. —तोल्वलिः [शाक. गण] N. of a sage who lived on the milk of goats (अजादुग्धेन वर्तमानः).

अजका, —अजिका. (स्वार्थे कन् टाप्) 1 A young she-goat. —2 [अजस्य विकारः अवयवः गलस्तनः पुरीषं वा] The fleshy protuberance on the neck, or its excrement. —3 A disease of the pupil of the eye. —Comp. —जातः [अजकेव जातः] the above disease, (अजापुरीष प्रतिमो रुजावात् सलोहितो लोहितपिच्छिलास्तः । विदार्य कृष्णं प्रचयोऽभ्युपैति तं चाजकाजातामिति व्यवस्थेत् ॥)

अजकवः—वं The bow of Siva (शिवो हि अनेनैव धनुषा त्रिपुरासुरस्य वधेन अजं विष्णुं कं ब्रह्माणं च अवात् प्रणयामास इति तस्य धनुषोऽजकवत्वं, अजकी वातीति Tv.).

अजकावः—वं 1 Siva's bow. —2 [अजकं छागं वाति प्रणिताति; वा-क] N. of the tree वर्षी, of which goats are said to be very fond. —3 [अजका अजागलस्तन इव वाति प्रकाशते वा-क] A sacrificial vessel of wood (of the form of अजागल) dedicated to Mitra and Varuṇa (—वं in this sense) मेत्रवरुणपात्रं. —4 A disease of the pupil of the eye = अजकाजात q. v. —5 A venomous kind of vermin (अजका रोगविशेषः; तद्विषं).

अजगं [अजं विष्णुं गच्छति शरत्वेन गम्-ड] Siva's bow. —गः 1 [अजेन ब्रह्मणा गम्यते गीयते वा, कर्मणि गम्-ड, गे-क] N. of Vishnu. —2 [अजेन गच्छति अजं छागं यज्ञांगत्वेन गच्छति वा] Fire.

अजगर See under अज.

अजगवं [अजगो विष्णुः शरत्वेन अस्यस्य अजग-व P. V. 2. 110] Siva's bow, *Pināka*.

अजगावः [अजगं विष्णुं अवति अच्-अण्] 1 Siva's bow. —2, The southern portion of the path of the sun, moon and planets. —3 N. of a snake-priest.

अजटा [नास्ति जटा शिखा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant घृग्यालकी or कपिकच्छू, See अज्झटा.

अजड *a.* Not stupid. —डा N. of the plants अजटा, कपिकच्छू (अजडयति सर्शमात्रात्).

अजथ्या [अजाय हितां अजथ्या; अजथ्यन्, P. V. 1. 8] 1 N. of the yellow jasmine युथिका. —2 A flock of goats.

अजन-नि See under अज्.

अजन *a.* [न. व.] Destitute of men, tenantless, desert. —नः [कुत्सितार्थे नञ्] A bad or insignificant person.

अजननिः *f.* [नञ् जन्-आक्रोशे अनि P. III. 3. 112] Cessation of existence; तस्याजननिरेवास्तु जननील्लेशकारिणः Si. 2. 45 may he not be born, may he cease to exist !

अजन्मन् *a.* Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being, the Eternal being पुरषस्य पदेष्वजन्मनः R. 8. 78.—*m.* [न स्ति जन्म यत्र] Final beatitude, ablutation; तस्मात्स योगाधिगम्य योगमन्मनेऽकल्पत जन्मभीरुः R. 18. 33.

अजन्य *a.* Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind. —[लौकिकहेतुभिर्न जन्यते; जन्-णिच्-यत्] portentous phenomenon, inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

अजपः [अस्यष्टं जपति निदार्थं नञ्, अच्] A Brāhmaṇa who does not (properly) repeat his prayers (कुपारक-अजपा ब्राह्मणास्तात शूद्रा जपपरायणाः भविष्यति कलौ Mb.; one who reads heretical works.—पा [प्रयत्नेन न जपः अग्रयलोच्चारितत्वात्; कर्मणि अच्] N. of a Mantra called हेम, which consists of a number of inhalations and exhalations (श्वासप्रश्वासयोः बहिर्गमनागमनाम्भो रनिष्पादनरूपो जपः, स च हेमः सोहं इत्याकार उद्युसिरेव निश्वासेहेम इत्यक्षरद्वयं । तस्मात्पाकस्य साख्य आत्माकारेण संस्थितः ॥)

अजंभ *a.* [नास्ति जंभो दंतो यस्य] Toothless.—भः 1 A frog. —2 The state. —3 Toothless state (of a child).

अजय *a.* [नास्ति परंजयो यस्य] Invincible, unsurpassed, unconquerable.—यः [न. त.] A defeat; लाभालाभौक-याजयौ Bg. 2. 38.—2 N. of Agni (अजेन द्यौर्गम याति; या-क), or of Vishnu (according to some); of a lexicographer.—या [नास्ति जयो मादकत्वेन अस्याः] Hemp or भांग. —2 N. of a friend of Durgā. —3 *Māyā* or illusion.

अजय्य *a.* [न. त.] Invincible; क-रुयुस्ते स किल शतक्रतोरजय्यः S. 6. 22. R. 18. 8. —2 Not proper to be won in play; °य्यं जिगाय तान् Bopadeva.

अजर *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not subject to old age or decay; ever young; अजं वृद्धत्वं K. 103; cf. वृद्धत्वं जरया विना R. 1. 23. —2 Undecaying, imperishable; पुराणमजरं विदुः R. 10. 19; अजं मजरं ब्रह्म Bh. 3. 76, H. Pr. 3, Pt. 1. 151, Ms. 2. 148. —रः 1 A god (अज is not subject to old age). —2 N. of a plant वृद्धदारक or जीर्णफंजी (°र also) —रा 1 N. of a plant गृहकन्या or घृतकुटीरी *Aloe Perfoliata*. —2 A house-lizard (गोपालिका). —रं [न जीर्यते क्षीयते जृ-अच्] The Supreme Spirit.

अजर्य *a.* [न जीर्यति; जृ कर्तरि यत् P. III. 1. 105] 1 Not digestible. —2 Not decaying, imperishable, everlasting, perpetual.—र्यं (with संगतं expressive or understood) Friendship; सुगौरवम् जरसोपदिष्टं R. 18. 7.

अजरत्, —रु, —रस् *a.* Ved. Not old. अजवस् *a.* [जु-अवृत्] Not quick inactive.



**अजस्तुदं** [ अजस्य इव तुदं अस्य सुद निपातय ] N. of a town, P. VI. I. 155.

**अजस्र** *a.* [ न जस्र P. III. 2. 167 ; जसिर्नश्वरः क्रियासातत्ये वर्तते Sk. ] Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; दीक्षाप्रवृत्तस्य R. 3. 44.—*सं* *ind.* Ever, constantly, perpetually; वृथैव संकल्पशतैरजस्रं S. 3. 5; तच्च धूनोत्यजस्रं U. 426.

**अजहत्स्वार्था** [ न जहत् स्वार्थोऽत्र, हा-श्व न. व. ] A kind of लक्षणा, in which the primary or original sense of a word ( which is used elliptically ) does not disappear ; as कुंताः प्रविशन्ति = कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः ; श्वेतो धावति = श्वेतवर्णोऽश्वो धावति ; also called उपादानलक्षणा q. v. ; स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः ; कुंताः प्रविशन्ति, यद्यपि प्रविशन्ति इत्यादी कुंतादिभिरात्मनः श्वेतसिद्धयर्थं स्वसंयोगिनः पुरुषा आक्षिप्यन्ते K. P. 2.

**अजहल्लिंगं** [ न जहत् लिंगं यं ; हा-श्व ] A noun which does not change its original gender, even when used like an adjective ; e. g. वेदः or श्रुतिः प्रमाणं ( not प्रमाणः or ०णा ).

**अजहा** [ न जहाति शृकान् हा-श. ] N. of a plant, cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens.

**अजागर** *a.* [ न. व. ] Not wakeful, not requiring keeping up.—*रः* [ जागर-तीति जागरः न जागरो यस्मात् ] A plant, Verbesina Prostrata ( धृगराजवृक्ष ) ( सेवनेन निद्राराहित्यकारकः, यदपेक्षया अन्यस्मिन् जागरणकर्तृत्वं नास्ति. )

**अजाजिः**—जी' [ अजंनं छागेन धीयते गंधो-क्तत्वात् त्यज्यते, अज-इन् बीभावाभावः ] Cumin seed ( श्वेतजीरक ) ; कृष्णजीरक Nigella Indica ; काकोडुवरिका Ficus Oppositifolia.

**अजात** [ न. त. ] Unborn ; अजातमृत-मूर्खेभ्यो मृताजातौ सुतौ वरं Pt. 1. ; not yet born, produced, or fully developed ; ककुद्, पक्ष &c.—*Comp.*—*अरि-*—*शत्रु* *a.* [ न जातः शत्रुः अस्य ; जातस्य जंतु-मात्रस्य न शत्रुः ] having no enemy or adversary, not an enemy of any one. (—*रिः*—*त्रुः* ) epithet of Yudhishtira ; हंत जातमजातरेः प्रथमेन त्वयारिणा Si. 2. 102 ; न द्वेक्षि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13 ; also of Siva and various other persons.—*ककुद्* *m.* ( व. ) a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed, P. V. 4. 146.—*दंत* *a.* [ न जाता दंता यस्य यस्मिन् वयसि वा ] one without teeth, or ( a state ) in which one has got no teeth.—*पक्ष* *a.* having undeveloped or unfledged wings.—*व्यंजन* *a.* having no distinctive marks or features ( as a beard. ) —*व्यवहारः* a minor ( who has not attained his majority ).

**अजाति** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Having no

cast, race &c.—2 Eternal, not produced.—*तिः* *f.* Non-production.

**अजानिः** [ नास्ति जाया यस्य ] Without a wife ; a widower.

**अजानिक** *a.* [ अजंनं तद्विक्रयपालनादिना आनो जीवने अस्त्यस्य ; टन् Tv. ] A goat-herd.

**अजानेय** *a.* Of high breed, powerful, fearless, undaunted ( as a horse ). —*यः* A horse of high breed. See आजानेय.

**अजापक्वं** N. of a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee ( used as a remedy against cough, asthma, consumption &c. ) ( अजादुग्धादिभ्यो जातं ).

**अजामि** *a.* Ved. [ न. त. ] 1 Not of kin or related ; यत्र जामयः कृगवन्-जामि Rv. 10. 10. 10 ( अजामि कर्माणि भ्रातृणां अजामियोग्यानि मेथुनसंबधानि कर्माणि कर्षन्ति Nir. ) —2 Not parallel or correct.

**अजि** *a.* [ अजति ; अज्-इ Un. 4. 139 ] Going, moving ; as पदाजिः walking on foot.—*जिः* *f.* [ भावे इन् ] 1 Motion, going. —2 Throwing &c.

**अजित** *a.* Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible ; तं पुण्यं...महः U. 5 27. —2 Not conquered or won ( as a country &c. ) ; not restrained, curbed, controlled, 'आत्मन्' ; इंद्रिय of uncontrolled soul or passion.—*तः* 1 N. of Vishnu or Siva or of Buddha. —2 N. of a powerful antidote, or a poisonous sort of rat.—( pl. ) A class of deities in the first Manvantara.—*Comp.*—*आपीडः* having an invincible crown ; N. of a King.—*चला* N. of a Jaina deity who acts under orders from the Arhat Ajita.—*विक्रमः* ' of unsubdued power ' , N. of Chandragupta II.

**अजिनं** [ अजति क्षिपति रजआदि आघ-रेण ; अज्-इन्च्, अजेज च Un. 2. 48, बी-भाववाचनार्थ ] 1 The ( hairy. ) skin of a tiger, lion, elephant &c., especially of a black antelope ( used as a seat, garment &c. ) ; अथाजिनाषाडधरः Ku. 5. 30, 67 ; Ki. 11. 15 ; ऐणेयेनाजिनेन ब्राह्मणं रौरवेण क्षत्रियं आजिनेन वैश्यं Asval. —2 A sort of leather bag or bellows.—*Comp.*—*पत्रा-त्री-त्रिका* [ अजिनं चर्म इव सुश्लिष्टं पत्रं पक्षी यस्याः सा, गौरा-दीष्वर्थे कन् ] a bat.—*कला* [ अजिनं म-क्षेव फलं यस्याः सा ] N. of a plant ( भस्त्राकार-फलो वृक्षः ).—*योनिः* [ अजिनस्य योनिः प्र-भवः ] a deer, an antelope.—*वासिन्* *a.* [ अजिनं वस्ते, वस् निनि ] clad in an antelope hide.—*संधः* [ अजिनं संदधाति ] a furrier.

**अजिर** *a.* [ अज् गतौ किरन् बीभावाभावः Un. 1. 53. ] Quick, swift ( शीघ्र ). —*रः* 1 A sort of mouse, hairy

mole.—2 A kind of ceremony in pronouncing curses.—*रं* 1 A court-yard, an enclosed space, arena ; उटजाजिर-प्रकीर्ण K. 39, Ki. 1. 16 ; so रणं, गृहं &c.—2 The body.—3 Any object of sense.—4 The wind, air.—5 A frog.—*रा* 1 N. of a river.—2 N. of Dur-gha.—*रः* N. of a snake priest.—*Comp.*—*अधिराजः* [ कर्म० ] Ved. ' a quick emperor, ' epithet of death.—*शोचिस्* *a.* [ अजिरं शोचिस् ] glittering, having tremulous or flashing light.

**अजिरीय** *a.* [ अजिर उत्करा= छ ] Connected with a court.

**अजिह्व** *a.* [ न. त. ] 1 Straight.—2 Upright, straight-forward, honest ; अजिह्वामश्टां सुद्धां जीवेत् ब्राह्मण-जीविका Ms. 4. 11, 7. 32 ; गामिनिः Si. 1. 63 straight and honest, 3. 57, 9. 62.—*ह्वः* 1 A frog.—2 A fish ( probably a corruption of अजिह्व be- low ).—*Comp.*—*ग* *a.* [ उप. स. ] going straight on ; ब्रजेदिशमजिह्वगः Ms. 6. 31 (—*गः* ) an arrow.

**अजिह्वः** [ न. व. ] A frog ( which is supposed to have been deprived of its tongue by the curse of Agni whom frogs had offended. )

**अजीकर्वं** [ अज्या शरक्षेपेन कं ब्रह्माणं वाति प्रीणाति ; वा-क् ] Siva's bow.

**अजीगर्तः** [ अज्ये गमनाय गर्तं अस्य ] 1 ( One that has a hole to go into ) a serpent.—2 N. of a Brāhmaṇa in the family of ष्यु and father of शुनःशफ.

**अजीत** *a.* [ न. त. ] Not faded or withered, not faint.—*Comp.*—*पुनर्वर्ण्यं* N. of a two-fold rite to be performed by Kshatriyas ( अप्राप्तप्राप्तिकर-णार्थं विधिः ).

**अजीतिः** *f.* Prosperity, freedom from decay.

**अजीर्ण** *a.* Undigested ; undecomposed.—*जि-र्णिः* *f.* 1 Indigestion ; अजीर्णे भेषजं वारि जीर्णे वारि चलप्रदम्, अजीर्णं भोजनं विषं ; कैरजीर्णभयाद् भ्रातर्भोजनं परिहीयते II. 2. 57, Ms. 4. 121.—2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

**अजीव** *a.* [ न. व. ] Devoid of life ; lifeless, as jar or a dead person.—*वः* [ न. त. ] 1 Non-existence, death.—2 ( With Jainas ) All that is not a living soul, i. e. the whole of जड or inanimate and un sentient substance ( opp. जीव ).

**अजीवन** *a.* [ न. व. ] Devoid of livelihood.—*न* Non-existence, death.

**अजीवनि** *f.* [ न-जीव-अनि P. III. 3. 112 ] 1 Death, non-existence ( used as an imprecation ) ; अजीवनिस्ते शठ



भूयात् Sk. may death seize thee, rogue ! mayest thou cease to live !

अञ्जुर्य *a.* [ अञ्ज-कुरन् न व्यादेशः ] Ved. Not subject to decay or old-age ; strong, very swift or speedy.

अञ्जुष्टिः *f.* Non-enjoyment ; feeling of dissatisfaction or disappointment.

अजेय *a.* [ न. त. ] Not fit to be conquered.—*v.* A sort of medicinal preparation of ghee said to serve as an antidote ; पिबेत् घृतमजेयारुख्यं Sus.

अजोष *a.* [ न. त. ] Not gratified or satisfied.

अञ्जु (जु) का [ अञ्जयति वा सा. अञ्ज-कृ, घृ. स्कारस्य जञ्ज् Tv. ] A courtesan (used only in dramas).

अञ्जुटा [ Said to be fr. अञ्ज ] N. of a plant घृत्नामलकी Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अञ्जलं 1 A shield. -2 A live coal.

अज्ञ *a.* [ न जानाति, ज्ञा-क, न. त. ] 1 Not knowing, unaware of, unconscious, devoid of knowledge or experience ; अज्ञो भवति वै बालः Ms. 2. 153 ; ज्ञाज्ञौ ( ज्ञः ईश्वरः अज्ञः जीवः ) the knowing and unknowing, supreme and individual soul. -2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid ( said of men as well as animals ) ; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः Bh. 2. 3, Pt. 2. 3. -3 Inanimate ; not endowed with the power of understanding ( अचेतन. )

अज्ञका [ स्वार्थे कृ ] An ignorant woman.

अज्ञात *a.* Unknown, unexpected, unconscious, unaware ; अज्ञत Ms. 5. 21 eaten unconsciously or unawares ; कुलशीलस्य whose family and character are unknown ; पातं सलिले ममज्ज R. 16. 72. -Comp.—केतु *a.* [ व. ] Ved. of secret designs.—चर्या, वासः remaining *incognito* ( said of the Pāṇḍavas ) ; हंसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्या गताः Mk. 5. 6.

अज्ञातिः [ न. त. ] Not a kinsman.

अज्ञान *a.* [ न. व. ] Ignorant, unwise.—नं [ न. त. ] Ignorance, unconsciousness ; especially, spiritual ignorance ( अविद्या ) which makes one consider his self as distinct from the Supreme spirit and the material world as a reality. According to the Vedāntins, अज्ञान is not merely a negative principle ( ज्ञानस्य अभावः ), but a distinct positive principle ; oft. identified with माया, प्रकृति &c. See अविद्या also. In compounds अज्ञान may be translated by 'unawares,' 'inad-

vertently, 'unconsciously' ; आचरित, उच्चरित &c. ; नतः, नैन, नात् unawares, inadvertently, unconsciously, unwillingly ; तः स्वचरितं वृत्तिः शशंस R. 9. 77 committed unintentionally or unconsciously.

अज्ञानिन् = अज्ञ above.

अजम्न *f.* [ अजति गच्छति स्वर्गं दानेन अनया, अञ्ज-कृणे मनिन् न वीभावः ] A cow.—*n.* Career, passage ; battle ; house ( ? ).

अज्येष्ठ *a.* Not the eldest or best, having no elder brothers ; वृत्तिः not acting like the eldest brother ; or acting like one who has no elder brother.

अग्र *a.* [ fr. अञ्ज to go ] Ved. Agile quick.—*ञः* A field, plain. [ cf. L. *ager*; Gr. *agros*. ]

अज्विन् *a.* Ved. [ fr. अञ्ज ] Quick agile, active.

अञ्ज 1 U. ( अञ्जु ) ( अञ्जति-ने, आनञ्च-चे, अञ्जितुं, अञ्चात् or अञ्चात्, अकृ or अञ्चित ) 1 To bend, incline, curl, curve ; शिराञ्चित्वा Bk. 9. 40.—2 To go, move, tend towards ; स्वतंत्रा कथमञ्चसि Bk. 4. 22 ; also in अवाञ्च-तending downward, प्राञ्च, उदञ्च ; विष्णुञ्चति. सहाञ्चति, तिराञ्चति &c. ; तस्मिन्नाद्य रसालशास्त्रिणि द-शः दैवात् कृशामञ्चति Bv. 1. 48 having gone, being reduced, to &c. ; त्वं चेदञ्चसि लोभं 46 art greedy ; संकोच-मञ्चति सरः 17.—3 To worship, honour, reverence ; भीमोयं शिरसाञ्चति Ve. 5. 27 salutes ; to adorn, grace ; See अञ्चित below.—4 To request, ask or call for, desire.—5 To murmur, speak indistinctly.—*Caus.* or 10 U. To manifest, unfold ; मुदमञ्चय Git. 10. [ cf. Zend *anku*; Gr. *ankulos*; L. *uncus*. ] With अप् to put away, drive away ; ( intr. ) to run away.—आ to bend ; दक्षिणं जान्वाच्य ; जान्वाक with bent knees.—उप to draw or raise ( water ).—परि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist.—वि to draw or bend asunder ; to extend stretch out.—सं to crowd or drive together, to bend together, See समञ्च also ; to go properly.

अञ्चित *pp.* 1 ( *a* ) Curved, bent. उञ्चित Dk. 125 bent and raised ; किञ्चिदञ्चितं दृष्टिं संचारयती 143 bent or oblique look ; दोलीलाञ्चितचंद्रशेखरधनुः Mv. 1. 54 bent ; सञ्चजाडः R. 18. 51, Bk. 2. 31, 9. 40 ; लांगूः ( कपिः ), स्क्वः ( वृक्षः ) ( *b* ) Arched and handsome ( as eyebrows ) ; अक्षिपक्ष्मन् R. 5. 76 ; crisped, curled ( as hair ) ; स्वसिताञ्चितमूर्धजा Mb.—2 Gone.—3 Honoured ; adorned, graced, graceful, handsome, दीर्घाञ्चितमहिमा Mv. 7. 8 graced, adorned ; गतेषु लीलाञ्चि-

तविक्रमेण Ku. 1. 34 sportively handsome ; ताभ्यां गताभ्यां R. 2. 18, लीलाञ्चि तद्भूलता Dk. 124, 151 ; समधुरं मधुरञ्चि विक्रमः R. 9. 24 of esteemed or admissible prowess ; Ki. 15. 53. -4 Sewn, woven, arranged ; अर्थोञ्चिता सत्सु स्थितायाः ( रश्मिः ) R. 7. 10 half strung or woven ( युञ्जितं Malli. ) -Comp.—पत्रं [ व. ] a lotus with curved leaves.—भ्रूः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्चतिः [ अञ्च-गती कर्तरि अणि ] 1 Wind.—2 Fire.—3 One who goes.

अञ्चलः-लं [ अञ्चति प्रांतः ; अञ्च-अञ्ज 1 The border or end ( of a garment skirt or hem ( Mar. पदर ) ; क्षीणाञ्चर मित्र पीनस्तनजवनयाः Udbhata.—2 Corner or outer angle ( as of the eye ) ह्रगञ्चलैः पश्यति केवलं मनाश्च ibid. यदि चलाञ्चले लोचने Mv. 6. 9.

अञ्ज 7 P. ( rarely A. ) ( अनञ्जि-अञ्जे, आनञ्ज, अञ्जिप्यति-अञ्जयति, अञ्जित्वा-अञ्जित्वा, अञ्जितुं, अञ्जुं, अञ्क ) 1 To anoint smear with, bedaub.—2 To make clear, show, represent, characterize मा नाञ्जी राक्षसमियाः Bk. 9. 49-3 To go.—4 To shine, be beautiful.—5 To honour, celebrate.—6 To decorate.—*Caus.* 1 To smear with, नाञ्जयती सं नेत्रे Ms. 4. 44.—2 To speak or shine.—3 To cause to go. [ cf. Zend *an-* L. *unctum, ungo*. ]—With अञ्जि to out, equip, furnish.—आ 1. to anoint, smear. 2. to smooth, polish, prepare. 3. to honour, respect.—अ 1. to smear. 2. to conceal or hide oneself.—प्रति 1. to smear. 2. to adorn ; decorate.—सं 1. to smear ; 2. to fit out, equip, harness. 3. to honour. 4. to join together, to consume, devour ; to adorn, decorate, beautify ( mostly Ved. in these senses ).—*to* unite, to put together, compose.

अञ्जनः 1 A kind of lizard. -2 N. of a tree or mountain. -3 N. of the guardian elephant ( of the west s. w. )—नं [ अञ्जते अनेन ; अञ्ज 1 Anointing, smearing with ; दंतधाय मंजनं पूर्वाह्ण एव कुर्वीत Ms. 4. 152 ; अञ्ज-रुङ्ग ; unfolding, manifesting. Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes ; विलोचनं दक्षिणं मंजनेन संभाव्य R. 7. 8 salve ; अञ्जु U. 4. 19 ambrosial salve ; कुर्वीत चका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 1. 34 ; ( fig. also ) अज्ञानाधस्य लोका ज्ञानांजनशलाकाया । चक्षुरन्मीलितं येन ल पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 45 ; पटुतरविषकोटि जुषां Bh. 3. 84 ; cf. also द्वावि परमाञ्जनं ; ( fig. ) impurity, as in जन q. v.—3 Paint, a cosmetic ointment.—4 Magic ointment.—5 A



cial kind of material of the black pigment, such as antimony (used as collyrium, lamp-black &c. (सौवीर) -6 Ink. -7 Fire. -8 Night. 9 (न-ना) (Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested. It is the power of suggestion (founded on अभिधा or लक्षणा denotation or indication), by which something else is understood from a word which, though having more meanings than one, has been restricted to a single meaning by relations of conjunction, disjunction &c. (संयोग, विरयोग, साहचर्य, विरोधिता &c.,) or, briefly, the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context; e. g. सशंखचक्रो हरिः the adjective restricts Hari to mean 'Vishnu' alone, and not 'a lion' or 'monkey'; so रामलक्ष्मणी दाशरथी, रामार्जुनौ भार्गवकार्तवीर्यौ &c.; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे निबन्धिते । संयोगादिव्याख्यायाद्वाक्यवृत्तिरिति । K. P. 2., S. D. 23-6; See व्यंजना also. -Comp. -अधिका [अंजनादधिका कृष्णत्वात्] a kind of lizard. -अद्रिः-गिरिः (कर्म.) [अंजनमिव कृष्णः गिरिः] N. of a mountain, See नीलगिरि. -अंभस् n. eye-water. -केशी [अंजनमिव केशो यस्याः] N. of a vegetable perfume (हृदयिलामिनीनामकं गन्धद्रव्यं यस्संयोगात्केशश्यातीत्य कृष्णत्वं (Mar. नखला). -नामका [प. त.] a swelling of the eye-lid, stye. -शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अंजनकः A portion of the Vedas containing the word अंजन. -की N. of a medicinal plant.

अंजना 1 N. of the female elephant of the north. -2 N. of the mother of Maruti or Hanumat. [She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. She was in a former birth a celestial nymph by name Punjikasthali and was born on earth owing to a curse. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the god of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible, form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. In course of time Anjana conceived and brought forth a son who was called Maruti being the son of Maruta.]

अंजनावती [अंजनं विद्यते अस्याः अधिककृष्णवर्णत्वात्] 1 N. of the female ele-

phant of the north-east quarter. -2 N. of a tree कालांजनवृक्ष.

अंजनिका [अंजना स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A species of lizard; a small mouse. -2 N. of the mate of the elephant सुप्रतीक.

अंजनी [अज्यते चंदनकुंडुमादिभिरसौ; अंज-कर्मणि-ल्युट् ङीप्] 1 A woman decorated with the application of pigments, ointments, sandal &c.; or one fit for such application. -2 [क-रणे-ल्युट्] N. of two plants कदुकावृक्ष and कालांजनवृक्ष.

अंजलिः [अंज-अलि Un. 4. 2] 1 A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful of anything (changed to अंजल or लि after द्वि and त्रि in द्विगु comp., P. V. 4. 102); न वार्यजलिना पिबेत् Ms. 4. 63; सुपुरो मूषिकांजलिः Pt. 1. 25; अरण्यबीजांजलिदानलालिताः Ku. 5. 15; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरंजलिरयं Ve. 1. 1 a cavity-ful of flowers; so जलस्यांजलयो दश Y. 3. 105 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; श्रवणांजलिपुटयेयं Ve. 1. 4 to be drunk by the cavity of the ear; अंजलिं रच्य, बंध, कृ or आधा fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation; बद्धः कातर्यादरविंदकुडमलनिभो मुग्धः प्रणामांजलिः U. 3. 37. -2 Hence a mark of respect or salutation; कः शक्रेण कृतं नेच्छेदधिमूर्धानमंजलिम् Bk. 8.84; बद्धचतुर्भुजयचनांजलिः R. 11.78. -3 A measure of corn = कुडव; another measure = प्रमृत्, or one-half of a मानिका -Comp. -कर्मन् n. folding the hands, respectful salutation; लुब्धमर्थेन गृहीयात् क्रुद्धं चांजलिकर्मणा Chan. 33. -कारिका 1. an earthen doll making the अंजलि (?). 2. N. of a plant, Mimosa Pudica (लज्जालु). -पुटः-ठे the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand. अंजलिका [अंजलिरिव कायते प्रकाशते; के-क टाप् Tv.] A small mouse. -कः N. of one of Arjuna's arrows.

अंजस् n. (-जः) [अनक्ति गच्छति मिश्रयति वा अनेन; अंज गतो मिश्रणे च असन्] Speed, velocity, strength; fitness, propriety; ointment, preparation (?). -Comp. -पा drinking Soma offering. -सवः rapid preparation of Soma.

अंजस् a. [अंज-असच्] Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अंजसा adv. (instr. of अंजस्) 1 Straight on. -2 Truly, correctly, accurately, properly, justly, rightly; साक्षाद् दृष्टोसि न पुनर्विद्मस्त्वं वयमंजसा Ku. 6. 22 we do not know you rightly or correctly; विद्महे शठ पला-

यनच्छलान्यंजसा R. 19. 31, न हि काश्चित्प्रियः क्षीणामंजसा Subhashita; सर्वमेवांजसा वद् Ms. 8. 101. -3 Directly (साक्षात्), -4 Soon, quickly, instantly; स गच्छत्यंजसा सद्यः शाश्वतं Ms. 2. 244. -Comp. -अयन a. going straight on. -कृत a. [तु-अलुक्] done rightly or justly.

अंजसीन a. [अंजस्-ल] Ved. Straight-forward, going straight on.

अंजि a. Ved. [अंज-इन्] Unctuous, slimy; lubricated; shining, brilliant. -जिः 1 A mark made with sandal &c. a Tilaka mark; रोहितांजिरनङ्गान् Yaj. (रक्ततिलक). -2 A commander, sender &c. -जिः-जी f. 1 An ointment, pigment. -2 Colour, hue. -3 The sexual organ (?). -Comp. -सक्थ a. having coloured thighs.

अंजिव a. Slippery, smooth (?).

अंजिष्ठः-ष्णुः [अनक्ति स्वकिरणैः विश्वं; अंज-इष्टच्-इष्णुच् Un. 4. 2] The sun.

अक्त ppp. Smeared over, bedaubed, anointed &c.; mostly as latter part of compounds; घृत, तेल, शोणित &c. -क्ता Night.

अंजी [अंजि, वा ङीप्] 1 A blessing, auspicious desire. -2 A pounding machine (पेषणयंत्र).

अंजीरः-रं [अंज-बाहु-ईरन्; perhaps a Persian word]. A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अट् 1 P. (rarely A.) (अटति, आट, अटितुं, अटित) To wander or roam about (with loc.); roam over (sometimes with acc.); भो वदो भिक्षामट Sk. go to beg alms; आट नैकटिकाश्रमान् Bk. 4. 12; महीमटन् Dk. 38-desid. अटतिष्ठति; -freq. अटाटयते to wander about habitually, as a religious mendicant.

अट a. Wandering; क्षपाटः Bk. 2.30 a night-roamer.

अटनं Wandering, roaming; भिक्षा, रात्रि &c.

अटनिः-नी f. [अटति मौर्वी; अट्-अनि वा ङीप्] The notched extremity of a bow; सुमनसो नमयन्नटनौ धनुः N. 4. 96; निन्यटुः स्थलनिवेशिताटनी लीलयैव धनुषी अधिज्यतां R. 11. 14.

अटा [अट् वा अट्] The habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant); so अटया, अटाटया.

अटल a. [न. त.] Firm, steady solid.

अटरु-रु-षः (Ety. doubtful) N. of a very useful medicinal plant, the shrub वासक Justicia Adhatoda, or Adhatoda Vasika (Mar. अडुलसा).



**अटाविः-वी f.** [अंटांति चरमे वयसि मृग-याविहाराद्यर्थे वा यत्र ; अट् अनि, वा डीप् ] A forest, wood ; आहिङ्ग्यते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

**अटविकः** A forester = आटविकः q. v.

**अट् 1 A.** 1 To kill. -2 To transgress, go beyond (fig. also). -*Caus.* 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To despise, contemn, disregard.

**अट् a.** [अटयति अनाद्रियते अन्यत् यत्र ; अट्-वच् ] 1 High, lofty ; loud. -2 Frequent, constant (in comp.). -3 Dried, dry. -**हः-हं** [आधरे वच् ] 1 An apartment on the roof or upper story, a garret. -2 A turret, buttress, tower ; गोपुरं Mā. 9. 1 ; नरेन्द्रमार्गहृद् इव R. 6. 67, 16. 11. -3 A market-place, market (probably for हट्). -4 A fine linen cloth. -5 A palace, palatial building. -6 Killing, injuring. -7 Excess, superiority. -**हं** Food, boiled rice ; अट्शूला जनपदाः Mb. (अट् अचं शूलं विक्रेयं येषां ते Nīlakaṇṭha). -**Comp.** -**अट्हासः** very loud laughter. -**स्थली** [अट्प्रधाना स्थली शाक. त.] a place or country full of palaces &c. -**हासः-हसितं-हास्यं** [कर्म.] a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, cachinnation, usually of Siva ; त्र्यम्बकस्य Me. 58 ; गिरिशं Dk. 1. -**हासिन्** [अट् हसति-हस-णिनि] 1. N. of Siva. 2. one who laughs very loudly. -**हासकः** [अट्हासेन कायते ; कै-क] 1. N. of a plant (कुट्) Jasminum Multiflorum or Hirsutum (शुभ्रपुष्पत्वाच्छुभ्रहासतुल्यता).

**अट्टकः** An apartment on the roof of a house ; a palace also.

**अट्टह ind.** [अट्टो ज्ञादरः अट्टप्रकारः अट्टस्य गुणवाचितया द्वित्वं शक्यं परस्परं Tv.] very loud.

**अट्टनं** [अट्टयते अनाद्रियते रिपुनेन, अट्ट-करणे ल्युट्] A weapon shaped like a discus (चक्राकारफलकान्नं). -**नं** [मावे ल्युट्] Disregard.

**अट्टाहः** [अट्टवत् न परस्परं] 1 Overbearing conduct, contempt, disdain. -2 Excess, superiority.

**अट्टालः-लकः** (अट्ट इव अलति पर्याप्तो भवति, अल्-अच् स्वार्थे क्) An apartment on the roof, an upper story ; a palace ; सर्वतोभद्रं नामाट्टालकमारुह्य Mv. 6.

**अट्टालिका** [अट्टाल, स्वार्थे क्] 1 A palace, a lofty mansion. -2 N. of a country. -**Comp.** -**कारः** [उपपद. त.] a mason, a bricklayer (one who builds royal mansions) ; कुलटायां च शूद्रायां चित्रकारस्य वीर्यतः । भवेदट्टालिकाकारः पतितो जारदोषतः. -**बंधः** [य. त.] a kind of base or foundation in architecture ; धं बद्धः P. III. 4. 42.

**अट् 1 U.** To go.

**अट्टिहा N.** of a metre.

**अट् 1 P.** To try, exert, attempt. -5 P. To pervade, attain (Ved.).

**अट् 1 P. 1** To join. -2 To attack. -3 To argue, infer, discern, meditate.

**अट्टनं** [करणे ल्युट्] A shield. See अट्टनं.

**अट्टुचलः** A part of the plough.

**अण् 1 P.** To sound. -2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अन्).

**अण (न) क a.** [अणति यथेच्छं नदति, अण्-अच् कुत्सयां क् च] Very small, contemptible, mean, insignificant, wretched ; पापाणके कुत्सितः P. II. I. 54 ; oft. in comp. in the sense of deterioration or contempt ; कुलालः Sk. a contemptible potter. -**कः** A kind of bird.

**अण्यं** [अणोः सूक्ष्मशस्यचीनादिकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं ; अणु-यत्] A field of anu, See below.

**अणिः m.** -**णी** [अणति शब्दायते अण्-इन्] 1 The point of a needle. -2 A linchpin, the pin or bolt at the end of a pole of carriage. -3 A limit. -4 The corner of a house (used for killing animals &c.). -**Comp.** -**मांडव्यः** [अण्या चिह्नितो मांडव्यः] N. of a sage said to have been impaled on an अणी or linch-pin.

**अणु a.** (यु-ण्वी f) [अण्-उन्] Minute, small, little, atomic (opp. स्थूल, महत्) ; अणोरणीयान् Bg. 8. 9 ; सर्वोप्ययं नन्वणुः Bh. 3. 26 insignificantly small अण्वपि भयं Ms. 6. 40 ; अण्वपि याच्यमानः Pt. 4. 26 asked but an atom, a very small quantity, Ms. 3. 51. -**णुः 1** An atom, a very small particle (an exceedingly small measure) ; the mote in a sunbeam, the smallest perceptible quantity ; अस्थूलमनन्वहस्वमदीर्घं ब्रह्म ; अणुं पचतां कु Bh. 2. 78 to magnify ; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills. -2 An atom of time (व्यंजनमर्धमात्रा तद्वर्ध अणु) ; it is said to be 54,675,000th part of a Muhurta (48 minutes). -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of very small grain such as सर्षप, चीनक &c., अनणुषु वृक्षमांशोऽणुष्वथैकादशांशः Lā. -**णु n.** the fourth part of a Mātrā. -**Comp.** -**अंतः** [अणुः अंतो यस्य] a hair-splitting question ; (अयंततः सूक्ष्मांतः सूक्ष्मवस्तुनिर्णयांतः प्रश्नः Sankara). -**तैलं** N. of a medicinal oil. -**भा** [अण्वी सूक्ष्मा भा प्रभा यस्याः सा] lightning -**मात्र a.** [अणुः परिमाणं यस्य अणु-मात्रम्] of the size of an atom. -**रेणुः** [कर्म] atomic dust. -**रेवती** [अणुः सूक्ष्मा रेवतीतारेव] N.

of a plant (दंतीवृक्ष) Croton Polyandrum. -**वादः** the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory, the theory that all material substances are primarily atoms and secondarily aggregates, and that all atoms are eternal. -**वीक्ष-जं** [य. त.] 1. minute observation, observation of very minute parts. 2. [अणुः सूक्ष्मो वीक्ष्यते अनेन करणे ल्युट्] an instrument, like the microscope, enabling one to discern the smallest objects. -**त्रीहिः** [कर्म.] a fine sort of grain, rice &c.

**अणिमन् m.** [अणु-इमनिच्], अणुता-त्वं 1 Minuteness, smallness, thinness, leanness, fineness. -2 Atomic nature. -3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or Siddhis of Siva ; (अणिमलधिमा प्रातिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च व-शित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता).

**अणुक a.** [स्वार्थे क्] 1 Very small, atomic. -2 Subtle, too fine. -3 Acute. -**कः** A small kind of grain, See अणु.

**अण्वी Ved.** A finger (?)  
**अण्वं Ved.** A fine hole in the strainer for the Soma juice (?)

**अणीयस् अणिष्ठ a.** [अणु-इयस्, इष्ट्] Smaller, smallest, very small ; अणीय-णीयांसं Bg. 8. 9 very small ; अणीयसि कारणेऽणणीयानादुरो दुह्यते Dk. 142.

**अण्यू 1 P.** To become minute or atomic.

**अण् 1 A.** (also अट्) अंटांत, अटते To go, move.

**अंठित p. p** 1 Gone. -2 Rained.

**अंडः-डं** [अमंति संप्रयोगं यांति अनेन ; अ-म्-ड Un. 1. 111] 1 The testicles. -2 The scrotum. -3 An egg ; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahman ; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रं डंडः Dk. 1. -4 The musk bag. -5 Semen virile. -6 N. of Siva. -**Comp.** -**आकर्म** castration. -**आकारः-आकृति a.** [अ. त.] egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (-र-ति) an ellipse. -**कटाहः-हं** [अंडं ब्रह्मांडं कटाहमिव] the shell of the ब्रह्म ड or mundane egg. -**कोटरपुष्पी** [अंडमिव कोटरं मधे पुष्पं यस्याः] N. of a plant अजोत्री or नीबुहा. -**कोशः-यः-यकः** [य. त.] the scrotum. -**ज a.** [अंडात् जायते ; जन्-ड] born from an egg. (-जः) 1. a bird, oviparous being ; मूकांडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42. 2. a fish. 3. a snake. 4. a lizard. 5. Brahman. (-जा) musk. -**वर्ध** [य. त.] N. of Siva. -**वर्धनं-वृद्धिः f.** swelling of the scrotum, hydrocele. -**सू a.** oviparous.

**अंडकः** [अंड, स्वार्थे क्] The scrotum. -**कं** [अल्पार्थे क्] A small egg ; जग-दंडकैकतरखंडमिव Si. 9. 9.



अंडालः [ अंडः आसि अस्य; अंड आलुच् ]  
A fish.

अंडीरः [ अंडः आसि अस्य; अंड-ईरन् ] A  
full-grown or full-developed man,  
a strong or powerful person; चिरा-  
दंडीरेण त्वयि तदपि रामेण गुणितं A. R. 4.

अन् 1 P. ( अति ), अन्ति, अन्ति, अन्-अ-  
न्ति 1 To go, walk; wander, to go con-  
stantly. -2 To obtain ( mostly Ved. )  
-3 To bind. -4 ( अन्ति ) To bind.

अन्तकः [ अन्ति सततं गच्छति; अन्-कन् ] A  
wanderer, a passer-by, traveller.

अन्तनं [ अन्-लुट् ] Going, wandering.  
-नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

अन्तज्ज्ञा a. [ न-ज्-ज्ञानाति ] Not know-  
ing him ( त् i. e. Brahma ).

अन्तः a. [ न. व. ] Having no shore  
or beach; precipitate, steep.—टः 1 A  
precipice, a steep crag. -2 N. of a  
hill. -3 The lower part of the earth.  
-Comp. —प्रपातः a steep precipice;  
a fall headlong from a precipice; a  
precipitate fall; मनोरथानामतदप्रपातः  
S. 6. 9 of my hopes there is a pre-  
cipitate fall ( some read the line as  
मनोरथा नाम तदप्रपातः and take it to mean  
'verily our desires are like the  
crumbings of river banks' ).

अतथा ind. Not so; उचित a. not  
deserving that, not used to such  
things; क्लेशानामतथोचितः Rām.

अतदर्थं ind. Unjustly, undescrib-  
edly.

अतद्गुणः ( Rhet. ) The 'non-  
borrower', N. of a figure of speech  
in which the thing in question does  
not assume the quality of another  
though there is a reason for it; परगुण-  
ननुदासत्त्वस्य तस्यादतद्गुणः; e. g. धवलसि  
यद्यपि सुंदर तथापि त्वया मम रंजितं हृदयम् ।  
रागयुस्तिष्ठति हृदये सुमग निहितो न रक्तोसि ॥  
K. P. 10; or संगतान्यगुणानंगीकारमाहृत-  
द्वयम् । चिरं रागिणि मञ्चिचे निहितोपि न र-  
ज्यसि ॥ Kuval. -Comp. —संविज्ञानः  
N. of a variety of Bahuvrīhi; e. g.  
दृष्टसमुद्रगमनयः अत्र गुणीभूतस्य समुद्रस्य गमनयनेज्ज-  
यः इति नः बहुव्रीहिः; लंबकर्ममानय इति तु तद्-  
गुणसंविज्ञानः Tv.

अतंत्र a. [ न. व. ] 1 Having no  
ropes or musical strings ( as a musi-  
cally instrument ); नातंत्री वाद्यते वीणा  
Rām. -2 Unrestrained; not neces-  
sarily binding; not being the object  
of the rule under consideration;  
ह्रस्वग्रहणमतंत्रं, क्लीबत्वं °तंत्र Sk.-3 With-  
out formulas or empirical actions.

अतंत्र-द्रित-न्-ल a. Alert, unweari-  
ed, careful, vigilant; अतंत्रिता सा स्व-  
यमेव वृक्षकान् Ku. 5. 14, R. 17. 39,  
H. Pr. 33,

अतप a. 1 Not excited, cool. -2  
Unostentatious. -3 Unemployed.  
-पाः ( pl. ) N. of a class of deities  
among Buddhists.

अतपस्-रू [ न. व. ] One who neglects  
his religious austerities; अतपास्त्वन्-  
धीयानः Ms. 4. 190; an irreligious or  
impious man; इदं ते नातपस्काय Bg.  
18. 67.

अतत a. Not heated &c. -Comp.—  
-तनु a. 1. One whose body is not  
marked ( with red mudrās &c. ). 2.  
who has not fully mortified his body  
by penance. 3. whose body or mass  
is cool ( ? ).

अतर्क a. [ न. व. ] Illogical, void  
of reasoning.—कः 1 Absence of  
argument or reasoning, bad logic.  
-2 An illogical reasoner.

अतर्कित a. Unthought of, unex-  
pected; सममेव गतोस्यतर्कितं गतिमंगेन  
च जीवितेन च. Ku. 4. 22; Bh. 3.  
137; रामेन Ma. 4.—तं adv. Unex-  
pectedly. -Comp.—आगत, उपगत a. oc-  
curring or befalling unexpectedly,  
quite accidental, sudden; दर्शनो-  
द्घासितलोचनया अनया Mal. 3; उपपन्नं  
दर्शनं Ku. 6. 54.

अतर्क्य a. Inconceivable; baffling  
thought or reasoning.

अतल a. Bottomless.—तं [ अस्य  
पूर्वपदस्य न तं पूर्वो- इदं भोज्यम् ] N. of a पाताल  
or lower region, one of the 7 Patalas,  
being the first among them.—लः N.  
of Siva. -Comp.—सूत्र, स्पर्श a. [ न तले  
सूत्रयते कर्मणि क्ति; न तलस्य स्पर्शो यत्र ] bot-  
tomless, very deep, unfathomable.

अतव्यन् a. Ved. Not very strong.

अतस् ind. [ इदं-तसिक् ] 1 Than this;  
from this ( having a comparative  
force ); अतो देवा अवंतु नो यतो विष्णुर्वि-  
चक्रमे Rv. 1. 22. 16; किमु परमतो नर्त-  
यति मां Bh. 3. 6; अतोऽन्यथा Ms. 5.  
31.—2 From this or that cause,  
hence, consequently, so, therefore  
( corr. of यत्, यस्मात् or हि, expressed or  
understood ); अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेदं  
सर्वं भवान्भावमतोभिधास्ये R. 2. 43, 3. 50,  
Ku. 2. 5; अथातो ब्रह्मजिज्ञासा S. B. now  
therefore &c. -3 Hence, from this  
place; henceforth ( of time or place ),  
( -परं-ऊर्ध्व ), afterwards.—4 Then ( corr.  
of यदि-यद् ). -Comp.—अर्थ-निमित्तं on  
this account, hence, for this reason.  
—एव for this very reason. —ऊर्ध्व  
henceforth; afterwards.—परं ( a ) fur-  
ther on, any longer ( with abl. );  
hereafter; निवसिष्यसि मय्येव अत ऊर्ध्वं  
Bg. 12. 8. ( b ) Beyond this, further  
than this; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16

more than this; अतःपरं नास्ति ममोत्तरं  
V. 2 now I have nothing more to  
say; ( c ) afterwards.

अतसः [ अतति गच्छति इत्यतसः अत्-  
असच् Un. 3 117 ] 1. Wind, air.—2  
The soul.—3 A garment made of the  
fibre of flax ( °स generally ). -4 A  
weapon.

अतासिः Ved. [ अत्-असिच् ] A wander-  
ing mendicant.

अतासि 1 Common flax.—2 Hemp.  
-3 Linseed.—4 A thicket, copse ( ? ).

अति ind. [ अत्-इ ] 1 A prefix used  
with adjectives and adverbs, mean-  
ing 'very', 'too', 'exceedingly',  
'excessively', 'very much', and  
showing उत्कर्षः; नातिदूरे not very far  
from; कृश very lean; शुभं very  
much; also with verbs or verbal  
forms; °सिक्तमेव भवता Sk.; स्वभावो  
ह्यतिरिच्यते &c.—2 ( With verbs ) Over,  
beyond; अति-इ go beyond, overstep;  
so °क्रम, °चर, °वह &c. In this case  
अति is regarded as a preposition उप-  
सर्ग. -3 ( a ) ( With nouns or pronouns )  
Beyond, past, surpassing, superior  
to, eminent, respectable, distinguish-  
ed, higher, above, ( used with acc.  
as a कर्मप्रवचनीय, or as first member of  
Bah. or Tat. Comp. ; in which last  
case it has usually the sense of  
eminence or higher degree : अतिगो,  
°गार्ग्यः, = प्रशस्ता गौः, शोभनो गार्ग्यः; °राजन्  
an excellent king; or the sense of  
अतिक्रान्त must be understood with the  
latter member which will then stand  
in the accusative case; अतिमर्त्यः=  
मर्त्यमतिक्रान्तः; °मालः, अतिक्रान्तो मालः;  
so अतिक्राय, °कशर, q. v. ) ; अति देवान्  
कृष्णः Sk.; मातृपानतिगंधर्वान् सर्वान्गंधर्व-  
लक्ष्ये Mb.; °मातृवं कर्म a deed which  
is beyond human power, i. e. a  
superhuman action; °कशः past the  
whip ( as a horse ). unmanageable;  
°त्यद् surpassing that; °त्वां, °त्वान् him  
or them that surpasses or surpass  
thee, so °मां, °यूयं &c. ( b ) ( With  
nouns derived from roots ) Extrava-  
gant, exaggerated, inordinate, exces-  
sive, extraordinary; e. g. °आदरः ex-  
cessive regard; °आज्ञा extravagant  
hope; so °भयं, °तृष्णा, °आनंदः &c. &c.  
अतिदानात् बलिर्वद्धो नष्टो मानात्सुयोधनः ।  
विनष्टो रावणो लौल्यादति सर्वत्र वर्जयेत्;  
cf. 'extremes are ever bad.' ( c )  
Unfit, idle, improper, in the sense of  
असंप्रति or क्षेप 'censure'; अतिनिद्रं=निद्रा  
संप्रति न युज्यते Sk. The गणरत्नमहोदधि  
gives the following senses of अति :—  
विक्रमातिक्रमः आद्विभूशार्थोतिशयोक्त्यति । e. g. अति-  
रथः रथाधिकं विक्रमवान्; °मतिः बुद्धयतिक्रमः;  
°गहनं बुद्धेर विषयः; °तत्तं भूशततः; °शेताः अतिशयि-  
तेष्वः;



**अतिकथा 1** An exaggerated tale.  
-2 Idle or meaningless talk. —य a.  
1 Exaggerated, incredible (अश्रद्धेय).  
-2 Unfit to be told. -3 Past narra-  
tion or mention, dead, lost. -4 Swerv-  
ing from one's caste traditions &c;  
lawless.

**अतिकंदकः** [ अतिरिक्तः कंदो यस्य ] N.  
of a tree हस्तिकंदः -

**अतिकर्षणं** a. Afflicting very much,  
excessive exertion.

**अतिकाय** a. [ अत्युल्लटः कायो यस्य ].  
Of an extraordinary size, gigantic.  
—यः N. of a Rākshasa, son of Rā-  
vana who was killed by Lakshmana.

**अतिकृच्छ्र** [ प्रादि-स. ] a. Very dif-  
ficult. —कृच्छ्रः [ अतिक्रान्तं कृच्छ्रं प्राजापत्यं ]  
Extraordinary hardship, a kind of  
severe penance to be finished in 12  
nights Ms. 11. 2134.

**अतिकृतं** Overdone, done too much,  
excess; सर्वत्रातिकृतं लोके व्यसनायोपक-  
ल्पते Rām.

**अतिकृतिः** f. 1 Overdoing. 2 N. of  
a metre of 4 lines, each line contain-  
ing 25 syllables.

**अतिकेशरः** [ अतिरिक्तानि केशराणि यस्य ]  
N. of an aquatic plant कुम्भक Trapa  
Bipinosa.

**अतिक्रम** 1 U., 4 P. 1 (a) To stop  
or pass beyond, get across, go over,  
cross; यत्कथयितुं प्रवृत्तस्तत्परित्यज्य अति-  
दूरमतिक्रान्तोऽस्मि K. 346 led far away  
from my story, rumbled, made a  
great digression; .सप्त कक्षांतराण्यति-  
क्रम्य 92; निमिषनात्रेणातिदूरमतिक्रामति  
120; समीपेऽप्यतिक्रामन्ती M. 1 going so  
near; अतिक्रम्य तांस्तां विज्ञेयान् Ms.  
57. (b) To pass over, pass by, walk  
past, go beyond; सेनानिवेशदेशमति-  
क्रम्य Dk. 4, 10; कथमतिक्रान्तमगस्त्या-  
श्रमपदं Mv. 7 is it passed or left  
behind; तस्मिन्नतिक्रामति S. 7. 31. इदं  
कदलीगृहमतिक्रम्य दृश्यते Ratn. 3 be-  
yond the plantain-bower; तच्चाति-  
क्रम्य कैलासगिरिः K. 121; जंबुद्वीपमति-  
क्रम्य शिशिरो नाम पर्वतः Rām.; अतिक्राम-  
त्ययं K. 85 is going or departing.  
-2 To excel, surpass; exceed (in  
number, strength &c.); इरावतीमति-  
क्रामन्ती भव M. 4; अतिक्रामन्तीभिविरावतीं  
प्रेक्षे M. 1; वृद्धिर्नातिक्रामति पंचतां Ms.  
8. 151; कर्णसुतमप्यतिक्रान्तः Dk. 74;  
कलासु रूपे चाप्सरसोप्यतिक्रान्ता 78 sur-  
passing, superior to; शक्तिमनतिक्रम्य=  
यथाशक्ति Sk. -3 To transgress, vio-  
late, go beyond, overstep; जनकाश्रज-  
न्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk. 2; नालं पुरु-  
षो नियतिलिखितां लेखामतिक्रमिषु 61;  
पुत्रमतिक्रान्तमपदि त्वयि Vg. 1, Ms. 9.

78; अये वात्सल्यादतिक्रामति प्रसंगः  
Māl. 6 Oh, the event through ex-  
cessive affection transgresses all due  
limits; अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160, 181.  
-4 To exclude, pass by, neglect,  
set aside, leave; किंवा परिजनमतिक्रम्य  
भवान् संदिष्टः M. 4; प्रथितयज्ञासां प्रबंधा-  
नातिक्रम्य M. 1 to the exclusion of.  
-5 To go or pass away, elapse, roll  
on (as time); सा निशा अतिचक्राम  
Pt. 1; यथा यथा यौवनमतिचक्राम K. 59;  
शैशवं 74; भवतामप्यतिक्रामति देवार्चन-  
विधिवेला 47 is passing away (is be-  
ing violated); अतिक्रान्ते दशाहे Ms.  
5. 76; also trans. allow to pass; द्वि-  
त्राणि दिनान्यतिक्रम्य Dk. 100; अत्य-  
क्राममिमान्सांस्तद्वधं परिचितयन् Rām.;  
नाहारवेलातिक्रमणीया K. 266. -6 To  
overcome, overpower, seize; व्याल-  
द्विप इवास्माभिरतिक्रम्यैव दम्पसे Mv. 3.  
31; by seizing or falling upon, by  
main force; केनापि सत्त्वेन अतिक्रम्य S.  
6. -7 To lose; स हि स्वाम्यादतिक्रामेद्  
कतूनां प्रतिरोधनात् Ms. 9. 23 —Caus.  
To let pass, allow to go.

**अतिक्रमः** 1 Act of overstepping,  
going beyond &c. -2 (a) Breach  
of decorum or duty; अहो अतिक्रमः  
Māl. 7. (b) Transgression, violation;  
उपचारं M. 4, 5. (c) Trespass; dis-  
respect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्मणं  
त्यागो भवतामेव धृतये Mv. 2. 10 refrain-  
ing from all trespass against Brāh-  
manas; दिशत्यपार्यं हि सतामतिक्रमः Ki.  
14.9; कुलान्यकुलतां याति ब्राह्मणातिक्रमेण  
च Ms. 3.63; एतस्मिन्नतिक्रमे परवतीयं M.  
3; गुरुजनातिक्रमात् K. 160; शशिनो ज्ये-  
ष्ठतिक्रमः 56; transgression (passing  
through); मर्षणीयोयमारोहणातिक्रमः 81;  
वात्सल्यादतिक्रमोपि Mv. 1 violation  
(of due limits or propriety); Mv.  
4. 25. -3 Lapse, passing away (of  
time); अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमेऽपि U.4; वेलां  
सं कृत्वा आगतः Pt. 1; उचितवेलातिक्रमे  
M. 2; संचयां Rām. -4 Overcoming,  
conquering, surpassing; mostly with  
दुर; स्वजातिर्दुरतिक्रमा, स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः  
&c. -5 Neglect, omission, disregard;  
Ms. 11. 120. -6 A vigorous attack,  
determined onset (= अभिक्रम q. v.).  
-7 Excess. -8 Abuse, misapplication.  
-9 Imposition.

**अतिक्रान्त** pp. 1 Exceeded, surpassed,  
gone beyond &c.; सोतिक्रान्तः श्रवण-  
विषयं Me. 103; सुदूरमतिक्रान्तः K. 35  
departed, gone; मनोरथं दर्शनं Māl.  
10 beyond the reach even of de-  
sire; विचारातिक्रान्तः Mu. 5. 4 past  
the stage of thought; चक्षुर्विषयाति-  
क्रान्तेषु पक्षिषु H. 1. -2 Past, gone by;  
कुतुम्भति K. 5, past, former; 169. Pt.  
1. 333, Pt. 2, Bh. 3. 32; पाथिवगुणान्  
Mu. 1 former kings. —तं A past  
thing, a thing of the past, the past;

तं भगवती कथयति M. 5; your lady  
is speaking of the past; ते धैर्यमव-  
व्यताम् U. 3; किं उपालंभेन H. 1. 1.  
'let bygones be bygones.' योगिन्य  
with the moon in conjunction.

**अतिक्रमणं** Overstepping, spending  
of time, excess; fault, offence;  
नातिक्रमणेन दुःखयनि नः Mv. 3. 43.

**अतिक्रमणीय** *not p.* To be tran-  
gressed or violated, to be disregar-  
ed, passed by, neglected or avoided.  
यं मे सुहृद्वाक्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7; अनति-  
क्रमणीयस्य जन्ममृत्योरिवानगमं H. 4. 74.

**अतिक्रुद्ध** a. Very angry. —द्वः [ २  
स. ] N. of a Mantra mentioned in  
Tantras; अष्टाविंशत्यक्षरो य एकत्रिंशदथापि वा  
अतिक्रुद्धः स विज्ञेयो निन्दितः सर्वकर्मसु ).

**अतिक्रूर** a. Very cruel. —रः [ २  
स. ] 1 A malignant planet such as  
Saturn, Mars &c. ( कूरा वक्रा अतिक्रूराः  
-2 N. of a Mantra in Tantras ( वि-  
द्वक्षरको मंत्रश्चयन्त्रिंशदथापि वा । अतिक्रूरः  
विज्ञेयो निन्दितः सर्वकर्मसु ).

**अतिक्षिप्त** a. [ क्षिप्-क्त ] Thrown  
beyond. —स A kind of sprain or  
dislocation.

**अतिखट्व** a. Without a bedstead  
able to dispense with a bedstead.

**अतिगम्** 1 P. 1 To pass, elapse,  
pass away (as time); दशाहेऽतिक्रम्य  
Rām. -2 To overcome, exceed, excel.  
See अतिग. -3 To pass over, pass by,  
neglect. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To  
escape.

**अतिग** a. [ गम्-ड ] ( in comp. ) Ex-  
ceeding, going beyond, transcending;  
excelling, surpassing; सर्वलोको M.  
1. 2; किमौषधपथातिगैरुपहतो महाव्याधि-  
भिः Mu 5 by diseases defying the  
powers of medicine, past the stage  
of physicking; वाणैर्देहातिगैः R. 12.  
48 piercing through their bodies.  
वयो Ms. 7. 149; advanced in years,  
aged; संख्यातिगाः संपदः Bh. 3. 132.  
वयुः प्रकर्षेण जनातिगेन Ki. 3. 2.

**अतिगंडः** 1 N. of a star of the  
6th lunar asterism. -2 A large cheek  
or temple. -3 One who has large  
cheeks.

**अतिगंध** a. Having an excessive  
or overpowering smell. —यः 1 Sub-  
phur. -2 N. of various plants: चंपक,  
सूतवृण lemon-grass & सुदूर.

**अतिगंधाल** N. of the plant पुत्रशर्बी  
**अतिगव** a. [ अतिक्रान्तो ग ] 1 Very  
foolish, quite stupid. -2 Inexpres-  
sible, indescribable.

**अतिगहन**, गह्वर a. Very deep,  
impenetrable.



**अतिशुण** *a.* 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. -2 Devoid of merits, worthless [ गुणमतिक्रान्तः ]. —गः Excellent merits.

**अतिशुरू** *a.* Very heavy (such as mercury &c.).—रुः A very respectable person, such as a father, mother &c. (त्रयः पुरुषस्य अतिशुरू भवन्ति पिता माता आचार्यश्च ).

**अतिशुहा** [ अतिक्रान्ता शुहां मध्यावकाशिन ]  
N. of the plant पुष्पिणी.

**अतिशु 9 P.** To take beyond the usual measure.

**अतिशुद्ध** *a.* [ अतिक्रान्तो ग्रहः ] Difficult to be comprehended, incomprehensible.—हः, -ग्राहः 1 Object of an apprehensive organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of त्वच्, रस of जिह्वा &c. The *Grahas* are eight in number; प्राण, वाच, जिह्वा, चक्षुस्, श्रोत्र, मनस्. हस्ती & त्वच्, the corresponding *atigrāhas* being अगान, नानन्, रस, रूप, शब्द, कान, कर्मन् & स्पर्श.—2 Right knowledge, correct apprehension.—3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c.—4 One who seizes or takes to a very great extent.

**अतिश्राव** *a.* To be held in check, to be controlled.—श्राः N. of three libations made at the *Jyotishoma* sacrifice.

**अतिश्र** *a.* [ अतिशयेन हन्ति ; हन् ] 1 A weapon.—2 Worth.

**अतिशून** *a.* Very destructive.—शूनी [ अतिशयेन हन्ति दुःखं हन्-उक् ] A happy state of complete oblivion which drowns all thought of whatever is disagreeable in the past; अतिशूनीमानन्दस्य गत्वा Bri. Ar. Up.

**अतिचक्र** *a.* [ चक्रमतिक्रान्तः ] Victorious over armies.

**अतिचर्** 1 P. 1 To transgress, violate; be unfaithful to, offend (as a wife &c.).—स्वं स्वमाचारमत्यचरिषुः Dk. 162; यथा चाहं नातिचरे पतीन्; पुत्राः पितृनत्यचरन्नायश्चात्यचरन् पतीन् Mb.—2 To pass by, neglect, omit.—3 To overtake, overcome; surpass, excel.

**अतिचर** *a.* Very changeable, transient.—रा [ अतिक्रम्य स्वस्थानं सरोतरं गच्छति ] N. of the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis* ( पद्मिनी, स्थलपद्मिनी or पद्मचारिणीलता.)

**अतिचरणं** Excessive practice, overdoing.

**अतिचारः** 1 Transgression.—2 Excelling.—3 Overtaking &c.—4 Accelerated motion of planets ( कुजादिपंचग्रहाणां स्वस्वाक्रान्तराशिषु भोगकालमुल्लंघ्य राश्यंतरगमनं ); passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

**अतिचारिन्** *a.* Transgressing, surpassing &c.

**अतिचिरं** *adv.* Very long; °रं मया कृतं Ratn. 1 I have been very late; नातिचिरं गतायां च तस्यां K. 178 she had not long left when &c.

**अतिच्छन्नः** -त्रा, -च्छन्नका [ अतिक्रान्तः छन्नं तुल्याकोण ] A mushroom, anise, principally *Anesum* or *Anethum Sowa*; N. of another plant, *Barleria Longifolia*. ( °त्रः is said by *Amara* to be जलवृणभेदः Mar. शेतगवत; and °त्रा=शनपुष्पा Mar. शोप ).

**अतिच्छन्दः** -दम् *a.* [ अतिक्रान्तः छन्दः-दं वा ] 1 Free from worldly desires.—2 Exceeding thought or will.—3 One who violates Vedic traditions of conduct.—स्व. f. n. 1 N. of two classes of metres ( अतिक्रान्ता छन्दः वृत्तानुसारिण्यनित्यासभेदः )—2 Fondness, inclination.

**अतिजगती** [ अतिक्रान्ता जगती द्वादशाक्षरपादां एकाक्षराधियात् ] N. of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छन्दस् class, with 13 letters in each line ( प्रथमा अतिजगत्यासां सा द्विपंचाशदक्षरा. )

**अतिजन** *a.* [ अतिक्रान्तो जनः ] Not tenanted or inhabited.

**अतिजागर** *a.* Always wakeful.—रः The black Curlew ( नीलवक्र ).

**अतिजात** *a.* [ आतिक्रान्तो जातं—जातिजनकं वा ] ( opp. अपजात ) Superior to his parentage.

**अतिजिह्व** 1 P. 1. To survive, outlive.—2 To surpass (in the mode of living); अत्यजीवदमरालकेश्वरो R. 19 15.

**अतिजीवनं** Surviving &c.

**अतिडीनं** Extraordinary flight (of birds).

**अतितरां, अतितामां** *ind.* [ अति-तरं ( म ) प्र-आसु ] more, higher (abl.); वृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतितरां कांतं M. 2. 7. —2. Exceedingly, very much; excessive, great; °सुदुःसहः R. 3. 37; °रां कांतिमाप्स्यते Me. 15 will attain great splendour.—3 Above, higher in rank (acc.); तस्माद्वा एते देवा °रभिवाच्यान्देवान् Kon.

**अतितीव्र-तीक्ष्ण** *a.* Very sharp, pungent.—क्ष्णः N. of the plant शोभाजन.—वा dūb grass.

**अतिदृष्णा** Rapacity, excessive greed or desire; °ष्णा न कर्तव्या Pt. 5 one should not be too greedy.—ष्ण *a.* Rapacious, very greedy.

**अतिहृ** 1 P. To cross, pass or get over, surmount, overcome; दुर्गाण्यतिहरन्ति ते H. 4. v. 1.; तयोरारामनश्च सुखमत्यतर्षं Dk. 165 satisfied or appeased

hunger; तेपि चातितरंत्येव मृत्युं श्रुतिपरायणाः Bg. 13. 25 cross beyond death.

**अतितरणं** Crossing, surmounting.  
**अतितारिन्** *a.* Crossing, overcoming.

**अतिथिः** [ अतिगच्छति न तिष्ठति; अन्-इथिन् Un. 4. 2; lit. a 'traveller'; according to *Manu* एकरात्रं तु निवसन्नतिथिर्वाहणः स्मृतः । अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात्तस्मादतिथिरुच्यते 3. 112 ] 1 A guest (fig. also); अतिथिनेव निवेदितं S. 4; कुसुमलताप्रियातिथिः S. 6 dear or welcome guest; पुरंदरपुरातिथिषु पितृषु Dk. 2 the guests of *Indra's* capital i. e. dead; so समरे यमनगरातिथिरकारि 12; धन्यानां श्रवणपथातिथित्वमेति (उक्तं) Ratn. 2. 7 becomes a guest of, i. e. goes to or falls on the ears of the fortunate only; करोति ते सुखं तन्नि चपेदापातनातिथिं K. P. —2 Wrath.—3 N. of a son of *Kuśa* and *Kumudavati* and grandson of *Rāma*.

—Comp.—क्रिया-पूजा, -सत्कारः-सत्क्रिया, -सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests.—देव *a.* [ अतिथिर्देव इव पूज्यो यस्य ] treating the guest as a god.—धर्मः title or claim to hospitality; hospitality due to guests; गृह्णातां °र्मः Pt. 1; यदि त्वतिथिधर्मेण क्षत्रियो गृहमात्रजेत् Ms. 3. 111 should come as a guest.—धर्मिन् *a.* entitled to hospitality as a guest Ms. 3. 112.—यतिः the host or entertainer.

**अतिथिन्** *a.* Ved. Travelling, wandering.—म्. ( थि ) N. of a King, also called सुहोत्र and अतिथि.

**अतिथिन्वः** An epithet of *Ivodaśa* whom the gods helped in overcoming *Sambara*.

**अतिदग्ध** *a.* Badly or excessively burnt.—ग्धं A bad kind of burn.

**अतिदानं** Munificence, liberality; अतिदाने वलिर्बद्धः Chāṇ. 50.

**अतिदाहः** Violent inflammation.

**अतिदिश** 6 P. 1 To assign, to make over, transfer.—2 To extend the application of, extend by analogy; प्रधानमल्लनिवर्हणन्यायेन अतिदिशति SB.; जनपदतदवधयोश्चेति प्रकरणे ये प्रत्यया उक्तास्तेऽत्रातिदिश्यन्ते P. IV. 3. 100 Sk., IV. 1. 151 Mbh.

**अतिदेशः** 1 Transfer, making over, assigning.—2 (Gram.) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another. attraction of one case or rule to another; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरस्मिन् प्रयोगाय आदेशः ( मीमांसा ); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृत्स्नाया धर्मसंहतेः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्राप्तिरतिदेशः स उच्यते । प्राकृतात् कर्मणो यस्मात्संभवेनेषु कर्मसु । धर्मप्रवेशो येन स्यादतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ This अतिदेश is of 5 kinds: शब्द



कार्यं, निमित्तं, व्यदेशं & स्तुतिः. Thus in Grammar प्रकृतिवत् विकृतिः, कर्मणा कर्मवस्तुल्य-क्रियः or पुंवत्, णिद्रवत्, व्यदेशीयवद्भावः & इण्वदि-कः are instances. गोसदृशो गवयः is an in-stance of स्तुतिदेश or analogy; वाक्या-र्थस्यातिदेशस्य स्मृतिव्यापार उच्यते Bhashā P. 80. अतिदेश is generally expressed by words showing likeness or resem- blance, such as इव, वत्, सदृश &c.

**अतिदीप्यः** [ अतिशयेन दीप्यन् ] A plant, Plumbago Rosea ( रक्तचिचक ).

**अतिदूर** *a.* Very far; °र, °रात्, °रण ( usually with न gen. ) not far from; तपोवनस्य° S. 1.

**अतिदेवः** The Supreme or highest God; N. of Siva.

**अतिद्वय** *a.* [ द्वयमतिक्रान्तः; नास्ति द्वयं यस्य वा ] Surpassing the two ( बृहत्कथा and वासवदत्ता ), or having no second or equal, incomparable matchless; धिया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5.

**अतिधन्वन्** *m.* [ अत्युत्कृष्ट धनुरेण ] 1 An unrivalled archer or warrior. —2 That which surpasses a मरु or desert [ धन्यान् अतिक्रान्तः ].

**अतिधृतिः** *f.* [ अतिक्रान्ता धृतिं अष्टादशाक्षराणां धृतिं एकाक्षराधिक्यात् ] 1 N. of a class of metres belonging to the अति-च्छन्दस् group, consisting of 4 lines with 19 syllables in each ( षट्सप्तति-स्वतिधृतिः ). —2 Nineteen.

**अतिनाश** *a.* Ved. Out of danger.

**अतिनिचु** ( वृ ) त् *f.* N. of a Vedic metre of 3 Pādas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 7, 6 and 7; ( षट्कः सप्तकयोर्मध्ये स्तोत्राणां विवाचीनि । यस्याः सातिनिचुनाम गायत्री द्वि- दशाक्षरा ) .

**अतिनिद्रा** Excessive sleeping. —*द्र* *a.* 1 Given to excessive sleep. —2 Without sleep, sleepless. —*द्र ind.* Past sleeping time ( निद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते ).

**अतिनिर्हारिन्** *a.* Very attractive ( as an attributive of smell ); आ- मोदः सोऽतिनिर्हारी Ak.

**अतिनौ** -नु *a* [ अतिक्रान्तो नाव ] Dis- embarked, landed.

**अतिपंचा** [ पंचवर्षमतिक्रान्ता ] A girl past five.

**अतिपद्** 1 P. 1 To pass over; neglect, omit, transgress. —2 To fly by, beyond, or over; to cross. —*Caus.* 1 To delay, neglect; see अतिपात्य below. —2 To disrespect, offend; ये सत्यमेव हि गुरुनतिपातयन्ति Mu. 3. 34. trans- gress, violate; अतिपातितकालसाधना Ki. 242. —3 To cause to fly past or by. —

4 To make ineffectual; संशमनमेव सं- शोधनमतिपातयति Susr.—4 To snatch away, drag away.

**अतिपतनं** Flying past or beyond; omission, neglect, missing, trans- gressing; exceeding, going beyond due bounds.

**अतिपातः** Passing away, lapse ( of time ); अहो काल°तः Mal. 2. —2 Neg- lect, omission; transgression; न चे- दन्यकार्यमतिपातः S. 1 if no other duty be neglected thereby, if it should not interfere with ( the discharge of ) any other duty; deviation from estab- lished laws or customs. —3 Befall- ing, occurrence; दुःखातिपातेन क- लुषीक्रियन्ते जलधारातिपातः 302 fall- ing. —4 Ill-treatment, or us age. —5 Opposition, contrariety.

**अतिपातिन** *pp.* 1 Put off, delayed &c.—2 Quite or entirely broken; अ- स्थिनिःशेषतश्चिच्छमतिपातितम् Susr.—तं Complete fracture of a bone.

**अतिपातिन्** *a.* 1 Acute, running a rapid course. —2 Surpassing in speed, swifter than ( in comp. ); तत्तार विद्याः पवनातिपातिभिर्दिशो हरिर्दिहर्ति- मिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30.

**अतिपात्य** *pot. p.* To be delayed or put off; काममनतिपात्यं धर्मकार्यं देवस्य S. 5.

**अतिपन्नः** [ अतिरिक्तं बृहत् पत्रं यस्य ] The teak tree, or the हस्तिरुद्रवृक्षः

**अतिपथिन्** *m.* A better road than common, a good road.

**अतिपद्** 4 A. 1 to go beyond; spring over. —2 To neglect, omit, transgress. —*Caus.* To allow to pass by.

**अतिपद्** *a.* [ अतिक्रान्तः पदं ] 1 Having no feet. —2 Too long by one foot.

**अतिपत्तिः** *f* 1 Going beyond, passing, lapse; देशकालातिपत्तौ च गृहीत्वा स्वयम- प्येत् Y. 2. 169. —2 Non-performance, failure; लिङ्निमित्ते लङ् क्रियातिपत्तौ P. III. 3. 139 ( the conditional is used instead of the potential, when the non-performance of an action is implied ). —3 [ पत्ति अतिक्रान्तः ] One surpassing a foot-soldier.

**अतिपक्ष** *p. p.* Gone beyond, trans- gressed, missed, past &c.

**अतिपरिचयः** Excessive familiar- ity or intimacy; Prov. अतिपरिचया- द्यज्ञा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

**अतिपर** *a.* One who has vanquish- ed his enemies. —रः A great or superior enemy.

**अतिपरोक्ष** *a.* 1 Far out of sight, not discernible; °वृत्ति obsolete ( words ) 2 —Not hidden, visible.

**अतिपातकं** A very heinous sin, incest, ( मातृगमनं दुहितृगमनं सुभ्रातृगमनं पुत्राः पुत्रपितृश्वशुरगमनं च स्त्रीणां, अतिपातकानि उच्यन्ते ).

**अतिपादनिचु** ( वृ ) त् *f.* N. of a Vedic Metre of 3 pādas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 6, 8 and 7.

**अतिप्रबंधः** Great continuity; °प्र- हितचन्द्रादिभिः R. 3. 58 very rapidly or in rapid succession.

**अतिप्रगे** *ind.* Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4.62

**अतिप्रवृद्ध** *a.* 1 Overbearing Ms. 9. 320. —2 Grown very much.

**अतिप्रश्नः** [ अतिक्रम्य मर्यादां प्रश्नः ] A question about transcendental truths, a vexatious or extravagant question, that is asked though a satisfactory reply has already been given; e. g. Vālāki's question to Yājñavalkya about Brahma in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

**अतिप्रसंगः**, —प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Excessive attachment; नातिप्रसंगः प्रमदात्तु कार्यः Pt. 1. 187; स्त्रिव्यतिप्रसंगात् Dk. 1(1. —2 Over-rudeness, impertinence; तद्वि- मातिप्रसंगात् U. 5; मा भूत्पुनर्वत् कथंचि- दतिप्रसंगः Mv. 3. 16 indiscretion or imprudence; यदेतावत् परिभवातिप्रसंगस- तुल्यं स्यात् Mv. 5 an insult. —3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a ( grammatical ) rule, or principle; also = अनिव्याप्ति q. v. —4 A very close contact; अतिप्रसंगादि- हितगसो सुहृः Ki. 8. 33 ( अविच्छेदसंग ). —5 Proximity; अलमतिप्रसंगेन Mu. 1.

**अतिप्रेषितं** The time after the ceremony in which the प्रेष Mantras are used.

**अतिप्रौढा** A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

**अतिबल** *a.* Very strong or power- ful; जयत्यतिबलो रामो लक्ष्मणश्च महाबलः Rām —लः An eminent or matchless warrior ( अतिरथ ). —लं 1 Great strength or power. —2 A powerful army. —ल 1 N. of a medicinal plant, Sidonia Cordifolia and Rhombifolia. —2 N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Visvāmitra to Rāma:—गृहण द्वे इमे विं- बलामतिबलां तथा । न ते श्रेमा जरा बाम्या भवि- नांगवैकृतम् ॥ न च सुप्तं प्रमत्तं वा धर्षयिष्यति नेकता- नं च ते सदृशो राम वीर्येणान्यो भविष्यति ॥ सदेव- रनांगु लोकेष्विह पुमान्निष्ठु । न सीमाये न दाक्षि- नं बुद्धिश्चुतिपौरुषे ॥ नोत्तरे प्रतिपत्त्ये त्वजुल्यो व भविष्यति । एतद्विद्याद्वयं प्राप्य यज्ञाश्चाभ्ययमान्स्याति- बलामतिबलां चैव ज्ञानविज्ञानमातरो । क्षुतिपाति- ते राम नात्यर्थं पंडियिष्यतः ॥ जयश्च दुर्गक्रीता- प्रदेशेष्वटवीषु च । सारतां त्रिषु लोकेषु गमिष्यति राघव ॥ पितामहयुते हेते विद्ये चायुर्वलावहे । S. R. 11.9 also. —3 N. of one of Dakṣha's daughters,



**अतिबालक** *a.* Childish, puerile.  
—*कः* An infant.

**अतिबाला** [ अतिक्रान्ता बाल्यावस्था ] *A*  
cow two years old; वर्षमात्रा तु बाला स्या-  
दतिबाला द्विवार्षिकी.

**अतिब्रह्मचर्यं** Over-continnence, or  
abstinence ( opp. अतिभिक्षुर्न ). —*यः* [ अ-  
तिक्रान्तो ब्रह्मचर्य ] One who has  
violated the student's life, who coha-  
bits with women.

**अतिभ (भा) रः** 1 Excessive bur-  
den, great load; कोऽतिभारः समर्थानां  
Pt. 1. 22; इति मनसि न्यस्तचित्तातिभारः  
Ratn. 3. 5; सा युक्तकण्ठं व्यसनातिभारात्  
चक्रंद R. 14. 68 through excessive  
grief; दुःखातिभारोपि लघुः स मेने Ki 3.  
33. —2 Speed. —3 Excessive obscurity  
( of a sentence ). —*Comp.*—*न* [ अतिभारं  
ग्रहीत्वापि गच्छति ] a mule.

**अतिभीः** *f.* [ अति विभिति अस्माः दर्शनात्;  
भी-क्तिर् ] Lightning; flash of Indra's  
thunderbolt.

**अतिभू** 1 P. 1 To spring forth,  
arise; शब्दश्च चोरोऽतिभूव Mb. —2 To  
surpass, excel; to overcome, subdue,  
overpower.

**अतिभवः** Surpassing, defeating, con-  
quering.

**अतिभू** *a.* Surpassing all, epithet of  
Vishnu.

**अतिभूमिः** *f.* 1 Excess, culmination,  
highest pitch; °मि गच्छ-या to go to ex-  
cess, to reach the climax; °मि तस्या  
अभिनिवेशो गमिष्यति Māl. 2; °मि गतोऽ-  
रागः 7; तत्र सर्वलोकस्य °मि गतः प्रवादः  
*ibid.* widely known, become notori-  
ous, noised abroad; °मिमयं गतो न ज्ञ-  
क्यते निर्वर्तयितुं K. 156; सर्वोत्सवानामति-  
भूमिर्वाधिशयाना 158; सर्वपौरुषातिभूमिः  
Dk. 30; °मि गतेन रणरणकेन U. 1. Si.  
9. 78, 10. 80. —2 Boldness, impro-  
priety, violation of due limits ( अम-  
यादा ); विपदि न इषितातिभूमिः Si. 8. 20.  
—3 Eminence, superiority. —4 Exten-  
sive land.

**अतिभोजनं** Voracity, surfeiting  
oneself, excess in eating.

**अतिमंगल्य** *a.* Very auspicious.—  
*ल्यः* N. of a tree, ( विल्ववृक्ष ).

**अतिमतिः** *f.*—*मानः* Haughtiness, too  
great pride; अतिमाने च कौरवाः Chan. 50.

**अतिमर्य**—*मादुष* *a.* Superhuman.

**अतिमर्यादा** *a.* Exceeding due limits.

**अतिमर्शः** Close contact.

**अतिमांस** *a.* [ अतिशयितं मांसं यत्र ]  
Fleshy, plump, fat, as जंवा, अपरोष्ठ &c.

**अतिमात्र** *a.* [ अतिक्रान्तो मात्रा, अतिशयि-  
ता मात्रा प्रमाणं यस्य वा ] Exceeding the  
proper measure, inordinate, exces-

sive; °भास्वरत्वं M. 1. 8; ( in *Comp.* )  
very much, beyond measure; °सुदुः-  
सहानि S. 4. 3 quite insupportable;  
°लोहिततलौ 1. 30; सुनिवृत्तैस्त्वामतिमात्र-  
कक्षितां Ku. 5. 48.—*त्र*,—*मात्रशः* *ind.* Be-  
yond measure, inordinately, exces-  
sively.

**अतिमान** *a.* [ मानमतिक्रान्तः ] Immea-  
surable, very great or wide ( as  
fame ); °नया कीर्त्या Dk. 1.

**अतिमाय** *a.* [ मायामतिक्रान्तः ] Final-  
ly liberated, emancipated from the  
Mâyâ or illusion of the world.

**अतिमारुत** *a.* Very windy.—*तः*,  
—*वातः* A strong hurricane, storm, vio-  
lent gust of wind.

**अतिमित** *a.* 1 Over-measured, ex-  
cessive.—2 [ अतिमित ] Not wet.

**अतिमित्रं** A great friend, epithet  
of a very friendly constellation.

**अतिमुक्त** *a.* 1 Entirely free from  
worldly desires, finally emancipated.  
—2 Barren, seedless.—3 Surpassing  
( a necklace of ) pearls; अतिमुक्तमद्-  
ग्रथितकेसरावली Māl. 5. 8.—*कः*—*कृकः*  
1 A kind of creeper ( माधवी, Mar.  
कुमरी or कस्तुरीमोगरा ) represented as  
twisting itself round the mango tree  
and as the beloved of that tree;  
cf. क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेणातिमुक्ततां पश्यितां  
सहंत S. 3, परिगृह्णण गते सहकारतां त्वमति-  
मुक्तताचरितं मयि M. 4. 13.—3 N. of a  
tree, Dalbergia Oujeinensis ( तिनिश ).  
—3 ( °कृकः ) Mountain ebony; N. of a  
tree called हरिमथ ( तिमुक्तवृक्ष, तालवृक्ष  
also ).

**अतिमुक्तिः** *f.*—*मोक्षः* Final liberation  
( from death ).

**अतिमृत्यु** *a.* Overcoming death.  
—*मृत्युः* Final liberation from death  
( मोक्ष ); तमेव विदित्वाऽतिमृत्युमेति ना-  
न्यः पथा विद्यते Up.

**अतिमोदा** 1 Very great fragrance.  
—2 N. of a plant नवमाहुिका, Jasminum  
Heterophyllum or Arboreum.

**अतियवः** A kind of barley.

**अतियोगः** Over-flow, excess.

**अतिरंहस्** *a.* Very fleet or swift;  
सारंगेणातिरंहसा S. 1. 5.

**अतिरक्त** *a.* Very red or very  
much attached.—*क्ता* N. of one of  
the 7 tongues of Agni.

**अतिरथः** [ अतिक्रान्तो रथं रथिनं ] An  
unrivalled warrior, fighting from  
his car ( अमितात्र योषधयस्तु संक्रान्तोऽतिरथस्तु  
सः ); दत्त्वाऽभयं सोतिरथः Ve. 3. 26.  
Several Atirathas are mentioned in  
Bhārata Udyogaparvan

**अतिरमसः** Great speed, preci-  
pitation, head-long speed, rashness;  
°कृतानां कर्मणां Bh. 2. 99; दर्शनं प्रधावि-  
तेन K. 192 great hurry.

**अतिरसा** ( Very juicy ) N. of var-  
ious plants, घृवी, रासा and कृतिनक.

**अतिराजन्** *m.* 1 An extraordinary  
or excellent king.—2 One who sur-  
passes a king.

**अतिरात्र** *a.* Ved. [ अतिक्रान्तो रात्रि ]  
Prepared over-night.—*त्रः* [ अतिशयिता  
रात्रिः, ततः अस्यर्थे अच् ] 1 An optional  
part of the Jyotish/oma sacrifice ( एक-  
रात्रसाध्यवामयने प्रथमतःस्थः यामभेदः ).—2 Dead  
of night.

**अतिरिच** ( Gen. used in pass. ) 1  
To surpass, excel, be superior to ( with  
abl. ); अश्वमेधसहस्रेभ्यः सत्यमेवातिरिच्यते  
H. 4. 131; गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कान्ताराद्-  
तिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81; वाचः कर्मातिरिच्यते  
'example is better than precept'; स-  
ometimes with acc.; न च नारायणोऽत्रम-  
वंतमतिरिच्यते K. 203; or used by itself  
in the sense of 'to be supreme', 'pre-  
vail', 'triumph', 'predominate', 'be  
mightier'; न किंचिदतिरिच्यते Ms. 9.  
296 none is supreme or higher than  
another; 12. 25; so दैवमत्रातिरिच्यते  
स्वभावोतिरिच्यते H. 1. 17; स्वल्पमप्यति-  
रिच्यते II. 2 is of great importance.—2  
To be left with a surplus, be redun-  
dant or superfluous.

**अतिरिक्त** *pp.* 1 Surpassed, excelled;  
सर्वातिरिक्तसारेण R. 1. 14 strength ex-  
ceeding that of all creatures; सुतज-  
न्मातिरिक्तेन महोत्सवेन K. 137 surpass-  
ing the birth of a son.—2 Redundant,  
superfluous, remaining over and  
above; परिपूरितहृदयातिरिक्तहर्षमिव K.  
66 not contained in the heart.—3 Ex-  
cessive, exuberant.—4 Unequalled,  
unsurpassed; supreme, elevated; सम-  
श्रुवानाः सहसाऽतिरिक्ततां Ki. 14. 33 be-  
ing raised up or elevated.—5 Differ-  
ent ( generally अतिरिक्त in this sense,  
q. v. ).—6 Quite empty.—*Comp.*—*अंग*  
*a.* having a redundant limb ( a  
finger, toe &c. ).—( *ग* ) a redundant  
limb or member.

**अति ( ती ) रेकः** [ रिच-वच् ] 1 Excess,  
exuberance, excellence, eminence;  
पौरुषातिरेकः U. 6; so भद्रं, वर्यं, गुणं  
&c.—2 Redundancy, surplus, super-  
fluity.—3 Difference.

**अतिरुच** *m.* [ रोचते इति रुच् स्त्रीणां ऊरु-  
देशः; अतिक्रान्तो रुचं Tv. ] The knee.—*रु*  
*f.* A very beautiful woman.

**अतिरुचिर** *a.* Very lovely. —*रा*  
N. of two metres, the one a variety  
of अतिजगती, and the other also called  
चूडि-लि-का.



**अतिरुक्ष** *a.* 1 Very rough or barren; devoid of affection, cruel.—2 Very affectionate [अतिक्रान्तो रूक्षः]. —*क्षः* N. of a variety of grain.

**अतिरूप** *a.* 1 Formless, such as wind. —2 Very beautiful —*पः* Great beauty; as *वती कन्या*. —*पः* [अतिक्रान्तो रूपः] the Supreme Being.

**अतिरै** *a.* ( *रि n.* ) Exceeding one's income, extravagant.

**अतिरोगः** Consumption.

**अति-लो-रोमश** *a.* Very hairy, shaggy. —*शः* 1 A wild goat. —2 A large monkey. —*शा* A pot-herb ( *निलबुद्धा* ) *Convolvulus Argenteus*.

**अतिलंघनं** 1 Excessive fasting.—2 Transgression; न युक्तमत्रार्जनातिलंघनं *Ki.* 14. 9.

**अतिलंघिन्** *a.* Erring, committing mistakes; नर्तकीरभिनयातिलंघिनी: *R.* 19. 14.

**अतिलिङ्गा** N. of a Prākṛita Metre of four lines with 16 Mātrās in each.

**अतिवक्त्र** *a.* Very talkative, garrulous; आक्रोष्टा चातिवक्ता च ब्राह्मणानां *Mb.*

**अतिवक्र** *a.* Very crooked. —*क्रः* N. of the five planets ( *मौम* and others ); अतिवक्रा नगादके इति ज्योतिषोक्तं सूर्यस्य सप्तमाष्टमस्थितिवशात् पूर्वगतविपरीतपश्चादतिशालिभौनादिपंचकं *Tv.*

**अतिवयस्** *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

**अतिवर्णाश्रमिन्** *m.* One who is beyond castes and orders ( *यो वेदांत-महावाक्यश्रवणेनैव केवलम् । आत्मानमश्वरं वेद सोऽतिवर्णाश्रमी भवेत्* ).

**अतिवर्तुल** *a.* Very round. —*लः* N. of a grain or pot-herb ( *कलायविशेषः* ).

**अतिवह** 1 P. To carry over or across. —*Caus.* 1 To spend, pass ( as time ); किं वा मयापि न दिनान्यतिवाहितानि *Māl.* 6. 13; अतिवाहयांभूव त्रियामां *R.* 9. 70; कर्तुम् *19.* 47. —2 To let pass over, get through successfully; शुहाविसारीण्यतिवाहितानि मया कथंचिद्धनगर्जितानि *R.* 13. 28 allowed to pass over my head, endured; स शापस्तेनातिवाहितः *Ks.* 33. 91. —3 To rid oneself of, elude, avoid; अस्मिन्स्तमालविटपांधकारे प्रविश्य एनमतिवाहयावः *Ratn.* —2 get. out of his way, elude his pursuit ( and thus cheat him ). —4 To transplant, remove ( to another place ), bring or carry over; अलका-मतिवाह्यैव वसतिं वसुसंपदां *Ku.* 6. 37. —5 To follow, tread ( as a path ); लोकातिवाहिते मार्गे *Surva.*

**अतिवाहः** [ अतीत्य देहं अन्यदेहे वाहः प्रापणं स. त. ] 1 Passing or conveying of the सूक्ष्मशरीर, the subtle principle of life, to other bodies at the expiry of good actions ( *अदृष्ट* ) contributing to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures.—2 Carrying over.

**अतिवाहकः** [ अतीत्य एतं देहं वाहयति देहांतरं प्रापयति; बह्वृषुल ] The deity or spirit appointed by God to help in the conveying of the जीव or सूक्ष्मशरीर in the above manner.

**अतिवाहनं** 1 Passing, spending.—2 Excessive toiling or enduring, bearing too much load; too heavy burden; *H.* 3.—3 despatching, sending away, ridding oneself of; कथमस्य न भविष्यति *Pt.* 5 how shall I rid myself of him?

**अतिवाहिक** *a.* [ अतिवाहोऽस्यस्य ण् ] Able to convey to other bodies, See अतिवाह.

**अतिवाहित** *pp.*—Spent, passed.—*तः* An inhabitant of the lower world. —*तं* ( सूक्ष्मशरीरं ) = अतिवाह, *q. v.*

**अतिवादः** 1 Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproof; अतिवादास्तितिक्षेत *Ms.* 6. 4.; reprimand, correction; अतिवादाद्वाद्वाग्म्येष मा धर्ममभिशंकिथाः *Mb.*—2 Exaggeration, exaggerated talk, hyperbole ( *अत्युक्ति* ); अतिवादं शंसति अतिवादेन वै देवा असुरान् अत्युद्य अथैनानत्यायन् *Ait. Br.*

**अतिवादिन्** *a.* Talkative, very eloquent; exclusively establishing one's own assertion; विजानन् विद्वान् भवते नातिवादी *Mundl.*

**अतिवासः** Fast on the day preceding a *Srāddha*.

**अतिविकट** *a.* Very fierce.—*टः* A vicious elephant.

**अतिविष** *a.* 1 Very poisonous. —2 Counteracting poison.—*वा* N. of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant ( *Mar.* अतिविष or अतिविल ) *Aconitum Ferox*.

**अतिविस्तरः** Prolixity, diffuseness, *U. I, Māl.* 1.

**अतिवृत्** 1 A. ( P. in epic poetry ). 1 To pass over or by, cross ( as a place &c. ).—2 ( *a* ) To go beyond, exceed ( *fig.* also ); वाग्मिवातिवृत्तं आचार्यकं *Māl.* 1. 26 exceeding or transcending the powers of speech, indescribable; शुक्लावस्थामतिवृत्तेषु तंडुलेषु *Dk.* 132; का ते स्तुतिः स्तुतिपथादतिवृत्तघाम्नः *Mv.* 4. 29 transcending praise. ( *b* ) To offend, overstep, transgress, violate; योऽस्याः शासनमतिवर्तते *Dk.* 167; कोतिवर्तते देवं 51 who can transgress the decrees of Fate? कोन्यो जीवितुका-

मो देवस्य शासनमतिवर्तते *Mu.* 3. *Si.* 6. 19. ( *c* ) To neglect, omit, let slip. ( *d* ) To have no regard to, disregard, slight; offend ( especially by unfaithfulness ), injure; शपथशतातिवर्ती *Dk.* 62 disregarding; ऋतुस्नातां सती भार्या...अतिवर्तते दुष्टात्मा; यथाहं कर्मणा वाचा शरीरेण च राखवं । सततं नातिवर्तेय *Rām.*; अपत्यलोभाद्या तु स्त्री भर्तारमतिवर्तते *Ms.* 5. 161.—3 ( *a* ) To surpass, excel; मनुष्यसंख्यामतिवर्तितुं वा *Ki.* 3. 40, *Si.* 14. 59; बांधवस्नेहं राज्यलोभोऽतिवर्तते *Ks.* 41. 40 to outweigh, preponderate. ( *b* ) To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; get over, escape or get loose from; असाध्यानतिवर्तते प्रमेहा रजनीं यथा *Susr.*; किमाचारः कथं चेतांस्त्री-नृ गुणानतिवर्तते *Bg.* 14. 21 transcend these three qualities; देवं पौरुषेण *Mb.*, *Dk.* 73, *Ks.* 121. 67.—4 ( *Intrans.* ) To pass away, glide away, elapse ( as time ); to be late or delay; एवं तयोः प्रत्यहमन्योन्याहारादिद्वानेन कालोतिवर्तते *H.* 1; महता स्नेहेन कालोतिवर्तते *H.* 2; समयो नातिवर्तते *Mv.* 6; आ षोडशाद्वा-ह्मणस्य सवित्री नातिवर्तते *Ms.* 2. 38 is not late ( नातिक्रान्तकाला भवति ).—5 To go away from, leave, abandon ( *abl.* ); यथा मे हृदयं नित्यं नातिवर्तति राघवात् *Rām.*—*Caus.* 1 To slight, not to heed, disregard; सुहृद्श्चातिवर्तिताः *Dk.* 136. —2 To let out, discharge ( as excrement ).

**अतिवर्जनं** A pardonable offence or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; ( ten cases are mentioned in *Ms.* 8. 290 गानस्य चैव यातुश्च गानस्वामिन एव च । दशान्वितनान्वाहुः शेषं दंडो विधीयते. )

**अतिवर्तिन्** *a.* 1 Crossing, surpassing, excelling; भुवनातिवर्तिना ओजसा *Ki.* 12. 21; passing over, overstepping, transgressing, violating &c.—2 Excessive.—3 Foremost.

**अतिवृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Surpassing, violation, transgression.—2 Exaggeration, hyperbole.—3 Violent effusion ( as of blood ); excessive action.

**अतिवर्धनं** Excessive growth, increase, adding to, increasing; एतत्त्वत्तु व्यजनानिलैरति ( भि ) वर्धनं प्रभंजनस्य यदस्मद्विधैः परिवोधनमार्यस्य *K.* 289; cf. " Carrying coals to New-castle ", or " To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, ...or with taper-light the eye of Heaven to garnish is wasteful and ridiculous excess "; See the other phrases on the same page.

**अतिवृद्ध** *a.* Very old; very much grown.—*द्धः* N. of a Mantra in *Tantras*; चतुःशतं समारम्य यावद्वर्णसहस्रकम् । अतिवृद्धः स मंत्रस्तु सर्वशास्त्रेषु वर्जितः ॥ —*द्धा* A very old cow ( unable to chew grass &c. ).



**अतिवृष्टिः** *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See ईति.

**अतिवेगित** *a.* Moving or moved with great velocity, quick in motion; मोमादयोलमृतिव्याच्छीघ्रनंदं च संज्ञकेः । देवतेरपकुप्यते सुदूरमतिवेगिताः ॥

**अतिवेषः** Close contact, N. of the contact of दशमी and एकादशी (अरुणोदयेः स्यात् सार्धं तु घटिकाद्वयम् । अतिवेषो द्विघटिका प्रभासंदर्शनादर्थः ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः एकादश्याः दशमी-संपर्कभेदः Tv. ).

**अतिवेल** *a.* [ अतिक्रान्तिं वेलां मर्यादां कूलं वा ] 1 Exceeding the due limits or boundary ( as the water of the sea ). -2 Excessive, extravagant; boundless.—*लं* *adv.* 1 Excessively.—2 Out of season, unseasonably.

**अतिव्यथनं-था** Infliction of great pain; सपत्रनिष्पत्रादतिव्यथने P. V. 4. 61.

**अतिव्याप्तिः** *f.* 1 An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle. -2 Including what is not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyāya) including or covering too much, unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open; अलक्ष्ये लक्षणगमनं अनिव्याप्तिः; यथा मनुष्यो ब्राह्मणः इति लक्षणस्य शूद्रेऽतिव्याप्तिः, तस्यापि मनुष्यत्वात्.

**अतिशक्क** ( क ) *री* A class of metres containing 4 lines, with 15 syllables in each. It has 18 varieties.

**अतिशर्वर** Ved. The dead of night.

**अतिशस्त्र** *a.* Surpassing weapons; नखन्यासः R. 12. 73 the nail-wounds surpassed the wounds of swords.

**अतिशी** 2 A. 1 To surpass, excel; पूर्वार्न्महाभाग तयाऽतिशेषे R. 5. 14; चरितेन चातिशयिता मुनयः Ki. 6. 32, Bk. 7. 46, 8. 1; न शकुन्मो वयमार्यस्य मतिमतिशयितुं Mu. 3. -2 To precede in sleeping; अहं पतीन्नातिशये Mb. -3 To annoy, act as an incubus. —*Caus.* ( -शाययति ) To excel; धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17.

**अतिशयः** [ शी-अच् ] 1 Excess, pre-eminence excellence; वीर्ये R. 3. 62; महिम्ना.. अतिशयः U. 4. 21; तस्मिन् विधानातिशये विधातुः R. 6. 11; excellence, highest perfection of art. -2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c. ); महार्हस्तीर्थानामिव हि महतां कोप्यतिशयः U. 6. 11; oft in comp. with adjectives, in the sense of 'exceedingly,' 'excessively'; रमणीयः Mu. 3; आसीदतिशयमेक्ष्यः R. 17. 25;

**शुक्ताशुणातिशयसंभृतमंडनश्रीः** V. 5. 19; or with nouns, meaning 'excellent', 'excessive', 'very great'; रयः, अश्वातिशयं K. 80 the best of horses; दारिद्र्योपहृताः. -3 Advantageous result, one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina saints. —*a.* [ अतिशयः अस्त्यर्थे अच् ] Superior, pre-eminent, excessive, very great, abundant. —*Comp.* —*उक्तिः* *f.* 1. exaggerated or hyperbolic language, extreme assertion. 2. a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D, but of 4 in K. P.; निगिर्वाच्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् । प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्यत्वं यद्यर्थोक्तौ च कल्पनम् । कार्यकारणव्याप्यं चैवार्थपर्यवर्त्यः । विज्ञेयातिशयोक्तिः सा; Ex. of the first kind: कमलमनंमसि कमले च कुयलये तानि कमलतिकायां । सा च सुकुमारसुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपरा केयम् ॥ 3. verbosity.

**अतिशयन** *a* [ शी-भावे-स्युद् ] Surpassing, (in comp.); great, eminent; abundant. —*नं* Excess, abundance, superfluity. —*नी* N. of a metre of four lines, also called चित्रलला.

**अतिशयालु** *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

**अतिशयित** *p. p.* 1 Excelled, surpassed &c.; सुरासुरप्रभावं U. 5. 4. -2 Excessive, exceeding, going beyond.

**अतिशयिन्** *a.* [ शी-इनि ] Superior, excellent; pre-eminent; श्रियमतिशयिनीं समेत्य जग्मुः Ki. 10. 25; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् ध्वनिबुधैः कथितः K. P. 1; यित्ति समाप्ता वंश एवाशिषस्ते V. 5. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant.

**अतिशयनं** [ शी-स्युद् ] Excellence, superiority, Mv. 4. 15; अतिशयने तमधिष्ठनौ (superlative affixes) P. V. 3. 55.

**अतिशयिन्** *a.* [ शी-णिनि ] 1 Excelling, surpassing; अर्थकामं &c. -2 Excessive. —*नी* N. of a metre.

**अतिशेषः** Remainder; remnant (as of time); a small remainder.

**अतिश्रेयासिः** [ श्रेयसीमतिक्रान्तः ] A man superior to the most excellent woman.

**अतिश्व** *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.). -2 Worse than a dog. —*श्वा* Service; cf. सेवां लावककारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्वद्वि विदुः Mu. 3. —*श्वः* N. of a tribe.

**अतिश्वन्** *m.* An excellent dog.

**अतिष्काद्वरी** [ fr. स्कृद् ] A transgressor; a very dissolute woman.

**अतिष्ठा** 1 P. To excel; be over (Ved.); स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वात्यतिष्ठद्दशांगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1 was over and above by 10 Angulas. —*ष्ठा* [ स्था-क्षिप-षत्वं ] Superiority, precedence. —*a.*, वत्-वत् Surpassing, standing at the head of all.

**अतिसक्तिः** *f.* Close contact, or proximity; great attachment; अतिसक्ति-मेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा Si. 9. 7.

**अतिसंधा** 3 U. 1 To deceive, overreach, cheat; त्वया चंद्रमसा च विश्वसनीयाम्यामतिसंधीयते कामिजनसाथः S. 3; कथं मया ब्रह्मचर्युरतिसंधेयः V. 2. -2 To prejudice, wrong, injure, encroach upon; मूलद्वारं नान्यैर्द्वारैरतिसंधीत रूपद्वारं Bri. S. 53. 82.

**अतिसंघानं** Cheating, deception; परातिसंघानं S. 5. 26; trick, fraud.

**अतिसंध्या** The time about the twilight, the time just before and after the morning and evening twilight.

**अतिसर्पणं** Violent motion or movement (of the child in the womb).

**अतिसर्व** *a.* Transcending or superior to all, above all. —*ई*: The Supreme Being; अतिसर्वाय शर्वाय Mugdha.

**अतिसांतपनं** A kind of very austere penance; (गोशूत्रगोमयक्षीरद्विसर्पिःकुशोदकान्येकाहं द्वितीयमुपवसत्तत्सांतपनं; ब्रह्मसूत्रेऽतिसांतपनं Vishnu Smṛiti ).

**अतिसांवत्सर** *a.* ( *री* *f.* ) Extending over more than a year; Ms. 8. 153.

**अतिसाम्या** [ अत्यंतं साम्यं मधुना अस्याः ] N. of the plant मधुयष्टि, sweet juice of the Bengal Madder, Rubia Manjith.

**अतिसृ** 1 P. Ved. To extend. —*Caus.* 1 To extend. -2 To exert oneself to drive out; give out (as a fluid ).

**अतिसर** *a.* 1 One who goes beyond or exceeds. -2 Leader, foremost. —*रः* Effort or exertion.

**अति ( ती ) सारः** [ अतिसारयति मलं द्रवीकृत्य, वा अनेदीर्घः ] Dysentery, violent straining at stool.

**अति ( ती ) सारिन्** *m.* [ अत्यंतं सारयति मलं ] The disease called अतिसार. —*a.*, अतिसारकिन् [ अतिसारो यस्यास्ति, इति कुक् च ] Affected by, afflicted with, dysentery; सगतिसारोऽतिसारकी Ak.

**अतिसृज्** 6 P. 1 To give, present, bestow, grant; अतिसृष्टो राज्यार्थविभागः Mu. 2; पुरा नारायणेनेयमतिसृष्टा मरुत्वते V. 1. 15; राघवाय तनयां...अतिसृष्टवान् R. 11. 48; अनसृयति सृष्टेन 12. 27. -2 To dismiss, abandon, part with. -3 To permit, allow. -4 To remit, forgive (as fine &c.). -5 To leave as a remnant.

**अतिसर्गः** 1 Granting (of a wish); giving; षण्डुर्ब्रातिसर्गाज्जु मया तस्य दुरात्मनः R. 10. 42. -2 Granting permission (to do what one likes कामचारानुज्ञा) P. III. 3. 163, one of the senses of the Potential. -3 Dismissal, discharge,



parting with; giving away; स्त्रीणां दानविक्रयान्तिसर्गा विद्यते न पुंसः Nir. —a. [सर्गं सृष्टिमतिक्रान्तः] Everlasting, permanent (नित्य); emancipated (मुक्त).

अतिसर्जनं 1 Giving, granting; consigning; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनात् Ku. 4. 32, consigning to the flames; दीयतामिति वचोतिसर्जने Si. 14. 48; तत्तदीयविशिखातिसर्जनात् Ki. 13. 57 giving back.—2 Liberality, munificence, —3 Killing.—4 Deception. —5 Separation from, parting with.

अतिसौरभ a. Very fragrant. —भ Great fragrance.—भः The mango tree.

अतिसौहित्यं Stuffing oneself with food; न त्यमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 62.

अतिस्पर्श a. Not liberal, niggardly, mean-spirited.—र्शः Slight contact or absence of contact of the tongue and palate in pronunciation; epithet of the semivowels and vowels.

अतिस्नेहः Over-affection; हः कार्यदर्शी V. 2 sees or finds what is to be done; हः पापशंकी S. 4 is apt to suspect evil.

अतिहस्तयति Den. P. [अतिहस्त-णि] 1 To stretch out the hands (हस्ती निरस्यति).—2 [हस्तिना अतिक्रामति] To overtake (one) on an elephant.

अती [अति-इ] 2 P. 1 To go beyond pass on, over or beyond, cross (time or space); स्तोत्रमन्तरमतीत्य S. 1; जवादीये हिमवानधोमुखैः Ki. 14. 54 was gone to or reached; स्थातव्यं ते नयनविषयं यावदत्येति भावः Mo. 34 passes out of sight; अतीत्यैकादशाहं तु नामकर्म तथाऽकरोत् Rām. after 11 days; गृहपक्षयश्चिरमतीत्यिरे जनैः Si. 13 53.—2 To enter, step over; अहारेण च नातीयात् ग्रामं वा वेष्टम वा वृत्तं Ms. 4. 73.—3 To excel, surpass, out-strip, be more than a match for; त्रिजोतसः कांतिमतीत्य तस्यो Ku. 7. 15; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1; अग्निस्त्वेषा नात्येति पुष्यं Si. 2. 23, to exceed, go beyond, transcend; कुसीदवृद्धिर्देह्युण्यं नात्येति Ms. 8. 151 does not exceed; अतीत्य वाचां मनसां च गोचरं स्थिताय Ki. 18. 41, Si. 16. 48.—4 To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; न प्रदीप इव वायुमत्यगात् R. 19.53 did not overcome, outlive or survive; to overtake, out-do.—5 To walk by, walk past, pass by, leave behind; स्तोत्रोवहां पथि निकामजलामतीत्य S. 6. 16; सोत्यगात् आश्रमं R. 15.37.—6 To omit, neglect, disregard, violate, transgress, overstep; न दिष्टमर्थमत्येतुमीशो मर्त्यः कथंचन Mb. avoid; अतीत्य हि गुणान् सर्वान् स्वभावो मूर्ध्नि वर्तते H. 1. 1. 15; देशं कालं च योऽती-

यात् Y. 2. 195; अतीयात्सागरो वेलां न प्रतिज्ञामहं पितुः Rām.; भूतान्यत्येति पंच वै Ms. 12. 90 oversteps the five elements (मोक्षं प्राप्नोति Kull.); अत्येति तत्सर्वमिदं विदित्वा Bg. 8. 28, 14. 20 —7 (Intrans.) To pass, elapse (time); अत्येति रजनी या तु सा न प्रतिनिवर्तते Rām.; अतीति दक्षिणायने &c.—8 To overflow, be redundant, be in excess.—9 To die.

अतीत p. p. [इ-क.] 1 Gone beyond, crossed —2 (Used actively) (a) exceeding, going beyond, avoiding, overstepping, having passed over or neglected &c., with acc. or in comp.; परिच्छेदातीतः Māl. 1.30 beyond or past definition; संख्यामतीत or संख्यातीत beyond enumeration, innumerable; तामतीतस्य ते Mo. 29; यनुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानहु Si. 13. 1; वयोतीतः Ki. 11. 2 past youth, advanced in years; सर्वरंभपरित्यागी गुणातीतः स उच्यते Bg. 14. 25; कैलिंगेस्त्रीय गुणानेतानतीतो भवति प्रभो 14.21; बाणपथमतीतः क्रयभोजनः V. 5 gone beyond the reach of arrows, past bowshot; अतीतनीकेऽस्तिवु Ak. who has left the boat, i. e. landed, disembarked.—(b) Gone by, passed away, past (as time &c.); अतीते निज्ञाते Dk. 11; असन्निवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9; अनागतवर्तमानवेदिना Pt. 1; अतीते बर्षके काले Bk. 7.18; शैशवा Ms. 8.27; अतीते कार्यशेषज्ञः शत्रुभिर्नाभिभूयते Ms. 7.179; लाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं Pt. 2.182 of past gains; वेत्ति जन्मान्तराण्यतीतानि K. 46.—(c) Dead, deceased; सब्रह्मचारिण्येकाहमतीते क्षपणं स्मृतं Ms. 5.71; अप्रजायामतीतायां भर्तुरेव तदित्यते 9. 196, 197.—तं The past, past time.

अत्ययः [इ-अव्] 1 (a) Passing away, lapse; काल° Ms. 8.145. (b) End, conclusion, termination, absence, disappearance; तपात्यये Ku. 4. 44, 5.23; शिशिरात्ययस्य पुष्पोच्चयः 3. 61; आतप° R. 1. 52.—2 Complete disappearance, death, destruction, passing away, perishing; पितुरत्ययात् Dk. 64.—3 Danger, risk, harm, injury, evil; जीवित्वात्ययमापन्नः Ms. 10, 104 the life being in danger or jeopardy; प्राणानामेव चात्यये 5.27; प्राणात्यये च संग्रामे Y. 1. 179, Ms. 6. 68, 8. 69; पुत्रदारात्ययं प्राप्तः 10.99 (Kull. शुद्धवसव-पुत्रकलनः).—4 Suffering, misery, difficulty, distress.—5 Guilt, fault, offence, transgression; क्षत्रियस्यात्यये देवो भागादशयुगो भवेत् Ms. 8. 243; दाप्योष्टेयुगमत्ययं 8. 400 should be made to pay as a fine for his offence.—6 Attack, assault Y. 2. 12.—7 Overcoming, mastering mentally, comprehending; बुद्धिश्च ते लोकैरपि दुरत्यया Rām.—8 Overstepping; शूरस्य धारा निशिता दुरत्यया Ken.—9 A class, kind.

अत्ययिक = आत्ययिक q. v. .  
अत्ययित a. 1 Exceeded, surpassed —2 Violated, outraged.

अत्ययिन् a. [इ-इनि P. III. 2. 15] Exceeding, surpassing.

अतीन्द्रिय a. [अतिक्रान्त इन्द्रियं] Beyond the cognizance (reach) of the senses; अतीन्द्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदंशनः R. 3. 41; सत्सूक्ष्ममतीन्द्रियं ज्ञानं यन्निर्विकल्पाख्यं तदतीन्द्रियमुच्यते; ज्ञानानिधिः Si. 1.11—यः T. Soul of Purusha, (in Sāṅkhya phil.) the Supreme Soul.—यं 1 Pradhāna or nature (in Sāṅkhya phil.).—The mind (in Vedānta) योसावतीन्द्रियाद्यः सूक्ष्मोऽप्यक्तः सनातनः Ms. 1. (Kull. इन्द्रियमतीत्य वर्तते इति °य मनः).

अतीथ [अति-इय] ind. 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very, very much, quite, too; °पीडित, °हृष्ट &c.—S. passing, superior to (acc.); अतीत्यन् भविष्यावः Mb.

अतुंद a. Not bulky, lean, lank.

अतुर a. Ved. Not rich or liberal.

अतुल a. [न. व.] Unequalled, unequal, surpassed, matchless, peerless, incomparable, very great; भयमनुश्रुलोकात् Pt. 5. 31. ; so °पराक्रम, °रुचि &c.—लः The sesamum seed and plant (तिलकवृक्ष).

अतुल्य a. Unequalled &c.

अतुषार a. Not cold. Comp.—अतुषारः The Sun; so अतुहिनकर, °रास्मि, °धाम, °रुचि &c.

अतुलुजि a. [न तुलु-कि द्वित्वदीर्घं] Not a donor or giver, not liberal (अदत्त).

अतुर्त a. [न तुर्यते, तुर्-हितयां] Ved. Not obstructed or stopped or injured, unhurt.—र्त The unlimited space sky.—Comp.—दक्ष a. Ved. whose plans cannot be obstructed or unhurt.—पथिन् a. Ved. whose path cannot be obstructed.

अतृणादः [न तृणं आत्ति, अट्-अण्] 'Not eating grass', a new-born calf; अतृणादः जातमाहुर्नृणाद इति Bri. Ar. Up.

अतृण्या [न. त.] A small quantity of grass.

अतृदिल a. [न तुच्यते वध्यते, तृदृक्-तृदृ] Ved. Not assailable, immovable, solid, firm (as a mountain).

अतेजस् a. [न. व.] 1 Not bright dim.—2 Weak, feeble.—3 Insignificant; so अतेजस्क, अतेजस्विन्.—स् n. Dimness, shadow, darkness; absence of vigour, feebleness, dullness.

अत्कः [अतति गच्छति सततं विकृतिं, पेश्यते &c. अत्-कन् कित्चं Un. 3.43] 1 A traveller.—2 A limb, or member (of the



body).-3 (Ved.) Water, lightning, garment, armour (?).

**अत्कीलः** N. of the author of some Vedic hymns, a descendant of Visvāmītra.

**अत्ता** [अतति सततं संबध्नाति; अत्-तक् इडभावः] 1. A mother.-2 An elder sister.-3 A mother-in-law; (rarely) mother's sister.

**अत्तिः** f., अत्तिका [अत्येते सर्वदा संबध्यते कर्मणि क्ति] An elder sister &c.

**अत्** &c. See under अद्.

**अत्तं** [अतति जयपराजयौ अत्र, अत्-न] A battle, fight.

**अत्तं** [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-न Un. 3. 6.] 1 Wind.-2 The sun.-3 A traveller. Written also as अत्तु.

**अत्यः** [अतति शीघ्रं गच्छति, अत्-कर्तरि यत्] A courser, steed.

**अत्यंहस्** a. Ved. Emancipated from sin or evil.

**अत्यग्नि** a. Surpassing fire. — **ग्निः** Morbidly rapid digestion.

**अत्यग्निष्टोमः** [अतिक्रान्तोऽग्निष्टोमं अधिक-फलत्वात्] The optional second part of the Jyotishstoma sacrifice.

**अत्यंकुश** a. [अंकुशमतिक्रान्तः] Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable; °शमिषोद्धानं गजं Rām.

**अत्यन्धन्** m. A long or wearisome travelling; a long journey.

**अत्यंत** a. [अतिक्रान्तः अंतं सीमां नाशं] 1 Excessive, much, very great or strong; °वैरं great enmity; °मैत्री; °हि-मोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26.-2 Com-plete, perfect, absolute; °अभावः absolute non-existence; See below. -3 Endless, perpetual, permanent, everlasting, uninterrupted, unbroken; किं वा तवात्यंतविद्योगमेधि हतजीविते R. 14. 65; भवत्यजरमत्यंतं Pt. 1. 151; °तं सुखमश्नुते Ms. 5. 46; Bg. 6. 28; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं Mo. 109; नायमत्यंतसंवासी लभ्यते येन केनचित् H. 4. 73.—तं ind. 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very much, to the highest degree; स्थायीभवति चात्यंतं रागः छुल्लपटे यथा Pt. 1. 33; °क्षि-प्नु Mu. 4. 14 very young.-2 For ever, to the end (of life), through life; अत्यंतमात्मसदृशेक्षणवल्गुभाभिराहो निवस्यति S. 1. 27 for all time, in perpetuity; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नय-नयोर्याता V. 4. 2; oft in comp.; °गता See below; भियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 for ever lost to view; R. 14. 49.-3 Absolutely, perfectly, completely. —Comp. —अभावः absolute or complete non-existence, absolute non-entity, a thing which does not exist at any one of the

three periods of time, or does not exist for all time; त्रैकालिकसंसर्गवच्छि-न्नप्रतियोगिकः. (This is considered to be नित्य or eternal and different from the other kinds of अभाव).—ग a. go- ing or walking too much or too fast. —गत a. 1. gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कथमत्यंतगता न मां दूहे R. 8. 56. 2. always applica- ble, perfectly intimate or pertinent. —गतिः f. 1. has sense of 'completely'; अनत्यंतगतौ क्तात् P. V. 4. 4. 2. comple- tion, accomplishment.—गमिन् a. 1. going or walking very much, going too fast or quickly. 2. excessive, much. —निवृत्तिः f. complete disap- pearance, absolute cessation. —वासिन् m. [वस्-णिनि] one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a stu- dent.—संयोगः 1 close proximity, un- interrupted continuity; कालाध्वनो- रत्यंतसंयोगे P. II. 1. 29. 2. Insepara- ble co-existence. —संपर्कः excessive sexual intercourse. —सुकुमार a. very tender. (—रः) a kind of grain.

**अत्यंतिक** a. [अत्यंतं गच्छति; अत्यंतं ठक्] 1 Going too much or too fast. —2 Very near. —3 Not near, distant.—कं [अतिशयितं अंतिकं केकटं] 1 Close pro- ximity, immediate neighbourhood or being in close proximity. —2 [अतिक्रान्तं अंतिकं] Great distance.

**अत्यंतीन** a. [अत्यंतं गामी अत्यंतीनः, भृशं गता; अत्यंत-स्व P. V. 2. 11] Going or walking too much, going too fast (अत्यंतगमनशील); लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वमत्यं- तीनत्वमुच्यते Bk.

**अत्यम्ल** a. [अतिशयितोऽस्यो रसः फलपत्रा- दौ यस्य] Very acid or sour.—म्लः N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera.—म्ला, °पर्णी A species of citron (वनबीजद्वार).

**अत्यय** अत्ययिक &c. See under अती.

**अत्यर्थ** a. [अतिक्रान्तः अर्थं अनुरूपस्वरू- पं] Beyond the proper worth or mea- sure, excessive, very great, intense, exorbitant; °तापात् M. 2. 13.—थं adv. Very much, exceedingly, excessively; अत्यर्थं परदास्यमेत्य निपुणं नीतौ मनो दी- यते Mu. 2. 5; भियो हि ज्ञानिनोत्यर्थमहं स च मम भियः Bg. 7. 17; oft. in comp.; °संपीडितः S. 7. 11 excessively pinched; °क्रुद्ध, °तृषित &c.

**अत्यवि** a. Ved. Passing over or through the sieve or strainer (epi- thet of Soma).

**अत्यष्टिः** f. [अतिक्रान्ता अष्टि षोडशाक्ष- रपादां वृत्ति एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] A metre of 4 lines, each containing 17 syllables.

**अत्यह** a. [अतिक्रान्तमहः] Exceed- ing a day in duration.

**अत्याकारः** [अतिशयितः आकारः तिर- स्कारः] 1 Contempt, blame, censure; श्लाघात्याकारस्तद्वेतेषु P. V. 1. 134.-2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

**अत्याक्रम** = आक्रम P. V.

**अत्याचार** a. [आचारमतिक्रान्तः] De- viating from established usages or customs, negligent.—रः Performance of works not sanctioned by usage (अनुचितचरणं); irreligious conduct.

**अत्यादित्य** a. Surpassing the (lustre of the) sun; अत्यादित्यं हुत- बहमुत्ते संभूतं तद्वि तेजः Me. 43.

**अत्यानंदा** Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

**अत्याधानं** 1 Laying on, imposi- tion.—2 Transgression.—3 Violation of आधान, not keeping the sacred fire.

**अत्याय** a. [इ or अय-वच्] 1 Trans- gressing.—2 Past going time.—यः 1 Transgression, violation.—2 Excess.—3 Great gain or profit (अतिशयितो लाभः).

**अत्यायु** n. [अति-आ-या-यु] A kind of sacrificial vessel.

**अत्यारूढ** a. Grown to excess; °दो- हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. —ढः, ढिः f. A very high position, great elevation or rise; अत्यारूढिर्भवति मह- तामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4. v. 1; अत्यारूढं रिपोः सोढं चंदनेनेव भोगिनः R. 10. 42.

**अत्यालः** [अतिशयेन समतात् अलति प- र्याप्नोति; अति-आ-अल्-अच्] N. of a plant रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Rosea.

**अत्यासः** [अति-अस्-वच्] Allow- ing to pass, only in acc. sing. as णमुल्; द्व्यहत्यासं or द्व्यहमत्यासं गाः पाययति P. III 4. 57. after an interval of 2 days (अयं पाययित्वा द्व्यहमतिक्रम्य पुनः पाययति).

**अत्याहितं** [आधा-आधोर क, अत्यंतमा- धीयते तन्निवारणार्थं मनो दीयते यस्मिन् Tv.] A great calamity, danger or evil, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किम- प्यत्याहितं S. 1, किं अत्याहितं सीतादेव्याः, -न केवलं °तं सापवादमपि U. 2; मया °तस्य- पलब्धं V. 4; किमिदमुच्चैरत्याहितं Mv. 6; श्रुतमत्याहितं M. 4. evil or evil news; oft. as an exclamation, 'Ah, me!' 'alas! alas!', 'how bad it is!' Māl. 3, 7; V. 5. —2 A rash or daring deed (जीवानपेक्षिकर्म); अत्या- हितं किमपि राक्षसकर्म कुर्यात् Mv. 4. 50 rash and demoniacal deed; पांडुपुत्रेन किमप्यत्याहितमाचेष्टितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

**अत्युक्ता-कथा** [उक्ता-कथा एकाक्षरपादा वृत्तिः, तां अतिक्रान्ता] N. of a class of metres of 4 lines, each of 2 syllables.

**अत्युक्तिः** f. Exaggeration, hyper- bole, over-drawn or coloured de- scription; अत्युक्तौ न यदि प्रकुप्यासि मृ- षावाद् च नो मन्यसे। Udbhata. See अ- तिशयोक्ति also.



**अत्युग्र** *a.* Very fierce.—अं Asafoc-tida.

**अत्युप** *a.* [ उपधां अतिक्रान्तः ] Above guiles, trustworthy, tried; अमात्ये चा-त्युपधे Ak.

**अत्युमशा** *ind.* [ ऊर्जादिगण ] A particle of abuse, occurring in comp. with घृ, कृ or अन्.

**अत्युर्मि** *a.* Ved. Overflowing or bubbling over.

**अत्युहः** [ अतिशयेन ऊहः तर्कः ] 1 Close or deep meditation or thinking; earnest reasoning.—2 [ अतिशयेन ऊहते शब्दायते; अति-ऊह-अन् ] A gallinule (दात्युह).—हा A plant (नीलिकर) Nyctanthes, Tristis, or Jasminum Villosum.

**अत्र** (अत्रा Ved.) *ind.* [ अस्मिन् एतस्मिन् वा, इदं-एतद् वा सतस्याः तद् प्रकृतेः अश्-मावश्च Tv.] 1 In this place, here; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1.; अत्र गृह्यते अत्र गृह्यते K. 119 here-here *i. e.* just now.—2 In this respect, matter, or case; as to this, (serving the purpose of अस्मिन् विषये or of the forms अस्मिन् or एतस्मिन्, अस्यां &c. with a substantive or adjectival force); अहिंसा परमो धर्म इत्यत्र ऐकमत्यं H. 1; अलं प्रयत्नेन तवात्र R. 3. 50; भवन्तमेवात्र गुरुलाघवं पृच्छामि S. 5; तदत्र परिगतार्थं कृत्वा S. 6 informing him of this inatter.—3 There, in that direction.—4 Then, at that time (Ved.); कः कोत्र भोः who is there? which of the servants is in attendance? who waits there? (used in calling out to one's servants &c.; cf. Hindustāni *ko hai*).—**Comp.**—अंतरे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime S. 3. 11.—**अत्र** *a.* ( *ही f.* ) reaching so far up; as tall as this.—**भवत्** (*m.* भवान्) an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy', 'revered', 'honourable', 'your or his honour', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker, (opp. तत्रभवत्); 'भवती *f.* 'your or her lady-ship' (पूज्ये तत्रभवान्त्रभवांश्च भगवानपि); अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2; वृक्षसेचनादेव परिश्रान्तमत्रभवती लक्ष्ये S. 1.

**अत्रत्य** *a.* [ अत्र भवो जातः एतत्स्थान संबद्धो वा; अत्र-त्यप् ] 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place; दौरा-त्म्याद्रक्षसस्तां तु नात्रत्याः अद्भुतः प्रजाः R. 15. 72.—2 Produced or found here, of this place, local.

**अत्र** *a.* Ved. Not giving or enjoying protection.—**त्रः** Ved. [ अद्-त्रन् ] An eater, devourer; a demon, Rākshasa.—**त्रं** Food.

**अत्रप** *a.* [ न. व. ] Shameless, impudent, immodest.

**अत्रवस्** *ind.* The year before last (?).

**अत्रस्त**, **अत्रास**, **त्रस्त** *a.* [ न. त. ] Not afraid, fearless; जुगोपात्मानमत्र-स्तः R. 1. 21.

**अत्रि** *a.* [ properly अत्रि, Un. 4. 68, अद्विनिश्च, अद्व-त्रिन् ] Devourer; Rv. 2. 8. 5.—**त्रिः** N. of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns. [ He appears in the Vedas in hymns addressed to Agni, Indra, the Asvins and the Visvedevas. In the Sṛayam-bhūva Manvantara he appears as one of the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons of Brahma, being born from his eye. These sons having died by the curse of Siva, Brahma performed a sacrifice, at the beginning of the present Vaivasvata Manvantara, and Atri was born from the flames of Agni. Anasūya was his wife in both lives. In the first she bore him three sons, Datta, Durvasas and Soma; in the second she had two additional children, a son by name Aryaman and a daughter called Amala. In the Rāmāyana an account is given of the visit paid by Rama and Sita to Atri and Anasūya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly; See Anasūya. As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages who were all sons of Brahma, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear situated in the north. He is also the author of a code of laws known as अत्रिस्मृति or अत्रिंसंहिता. In the Purāṇas he is said to have produced the moon from his eye, while he was practising austere penance, the moon being in consequence called अत्रिज, जात, दृगज, अत्रिनेत्र-प्रसूत, प्रभव, भव &c. cf. also अथ नयन-समुत्पत्त्युत्पत्तिरत्रैव खीः R. 2. 75 and अत्रि-वंदुः V. 5. 21. ]—( pl. ) descendants of Atri.

**अत्रिन्** *m.* A devourer, a demon.

**अत्सरुकः** [ नास्ति त्सरुरस्य ] N. of a sacrificial vessel.

**अथ** (Ved. अथा) *ind.* [ अर्थे-ड, पृषेड-रलोपः Tv. ] A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here', 'now' ( begins ) ( मंगल, आरम्भ, अधिकार ). ( Properly speaking 'auspiciousness' or मंगल is 'not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahmā: ओंकारश्चाथ शब्दश्च द्वावेतौ ब्रह्मणः पुरा । कंठं भित्त्वा विनिर्यातौ तेन मंगलिकादुभौ ॥ and therefore we find in Sāṅkara Bhāṣhya अर्थात्प्रयुक्तः अथशब्दः श्रुत्या मंगलमारचयति ); अथ निर्वचनं; अथ योगाद्युपासनं; अथेदं प्रारभ्यते द्वितीयं तत्र Pt. 2. ( usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोक्तः here ends &c. ).—2 Then, afterwards (आन-

तय) अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते वनाय सुमोच R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्; न चेन्मुनिकुमारोऽथ कोऽस्य व्यपदेशः S. 7; सुहृतादुपरि उपाय-यश्चेदागच्छेत् अथ त्वं हृदोऽधीष्व P. 11. 3. 9. Sk. -3 If, supposing, now if, case, but if ( पक्षान्तर ); अथ कौतुकमयामि K. 144, S. 5. 27; अथ मरणमवदत्तं वचनं किमिति मुधा मलिनं यज्ञः कुपः Ve. 3. 4; अथ गृह्णाति S. 7; Ku. 5. 5. Mu. 3. 25; Ki. 1. 44; अथ चास्तमि त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51 while, but, on the other hand; oft followed by ततः तथापि, Bg. 12. 9, 11; 2. 26; अथ चेत् but if Bg. 2. 33; 18. 58. -4 And, also, as also, likewise ( समुच्चय ); कर्तुं तमथ कलां वैदिकीं Mk. 1. 3; Ms. 2. 31; भीमोऽथार्जुनः G. M. -5 Used asking or introducing questions ( as oft with the interrogative word स्वयं ); अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य राजपत्नी S. 7; अथवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः ॥ भगवोऽहोकाद्युग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः S. 7; अथ शक्नोषि भोक्तुं G. M.; अथात्रभक्त्यभित्युक्ता M. 5.; Bg. 3. 36; अथ तमन्तरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरामः S. 2; माठव्यं प्रति किमेवं प्रयुक्तं S. 6 ( अथ in these two sentences mean 'but' )—6 Totality, entirety ( कात्स्न्य ); अथ धर्मं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole धर्म ( धर्म in all its details )—7 Doubt, uncertainty ( संशय, विस्मय, शब्दोन्वित्योऽथानित्यः G. M. The sense of अथ usually given by lexicographers are:—अथोथ स्यातां समुच्चये । मंगले संशयमाधिकारानन्तरं च । अन्वादेशे प्रतिज्ञायां प्रकृत्योरपि ॥ Some of these senses are identical with those in ( 1 ), while some are not in general use.—**Comp.**—अपि moreover, and again &c. ( = and in most cases ); च likewise, also, किं what else, yes, exactly so, क्व so, certainly; सर्वथा अप्सरःसंभवोऽर्थो किं S. 1; अपि वृषलमहुरक्ताः प्रकृत्य अथ किं Mu. 1. —वा 1. or ( used in the English, disjunctive conjunction 'or' and occupying the same place व्यवहारं परिज्ञाय वक्ष्यः पूज्योऽथवा भवेत् 1. 58; सैमस्तेरथवा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198; थवा—अथवा either—or; वाथ is often used in the same sense with वा; कां के वाथ चैत्रे वा Pt. 3. 38; Ms. 7. 15.—अथापि वा also used in the same sense एतदेव व्रतं कुरुश्चांदायणमथापि वा 11. 1. 8. 287. 2. or rather, or why, or perhaps is it not so ( correcting or modifying a previous statement ); why should there be any thought or hesitation about it, or it is no wonder, नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वणक्षेत्रसंभवा स्म अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1. 1. 16; गमिष्यते पहास्पती... अथवा कृतवागद्वारे वंशोऽपि R. 1. 3-4; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितं 8. 1. दीर्यं किं न सहस्रं योहमथवा रामेण किं पुनः U. 6. 40; अथोपो गणैर्यं यदुपगतास्ता



मथवा । विवेकप्रदानो भवति विनिपातः शत-  
मुखः Bh. 2. 10.

अथो = अथ in most senses; अथो  
वयस्यां परिपार्थवर्तिनी..... ऐक्षत Ku. 5.  
51: स्त्रियो रत्नान्यथो विद्या Ms. 2. 240, 3.  
202, Bg. 4. 35, Ki. 5. 16, 6.1.

अथरिः-री Ved. m. f. A finger; fin-  
ger-like or pointed flame (?).

अथर्यति Den. P. To go constantly.

अथर्य-र्यु a. Ved. Moving constant-  
ly, tremulous (गमनशील) Rv. 1. 1. 1;  
pointed like a lance, lambent (?).

अथर्वः = अथर्वन् below.

अथर्वणः [अथर्वी तदुक्तविद्या अस्यस्य ज्ञातृ-  
त्वात् अच् न टिलोपः] 1 Siva. —2 N. of  
the Atharvaveda, See below.

अथर्वन् m. [अथ-क्- वनिप् शकंवादि-  
Tv.; probably connected with some  
word like *athar* fire] 1 A priest who  
has to worship fire and Soma. —2 A  
Brāhmaṇa —3 N. of the priest who is  
said to have first brought down fire  
from the heaven, offered Soma and re-  
cited prayers. [He is represented as the  
elder son of Brahman, sprung from his  
mouth; as a Prajāpati appointed by  
Brahman to create and protect subordi-  
nate beings, who first learnt from  
Brahman and then taught the Brahma-  
vidyā and is considered to be the  
author of the Veda called after him.  
His wife was Santi, daughter of Kar-  
dama Prajāpati. He had also another  
wife called Chitti, he is also con-  
sidered identical with Angiras and fa-  
ther of Agni.] —4 Epithet of Siva,  
Vasishtha. —(pl.) Descendants of  
Atharvan, hymns of this Veda; जि  
ष्णुं जैत्रेयवर्भिः R. 17. 13. —वर्-व m. n.  
वेदः The Atharvaveda, regarded as  
the fourth Veda. [It contains many  
forms of imprecations for the des-  
truction of enemies and also contains  
a great number of prayers for safety  
and averting mishaps, evils, sins or  
calamities, and a number of hymns,  
as in the other Vedas, addressed to  
the gods with prayers to be used at  
religious and solemn rites; cf. Mv.  
2. 24. मूर्तिमभिरामधरा विभ्रदिवाथर्वणो निगमः.  
It has nine Sakhas and five Kalpas,  
and is comprised in 20 Kandas. The  
most important Brāhmaṇa belonging  
to this Veda is the Gopatha-Brahma-  
ṇa, and the Upanishads pertaining to  
it are stated to be 52, or, according  
to another account, 31.] [cf. Zend  
*atharvan*, Pers. *āturban*.] —Comp.  
—अधिपः N. of बुध Mercury (सामवेदाधि-  
पो भीमः शशिजोऽथर्ववेदराट्). —निधिः, —विद्  
m. receptacle of the (knowledge of)  
Atharvaveda, or conversant with it;  
गुरुणाऽथर्वविदा कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4. 1. 59;  
(अथर्वविधिपदेन दुस्तिोपशमननिमित्तशक्तिपौष्टिक-

प्रवीणत्वं पीरोहिलोचितत्वं चोच्यते Malli.)  
—भूताः (pl.) those who have become  
Atharvans, N. of the 12 Maharshis.  
—शिखा, —शिरस् n. [अथर्वणो वेदस्य शिखा  
शिर इव वा ब्रह्मविद्याप्रतिपादकत्वेन श्रेष्ठत्वात्]  
N. of an Upanishad dealing with Br-  
ahmavidyā.

अथर्वणिः [अथर्वणि तदुक्तशाल्यादौ वा कुशलः,  
इस् सित्वेन भत्वाभावात् न टिलोपः Tv.] 1 A  
Brāhmaṇa versed in this Veda; or  
skilled in the performance of the  
rites enjoined by it. —2 A family  
priest (पुरोषस्).

अथर्वीगिरिस् m. A member of the  
class of this name. —(pl.) 1 Descen-  
dants of Atharvan and of Angiras.  
—2 N. of the hymns of the  
Atharvaveda; दंडनीत्यां च कुशलमथर्वी-  
गिरिसे तथा Y. 1. 312.

अथर्वीगिरिस् a. (सी f.) Connected  
with अथर्वीगिरिस्. —सं Office of this person.  
—साः Hymns of this Veda.

अथर्वणिं Ritual of the Atharvaveda.  
—णः, —विद् One studying or versed  
in this Veda or the ritual.

अथर्वी a. Ved. [न थुर्व-अच्, पुरो  
उलोपः गौरा-ङीप् Tv.] Not injuring or  
hurting, not destructive; pierced by  
a lance (?).

अथवा, अथो See under अथ.

अद् 2 P. [अचि, आद, जवास, अवसत्,  
अत्स्यति, अत्तं, अन्न-जग्ध, जयस्वा] 1 To  
eat, devour. —2 To destroy. —3 = अद्,  
q.v. —Caus. To feed with, cause to  
eat; आदयत्यन्नं बहुना Sk. —Desid.  
जिघ्रसति To wish to eat. [cf. L. *edo*,  
Gr. *edo*, Germ. *essen*, Eng. *eat*; Lith.  
*edmi*, Sans. *admi*, Goth. *at*, Zend  
*ad*]. With अव to satisfy by food, get  
rid of with feeding; (fig.) stop the  
mouth of. —आ to eat &c. —य-सं  
to use up, consume, devour; समदंत्या-  
मिषं खगाः Bk. 18. 12. —वि to gnaw.

अत्त a. [अद्-तृच्] One who eats;  
अरक्षितारमत्तारं नृषं विद्यादधोगतिं Ms.  
8. 309.

अदद् a. (at the end of Comp.)  
Eating, devouring; मांसाद् carnivor-  
ous, feeding on flesh; so मत्स्य.

अदंष्ट्र a. [न. व.] Toothless. —ष्ट्रः  
A serpent without teeth; one whose  
fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण a. [न. त.] 1 Not right,  
left. —2 [न. व.] Not bringing in  
Dakṣiṇā to the priests; without  
any gifts (as a sacrifice); मृतो यज्ञस्त्व-  
दक्षिणः Pt. 2. 94. —3 Simple, weak-  
minded, silly; सेतेऽथ सत्यमेवेति परिहा-  
समदक्षिणा Rām. —4 Not bandy, skil-  
ful or clever; awkward. —5 Un-  
favourable.

अदक्षिणीय-दक्षिण्य a. Not deserving  
Dakṣiṇā.

अदग्ध a. Not burnt; not burnt ac-  
cording to the rites.

अदंड a. [न. व.] Free or exempt  
from punishment.

अदंड्य a. 1 Not deserving punish-  
ment; अदंड्यान् दंडयन् राजा दंड्यांश्चैवा-  
प्यदंडयन् Y. 2. —2 Exempt or free from  
punishment; नादंड्यो नाम राज्ञोस्ति यः  
स्वधर्मे न तिष्ठति Ms. 8. 335.

अदत् a. Toothless.

अदत्त a. 1 Not given. —2 Unjust-  
ly or improperly given. —3 Not  
given in marriage. —4 Not having  
given any thing. —त्ता An unmar-  
ried girl. —त्त A gift which is null  
and void (having been given under  
particular circumstances which make  
it revocable). —Comp. —आदायिन् a.  
The receiver of such a gift; one who  
takes what has not been given away,  
such as a thief; अदत्तादायिनो हस्ताहिसेत  
ब्राह्मणो धनं । यजनाध्यापनेनापि यथा स्नेहयव  
सः ॥ —पूर्वा Not affianced or betroth-  
ed before; अदत्तपूर्वेत्याशंक्यते Māl. 4.

अदन्न a. [अद्-वाच् अन्नम्] Ved. Fit  
to be eaten; अदन्नया दयति वार्याणि Rv.  
5. 49. 3 (= अदनीयानि).

अदधंश्च [असुं अंचति अदध्-अंश्च-  
क्विप् अग्रगमः P. VIII. 2.80-81] Go-  
ing to that, tending to that.

अदंत a. [न. व.] 1 Toothless. —2  
Not yet having the teeth formed  
or grown (said of young ones of  
men or animals before the teething  
time). —3 Ending in अत् or अ. —तः  
1 A leech. —2 N. of Pushan, one  
of the 12 Adityas, he having lost  
his teeth at the destruction of Da-  
kṣha's sacrifice by Virabhadra.

अदंत्य a. 1 Not dental. —2 Not fit  
for the teeth; injurious to them.

अदग्ध-दंभ a. [न. त.] Ved.  
Unbroken or unimpaired, unhurt,  
uninjured; pure, true; असु, or आयुः  
having uninjured or pure life; leav-  
ing uninjured the man who sacri-  
fices; धीति, व्रत whose works or re-  
ligious observances are unimpaired.

अदग्ध a. [दग्ध-रश्च, न. त.] Not  
scanty, plentiful, copious; अदग्धदर्भा-  
मधिशय्य स स्थली Ki. 1. 38; अग्निनिर्घोष  
Dk. 35.

अदंभ a. Honest, undeceitful  
—भः 1 Honesty, absence of deceit. —  
2 N. of Siva.

अदय [न. व.] Merciless, unkind,  
cruel. —य ind. Mercilessly; ardently;  
fervently, closely (as an embrace)  
V. 5. 9.



**अदर्शः** 1 Day of new moon.—2 A mirror (=आदर्श).

**अदर्शनं** 1 Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen; तमाहितौत्सुक्यमदर्शनेन R. 2. 73; अंतर्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28 the person whose sight one wishes to avoid; न गतः Pt. 2; नीचूतः Pt. 1 become invisible; अस्य न गत्वा Pt. 2 going out of his sight, beyond the reach of vision; सा चार्थतमदर्शनं नगनयोयता V. 4. 2 lost to view, become invisible.—2 Neglect, or failure to see; ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च Ms. 10. 43.—3 (Gram.) Disappearance, elision, omission; अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. 1. 60.

**अदल** *a.* 1 Leafless.—2 Without parts.—लः A plant (हिज्जल) Eugenia or Barringtonia. Acutangula.—ला A plant (घृतकुमारी) Aloe Indica Royle.

**अदस्** *pron. a.* [न दस्यते उत्क्षिप्यते अंशुलिङ्ग इदं तथा निर्द्धारणाय पुरोवर्तिनि एवांशुलि-निर्देशः संभवति नापुरोवर्तिनि, न-इत्-किं Tv.] (असौ *m. f.*, अदः *n.*). That, (referring to a person or thing not present or near the speaker.) (विप्रकृत or परोक्ष); इदमस्तु सन्निकृष्टं समीपतएव चैतदो रूपम् । अदसस्तु विप्रकृतं तदिति परोक्षे विज्ञानीयात् ॥ अमुष्य विद्या रसनाग्रनर्तकी N. 1. 6.; असौ नामाऽहमस्मीति स्वनाम परिकीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 122 I am that person, so and so (giving the name); असावहमिति ब्रूयात् 130, 216; Y. 1. 26. अदम् is, however, often used with reference to प्रत्यक्ष or सन्निकृष्ट objects &c. in the sense of 'this here', 'yonder'; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21 (असाविति पुरोवर्तिनो निर्देशः Malli.); अमी रथ्याः S. 1. 8.; अमी बह्वयः 4. 17, 7. 11. It is often used in the sense of तत् as a correlative of यत्; हिंसोरतश्च यो नित्यं नेहार्सी सुखमेधते Ms. 4. 170 he who &c. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योसौ, ये अमी &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-known', 'celebrated', 'renowned'; योसावर्त्तद्विग्रहाः सुस्मोऽप्यक्तः सनातनः Ms. 1. 7; योसौ कुमारसेवको नाम Mu. 3; योसौ चोरः Dk. 68; sometimes अदस् used by itself conveys this sense; विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणाऽसौ that (so well-known to us all) moon too. See the word नद् also and the quotations from K.P.—*ind.* There, at that time, then, thus, ever; correlative to some pronominal forms; यदादः, यत्रादः whenever, wherever &c. By अदोऽनुपदेशे P. I. 4. 70 अदस् has the force of a (गति) preposition when no direction to another is implied; अदः कृत्य, अदः कृतं । परं प्रत्युपदेशे तु अदः कृत्वा, अदः कुरु । Sk. अदस्यति Den, P. To become that P. VIII. 2. 80,

**अदात्** *a.* 1 Not giving, miserly; आदाननित्याच्चादात् Ms. 11. 15 not liberal.—2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage; कालेऽदाता पिता वाच्यः Ms. 9. 4.—3 Not liable to payment.

**अदादि** *a.* Having अद् at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

**अदान** *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not giving, miserly.—2 Without rut (or not charitable); सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः । अदानः पीनगात्रोपि निश्च एव हि गर्दभः Pt. 2. 70.

**अदान्य, अदायिन् अदामन् अदा-द्यु, अदाद्युति, दाश्वस्** *a.* Ved. Not giving, miserly, poor; irreligious, impious.

**अदाभ्य** *a.* Ved. 1 Faithful, trusty.—2 Uninjured, unhurt.—3 Pure, undefiled.—4. Unapproachable.

**अदाय** *a.* [नास्ति दायो यस्य] Not entitled to a share.

**अदायाद** *a.* 1 Not entitled to be an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir.; कानीनश्च सहोदश्च क्रीतः पौनर्भवस्तथा स्वयंदत्तश्च शौद्रश्च षडदायादवांधवाः ॥ Ms. 9 160.—2 Destitute of heirs.

**अदायिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [दायमर्हति दाय-टक् न. व.] 1 That which is not claimed by an heir; destitute of heirs; अदायिकं धनं राजगामि Kāty.—2 Not relating to inheritance.

**अदारः** [न. व.] 1 One who has no wife, a widower or bachelor.—2 [न. त.] Not injuring or tearing.

**अदासः** A free man; Ms. 10. 32.

**अदाह्य** *a.* 1 Incombustible.—2 Not fit to be burnt on the funeral pile.—3 Not capable of being burnt, epithet of परमात्मन्.

**अदिक्** *a.* Ved. Having no direction or region of the world for oneself; banished from beneath the sky.

**अदिति** *a.* [न दीयते खंड्यते बध्यते ब्रह्मत्वात्, दो-क्किच्] Free, not tied; boundless, unlimited, inexhaustible, entire, unbroken, happy, pious (mostly Ved. in all these senses).—तिः [अति प्राणिजातं; अद्-इतिच्] 1 Devourer *i. e.* death; यद्यदेवासृज्यत तत्तदनुम-भ्रियत, सर्वं वा अतीति तदितेरदितिवं Bri. Ar. Up.—2 An epithet of God —तिः *f.* [न दातुं शक्तिः] 1 Inability to give, poverty.—2 [दातुं हेतुं अयोग्या] (*a*) The earth. (*b*) The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas, in mythology represented as the mother of gods; see further on. (*c*) Freedom, security; boundlessness, immensity of space (opp. to the earth). (*d*) Inexhaustible abundance, perfection. (*e*) The lunar mansion called पुनर्वसु.

(*f*) Speech; या प्राणेन संभवत्यदितिर्देवता यी (शद्रादीनां अदनात् अदितिः Sankara) (*g*) A cow. (*h*) Milk; wife (?)—(*dual*) Heaven and earth. [अदितिः literally means 'unbounded', 'boundless Heaven,' or, according to others, 'the visible infinite, the endless expanse beyond the earth, beyond the clouds, beyond the sky.' According to Yāska अदितिर्देवा देवमाता, and the verse beginning with अदितिर्देवाः &c. Pt. 1. 89. 16 he interprets by taking अदिति to mean अदीन *i. e.* अनुपक्षीण, नक्षयस्ति इति. In the R̥gveda Aditi is frequently implored 'for blessings on children and cattle, for protection and for forgiveness'. She is called 'Devamata' being strangely enough represented both as mother and daughter of Daksha. She had 8 sons, she approached the gods with 7 and cast away the 8th (Martanda, the sun.) [In another place Aditi is addressed as 'supporter of the sky, sustainer of the earth, sovereign of this world, wife of Vishnu', but in the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Puranas, Vishnu is said to be the son of Aditi, one of the several daughters of Daksha and given in marriage to Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation, and also of Indra, and she is called mother of gods and the gods her sons, 'aditinandanans'; See Daksha and Kasyapa also]. —**Comp.**—अदितेन्द्रः a god, divine being.

**अदीन** *a.* Not low or depressed, high-spirited; mighty, not poor, rich, happy.—**Comp.**—आत्मन्, ब्रह्मि-सत्त्व *a.* not depressed in spirit, high-spirited, high-mettled.

**अदीर्घ** *a.* Not long.—**Comp.**—अद्विन् *a.* [न दीर्घं सूत्रं सूत्रवत् विस्तारो यस्य] quick, prompt in action.

**अदुःख** *a.* [न. व.] Free from evil, propitious.—**Comp.**—नवमी the propitious 9th day in the bright half of भाद्रपद when women worship Devi to avert evil for the ensuing year.

**अदुःखुन** *a.* Ved. Free from evil, propitious.

**अदुर्ग** *a.* 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access.—2 Destitute of forts; विषयः an unfortified country.

**अदुर्मुख** *a.* Ved. Unremitting, zealous, cheerful.

**अदू** *a.* Ved. Not zealous, dilatory; not worshipping.

**अदूर** *a.* Not distant, near (in time or space); वसिनी सिद्धिं राजद विगणयात्मनः R. 1. 87; उज्जितवर्तुष सुगद्वंशेषु 1. 40; विज्ञाः Sk. not far



from 30, i. e. nearly 30 ; °कोपा हि ज्ञ-  
निजनमकृतिः K. 142 easily provoked,  
irascible.—रं Proximity, vicinity ;  
वसन्नदूरे किल चंद्रमौलिः R. 6. 34 ;  
त्रिशतोऽदूरे वर्तते इति अवरत्रिंशः Sk. ;  
अदूरे, रं, रेण, रतः-रात् (With gen. or  
abl.) not far from, at no great distance  
from ; अदूरे त्रियासमागमं ते प्रेक्षे  
V. 3 not far distant, very near.

**अद्विपित a.** Not vitiated, uncorrupted,  
unspotted, irreproachable ;  
°धी possessing an uncorrupted soul.

**अदृप्त a.** Not proud, not vain ;  
°क्रतु not proud-minded, sober, calm.

**अदृश a.** [न. व.] 1 Sightless,  
blind.—2 Not seeing, not perceiving.

**अदृश्य a.** 1 Invisible ; किमपि भूतम-  
दृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45. —2 Not capable of  
being seen, epithet of परमेश्वर.—Comp.  
—करणं rendering invisible, a part  
of a conjurer's legerdemain.

**अदृष्ट a.** 1 Invisible, not seen. ; °पूर्वं  
not seen before. —2 Not known or  
experienced, not felt ; °विरहव्यर्थे H.I.  
145. —3 Unforeseen, not observed  
or thought of ; unknown, unobserved.  
—4 Not permitted or sanctioned,  
illegal ; न चादृष्टां (बुद्धिं) पुनर्हरेत् Ms.  
8. 153. —टः N. of some venomous  
substance or vermin.—टं 1 The in-  
visible one. —2 Destiny, fame, luck  
(good or bad) ; दैवमिति यदपि कथयसि  
पुरुषगुणः सोऽप्यदृष्टाख्यः Pt. 5. 30. —3  
Virtue or vice as the eventual cause  
of pleasure or pain. (Fate is supposed  
to be the result of good or bad ac-  
tions done in one state of existence  
and experienced in another, the per-  
formance of good deeds being reward-  
ed with residence in Heaven, and of  
bad deeds, visited with condemna-  
tion to Hell ; धर्माधर्मावदृष्टं स्यात् धर्मः स्वर्गादि-  
साधनम् ... अधर्मो नरकादीनां हेतुमिदित्कर्म्मजः  
Bhāṣā, P. 161-2. The Vedāntins do  
not recognize उदृष्ट or luck ; तेहिं कर्मणः  
सद्भावस्थापनसंस्कारविशेष एव अदृष्टस्थानीय-  
त्वेनांगीक्रियते ; अदृष्टे आत्मधर्म इति नैयायिका  
वैशेषिकादयश्च, सांख्यपातंजलास्तु बुद्धिधर्म इत्य-  
न्युपगच्छन्ति Tv.). —4 An unforeseen  
calamity or danger (such as from fire,  
water &c.). —Comp.—अर्थ a. [ व. ]  
having a metaphysical or occult  
meaning, metaphysical ; having an  
object not evident to the senses.—क-  
र्मन् a. one who has had no practice  
or practical experience, not practical,  
inexperienced ; कर्मस्वदृष्टकर्मा यः शास्त्र-  
ज्ञोऽपि विमुह्यति H. 3. 54. —नरः,—पुरुषः  
one of the 20 ways of peace-making,  
in which no third person is seer,  
said of a treaty concluded by the  
parties themselves without a media-  
tor H. 4. 119. —फल a. [ व. ] that

of which the consequences are not  
yet visible. (—लं) the (future)  
result of good or bad actions ; the  
result or consequence hidden in the  
future.—हन् a. destroying poison-  
ous vermin (?).

**अदृष्टिः f.** [विरुद्धा दृष्टिः] 1 An evil or  
malicious eye, evil look, an angry or  
envious look. —2 Not being seen. —  
a. [न. व.] Blind, sightless.

**अदेय a.** Not to be given ; what  
cannot or ought not to be given  
away ; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः R. 3. 16.  
—यं That which it is not right  
or necessary to give. Wife, sons,  
deposits, and a few other things,  
belong to this class : अन्याहितं याचितक-  
माभिः साधारणं च यत् । निक्षेपः पुत्रदाराश्च सर्वस्य  
चान्ये सति ॥ आपत्त्यपि च कदाचि वर्तमानेन दे-  
हिना । अदेयान्याहृताचार्या यच्चान्यस्य प्रतिश्रुतम् ॥  
—Comp.—दानं an unlawful gift.

**अदेव a.** [न. व.] 1 Not god-like  
or divine, not pertaining to a deity.  
—2 Godless, impious, irreligious. —  
वः [न. त.] One who is not a god.  
—Comp.—त्र a. [न. देवाः वायंते प्रयिते अनेन,  
त्रै करणे क] not gratifying the gods,  
such as food.—मातृक a. [न. देवो मेवो  
माता बुद्धिकारकः यस्य] not rained upon ;  
(lit.) not having the god of rain as  
mother to suckle or water ; hence  
(artificially) supplied with the water  
of rivers, canals &c., irrigated ; वित-  
न्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाशिराय तस्मिन्कुरवश्च-  
कासते Ki. 1. 17.

**अदेवयत्-यु a.** [न. देवं याति प्राप्नोति]  
Not reaching the gods by prayers,  
impious, irreligious.

**अदेशः [न. त.]** 1 A wrong place,  
not one's proper place or strong po-  
sition ; °स्थो हि रिपुणा स्वल्पकेनापि ह-  
न्यते H. 4. 45 ; स्त्रियं स्पृशेददेशे यः Ms.  
8. 358 ; नदेशे तर्पणं कुर्यात् &c. —2 A  
bad country. The Smritis mention  
several places of this description :  
श्लेच्छ, आनर्तक, अंग, नगध, सुराद्र, दक्षिणापथ,  
वंग, कालिंग, &c. —Comp.—कालः wrong  
place and time ; अदेशकाले यद्दानमपात्रे-  
भ्यश्च दीयते । Bg. 17. 22. —स्थ a. [ स.  
त. ] in the wrong place, out of place ;  
absent from one's country.

**अदेश्य a.** [न. त. न देहं योग्यः] 1 Not  
fit to be ordered, advised, indicated  
or pointed out ; अदेश्यं यश्च दिशति Ms.  
8. 53. —2 Not on the spot or pertain-  
ing to the place or occasion refer-  
red to.

**अद्रेश्य a.** Ved. Invisible (अदृश्य).

**अदैन्य a.** Involving no humili-  
ation or self-degradation Bh. 3. 144.

**अदैव a.** (नी. f.) 1 Not predestin-  
ed or predetermined (by gods or  
by Fate). —2 Not connected with

the gods or their action, not divine ;  
अदैवं भोजयेच्छास्त्रं Ms. 3. 247 (Kull.,  
वैश्वदेवशास्त्रं भोजनरहितं). —3 Unfortunate,  
ill-fated.

**अदोष a.** Not exacting ; consi-  
derate (as a king).

**अदोमद-ध a.** Ved. Not causing  
inconvenience.

**अदोहः** 1 The time when milk-  
ing is not practicable. —2 Not milk-  
ing ; अदोहं चादिशद्वा R. 17. 19.

**अदोष a.** [न. व.] 1 Free from  
faults, demerits, vices, or defects  
&c. ; innocent ; जायानदोषाद्भुत संत्य-  
जामि R. 14. 34. —2 Free from the  
faults of composition, such as अश्ली-  
लता, ग्रायता &c., See दोष ; अदोषो ज्ञेयार्थो  
K. P. 1. अदोषं गुणवत् काव्यं Sar. K. 1.  
—वः Not a fault ; किमित्यदोषेण तिर-  
स्कृता वयं Ki. 14. 11 though not at  
fault.

**अद्भुः** [अच्यते देवेः, अद्-कर्म्मणि गन् Un. 1.  
120, =पुरोडाश] A sacrificial oblation  
called पुरोडाश, q. v.

**अद्भु ind.** [अत्यन्तं अद्भुतं सत्ततं गमनं  
ज्ञानं वा दधाति क्षिप् Tv.] 1 Truly,  
clearly, surely, undoubtedly, in truth,  
really, certainly, indeed ; अद्भु  
श्रियं पालितसंगराय प्रत्यर्पयिष्यति R. 13.  
65. —2 Manifestly, clearly ; व्याला-  
धिपं च यतते परिरच्युमद्भा Bv. 1. 95. —  
3 In this way, thus ; °कृन्तात्कृन्त-  
Comp.—पुरुषः A right or true man.—  
बोधेयः (pl.) N. of a school of the  
Sukla Yajurveda.—लोहकण्ठ a. hav-  
ing ears clearly or quite red.

**अद्भुतिः** Ved. A wise man, seer.

**अद्भुत a.** [Un. 5. 1 अदि श्रुवो भुतत् ;  
according to Nir. न भुतं 'the like of  
which did not take place before.']  
1 Wonderful, marvellous ; °कर्मन् of  
wonderful deeds ; °गन्ध having won-  
derful smell ; °दर्शन, रूप prodigious,  
extraordinary, transcendental, su-  
pernatural. —2 Ved. Unobserved,  
invisible (opp. दृश्य). —तं 1 A won-  
der ; a wonderful thing or occur-  
rence, a prodigy, miracle ; देव अ-  
द्भुतं खलु संवृत्तं S. 5. a wonderful or  
unexpected occurrence ; अकालिकमन-  
घ्यायं विद्यात्सर्वाद्भुतेषु च Ms. 4. 118 —2  
Surprise, astonishment, wonder (m.)  
also ; °उद्भ्रांतदेवाभिराणि विक्रांतचरितानि  
U. 6 lost in wonder.—तः One of the  
8 or 9 Rasas, the marvellous senti-  
ment ; जगति जनितात्यद्भुतरसः U. 3. 44.  
—2 N. of the Indra of the 9th Man-  
vantara.—Comp.—एनस् a. Ved. in  
whom no sin is visible.—वर्गः a sys-  
tem of prodigies.—ब्राह्मणं N. of a  
portion of a Brāhmaṇa belonging to  
the Sāmaveda.—संकाश a. resem-  
bling a marvel ; so °उपम.—सारः the



wonderful resin ( of the खदिर or Catechu plant ); Mimosa. Catechu.—  
स्वन *a.* having a wonderful sound.  
(-नः) *N.* of Siva.

अद्भुत *n.* Ved. Eating, a meal ; a house (?).

अद्भुतिः [ अति सर्वान् ; अद्भुतिन् Un. 2. 104 अदेष्टुश्च ] Fire.

अद्भुत *a.* [ अत्तुं शीलमस्य ; अद्भुतं कर्तारि क्म-  
रच् ] Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य *a.* Eatable.—द्य Food, any-  
thing eatable—*ind.* [ अस्मिन्निह निदंश-  
ब्दस्य निपातः सतयर्थः ; अस्मिन् यवि अहनि वा  
Nir. ] 1 To-day, this day ; अद्य त्वां  
त्वरयति दारुणः कृतांतः Māl. 5. 25 ; रा-  
त्रौ to-night, this night ; प्रातरेव this  
very morning ; oft in comp. with  
दिन, दिवस, &c. ; दिवसनक्षत्रं of this  
day, to-day's ; अद्यैव this very day. —  
2 Now ; अद्य गच्छ गता रात्रिः Ks. 4.  
68. —3 At present, now-a-days. [ cf.  
L. *ho-die*. ]. —Comp. —अपि still, yet,  
even now, to this day, down to the  
present time or moment ; अद्यापि ते  
मन्सुविषयः U. 3. ; अद्यापि नोच्छसिति

*ibid.* ; न° not yet ; युरुः खेदं खिञ्जे मयि  
भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11 ; ( every  
one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. be-  
gins with अद्यापि ). —अवधि 1. from  
to-day ; धि भवद्भ्यो भिन्नोहं Ve. 1. 2.  
till to-day. —पूर्वं before now ; अद्य-  
पूर्वोच्चारित &c. —प्रभृति *ind.* from to-  
day, this day forward, henceforth ;  
अद्यप्रभृत्यवनतांति तवास्मि दासः Ku. 5.  
86. —श्वीन *a.* [ अद्य यः परदिने वा जानिष्यते  
प्रसाप्यते वा, अद्य-श्वस्-ख टिलोपः P. V. 2.  
13 ] likely to happen to-day or to-  
morrow, imminent ; नं मरणं, नः वि-  
योगः Sk. (=आसन्न). (-ना) a female  
near delivery ( आसन्नप्रसवा ) ; अद्यश्वी-  
नावष्ट्वे P. ; अद्य श्वी वा विजायते इति अद्य-  
श्वीना वडवा Sk. —सुत्या extraction and  
consecration of Soma juice on the  
same day.

अद्यतन *a.* ( नी f ) [ अद्य भवः ; अद्य द्युतु-  
डागमश्च ] 1 Pertaining or referring  
to, extending over, to-day ; दिवस,  
काल &c.—2 Current now-a-days,  
prevalent at present, modern.—नः  
The current or this day, period of  
the current day ( Kāsi. on P.I. 2. 57 ) ;  
See अनद्यतन also.—नी ( scil. वृत्तिः ) A  
name given to the Aorist tense, as  
it denotes an action done to-day or  
on the same day (=द्युतः).

अद्यतनीय = अद्यतन 1 Of to day ;  
हिमपातो व्यर्थतां नीयते Pt. 3. —2  
Modern.

अद्यु *a.* Ved. Blunt.

अद्युत *a.* Not bright.

अद्युत *a.* [ न द्यूतलब्धं न. त. ] Not  
obtained by gambling, honestly got.  
—त्यं Unlucky gambling ; the watch  
just before the dawn (?).

अद्रव *a.* [ न. त. ] Not liquid,  
not of the nature of a liquid.—वः  
Not a liquid.

अद्रव्यं [ न. त. ] A worthless thing,  
an object which is good for nothing ;  
नाद्रव्ये विहिता काचित्क्रिया फलवती भ-  
वेत् H. Pr. 43 ; hence, a worthless or  
bad pupil or recipient of instruc-  
tion ; विनेतुरद्रव्यपरिग्रह एव बुद्धिलाघवं  
प्रकाशयति M. 1. ; अद्रव्यमेत्य भुवि बुद्धन-  
योपि मंत्री Mu. 7. 14.

अद्रिः [ अद्-क्रिन् Un. 4. 65 ; ac-  
cording to Nir. fr. दृ to tear or अद्  
to eat. ] 1 A mountain.—2 A stone,  
especially one for pounding Soma  
with or grinding it on.—3 A thunder-  
bolt ( आहणाति येन Nir. )—4 A tree.—5  
The sun.—6 A mass of clouds ( prob-  
ably so called from its resemblance  
to a mountain ) ; a cloud ( आद्रयितव्यो  
भवति ह्यसौ उदकार्थं Nir. ) mostly Ved.  
—7 A kind of measure.—8 The num-  
ber 7.—Comp.—ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c.  
1. the lord of mountains, the Himā-  
laya. 2. N. of Siva ( lord of Kailāsa )  
—कर्णी a plant ( अपराजिता ) Clitoria  
Ternatea Lind.—कीला [ अद्रयः कुलपर्वताः  
कीलाः शंकव इव यस्याः ] the earth.  
(-लः) *N.* of the mountain विष्कुं-  
भ.—कुक्षिः a mountain cave, moun-  
tain side R. 2. 38.—जः *a.* [ अद्रो-  
जायते ; जन्-ड ] produced from or  
found among mountains, moun-  
tain-born. (-जा) 1 a plant ( सिंहली ).  
2. कन्या, तनया, सुता &c. Pārvatī.  
(-जं) red chalk ( शिलाजतु ).—जात *a.*  
mountain-born. (-तः) 1. forest con-  
flagration. 2. the 'sun-born', *ham-  
sa* or swan. 3. form. 4. the Supreme  
Being.—जूत, -दुग्ध Ved. [ वृ. त. ]  
expressed or extracted by means of  
stones.—तनया, -नंदिनी 1. *N.* of Pār-  
vati. 2. *N.* of a metre of 4 lines,  
each having 23 syllables.—द्विष्, -भिद  
*m.* [ अद्रि द्वेष्टि भिनति वा, द्विष्-भिद-क्वि ]  
the enemy or splitter of mountains  
( or clouds personified ), epithet of  
Indra.—द्रोणि-णी *f.* 1. a mountain  
valley. 2. a river taking its rise in a  
mountain.—पतिः, -राजः &c. See ईश.  
—बर्हस् *a.* Ved. [ अद्रेर्बर्ह इव बर्हो यस्य ]  
as strong or hard as a mountain ;  
mountain-high (?).—बुध्न *a.* [ अद्रेर्बुध्न  
इव बुध्नो यस्य ] rooted in a mountain  
or rock ; as hard as a stone or moun-  
tain.—भू *a.* [ अद्रौ भवति जायते ] moun-  
tain-born. (-भूः) *N.* of a plant ( आ-  
खुकर्णी or अपराजिता ).—मातु Ved. [ अ-  
द्रिः मेघः तज्जलं मिमीति, अद्रेर्माता वा मा-तृच् ]

producing water from clouds ( मेघ-  
लनिर्मातृ ) ; having a mountain for the  
mother (?).—वह्निः forest conflagra-  
tion.—शय्यः ( having the mountain  
केलास for his bed ) *N.* of Siva ; cf.  
ईश, ईश्वर.—शङ्ग, -साधु mountain peak  
—सुत ( पुत ), -संहत *a.* prepared or  
expressed by means of stones.—सार  
[ अद्रेः सार इव य. त. ] ' the essence of  
mountains ', iron. (-*a.*) hard  
like a mountain ; मय made of iron  
or very hard.

अद्रिवत् *a.* Ved. Armed with,  
having, stones or thunderbolts.

अद्रुह, -द्रुहन् *a.* [ न. त. ] Ved. Free  
from malice.

अद्रोघ *a.* Ved. [ द्रुह-वच् वेदे घत्वं न. त. ]  
True, not false, free from malice.  
वाच speaking the truth ; अद्रि  
guarding from malice.—च *ind.* With-  
out malice or falsehood.

अद्रोहः Absence of malice or ill  
feeling, moderation, mildness ; Ms. 4. 2

अद्वंद्व *a.* Without duality or ex-  
mity ; असमस्तपदवृत्तिमिव अद्वंद्वं K. 131

अद्वय *a.* [ नास्ति द्वयं यस्य ] 1 No  
two.—2 Without a second, unique ;  
sole ; अद्वयं ब्रह्म Ved. Sūtra.—यः [ अद्रि  
विज्ञानभेदः पदार्थानां अस्यस्य वादकत्वेन अ-  
स्यर्थे अच् ] *N.* of Buddha.—  
[ न. त. ] Non-duality, unity, iden-  
tity ; especially, the identity of  
Brahma and the universe, or of spir-  
it and matter ; the highest truth.  
—Comp.—आनन्दः=अद्वैतानन्दः q. v.—वा-  
दिन् (=अद्वैतः) one who propounds  
the identity of spirit and matter  
or of Brahma and the universe  
( सर्वमेव वस्तु चित्स्वरूपं नान्यदन्ता द्वितीयमस्ति  
इति यः प्रतिपादयति ). 2. Buddha.

अद्वयत्, -अद्वयस् *a.* Ved. Having  
second ; सखा सुहोवो अद्वयाः Rv. 1.  
187. 3 ( द्वयरहित ) ; free from dupli-  
city, true, sincere (?).

अद्वयाविन् *a.* [ अद्वयं अस्यर्थे विनि वदंति  
द्विवः ] Not having two ways ( देवता  
नृपानरूपमार्गद्वयरहित ) ; पुत्रस्य पाथः पदं  
द्वयाविनः Rv. 1. 159. 3.

अद्वयु *a.* [ द्वयं द्विप्रकारोऽस्यस्य वा° उ  
न. व. ] Free from duplicity,  
same internally or externally ( अ-  
तर्बाहिकरूप ).

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or  
entrance which is not intended to  
serve as a regular door ; अद्वारेण न वा  
तीयाद् ग्रामं वा वेष्टम वा पुरं Ms. 4. 73  
नाद्वारेण विज्ञेत् Y. 1. 140.

अद्वितीय *a.* [ नास्ति द्वितीयं यस्य ]  
Without a second, matchless, peer-  
less न केवलं रूपे शिल्पेऽप्यद्वितीया माल  
विका M. 2. ; किमुर्वशी अद्वितीया रूपे



V.2.-2 Without a companion, alone.  
-3 Sole, only, unique, supreme.—यं  
Brahma ; एकं यं ब्रह्म.

अद्विषण्य [न. त.] Not malevolent,  
not to be disliked.

अद्वेष α. [न. व.] Free from ha-  
tred or malevolence.—वः Freedom  
from hatred.

अद्वेषस α. [द्वि-अमृन्. न. त.] Friend-  
ly, not hating.

अद्वैत α. [न. व.] 1 Not dual; of one  
or uniform nature, equable, unchang-  
ing ; तं सुखदुःखयोः U. 1.39.-2 Match-  
less, peerless, sole, only, unique—तै  
[न. त.] 1 Non-duality, identity ;  
especially that of Brahma with the  
universe or with the soul, or of  
soul and matter ; See अद्वय also.  
-2 The supreme or highest truth  
or Brahma itself -3 N. of an Upani-  
shad ; अद्वैतेन solely, without any  
duplicity.—Comp.—आनन्दः (अद्वयः) 1.  
the joy arising from a knowledge of  
the identity of the universe and the  
supreme spirit. 2. N. of an author  
who, according to Colebrooke, flour-  
ished at the close of the 15th cen-  
tury.—वादिन्=अद्वयवादिन् q. v. above ; a  
Vedāntin.

अथ, अथा ind. Ved. Used like  
अथ as an inceptive particle in the  
sense of 'now', 'then', 'afterwards',  
'moreover', 'and', 'partly', 'so  
much the more' &c.

अथन α. [न. व.] 1 Without  
wealth, poor.—2 Not entitled or com-  
petent to possess independent prop-  
erty (in law) ; भार्ग्य पुत्रश्च दासश्च न्य एवाधनाः  
स्युताः । यत्ते समविगच्छति यस्य ते तस्य तद्वन्म् ॥  
Ms. 8. 416.

अधन्य α. Unhappy, wretched,  
miserable ; हंत धिक् मामधन्यं U. 1. 42.

अधम α. [अव् अधमः अवतेः अधमः यस्य  
पक्षे यः Un. 5. 54] The lowest, vilest,  
meanest ; very bad, or low, or vile  
(in quality, worth, position &c.)  
(opp. उत्तम) ; अधममध्यमोत्तमाः or उत्तमा-  
धममध्यमाः &c ; oft at the end of  
comp. ; नर°, द्विज°, चांडालश्चाधमो वृणां  
Ms. 10. 12 lowest in position ; अधम°  
the vilest of the vile, the meanest  
wretch.—मः 1 An unblushing sensu-  
alist (मयदयालज्जाशून्यः कामक्रीडाविषये कर्त-  
व्याकर्तव्याविचारकः Sabda K.) ; वापीं स्नातु-  
मितो गतासि न पुनस्तस्याधमस्यातिकं  
K. P. 1.-2 A sort of योग or con-  
junction of planets (वृणां विचक्षणादिषु अ-  
धमत्वसूचकः रविचंद्रयोः स्थितिविशेषरूपो योगभेदः  
Tv.)—मा A bad mistress (हितकारिप्रि-  
यतमेहितकारिणी). [cf. L. infimus].  
-Comp.—अंगं [कर्म.] the foot (opp.  
उत्तमांग).—अङ्घ्रि [कर्म.] the lower

half of the body (below the navel).  
—अर्घ्य α. [अधमार्घ्यं भवः] connected with  
the lower part.—आचार α. [व.] of  
the vilest conduct. (—रः) [कर्म°]  
the meanest conduct.—ऋणः, ऋणिकः  
[अधमः अधनावस्थां प्राप्तः ऋणेन, ततः दत्तः]  
a debtor (opp. उत्तमर्णः) (lit. re-  
duced to a low position by his in-  
curring debt).—भूतः—भूतकः [कर्म.]  
a porter, groom, a servant of the  
lowest class, one of the 3 kinds of  
servants ; उत्तमस्त्वाधुनीयोन मध्यमस्तु कृषीयलः ।  
अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भूतः ॥

अधर [न भ्रियते; धृ-अच्, न. त.]  
1 Lower (opp. उत्तर), (lit. not  
held up) ; tending downwards ;  
under, nether, downward ; °वासः  
under garment Ki. 4. 38 ; cf. °अंवर  
Si. 1. 6 ; °ओष्ठ lower or nether  
lip, see below. (In this sense अधर  
partakes of the character of a pro-  
noun). -2 Low, mean, vile ; °उत्तरं  
see below ; lower in quality, inferior.  
-3 Silenced, worsted, not able to  
speak ; See हिन, हिनवादिन्. -4 Previous,  
preceding ; as in अधर्युः q. v. -रः  
The nether (or sometimes the upper)  
lip ; a lip in general ; °पत्रं Ku. 5. 27  
leaf-like lower lip ; °त्रिबाधरालक्तकः N.  
3. 5 ; पक्षधियाधरोष्ठी Me. 82 ; पिवसि  
रतिसर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24 ; 1. 21, 3. 24 ;  
cf. अयं खलु विवनामकं कण्ठनामामिति मय-  
गन्धयम् । लभतेऽधरविषय्यदः पदमस्या रदनच्छदे  
वदन् ॥ N. 2. 24. -र The nadir ; (अयो-  
दिश) or the southern direction. -रं  
1 The lowest part (of the body) ;  
पृष्ठवंशाधरे विक्रं Ak. -2 Pudendum Mu-  
liebre (also m.). -3 Address, speech  
(opp. उत्तर) ; statement, sometimes  
used for reply also.—Comp.—उत्तर  
α. 1. higher and lower, inferior and  
superior, worse and better ; राज्ञः  
समक्षमेवावयोः °व्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1 ; व्य-  
त्यये कर्मणां साम्यं पूर्ववच्चाधरोत्तरं Y. 1.  
96. 2. former ; prior and later ; sooner  
and later ; यश्चाधरोत्तरानर्थान् धिगीताक्ता-  
द्वद्ध्यते Ms. 8. 53. 3. in a contrary  
way, topsy-turvy, upside down (the  
natural order of things being inverted)  
; श्रुतं भवद्भिरधरोत्तरं S. 5 you have  
(certainly) learnt in a contrary way  
i. e. to consider good as bad and vice  
versa ; (it might perhaps also mean  
"have you, i. e. the members of the  
King's court, heard this mean or base  
reply" अधरं च तदुत्तरं) ; (यदि न प्रणयेद्रा-  
जा दंडं) साम्यं च न स्यात्कस्मिंश्चित् प्रवर्ते-  
ताधरोत्तरं Ms. 7. 21 (अधरं=शूद्रादि,  
उत्तरं=प्रधानं) ; अधर्मेण जितो धर्मः प्रवृत्तम-  
धरोत्तरं Mb. 4. nearer and further. 5.  
question and answer.—ओष्ठः the low  
er lip ; अंगुलिस्तदुत्तरं S. 3. 25 ; Me. 82.  
(—ष्ठं) the lower and upper lip.—कंठः  
the lower part of the neck.—कायः  
[अधरं कायस्य] the lower part of the

body.—पानं kissing, lit. drinking the  
lower lip.—मधु-अमृतं the nectar of  
the lips.—स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधरीकु 8 U., अधरयति Den. P. To  
surpass, excel, beat down, worst ;  
शोकं किंचिदधरीकृत्य Dk. 6 lessening,  
forgetting ; to defeat, vanquish ; भवता  
धीरतयाऽधरीकृतः Ki. 2.40, 6. 21 ; चरि-  
तैर्हनीनधरयञ्जुचिभिः Ki. 6. 24 excel-  
ling ; अधरीकृतसर्वज्ञेहेन अपत्यमेण्या  
K. 25.

अधरीयू 1 P. To be worsted (in a  
lawsuit) ; to be invalidated Y. 2.17.

अधरीण α. [अधरे भवः अधर-ल] 1  
Lower.—2 Traduced, vilified, repro-  
ached ; अधरीणः परिणस्यते AR. I.

अधरेयुः ind. [अधरे दिने; अधर-यद्युम्]  
1 On a previous day. -2 The day be-  
fore yesterday ; the other day.

अधरस्मात्, -रतः, -रस्तात्, -रता, -नात्, -रेण  
ind. Below, beneath, in the lower  
regions.

अधरांच α. [अधरां दक्षिणां दिशं अंचति  
क्विप्] Southward ; tending down-  
wards, to the nadir or lower region ;  
tending to the south.—ची the  
southern direction.—इ ind. Be-  
neath.

अधराचीन-व्य α. [अधराचि भवः; अध-  
राच्-ख यत् वा] Tending downwards ;  
situated in the region below ; being  
downwards.

अधर्मः [न. त.] 1 Unrighteousness,  
irreligion, impiety, wickedness,  
injustice ; °दंडनं Ms. 8. 127 unjust  
punishment ; अधर्मेण unjustly, in an  
improper way ; यश्चाधर्मेण पृच्छति Ms.  
2. 111 ; an unjust act ; a guilty or  
wicked deed ; sin ; °चारिन् commit-  
ting unjust or unrighteous deeds ; so  
°आत्मन् of an irreligious spirit ; तदा  
कथं भीरुः S. 5 ; °मय full of wicked-  
ness or sin ; for definitions &c. of  
धर्म and अधर्म See Tarka K. P. 19.  
(धर्म and अधर्म are two of the 24  
qualities mentioned in Nyaya, and  
they pertain only to the soul. They  
are the peculiar causes of pleasure  
and pain respectively. They are  
imperceptible, but inferred from  
reasoning and from transmigration)  
-2 N. of a Prajāpati or of an at-  
tendant of the sun.—र्म् Unrighteous-  
ness personified.—र्मि Devoid of at-  
tributes, an epithet of ब्रह्मन्.—Comp.  
अस्तिकायः the category of अधर्म ; See  
अस्तिकाय.

अधर्मिन् α. Impious, wicked.

अधर्म्य α. 1 Wicked, impious.—2  
illegal, unlawful ; पंचानां तु त्रयो धर्म्या  
द्वाधर्म्यौ स्मृताविह Ms. 3. 25.



अधवा [ अविद्यमानो धवो भर्ता यस्याः ]  
A widow.

अधस्, अधः *ind.* [ अवर-असि, अवरशब्द-स्थाने अध् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39. ] 1 Below, down; पतत्यधो धाम विसारि सर्वतः Si. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; व्यसन्यधोऽधो व्रजति स्वर्गात्यव्यसनी मृतः Ms. 7. 53. (According to the context, अधः may have the sense of the nominative, अंकुशः &c.; ablative, अधो वृष्टात् पतति; or locative, अधो गृहे शेते ). -2 Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen.; तरुणां S. 1. 14; rarely with abl. also; बाह्वित्यं तु ततोऽप्यधः Hemachandra; (when repeated) lower and lower, down and down; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; यात्यधोऽधो व्रजत्युच्चैर्नरैः स्वैरेव कर्मभिः H. 2. 48; अधोऽधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोत्रं Bh. 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc.); नवानधोऽधो बृहत् पयोधरात् Si. 1. 4. In comp. with nouns अधः has the sense of (a) lower, under, as अधुवनं, लोकः the lower world; वासः or अधुक्तं an under-garment or (b) the lower part; कायः the lower part of the body; अधःक्रु means to surpass, eclipse, overcome, vanquish, despise, scorn; तपः शरीरैः कटिभैरुपाजितं तपस्विनां दूरमधश्चकार सा Ku. 5. 29; अधःकृतशेषांतःपुरेण K. 177; कृतकुसुमाधुर्धं 179; Si. 1. 35, 3. 52; कृतैनसः Si. 16. 8 dispelled. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* situated below the axle or car. (-क्षं) *adv.* below the car, under the axle. -अक्षजः [ अक्षात् इन्द्रियाज्जायते इति अक्षजं प्रत्यक्षज्ञानं, तद्वरं ग्राहकत्वभावात् हीनं यस्य सः Tv.; अधःकृतं अक्षजं इन्द्रियज्ञानं येन Malli. ]. N. of Vishnu; other etymologies of the name are also found: (1) अधो न क्षीयते जातु यस्मात्तस्मादधोक्षजः; (2) यौरक्षं पृथिवी चाधस्तयोर्यस्मादजायत । मध्ये वैराजल्लेपेण ततोऽधोक्षज इत्येते ॥ -अधस् See above. -उपासनं sexual intercourse. -अंगं, द्वारं-मर्म the anus; Pudendum Muliebre. -करः the lower part of the hand (कर्म). -करणं excelling, defeating, degradation; K. 202; so क्रिया; सहते न जनोऽप्यधःक्रियां Ki. 2. 47 degradation, dishonour. -खननं undermining. -गतिः *f.*, -गमनं-पातः 1. a downward fall or motion, descent; going downwards. 2. degradation, downfall, going to perdition or hell; मूलानामधोगतिः K. 41 (where ०ति has both senses); तिं आयाति Pt. 1. 150 sinks, comes down (feels dishonoured); Ms. 3. 17; अरक्षितारमत्तारं नृपं विद्यादधोगतिं 8. 309 destined to go to hell. -गंतु *m.* one who digs downwards, a mouse. -गं-घं-टा [ अधरात् अधस्तादारभ्य घंटेव तदाकारफलत्वात् ] a plant Achyranthes Aspera (अपामार्ग). -चरः [ अधः खनित्वा चरति-अच् ] 1. thief. 2. one

who goes downwards. -जाडु *n.* the lower part of the knee. (-*ind.*) below the knee. -जिहिका [ अल्पा जिह्वा जिहिका, अधरा जिहिका ] the uvula (Mar. पडजीम). -तलं the lower part or surface; शय्या, खाटु. -दिशः *f.* the lower region, the nadir; the southern direction. -दृष्टि *a.* casting a downward look; a posture in Yoga; करणान्यवद्विष्णुस्थानुवनिश्चलात्मकः । आत्मानं हृदये ध्यायेत् नासाग्रन्यस्तलोचनः ॥ cf. also Ku. 3. 47. (-ष्टिः) a downward look. -पदं [ अधोवृत्ति पदं, पदस्याधःस्थानं वा ] the place under the foot, a lower place. -पातः = गति *q. v.* above. -पुष्पी [ अधोमुखानि पुष्पाणि यस्याः ] N. of two plants अयाकपुष्पी (Pimpinella Anisum) and गोजिह्वा (Elephantopus Scaber). -प्रस्तरः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon. -भक्तं [ अवरं भक्तं यस्मात् ] a dose of water, medicine &c. to be taken after meals &c. [ भोजनान्ते पीयमानं जलादिकं ]. -भागः 1. the lower part (of the body); पूर्वभागो गुरुः पुंसामधोभागस्तु योषितां Susr. 2. the lower part of any thing, the region below, down below; व्यवस्थितं किञ्चित्पुरुमालोक्तं Pt. 1. situated down below, See पाताल. -भूः *f.* lower ground, land at the foot of a hill. -मुख-वदन *a.* 1. having the face downwards; स्त्री तिष्ठति; स्त्रैः पत्रिभिः R. 3. 57. 2. head-long, precipitate, flying downwards. 3. upside down, topsyturvy. (-खः) N. of Vishnu. (-खा-खी) N. of a plant गोजिह्वा Premna Esculenta. (-खं) (नक्षत्रं) 1. flying downwards, having a downward motion; these *nakshatras* are: मूलाश्लेषा कृत्तिका च विशाखा भरणी तथा । महा पूर्वात्रयं चैव अधोमुखस्रगः स्मृतः ॥ Jyotisha. 2. N. of a hell. -यंत्रं a still. -रक्तपित्तं discharge of blood from the anus and urethra. -राम *a.* [ अधोभागे रामः शुक्लः, दृष्टिर्पकत्वात् तस्य रामस्य ] having a white colour or white marks on the lower part of the body (said of a goat) -लंबः 1. a plummet. 2. a perpendicular. 3. the lower world. -वर्चस् *a.* strong in the lower regions; whose lustre penetrates downwards. -वशः Pudendum Muliebre. -वायुः [ अधोगामी वायुः शाक. त. ] breaking wind, flatulency. -शय-य्य *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-य्या) sleeping on the ground; अग्निधनं भिक्षुचयमिधःशय्यां हरोहितम् । आसमायतं नात् कुर्वीतकृतोपनयनो द्विजः ॥ Ms. 2. 108. -शिरस् *a.* = मुख. (-न.) N. of a hell. -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* situated below. -स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधोपहासः [ अधः अधोभागस्य गोण्याः उपहासः छादसः संधिः, स्त्रीणामधोभागस्य उपहासनं Tv. ] Ved. Sexual intercourse. अधस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ अधोभवः अधस्-टच् तुट्च ] 1 Lower, situated beneath. -2 Prior, previous.

अधस्ता(मा)म् *ind.* [ अतिशयेनाः ] Very low.

अधस्तात् *adv.* or *prep.* [ अवर-स्ताति, अध् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39-40. ] Down, below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (with gen.). See अधः अधस्तात्कोपदध्याच्च Ms. 4. 54; धनं गमनमधस्ताद्भवत्यधर्मेण Sankh. K.; तादागतः Pt. 3.; तस्याधस्ताद्भवतास्तेषु पर्णोद्वेजेषु U. 2. 25; यस्य मेवाधस्ताद्गतं K. 289 gone to hell.

अधामार्गवः [ न धीयते अधाः, तामार्गं वाति वा-क Tv. ] = अपामार्ग *q. v.*

अधारणक *a.* [ न. त. ] Not probable; कं मनेतत्स्था Pt. 2.

अधिः [ आधीयते दुःस्वप्नेन आधा विगृह्यः ] 1 Mental pain or agony. See अधिः-2 A woman in her course (=अधि). -*ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs) Over, above; (अधिकारः) स्था stand over; कृ to place over or at the head of; रुह् to grow over or above over and above, besides, in addition (अधिक्य); fully, completely (अतिविशेष), to get something in addition to another; अधिगत्य जगत्पथीश्वरात् हविंशं प्राप्तं इति विद्वान्, अधि intensifying the meaning of the root; इतो वा नातिमीमहे दिवा वा पार्थिवाद्वाधे Rv. 1. 10; (अधीमहे आधिक्येन याचामहे). -2 (As a separable adverb) Over, above, from above (mostly Vedic); पृथिवीतलं अधि पद Rv. 7. 18. 14. -3 (As a position) with acc. (a) Above, over upon, in (उपरि); यं दंतमधिजायते नरं तं दंतमुद्धरेत् Susr. अध्याधि just above लोकादुपपुण्यास्तेऽधोऽधोऽध्यधि च माध Bopadeva; with gen. also; ये नाकस्य अधि रोचने दिवि Rv. 1. 19. 6 above the sun; विदधि Si. 7. 35; त्वत् 7. 41 रजनि 52 at night. (b) With reference to, concerning, in the case of, on the subject of (अधिकृत्य) (mostly in adverbial compounds in this sense) हरौ इति अधिहरि; so अधिस्त्रि; कृतमधिकृत्य मवृत्ता कथा अधिकृत्य; so ज्योतिषं, लोकं, देवं, दैवतं treating stars &c.; पुरंघ्नि Si. 6. 32 in the case of women. (c) (With abl.) Just over, more than (अधिकं); सत्त्वादि महानात्मा Kath.; अविदितादधि Ken. (With loc.) Over, on or upon, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something) (देशवर्ष); अधिरीश्वरे P. 4. 97; अधि भुवि रामः P. II. 3. 9 Sk. Ram rules over the earth; the country ruled over may be used with loc. of 'ruler'; अधि रामे भूः *ibid*; प्रहारण्यधि विदेहा जाताः Dk. 77 subject under the government of, because of the property or possession of (denoting स्वत्व in this case); अधि हरो सुराः (Bopadeva) the gods are under Har



-4 (As first member of Tatpuruṣa compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal, presiding; देवता presiding deity; राजः supreme or sovereign ruler; पतिः supreme lord &c. (b) Redundant, superfluous (growing over another); दंतः = अध्यासुद्धः (दंतस्योपरि जातः) दंतः P. VI. 2. 188. (c) Over, excessive; अधिकः high censure. According to G. M. अधिक has these senses: अधिरथ्ययनैश्वर्यवशित्वस्मरणधिके । e.g.; उपाध्यायादधीति; इङ्गोऽध्ययनार्थकत्वस्य अधियोक्तः; अधिपतिः (ऐश्वर्यं); अधीनः (वशित्वे) अधिगतः इतः; मातुरधेति (स्मरणे); अधिकं (अधिकं). In the Veda अधिक is supposed by B. and R. to have the senses of 'out of', 'from', 'of', 'among', 'before', 'beforehand', 'for', 'in favour of', 'in', 'at'.

अधिक a. [ abbreviation of अध्यासुद्धः; अध्यासुद्धशब्दात् कच् उत्तरपदलोपश्च P. V. 2. 73 ] 1 More, additional, greater (opp. ऊन or सम); तदस्मिन्नाधिकं P. V. 2. 45. (In comp. with numerals) plus, greater by; अष्टाधिकं ज्ञातं 100 plus 8 = 108; चत्वारिंशतोऽधिकाः = चत्वारिंशाः more than 40; नवाधिकां नवति R. 3. 69; एकाधिकं हरेज्ज्येष्ठः Ms. 9. 117. -2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr.; श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः S. 1. 30 more than the usual measure. (b) Inordinate, grown, increased, become greater; abounding in, full of; strong in; क्रोध R. 12. 90; वयोधिकः Ms. 4. 141 senior in years; शिशुरधिकवयः Vc. 3. 30 old, advanced in years; भवनेषु रसाधिकेषु पूर्वं S. 7. 20; करोति रागं हृदि कांतुकाधिकं K. 2.; रसाधिकं मनसि Si. 17. 89 abounding in. -3 (a) More, greater, stronger, mightier, more violent or intense; अधिकां कुरु देवि शुभमस्ति K. 62; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वाधिको बधाधे R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker; पुमान्पुंसोऽधिके शुके स्त्री भवत्याधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49; अधिकं मेनिरे विष्णुं Rām.; अधिकं मित्रं Pt. 2; यवीयान्पुनतोऽधिकः Ms. 11. 186, 9. 154. (b) Superior to, better than; higher than (with abl. or in comp.); प्रमाणादधिकस्यापि मत्तदतिनः Pt. 1. 327; सेनाशतेभ्योऽधिका बुद्धिः Mu. 1. 25 surpassing, more than a match for &c.; विधेरधिकसंभारः R. 15. 62 more than what was sanctioned by rules; तपस्विभ्योऽधिको योगी Bg. 6. 46; बह्वप्रदानेभ्योऽधिकं Y. 1. 212; अश्वाधिको राजा H. 3. 84 strong in cavalry; धनधान्याधिको वैश्यः H. 4. 21 excels in, is superior by reason of; लोकाधिकं तेजः Mu. 4. 10 superior to; sometimes with gen.; पंचदशानां भ्रातृणामधिकं गुणैः K. 136. -4 Later, sub-

sequent, further than (of time); राजन्यधेयोर्द्विविधे (केशातो विधीयते), वैश्यस्य द्व्यधिके ततः Ms. 2. 65, 2 years later i.e. in the 24th year; sometimes with gen.; मनाधिका वा तुल्या वा Rām. -5 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar (असाधारण); विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 superior or uncommon form or beauty; धर्मो हि तेषामधिको विशेषः H. Pr. 25; इज्याध्ययनदानानि वैश्यस्य क्षत्रियस्य च । प्रतिग्रहोऽधिको विधे याजनाध्यापने तथा Y. 1. 118; sometimes used in the comparative in the above senses; क्लृप्तोधिकतरस्तेषां Bg. 12. 5; तरामिदानीं राजते राजलक्ष्मीः V. 5. 22; स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्धृतिस्थानं S. 7. -6 Redundant, superfluous; अंगं having a redundant limb; नोद्वहेत्कपिलां कन्यां नाधिकांगी न रोगिणी Ms. 3. 8. -7 Intercalated, intercalary (as a month &c.) -8 Inferior, secondary. -कं 1 Surplus, excess, more; लाभोऽधिकं फलं Ak. -2 Abundance, redundancy, superfluity. -3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole; आश्रयाश्रयिणोरिकस्याधिक्येऽधिकमुच्यते । किमधिकमस्य ब्रूमो महिमानं वारिधेर्दरिद्र्यं । अज्ञात एव शेते कुक्षौ निक्षिप्य भुवनानि ॥ अत्र आश्रयस्याधिक्यं । युगात्कालप्रातिसंहतात्मनो जगंति यस्यां सविकाशमासत । तनौ मयुस्तत्र न केतुमद्विपस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभूता मुदः ॥ S. D; महतोऽयं महीयांसावाश्रिताश्रयोः क्रमात् । आश्रयाश्रयिणो स्यातां तनुत्वेऽप्यधिकं तु तत् ॥ K. P. 10 -adv. 1 More, in a greater degree; स राज्यं गुरुणादत्तं प्रतिपद्याधिकं बभौ R. 4. 1 shone the more; 3. 18; यस्मिन्नेवाधिकं चक्षुरारोपयति पाथिवः Pt. 1. 243; oft in comp.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा S. 1. 20; सुखं मे. 21. -2 Exceedingly, too much. -Comp. -अंगं a. (गी. f.) having a redundant limb. (-गं) [ अधिकं ज्ञातं ] a sash, girdle or belt worn over the mail coat. -अधिक a. more and more, out-doing one another. -अर्थ a. exaggerated; वचनं exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure); कृत्यैरधिकार्थवचने P. II. 1. 33; (न = स्तुतिर्निदाफलकमर्थवादवचनं; e.g. वातच्छेद्यं तृणं i.e. so light and weak; काकेश्या नदी so deep and full). -कृद्धि a. abundant, prosperous. R. 19. 5. -तिथिः f., -दिनं, -दिवसः an intercalated day. -दंतः = अधिदंतः. -मांसार्थम् = अधिमांस q. v. -वाक्योक्तिः f. exaggeration, hyperbole. -वाटिक-साप्ततिक a. containing or costing more than 60 or 70.

अधिकाम a. [ अधिकः कामो यस्य ] Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. -मः [ कर्म. ] Strong desire.

अधिक 8 U. 1 To authorize, qualify for the discharge of some duty; be entitled to, have a right to; नैवाध्यकारिणमहि वेदवृत्ते Bk. 2. 34; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 merits are calculated to produce lik-

ing, not mere intimacy. -2 To place at the head of, appoint, set; पांडवेन ह्यहं ततः अश्वेष्वधिकृतः पुरा Mb.; हसतिनयाधिकृतः R. 9. 62 appointed to humble the proud; शिथिलीकृतोऽधिकृतकृत्यविधौ Ki. 6. 30 set or appointed to duty; देवाः प्रसह्य तमधिकृत्यः Mv. 2 set on, incite or appoint as their chief. -3 To aim at, allude or refer to, make the subject of; अधिकृत्य कृते ग्रंथे P. IV. 3. 87; किरातार्जुनो अधिकृत्य कृतं काव्यं किरातार्जुनीयम् Sk.; नाटकं प्रयोगेण अधिकृत्यताम् S. 1 should be made the subject of representation, should be represented on the stage. -4 To be used as the head or governing rule; समर्थानां प्रथमाद्वा P. IV. 1. 82; इदं पदत्रयमधिकृत्यते Sk. -5 To superintend, be at the head. -6 (A.) To bear, endure or overpower, be superior to; शत्रुमधिकृत्यते Sk.; अधिकं न च हरिः Bk. 8. 20. -7 To feel, enjoy; भवाद्दशाश्वेदधिकृत्यते रतिं निराश्रया हंत दत्ता मनस्विता Ki. 1. 43. -8 To refrain or desist from.

अधिकरणं [ कृ-ल्युट् ] 1 Placing at the head of, appointing &c. -2 Relation, reference, connection; रामाधिकरणाः कथाः Rām. referring to. -3 (In gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation (as of subject and predicate &c.); तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42 having the members (of the compound) in the same relation or apposition; समानाधिकरणो or व्यधिकरणो बहुव्रीहिः; पीतांबरः, चक्रपाणिः &c. -4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum; ज्ञानाधिकरणं आत्मा T. S. the soul is the substratum of knowledge. -5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case; आधारोधिकरणं P. I. 4. 40; कर्तृकर्मव्यवहितामासाक्षाद्धारयत् क्रियाम् । उपकुर्वत् क्रियासिद्धौ शास्त्रेधिकरणं सृष्टम् ॥ Hari; as गेहे स्थाल्यामन्नं पचति. -6 A topic, subject; section, article or paragraph; a complete argument treating of one subject; the Sūtras of Vyāsa and Jaimini are divided into Adhyāyas, the Adhyāyas into Pādas and the Pādas into Adhikaranas or sections. (According to the Mīmāṃsakas a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members: -विषय the subject or matter to be explained, विज्ञय or संज्ञय the doubt or question arising upon that matter, पूर्वपक्ष the first side or prima facie argument concerning it, उत्तर or उत्तरपक्ष or सिद्धांत the answer or demonstrated conclusion, and संगति pertinency or relevancy, or (according to others निर्णय the final conclusion); विषयो विज्ञयश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोत्तरं । निर्णयश्चेति सिद्धांतः शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं सृष्टम् ॥ The Vedāntins put संगति in the 3rd place, and सिद्धांत last; तत्र



एकैकमधिकरणं पंचायतं, विषयः संदेहः संगति पूर्वपक्षः सिद्धांतश्च. Generally speaking, the five members may be taken to be विषय, संशय, पूर्वपक्ष, उत्तरपक्ष and सिद्धांत or राज्ञांत. -7 Court of justice, court, tribunal; स्वाधोषात् कथयंति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3.; रणे च साधनं Dk. 40.-8 Stuff, material; विप्रतिषिद्धं चानधिकरणवाचि P. II. 4. 13 (अद्रव्यवाचि); एतावत्त्वे च 15 fixed number of things, as दशदंतोष्ठाः Sk.-9 A claim.-10 Supremacy.—णी One who superintends.—Comp.—भोजकः a judge, Mk. 9.—मंडपः court or hall of justice Mk. 9.—विचालः [अधिकरणस्य विचालः अन्यथाकरणं] changing the quantity of any thing, increasing or decreasing it so many times; विचाले च P. V. 3. 43; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने संख्याया वा स्यात्; एकं राशिं पंचा कुरु Sk.—सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकरणिकः [अधिकरणं आश्रयतया अस्यस्य ढ] 1 A judge, magistrate; Mk. 9.-2 A government official.

अधिकरण्यं Authority, power.

अधिकर्मन् *n.* [अधिकं कर्म] 1 A higher or superior act.-2 Superintendence.—*m.* One who is charged with superintendence.—Comp.—करः कृत्य a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.—कृतः [अधिकर्म कृतं येन निष्ठांतस्य परितः] one appointed to superintend an institution or establishment; सर्वव्यधिकृतो यः स्यात् कुटुंबस्य तथोपरि । सोधिकर्मकृतो ज्ञेयः स च कौटुंबिकः स्तुतः ॥ In families he is the head or *paterfamilias*.

अधिकर्मिकः [अधिकृत्य कर्मणे अलं, अधिकर्मं ढ] The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकारः 1 Superintendence, watching over; स्त्रीषु कष्टोधिकारः V. 3. 1; यः पौरवेण राज्ञा धर्माधिकारे नियुक्तः S. 1 superintendence of religious matters.—2 Duty, office, charge; power, post of authority; authority; निर्णयधिकारे ब्रवीमि M. 1 I say this in the capacity of a judge; अविश्रामोयं लोकतंत्राधिकारः S. 5; द्वीपिनस्तां ब्रूयाधिकारो दत्तः Pt. 1, V. 2. 1; अर्थः administration of pecuniary matters; स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्तः Me. 1; अधिकारे मम पुत्रको नियुक्तः M. 5; यः सर्वाधिकारे नियुक्तः प्रधानमंत्री स करोतु, अहंजीविना परं चर्चा न कर्तव्या H. 2; शिल्पाधिकारे योग्येयं दारिका M. 1 fit to be initiated into the fine arts.—3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction, rule; स्वाधिकारधूमौ वर्तियते S. 7. seat of government or jurisdiction; विदं निरूप्य S. 5.—4 Position, dignity, rank; हताधिकारां मलिनां Y. 1. 70 deprived of the position or rights or privileges of a

wife.—5 (a) Right, authority, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; अधिकारः फले स्वाम्यनधिकारी च तत्प्रभुः S. D. 296; दत्तेऽधिकारः स्थितः Mv. 4. 38 it now belongs to the child. (b) Qualification or authority to perform certain specified duties, civil, sacrificial, religious &c.; as the अधिकारः of a king to rule and protect, of a Brāhmaṇa to sacrifice, of a Vaisya to till or trade &c.; शूद्रोऽधिकारहीनोपि Y. 3. 262; with loc.; निषेकादिभ्रमरानां तो मंत्रैर्यस्योदितो विधिः । तस्य शास्त्रेऽधिकारोऽस्मिन् ज्ञेयो नान्यस्य कस्यचित् Ms. 2. 16; आह्वाधिकारसंपदस्तु इति भवतो ब्रुवन्तु (repeated in Srāddha ceremonies).—6 Prerogative of a king.—7 Effort, exertion; कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन Bg. 2. 47 your business is with action alone &c.—8 Relation, reference; कथा विचित्राः पृतनाधिकाराः Mb.-9 Place = अधिकरण; महत्त्वतु पुरुषाधिकारं ज्योतिः M. 1.-10 A topic, paragraph or section; प्रायश्चित्तं Mit.; See अधिकरण.—11 Counting, enumeration, occasion for counting; संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51 (गणनाप्रसंगे).—12 (In gram.) A head or governing rule, which exerts a directing or governing influence over other rules; e. g. सर्वस्य द्वे P. VIII. 1. 1; IV. 1. 82-3; तत्पुरुषः II. 1. 22; अधिकारोयं Sk. (This अधिकारः is of three kinds : सिंहावलोकितं चैव मंडूकप्रतमेव च । गंगाप्रवाहवच्चैपि अधिकारेऽस्ति वा मतः ॥ )—Comp.—विधिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts; as राजा राजसूयेन यजेत.—स्थ-आह्वय *a.* possessed of authority, invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् *a.* [अस्यर्थे इति मतुप वा] 1 Possessed of authority, having power; निःस्पृहो नाधिकारी स्यात् Pt. 1. 164; संधिविग्रहकार्यं, कार्यं H. 3.—2 Entitled to, having a right to; सर्वे स्युरधिकारिणः; so उत्तराधिकारिन् heir; धनग्रहणं &c.; तपस्यनधिकारित्वात् R. 15. 51 not qualified or authorised.—3 Belonging to, owned by.—4 Fit for.—*m.* (री-वान्) 1 An official, officer; न निष्प्रयोजनं अधिकारवतः प्रभुभिराह्वयंते Mu. 3; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor.—2 A rightful claimant, proprietor, master, owner.—3 One qualified to sacrifice or perform sacred works.—4 Man as the lord of creation.—5 One well-versed in the Vedānta.

अधिकारितात्वं Authority, rightful claim, qualification &c.

अधिकृत *p. p.* [कृ-क्] Authorised, appointed &c.; one possessed of

authorised qualification, &c.; आधिकृतो विद्वान् ब्राह्मणः Ms. 8. 1. पात्राणि नाद्वेऽधिकृताः.—तः An official, functionary, superintendent, head, one in charge of something; संभावना ह्यधिकृतस्य ततोति Ki. 6. 46; प्रासादं Mu. 3; Pt. 1. 42 राष्ट्रं Y. 1. 337.

अधिकृतिः *f.* Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य *ind.* With reference regarding, concerning; ग्रीष्मसमयस्य कृत्यं सीयतां S. 1; शकुंतलामधिकृत्य वीनि S. 2 I refer to, speak of, Sakuntalā : 3. 4; R. 11. 62. See अधिकृत्य above.

अधिक्रम 1 U. To ascend, mount upon.—2 To attack, scale.

अधिक्रमः,—क्रमणं An attack, invasion.

अधिक्षित *m.* [अधिक्षि भावे कर्तरि वा तृक् Tv.] Decay or one that causes decay; a lord or ruler (?).

अधिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To insult, abuse, asperse, vilify, traduce, censure; मां संभृतदोषैरधिक्षिपथ S. 5 heap censations on me; नृपतावधिक्षिपति Si. 15. 44; न मे पादरजसा इत्यधिक्षितः M. 1.—2 To throw or upon, bespatter.—4 To superintend (disease).—4 To surpass.

अधिक्षेपः 1 Abuse, insulting, insult, प्रज्ञां Dk. 52 insult to, reflection on the understanding; भवत्यधिक्षेप इत्यज्ञासनं Ki. 1. 28.—2 Laying upon; throwing.—3 Dismissal.

अधिगच्छ 1 P. 1 (a) To acquire, obtain, get, attain, secure; आज्ञास्त्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19; अधिगच्छति मानं चंद्रोपि निशापरिग्रहीतः M. 1. 1 भर्तारमधिगच्छेत् Ms. 9. 91 marry; यांसि सर्वाण्यधिगच्छस्व R. 5. 34. (b) To find, meet with, fall in with, discover. (c) To accomplish; सप्रतिबंधं प्रभुरधिगच्छंतु सहायवानेव M. 1. 1 न मे बुद्धिनिश्चयमधिगच्छति Mu. 5 not able to decide; for (a) see Ms. 2. 218, Bg. 2. 64, R. 2. 6.—2 To approach, reach, go towards or near; गुणालयोप्यसम्पन्नी नृपतिनिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384; तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छ does not reach or go to the end.—3 To study, learn; know; तेभ्योऽग्निं निगमांतविद्यां U. 2. 3; श्रुतमप्यधिगच्छ Ki. 2. 41; 6. 38; Ms. 7. 39; 12. 10 Y. 1. 99, Bk. 7. 37.—4 To colour with.

अधिगत *p. p.* Acquired, obtained &c.; परमार्थान्यधिगतान्मावसंस्थाः Bh. 17.—2 studied, known, learned, mastered; किमित्येवं पृच्छस्यनधिगतं मावण इव U. 6. 30.



**अधिगमः**—मन 1 Acquisition, obtaining, getting, finding &c.; दुरधिगमः परभागः Pt. 5. 34; वंशस्थितेरधिगमात् V. 5. 15; द्वाराधिगमनं Ms. 1. 112 marriage.—2 Mastery, study, knowledge; असच्छास्त्राधिगमनं Ms. 11. 66.—3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निष्पादः प्राप्तिः Mit. or धनप्राप्तिः; स्थापयति तु यां वृद्धिं सा तत्राधिगमं प्रति Ms. 8. 157.—4 Acceptance.—5 Intercourse.

**अधिगम्य**, -गमनीय, -गंतव्य *pot. p.* Attainable &c.

**अधिगंतु** *a.* [ गन्-तृच् ] One who attains or acquires.

**अधिगव** *a. or adv.* [ गवि इत्यधिगवं अव्ययी.स. ] Found in or derived from a cow; स्वादीयो यदधिगवं क्षीरं.

**अधिगुण** *a.* [ अधिका गुणा यस्य ] 1 Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; याश्चा नोवा वरमधिगुणे नाथमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. —2 [ अधिगता गुणा ज्या येन ] well strung (as a bow); शरसन् जनाः Ki. 12. 14. —*गः* A superior or eminent merit.

**अधिच** 1 P. To walk or move over or on something.

**अधिचरणं** Act of walking over something.

**अधिजननं** Birth; मातुरग्रेऽधिजननं Ms. 2. 169.

**अधिजिह्वः** [ अधिका जिह्वा यस्य ] A serpent (who has a forked tongue). This arose from the attempt of the serpents to lick the nectar placed on a bed of Kusa grass, the sharp points of which pricked the tongue and split it into two.—*ह्वा*—जिह्विका [ अधिरुद्धा जिह्वा, स्वार्थे कन् ] 1 The uvula.—2 A sort of swelling of the tongue or epiglottis.

**अधिज्य** *a.* [ अध्याख्या ज्या यत्र, अधिगतं ज्या वा ] Having the bow-string stretched, well strung (as a bow).—*Comp.*—धन्वन्-काशुक *a.* having the bow strung; त्वयि चाधिज्यकाशुके S. 1. 6.

**अधिज्यता** 1 The state of being strung; तां नी to string; R. 11. 14.

**अधित्यका** [ अधि-त्यक् P. V. 2. 34: पर्वतस्य आरूढस्थलमधित्यका Sk. ] A table-land, highland; स्थाणुं तपस्यंतमधित्यकायां Ku. 3. 17; अधित्यकायां सिव धातुमय्यां R. 2. 29.

**अधिदंडनेतृ** *m.* N. of Yama.

**अधिदंतः** [ अध्यारूढो दंतः ] A redundant tooth growing over another.

**अधिदार्वा** *a.* Wooden.

**अधिदीधिति** *a.* Of superior or transcendental lustre; Si. 1. 24.

**अधिदेवः** वता [ अधिप्राता-त्री देवः देवता वा ] 1 A presiding or tutelary deity; ययाचे पादुके पश्चात्कर्तुं राज्याधिदेवते R. 12. 17; 13. 68; 16. 9; Bv. 3. 3; सा रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21. (The eleven organs of sense are said to have each a presiding deity: श्रोत्रस्य दिक्, त्वचो वातः, नेत्रस्य अर्कः, रसनाया वरुणः, घ्राणस्य अश्विनो, वाणिद्रियस्य वह्निः, हस्तस्य इंद्रः, पादस्य उपेन्द्रः, पायोः मित्रः, उपस्थस्य प्रजापतिः, मनसः चंद्रश्च.—2 [ अधिष्ठतो देवो येन गुणातिशयात् ] The supreme or highest god, Almighty:

**अधिदेवनं** Gambling table, board for gambling (अधि उपरि दीयते यत्र.)

**अधिदैवं-दैवतं** [ अधिप्रातृ देवं-दैवतं वा ] 1 The presiding god or deity; अधिदैवं किमुच्यते Bg. 8.1, 4, 7. 30; शिवाधिदैवतं ध्यायेत् वृद्धिप्रत्ययधिदैवतं; तमभिनंदति...यः अधिदैवतमिव स्तोति K. 109.—2 The supreme deity or the divine agent operating in material objects.

**अधिनाथः** [ अधिको नाथः ] The supreme lord.

**अधिनी** 1 P. To lead away from; to enhance, increase.

**अधिनायः** [ नी- घञ्, -अधिनीयते वायुना ] Fragrance, odour.

**अधिनिर्णिज्** *a.* Veiled.

**अधिपः** [ अधिपाति, अधि-पा-क ] A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभति R. 2. 1; mostly in comp; नराधिपः lord of men, king; गज<sup>०</sup> a lordly elephant &c.

**अधिपतिः** [ अधिकः पतिः ] 1 = अधिपः—2 A part of the head where the wound proves immediately fatal; (मस्तकाम्बन्तरोपरिष्ठात् शिरसंधिसंनिपातो रोमावर्तोधिपतिः, तत्रापि सद्यो मरणम् Susr.)

**अधिपत्नी** Ved. A female ruler, mistress (स्वामिनी).

**अधिपाः** [ अधिपाति-वा क्ति ] Ved. A king, ruler, lord.

**अधिपांशुल** *a.* Dusty from above.

**अधिपु (पू) रुपः** [ अधिकः पु-पुरुषः ] The Supreme Being.

**अधिपेषणं** [ पि-त्युद् ] Pounding or grinding upon, serving to pound or grind upon.

**अधिप्रज** *a.* [ अधिका प्रजा यस्य ] Having many children (as a man, woman &c.)—*जं adv.* [ प्रजानधिकृत्य ] Regarding creation (of the world) as a means of preserving the world.

**अधिप्रष्टियुगं** [ प्रष्टौ निहितं युगं ] A yoke laid on the प्रति or foremost of the three horses, used on certain sacrificial occasions.—*गः* The fourth horse thus attached(?)

**अभिबलं** An interlocution of high words in mutual defiance; S. D. 526.

**अधिभूः** [ अधिभवति स्वामीभवति; भू-क्तिर ] A master, superior; foremost; राक्षसा-नामधिभूवि Mv. 6. 47; रघुनामाधिभूवा 56.

**अधिभूतं** [ अधिष्ठावि भूतं or भूतं प्राणिमात्रमधिकृत्य वर्तमानं ] The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all-pervading influence; the whole inanimate creation; अधिभूतं च किं प्राक्तं Bg. 8. 1; अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः 8. 4. 'अधिभूत' is all perishable things.

**अधिभोजनं** [ अधिकं भोजनं ] 1 Excess in eating.—2 [ अधिकं भोजनं धनं मूल्यं वा यस्य ] Very costly or valuable; दशव-क्षाधिभोजना Rv. 6. 47. 23; a supplementary or additional gift (?).

**अधिमंथः** (अधिकं मथ्यते अनेन; मंथकरणे घञ्) 1 Severe ophthalmia; उत्पाटयत इवालथं नेत्रं निमंथ्यते तथा ॥ शिरसोर्ध्वं तु तं विद्या-दधिमंथं स्वलक्षणः.—2 = अधिमंथनं.

**अधिमंथनं** [ मंथ-भावं करणे वा लृट् ] Rubbing together for producing fire; suitable for such friction (as wood).

**अधिमंथित** *a.* [ अधिमंथोऽस्य संजातः इतच् ] Suffering from eye-disease.

**अधिमांसः** [ अधिकं मांसं यत्र ] A sort of disease in the white of the eye, a sort of cancer or protuberance of flesh; विस्तीर्णं मृदु बहुलं यदुत्पलाशं स्यात् वा तदधिमांसजाम् विद्यात् Susr.

**अधिमांसकः** [ अधिकं मांसं यत्र ] A sort of cancer in the back of the gums; हृदस्थे पश्चिमे दंते महाशोथो महारुजः । लालान्नाथी (कालास्नायी) ककुटुनी विज्ञेयः सोधिमांसकः Susr.

**अधिमात्र** *a.* [ अधिका मात्रा यस्य ] Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.—*त्रं* On the subject of prosody.

**अधिमासः** [ अधिको रविमासात् अनिरिकः शुक्रप्रतिपदादिद्वादशतन्मासो मासः ] An intercalary (lunar) month.

**अधिसुक्तिः** *f.* Trust, confidence.

**अधिसुहृद्** N. of Buddha in one of his 24 former births.

**अधियज्ञ** *a.* Pertaining to a sacrifice; ज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेत् Ms. 6. 83.—*ज्ञः* Principal sacrifice; the agency effecting or causing such sacrifice; ज्ञोह-मेवात्र देहे देहभूतां वर Bg. 8. 4 the अधियज्ञ is [ myself in this body (i. e. Krishna) ]; अत्रास्मिन्देहे अंतर्वासित्वेन स्थितो-हमधियज्ञः यज्ञादिकर्मप्रवर्तकस्तरुलदाता चेति श्रीधरः—*ज्ञं adv.* On the subject of sacrifices, so अधियाग.

**अधियाग** = अधिकाग q. v.

**अधियोगः** [ अधिको योगः ] An auspicious conjunction of stars for departure, expedition &c, (ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धो याज्ञिकश्रुतयोगः); योगे क्षेममयाधियोगगमने क्षेमं रिपूणां वधः Muhūrta.



**अधियोधः** [ आधिक्येन युज्यते; युध्-अच् ]  
The foremost hero or warrior (in fighting); न हि कोपपरीतानि हर्षवीर्योत्सुकानि च । भवन्ति अधियोधानां मुखानि निहते पतौ Rām.

**आधिरज्जु** *a. Ved.* [ अधिगता रज्जुर्वेन ]  
Fastening, fettering.

**आधिरथ** *a.* [ अध्यारुहो रथं रथिनं वा ]  
Being on or over a car-थः 1 A chariot-  
eer, driver. -2 N. of a chariot-  
eer who was king of Anga and  
foster-father of Karna. —थं Ved. A  
cart-load.

**आधिराज** *m. -जः* [ अधिसज्जते; राज् क्लिप्  
राजन्-टच् वा ] A sovereign or supreme  
ruler, an emperor; प्रायोपविष्टो गंगा-  
यामनादुत्थाधिराद् अग्र्यं Bhag.; अद्यास्तमेतु  
भुवनेष्वधिराजज्ञः U. 6. 16; king,  
head, lord (of men, animals &c.)  
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so  
मृगं, नागं &c.

**अधिराज्यं** [ अधिकृतं राज्यं राष्ट्रं अत्र ]  
1 Imperial or sovereign sway, su-  
premacy, sole sovereignty, imperial  
dignity, an empire. -2 N. of a  
country.

**आधिरुक्म** *a.* [ अधिगतं रुक्मं आमरणं  
येन ] Having ornaments (of gold  
&c.)

**आधिरुह** 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount  
(a throne, hill &c.); go up to, find  
access to, sit in or on (acc.); पादा-  
हत्तं यदुत्थाय मूर्ध्नाधिरुहति Si. 2. 46,  
पुराधिरुहः शयनं महाधनं Ki. 1. 38  
lying on; तुरगाधिरुहं R. 7. 37 riding  
a horse; 12. 104; बंधुजनाधिरुहैर्गजानां  
वृद्धैः Ku. 7. 52 mounted or seated on;  
योगाधिरुहाः R. 13. 52 engaged or lost  
in contemplation; so Pt. 1. सद्यः  
परस्परतुलामधिरुहतां द्वे R. 5. 68 bear or  
acquire; प्रतिज्ञां enter on; कीर्तिधाम-  
धिरुहति Si. 2. 52; सर्वमनोरथानामग्रमि-  
वाधिरुहा K. 158 mounted on the  
summit on pinnacle; त्वां धूरियं यो-  
ग्यतयाधिरुहा Ki. 3. 50 this responsi-  
bility lies on your shoulders. -2 To  
string; अधिरुहति गांडीवं महेशौ Ki. 13.  
16.-3 (Intran.) to rise or grow  
over or above. -Caus. [ रोह (रोप) यति ] 1  
To raise, place, seat, cause to mount or  
ascend.; ताः स्वमकमाधिरुप्य R. 19. 44  
having placed or seated; Si. 12.  
46.-2 To restore, give back; पुराण-  
शोभामधिरुपितायां (वसतौ) R. 16. 42  
restored to its former grandeur. -3  
To string (as a bow); कार्यकं च व-  
लिनाधिरुपितम् R. 11. 81.-4 To give,  
confer &c. उदारकं इति प्रीतलोकाधिरु-  
पितापरश्लाघ्यनामानि Dk. 50.

**आधिरुह** *a.* (At the end of comp.)  
Growing on धराणि रुहाधिरुहो लतायाः Si.  
7. 46.

**आधिरुह** *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended  
&c.-2 Increased; समाधियोधः engaged  
in profound meditation.

**आधिरुपणं** Act of raising, exalting  
or causing to mount.

**आधिरुहः** An elephant-rider Si.  
11. 7.

**आधिरुहणं** Ascending, mounting;  
चितां R. 8. 57.—णी [ अधिरुह्यते अनया,  
रुह् करणं ल्युट् ] A ladder, flight of steps  
(of wood &c.) (Mar. शिडी).

**आधिरुहन्** *a.* Ascending, mounting,  
rising above &c.—णी [ अधिरुहः साधनत्वेन  
अस्त्यस्याः ] A ladder, flight of steps.

**आधिवच्** 2 P. To speak in favour of,  
advocate, side with.

**आधिवक्त्र** *m.* 1 One who advocates a  
particular cause (पक्षपातेन वक्त्र), an ad-  
vocate.-2 An orator.—3 A comforter.

**आधिवचनं** 1 Advocacy, speaking in  
favour of (पक्षपातेन कथनं-वचनं). -2 A  
name, epithet, appellation.

**आधिवक्त्रः** [ वच्-वच् ] Advocacy; त-  
मिच्छनेषु हितेष्वधिवक्त्राकाय हवन्ते Rv. 8. 16.  
5 (पक्षपातवचनाय).

**आधिवस्** 1 P. 1 To inhabit, fix one's  
abode or residence in, settle, dwell  
or reside in (with acc. of place);  
गिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25;  
यानि प्रियासहचरश्चिरमध्यवात्सं U. 3. 8;  
बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदुनोध्युवास R. 5.  
63; 11. 61; 13. 79; Si. 3. 59; Fk. 5.  
6; 1. 3; 8. 79.—2 To settle, alight or  
perch on.—3 (2 A.) To put on (clothes).  
-Caus. 1 To cause to stay over-night.  
-2 To consecrate, set up (as an  
image).

**आधिवस्त्र** *a.* [ अध्यावृत्तं वस्त्रं येन ] Clad,  
veiled; Rv. 8. 26. 13.

**आधिवासः** 1 Abode, residence; dwell-  
ing; सततं सुभगार्पितस्तनः Māl. 5. 8;  
तस्यापि स एव गिरिरधिवासः K. 137;  
लक्ष्मीभूतोभोधितवाधिवासान् Si. 3. 71  
situated on; settlement, habitation.  
-2 An inhabitant, neighbour. -3  
Obstinate pertinacity in making a  
demand, sitting without food be-  
fore a person's house till he ceases  
to oppose or refuse it (Mar. धरणा) -  
4 [ अधिवासयति देवता अनेन, करणे वच् ]  
Consecration of an image especially  
before the commencement of a sac-  
rificial rite; see अधिवासनं also.-5 A  
garment, mantle (अधिवासः also).

**अध्युषित** *p. p.* Inhabited, resorted to;  
विद्याधराध्युषितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि  
Bh. 2. 70; बलैरध्युषितास्तस्य R. 4. 46;  
9. 25; 14. 30; सप्तर्षिमंडलं K. 48.

**आधिवास** 10 P. To scent, perfume;  
कपूरपल्लवरसेन अधिवासय गंधपात्राणि K.  
184; मंदारपुष्पैरधिवास्तायां V. 4. 35.

**आधिवासः** Application of perfume  
or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, per-  
fuming; fragrance, scent, fragrance  
odour itself; अधिवासस्तु ह्येव मारुतः  
8. 34; Si. 2. 20, 5. 42; K. 183.

**आधिवासनं** [ वच्-णिच् or वाच्-ल्युट् ]  
Scenting with perfumes or odorous  
substances (संस्कारो गंधमालाद्यैः Ak.)  
[ वच्-णिच्-ल्युट् ] Preliminary consec-  
ration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an image, its in-  
vocation and worship by suitable Ma-  
tras &c. before the commencement  
of a sacrifice; (यज्ञारंभात्माक् देवतायाम्  
पूर्वकः पूजनादिकर्मभेदः); making a divinity  
assume its abode in an image.

**आधिवासिन्** *a.* 1 Inhabiting, dwell-  
ing or sitting in.-2 Scenting &c.

**आधिवासित** *p. p.* 1 Invested  
clothed with.-2 Scented, perfumed.

**आधिवाहनं** Taking up, carrying  
over, conveying.

**आधिविकर्तनं** The act of cutting  
off or cutting through.

**आधिविद्** 6 U. To marry in ad-  
dition to, supersede (as a wife  
(said also of wives)); अधिविद्वि  
मात्यैराहतास्तस्य यूनः प्रथमपरिगृहीतं श्री  
भुवौ राजकन्याः R. 18. 53.

**अधिविज्ञा** [ विद्-क् ] A superseded  
wife, one whose husband has mar-  
ried again; according to Hindu  
Sāstras a wife may be superseded  
for any one of these 8 defects:—  
रापी व्याधिता धूर्ता वंध्यार्थन्यप्रियंवदा । कर्तु-  
सुश्राधिवेत्तव्या पुरुषद्वेषिणी तथा Y. 1. 73, 74  
Ms. 9. 80-83.

**अधिवेत्तु** *m.* [ विद्-कर्त्तरि वृच् ] A hus-  
band who supersedes his first wife.

**अधिवेदः** Marrying an additional  
wife. —दं *adv.* concerning the Ved.

**अधिवेदनं** [ भावे ल्युट् ] = अधिवेदः.

**आधिशी** 2 A. To lie or sleep upon,  
sleep in, rest or recline upon; (with  
acc. of place); भुजांतरं R. 19. 32; अद्  
13. 6; 16. 49; शिलापट्टमधिशिष्यः  
S. 3; अध्यशयिष्ठ गां Bk. 15. 114  
चंद्रापीडः शयनतलमधिशिष्ये K. 99  
206; Ki. 1. 38; Dk. 112; to dwell  
inhabit; Bk. 10. 35; to sit in; अद्या  
धिशिष्ये प्रयतः प्रदोषे रथं R. 5. 28.-  
Caus. To cause to sleep on; दर्भशय्या  
मधिशाय्य Dk. 105 placing on.

**अधिशयित** *p. p.* Reclining upon,  
used for reclining upon.

**आधिष्ठी** 1 U. 1 To sleep on, ascend,  
mount, resort to; विलोचने बिभ्रदधिष्ठी  
तन्निणी Si. 1. 24 possessed of beauty;  
अधिष्ठीयंतीर्गजताः 12. 50.-2 To place  
over.-3 (अधिष्ठी also) To put on fire,  
make hot.



अधिभयः [अधि-भावे अच्] 1. A receptacle. -2 [अधि-अच्] Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिभयणं-पणं [अधि-अधि-भावे-ल्युट्] Placing a kettle on fire; warming, boiling. —णी [अधिभयते पच्यतेऽत्र, आधारे ल्युट् डीप्] An oven, a fire-place.

अधिभ्री *a.* [अधिका श्रियस्व] Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord; इयं महेंद्रप्रभृतीनामधिभ्रियश्चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 7. 29.

अधिषवणं [अधिषूयते सोमोऽत्र; अधि-सु-आधारे ल्युट्] 1 A contrivance (like a hand-press) of leather &c. to extract and strain the Soma juice, or (a.) used for the act of straining &c. -2 [भावे ल्युट्] Straining Soma juice.

अधिषवण्या [अधिषवणाय हिता, यत्] The board or wooden plank (फलक) used in the act of extracting Soma juice.

अधिष्ठा 1 P. (used with acc., P. I. 4. 46) 1 (a) To stand on or upon, to sit in or upon, occupy (as a seat &c.), resort to; अर्धासनं गोत्रामिदोऽधिष्ठौ R. 6. 73; शाखिनः केचिदध्यष्टुः Bk. 15. 31; प्रतनुबलान्यधिष्ठितस्तपांसि Ki. 10. 16 practising; नामधिष्ठाय Rām. depending on me. (b) To stand, be; अध्यतिष्ठदंष्ट्रेण शतं समाः Mb. (c) To stand over, mount. (d) To stand by, be near; आश्रमवहिवृक्षमूलमधिष्ठति U. 4. -2 To be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside, stay; भुजंगपिहितद्वारं पातालमधिष्ठति R. 1. 80; माधिष्ठा निर्जनं वनं Bk. 8. 79; श्रीजयदेवभणितमधिष्ठितु कंठतलीमरितं Git. 11. -3 To make oneself master of, seize, take possession of, overpower, conquer; संग्रामे तानधिष्ठास्यन् Bk. 9. 72; त्वमधिष्ठास्यसि द्विषः 16. 40; स सदा फलशालिनीं क्रियां शरदं लोक इवाधिष्ठति Ki. 2. 31 obtains; अधितिष्ठति लोकमोजसा स विवस्वानिव मेदिनीपतिः 2. 38; यक्षः कुतश्चिदधिष्ठाय बालचन्द्रिकां निवसति Dk. 18. -4 (a) To lead, conduct as head or chief; महाराजदशरथस्य दारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्रामः U. 4. See अधिष्ठित also. (b) To be at the head of, govern, direct, preside over, rule, superintend; प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय Bg. 4. 6 governing, controlling; ओत्रं चक्षुः स्पर्शनं च रसनं घ्राणमेव च । अधिष्ठाय मनश्चार्थं विषयादुपसेवते 15. 9 presiding over and thus turning to use. -5 To use, employ.

अधिष्ठित *p. p.* [अधिष्ठा-क्त] 1 (Used actively) (a) Standing, being; दंतातरमधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141; (oft with अ dropped; ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं ज्ञानगम्यं हृदि सर्वस्य धिष्ठितं Bg. 13. 17. ); वीरलोकमधिष्ठितस्ततः Mv. 5 gone to; राजप्रसादं Pt. 1 being in or enjoying royal favour. (b) Possessed of, dependent on. (c)

Directing, presiding over; धर्माधिकरणाधिष्ठितपुरुषैः Pt. 1. -2 (Passively) (a) Inhabited or resorted to by, occupied, possessed by; दृष्टकथं धीयिष्ठितो दंडकारण्यभागः U. 1; Ms. 5. 97; अचिराधिष्ठितराज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8 an enemy who has newly (not long ago) ascended the throne, a newly established king; अचिरं अधिकारः Dk. 64 newly established; so ग्रहेण possessed by; मयूरं K. 97; पुरोभागां K. 10, 130, 147, 152. (b) Full of, seized with, taken possession of, smitten, affected, overpowered; अनेनाधिष्ठितानां कामिनीनां K. 236, 161, 194; कामाधिष्ठितचेतसा H. 1; Si. 13. 39. (c) Watched over, guarded, superintended; रक्षापुरुषाधिष्ठिते प्रासादे Pt. 1; आर्यारंभतीवसिष्ठाधिष्ठितेषु रघुकुलकंदंचकेषु U. 2; प्रनष्टाधिगतं द्रव्यं तिष्ठेद्युक्तैराधिष्ठितं Ms. 8. 34. (d) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over; सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितं K. 40; अनेनाधिष्ठितं भुवनतलं 43, 44, 228; वसिष्ठाधिष्ठिता देव्यो गता रायवमातरः U. 1. 3; तव प्रतापाधिष्ठितेन उपधिनि H. 4 aided or supported; ताताधिष्ठितानामपि बलानां Ve. 3; स्वामिनाधिष्ठितः श्वापि H. 3. 136. (e) Ridden, mounted upon; मूषकाधिष्ठितं तमबलोक्य Pt. 2 with the mouse seated upon him; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया Ku. 5. 70.

अधिष्ठान [स्था-तृच्] Superintending, watching over, presiding over, guiding, governing; tutelary, guardian; as श्री देवता a guardian or presiding deity.—*m.* (ता) A superintendent, head, chief, protector, controller, regulator, ruler; सर्वैर्द्विषाधिष्ठिता Bhashā P.; especially with reference to the Almighty who is the ruler of the universe. See अधिदेव also.

अधिष्ठानं [अधि-स्था-ल्युट्] 1 Standing or being near, being at hand, approach (सन्धि); अत्राधिष्ठानं कुरु take a seat here.—2 Resting upon, occupying, inhabiting, dwelling in, locating oneself in; प्राणाधिष्ठानं देहस्य &c.—3 A position, site, basis, seat; त्र्यधिष्ठानस्य देहिनः Ms. 12. 4; इन्द्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते Bg. 3. 40, 18. 14 the seat (of that desire). -4 Residence, abode; नगरं राजाधिष्ठानं Pt. 1; so धर्मः; a place, locality, town; सर्वाविनयाधिष्ठानतां गच्छति K. 106; कस्मिंश्चिदधिष्ठाने in a certain place.—5 Authority, power, power of control, presiding over; अनाधिष्ठानं H. 3. 90 loss of position, dismissal from a post (of authority); समर्थस्त्वमिमं जेतुमधिष्ठानपराक्रमैः Rām.; यथेह अश्वैर्युक्तो रथः सारथिनाऽधिष्ठितः प्रवर्तते तथा आत्माधिष्ठानाच्छरीरं Gaudapāda; महाश्वेता कृताञ्च सत्याधिष्ठानात् K.

346 appeal or reference to truth. -6 Government, dominion.—7 A wheel (of a car &c.). -8 A precedent, prescribed rule.—9 A benediction.—Comp.—शरीरं A body which forms the medium between the subtle and the gross body.

अधिस्त्रि *ind.* [स्त्रियमधिकृत्य] Concerning a woman or wife.—स्त्री [अधिका स्त्री] A superior or distinguished woman.

अधिस्यंदं *ind.* [अधिकः संदो वेगो यथा स्वात्तया] More quickly Si. 17. 50.

अधी [अधि-इ] 2 A. 1 To study, learn (by heart), read; (with abl. of person) learn from; उपाध्यायादधीते Sk.; सोऽद्यैष्ट वेदान् Bk. 1. 2.—2 (P.) (a) To remember, think of, long or care for, mind (with regret) (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावध्येति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; 18. 38; ममैवाध्येति नृपतिस्तृप्यन्निव जलांजलेः Ki. 11. 74 thinks of me only. (b) To know or learn by heart, study, learn; गच्छाधीहि गुरोर्मुखात् Mb. (c) To teach, declare. (d) To notice, observe, understand. (e) To meet with, obtain; तेन दीर्घममरत्वमध्ययुः Si. 14. 31.—*Caus.* [अध्यापयति] To teach, instruct (in); (with acc. of the agent of the verb in the primitive sense); (तौ) सांगं च वेदमध्याप्य R. 15. 33; विद्यामथैनं विजयां जयां च... अध्यापिपद् गाधिष्ठितो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21, 7. 34; अध्यापितस्योज्ञानसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

अधीत *p. p.* Learnt, studied, read, remembered, attained &c.—*Comp.*—विद्य *a.* who has studied the Vedas or finished his studies.

अधीति *f.* [इ-क्तिन्] 1 Study, perusal; बोधाचरणप्रचारणेः N. 1. 4.—2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीतिन् *a.* [अधीतमनेन; अधीत-इनि] Well-read, proficient in (with loc.) अधीती चतुर्ष्वर्षायेषु Dk. 120; वेदे, व्याकरणे &c.; त्वयुत्तरासंगवतीमधीतिनीं Ku. 5. 16 muttering holy prayers, engaged in repeating sacred texts.

अधीयानः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अध्ययः [इ-भावे अच्] 1 Learning, study; remembrance.—2—अध्याय, q. v.

अध्ययनं [इ-ल्युट्] Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first 3 classes, but not to a Sūdra Ms. 1. 88–91. अध्ययनं च अक्षरमात्रपाठ इति वैदिकाः, सार्थोक्षरग्रहणमिति मीमांसकाः; the latter view is obviously correct; cf. यथा पशुर्भाखाही न तस्य भजते फलं । द्विजस्तथार्थानभिजो न वेदफलमुच्यते ॥ or better still, Yāska's Nirukta:



स्थापयन् भारहारः किलाध्वदीय वेदं न विजानाति योऽर्थः । अर्थज्ञ इत् ( अर्थविद् ) सकलं भद्रमश्नुते नाकमेति ज्ञानविधूतपाप्मा ॥ See also under अनशिः.

**अध्यापकः** [ अधि-इ-णिच्-ण्वल् ] A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरणं, न्यायं professor or teacher of grammar, logic &c.; भूतकं a hired teacher, mercenary teacher; उदितः styled a professor. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adhyāpaka* is of 2 kinds: he is either an *Achārya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (वृत्त्यर्थः); See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

**अध्यापनं** [ इ-णिच्, भावे-ल्युट् ] Teaching, instructing, lecturing, especially on sacred knowledge; one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers अध्यापनं is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages and (3) in consideration of services rendered; cf. Hārīta: अध्यापनं च त्रिविधं धर्मार्थद्वयकारणम् । शुश्रूषाकरणं चेति त्रिविधं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

**अध्यापयितुं** *m.* [ इ-णिच्-वृच् ] A teacher, instructor.

**अध्याय** *a.* [ इ-वच् P. III. 3. 21 ] ( At the end of comp. ) A reader, student, one who studies; वेदाध्यायः a student of the Vedas; so मन्त्रं.—यः 1. Reading, learning, study, especially of the Vedas; प्रज्ञाताध्यायसत्कथा ( नगरी ) Rām.—2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson; ज्ञाः प्रचक्षते Ms. 4. 102, see अनध्याय also.—3 A lesson, lecture; अधीयतेऽस्मिन् अध्यायः P. III. 3. 122; so स्वाध्यायोऽध्येतव्यः.—4 A chapter, a large division of a work such as of the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, Manu-Smṛiti, Pāṇini's Sūtras &c. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works:—सर्गो वर्गः परिच्छेदोद्घाताभ्यां संयहाः । उच्छ्वासः परिवर्तश्च पटलः कोडमाननं । स्थानं प्रकरणं चैव पूर्वोद्धासाङ्गिकानि च । स्कंधांशौ तु पुराणादौ प्रायशः परिकीर्तितौ ॥

**अध्यायिन्** *a.* [ इ-णिच् ] Studying.

**अध्येतुं** *m.*,—त्री *f.* A student, learner.

**अधीकारः** [ कृ-वच् उपसर्गद्वित्वं ] =अधिकार *q. v.*; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारानवलम्ब्य Ku. 2. 18; Ms. 11. 64.

**अधीन** *a.* [ अधि-ख P. V. 4. 7; अधिगतः इन् प्रभुं वा ] Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां इत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; त्वधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku.

4. 10; इक्ष्वाकूणां दुरापेऽर्थे त्वधीना हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 72; केन निमित्तेन भवदधीनो जातः Dk. 7 consigned to your care.

**अधीमंथ** = अधिमंथ, *q. v.*

**अधीर** *a.* 1 Not bold, timid.—2 Confused, lacking self-command, excited, excitable.—3 Fitful, capricious.—4 Unsteady, not fixed, tremulous, rolling; विभोक्षितमायताक्ष्या Ku. 1. 46; लोचनः Si. 1. 53; 6. 25.—5 Querrulous, foolish, weak-minded.—रा 1 Lightning.—2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress; see under नायिका.

**अधीवासः** [ वस् आच्छादने करणे-वच् ] A long coat or mantle covering the whole person ( उपरिष्ठादावरकं वासः ).

**अधीशः** [ अधिकः ईशः ] Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler; अंगं, मृगं, मनुजं &c.

**अधीश्वरः** [ अधिकः ईश्वरः ] 1 A supreme lord or an employer. —2 An Arhat ( among Jainas ).

**अधीष्ट** *a.* [ अधि-इष् दिवादि-क् ] Honorary, solicited.—ष्टः [ भावे-क् ] Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which लिङ् or the Potential may be used; P. III. 3. 161 ( अधीष्टः = सत्कारपूर्वको व्यापारः Sk. ).

**अधुना** *ind.* [ अस्मिन् काले; इदम् इदंशब्दस्य सम्यतात्कालवाचिनः स्वार्थे अधुना-प्रत्ययः स्यात् P. V. 3. 17 Sk. ] Now, at this time; प्रमदानामधुना विडंबना Ku. 4. 12.

**अधुनातन** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ अधुना भवार्थे ट्युल् लृट्च ] Belonging to the present times, modern.

**अधुर** *a.* [ नास्ति धूः चिंतामारो वा यस्य ] Not laden, free from the burden of cares &c.—धूः [ न. त. ] Absence of burden or cares.

**अधूमकः** [ न. वः ] 'Smokeless' burning or blazing fire.

**अधृत** *a.* Not held or controlled &c.—तः One of the 1000 names of Vishṇu ( सर्वेषां धारकत्वेन केनापि न धृतः स्वप्रतिष्ठितः परमेश्वरः ).

**अधृतिः** *f.* 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. —2 Incontinence. —3 Unhappiness.

**अधृष्ट** *a.* 1 Not bold, modest, shy. —2 Invincible, irresistible; unhurt; हतासौ वसवोऽधृष्टाः Rv. 6. 50. 4.

**अधृष्य** *a.* 1 Invincible, unassailable; मनसाप्यधृष्य Ku. 3. 51 unassailable even in thought; unapproachable (opp. अभिगम्य); अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च शार्दूलरत्नरिवाणवः R. 1. 16. —2 Modest, shy. —3 Proud.

**अधेसुः** [ न. त. ] A cow not yielding milk.

**अधैर्य** *a.* [ न. व. ] Without self-possession, courage &c., swayed, excited. —र्थ Absence of courage, firmness or control; excitability.

**अधोऽक्षः, अधोऽक्षुक, अधोऽक्षज** under अधश्च.

**अध्यक्ष** *a.* [ अधिगतः अक्षं इन्द्रियं कृत्यं वा ] 1 Perceptible to the senses, sensible; यैरध्यक्षैरथ निजसखं नीरदं स्वामिन्द्रिः Bv. 4. 17. —2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over.—क्षः A superintendent, president, head, lord, master, controller, ruler; यः अध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूयते सचराचरं Bg. 9. 1 यदध्यक्षेण जगतां वयमारोपितास्त्वया K. 6. 17; oft in comp.; गजं, सेनाग्रामं, द्वारं.—2 An eye-witness ( वेदोऽध्यक्षः )—3 N. of a plant ( क्षीरिका ) Mimosa sops Kauki.

**अध्यक्षरं** *ind.* On the subject of all syllables; above all syllables. The mystic syllable ओम्.

**अध्याशि** *ind.* [ अग्नी अग्निर्मयि वा ] Over, by or near the nuptial fire.—*n.* ( शि ) One of the six kinds of धनं ( woman's property ) mentioned in Ms. 9. 194; a gift made to a woman at the time of marriage विवाहकालं यद्व्याख्या दीयते ह्यग्निमन्त्रिणी । अध्याशिकृतं सद्भिः धनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ अध्याशिकृतं—अध्ययदुपागतं; पितृमातृप्रातृदत्तमध्ययदुपागतम् । आधिवेदनिकाद्यं च धनं परिकीर्तितम्.

**अध्यंच** [ अधि-अंच्-क्लि ] 1 Tending upwards; superior, eminent. —2 One who obtains or acquires.

**अध्यंडा** [ अधिकमंडमिव त्रीजं यस्याः वा ] N. of two plants ( अजगृगी ) Carpopogon Pruriens, and ( सूयानलकी ) Flacourtia Cataphracta.

**अध्याधि** *ind.* On high ( with acc. ) अधि लोकं Sk.

**अध्याधिकेष्टः** [ अधिकः अधिक्षेपः ] Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

**अध्यधीन** *a.* [ आधिक्येन अधीनः ] Completely subject or dependent, as a slave; नाध्यधीनो न वक्तव्यो न दृश्यः विकर्मकृत् Ms. 8. 66 ( Kull. अत्यन्ततन्त्रो गर्भदासः ).

**अध्यय, अध्ययनं** &c. See under अधी.

**अध्यर्थ** *a.* [ अधिकमर्थ यस्य ] Having an additional half; एकाधिकं हरेज्ज्ये पुत्रोऽध्यर्थं ततोऽनुजः Ms. 9. 117; सत्यं अध्यर्थायता Mb., i. e. 150; योजनगतः Pt. 2. 18. ( In comp. with a following noun ). Amounting to or worth one and a half; कंस amounting to one and a half Kamsa, so काकिकीर्णः कार्षापण-गिक; खारीक, पण्य, पाय, शक्ति



माष्य, विंशतिकीन, शत-त्य, श-शा-तमान, शाण, शाण्य, शर्प, सहस्र, सौवर्ण &c. ( P. V. 1. 28-35. ). —र्थः Wind ( यदस्मिन् इदं सर्वं अध्याचोत् अधिकमवर्धयत् तेन अध्यर्थः पवनः इति स्थितम् Bri. Up. ).

**अध्यर्द्ध** [ अधिकं or अधिजातं अर्द्धं ]  
A tumour, goitre; यज्यायतेऽन्यत्सल्लु पू-  
र्वजाति ज्ञेयं तदध्यर्द्धमर्द्धज्ञैः Susr.

**अध्यवसो** 4 P. 1 To determine; resolve; कथमिदानीं दुर्जनवचनादेवं अध्यवसितं देवेन U. 1; अदुर्लभं मरणमध्यवसितं K. 171; किमध्यवस्यति शूरवः Ve. 1; अभिधातुमध्यवसतो न गिरा Si. 9. 76; resolve or mean to do.—2 To attempt, exert, undertake; मा साहसं अध्यवस्यः Dk. 123; व्रतं दुष्करमध्यवसितं H. 1.—3 To grapple with.—4 To conceive, apprehend, think; अकार्यं कार्यवदध्यवस्य Dk. 86.

**अध्यवसानं** [ भावे-ल्यट् ] 1 Effort, determination &c. See अध्यवसाय. —2 ( in Rhet. ) Identification of two things ( प्रकृत and अप्रकृत ) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other; निगीर्याध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10.; on such identification is founded the figure called अतिशयोक्ति, and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसाना. See K. P. 2.

**अध्यवसायः** 1 An attempt, effort, exertion; न स्वल्पमप्यध्यवसायभीरो करोति विज्ञाननिधिर्गुणं हि H. 1. v. 1.; सहचरेषु साहसेषु Dk. 161. —2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension, संभावनं नाम अस्तित्वाध्यवसायः P. VI. 2. 21. —3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy; तत्कोयं पदे पदे महाननध्यवसायः U. 4 absence of energy or resolution, drooping of spirits; ( with महाननध्यवसायः as the reading, the meaning would be ' why this effort on your part i. e. to determine whether you should go or not, hesitation. ' ).

**अध्यवसायिन्** a. [ सो-णिनि ] Attempting; resolute, persevering, energetic.  
**अध्यवसित** p. p. Attempted, mentally apprehended, determined.

**अध्यवहननं** [ अधि उपरि अवहननं ]  
Beating again what is being threshed and peeled ( पूर्वावधानेन वितुषीकरणेपि पुनरावधानः ).

**अध्यशनं** [ अधिकमशनं ] Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested; साजीर्णे भुज्यते यत्तु तदध्यशनमुच्यते Susr.

**अध्यास्थि** n. [ अधिरूढमस्थि ] A bone growing over another.

**अध्यस्** 4 P. 1 To place upon another, add or append to.—2 ( In Phil. ) To attribute or ascribe falsely,

attribute the nature of one thing to another; सर्वो हि पुरोऽवस्थिते विषये विषयांतरमध्यस्यति, बाह्यधर्मानात्मन्यध्यस्यति S. B.

**अध्यस्त** p. p. [ अस्-क्त ] 1 Placed upon or over.—2 Attributed, wrongly ascribed or supposed; as झुक्तौ रजतमध्यस्तं, ब्रह्मणि जगदध्यस्तं &c.

**अध्यासः** [ अस्-वञ् ] 1 False attribution, wrong supposition ( मिथ्याज्ञानं, अतस्मिन्सद्बुद्धिः or अयथार्थाभुमवः; स्मृतिरूपः परत्र पूर्वदृष्टावभासः ); for full explanation see S. B. 8-22 and अध्यारोप also.—2 An appendage.—3 Putting down upon; पादाध्यासे शतं दमः Y. 2. 217.

**अध्याक्रम** 1 U. 1 To fix upon, to occupy.—2 To attack.

**अध्याक्रांत** a. Taken possession of, occupied; ता वसतिरमुना S. 2. 14.

**अध्यात्म** a. [ आत्मनः संबद्धं, आत्मनि अधिकृतं वा ] Belonging to self or person; concerning an individual.—त्सं ind. [ आत्मानमधिकृत्य ] Concerning self.—त्सं The supreme spirit ( manifested as the individual self ) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul; अक्षरं ब्रह्म परमं स्वभावोऽध्यात्ममुच्यते Bg. 8. 3. ( स्वस्यैव ब्रह्मण एवांशतया जीवस्वरूपेण भावो भवनं स एव आत्मानं देहमधिकृत्य भोक्तृत्वेन वर्तमानोऽध्यात्मशब्देनोच्यते Sridhara ) 'Brahma is the supreme, the indestructible; its manifestation ( as an individual self ) is अध्यात्म' Telang's Bhagavad-gītā; चेतसा 3. 30.—Comp.—ज्ञानं—विद्या knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मन्, theosophical or metaphysical knowledge ( the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c. ); त्रयी विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्मविद्यया M. 1. 14; विद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवृत्तामहम् Bg.; 10. 32 ( अध्यात्मविद्या न्यायवैशेषिकमते देहभित्तत्वेन, सांख्यादिमते प्रकृतिभित्तत्वेन आत्मनः स्वरूपादिप्रतिपादिका, वेदातिमते तु ब्रह्माभित्तत्वेन इति भेदः; सर्वेषां मतेऽपि आत्मतत्त्वज्ञानरूपात्तात्तस्या अध्यात्मविद्यात्वम्. ). —दृश-विद् a. [ अध्यात्मं पश्यति वेत्ति वा ] one proficient in this knowledge, न ह्यनध्यात्मवित्कश्चित् क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ms. 6. 82.—योगः [ आत्मानं क्षेत्रज्ञमधिकृत्य योगः ] concentration of the mind on the Atman drawing it off from all objects of sense.—रति a. [ स. व. ] one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spirit; Ms. 6. 49.—रामायणं N. of a Rāmāyana which treats of the relation between the supreme and the individual soul, while it narrates Rāma's story.

**अध्यात्मिक** a. ( की. f. ) Relating to अध्यात्म.

**अध्यापक-पत्रं**, अध्याय See under अधी.

**अध्यारूह** 1 P. 1 To ascend; mount; विष्णुपदं द्वितीयमध्यारोहो रजश्चलेन R. 16. 28; ( fig. ) to gain ascendancy over, domineer or lord it over; लतेव विटपकानध्यारोहति K. 105; बुद्धिहीनोऽस्तुच्छिद्रोऽपि धृष्ट परैरध्यारूहमाणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154.—Caus. [—रोहयति] 1 To cause to ascend, mount or sit in.—2 (—रोपयति) ( a ) To place one in, entrust or appoint to; to cause; produce, bring about; कुसुमायुधस्य दुर्जयतामध्यारोपयती K. 148; कस्य न बंधुत्वमध्यारोपयसि 202. ( b ) To attribute falsely; दोषानपि गुणपक्षमध्यारोपयद्भिः K. 108 ( falsely ) representing even vices as virtues. ( c ) To overdo, exaggerate.

**अध्यारूढ** p. p. 1 Mounted, ascended.—2 Raised above, elevated.—3 Above, superior to, more than ( with instr. ); below; inferior; ततोऽध्यारूढानां पदममुजनद्वेषजननं Mu. 5. 12 of those in high office; आयुधपरिग्रहं यावदध्यारूढो दुर्योगः U. 6 my insolence went the length of taking up arms.

**अध्यारोपः** 1 Raising, elevating &c.—2 ( In Vedānta phil. ) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope ( which is not really a serpent ) to be a serpent, or considering Brahma ( which is not really the material world ) to be the material world; असर्पभूतरज्जौ सपरिपवत्-अजगद्रूपे ब्रह्मणि जगद्रूपरोपवत्, वस्तुनि अवस्वारो, पोऽध्यारोपः Vedāntasāra.—3 Erroneous knowledge.

**अध्यारोपणं** 1 Raising &c.; अलीकं K. 222, 108.—2 Sowing ( seed ).

**अध्यारोपित** p. p. Falsely attributed or supposed; hyperbolic.

**अध्यावापः** [ अधि-आ-वप्-वञ् ] 1 Act of sowing or scattering ( seed &c. ). —2 [ आधारे वञ् ] A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

**अध्यावाहनिकं** [ अध्यावाहनं पितृगृहात्-पितृगृहमनं, तत्काले लब्धं; लब्धार्थे ण् ] One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधन or woman's property, the property which she receives when leaving her father's house for her husband's; यत् पुनर्लभते नारी नीयमाना तु पितृकात् ( गृहात् ) । अध्यावाहनिकं नाम स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

**अध्यास** 2 A. 1 ( a ) To lie down, settle upon; occupy, dwell in ( as a seat or habitation ); seat oneself in or upon, enter upon, get into ( as a path &c. ) ( with acc. of place ); त्वरिततरमध्यास्यतामियं वनस्थली K. 28; 36, 40; पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95; द्वितीयमाश्रममध्यासितु समयः V. 5; द्वारदेशमध्यास्ये Dk. 3 is waiting at the door; R. 2.



17; 4. 74; 6. 10; 12. 85; 13. 22, 76; 15. 93; Me. 76; Bk. 1. 5; Ms. 7. 77; अये सिंहासनमध्यास्ते वृषलः Mu. 3; भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1 occupy the seat of judge, accept the office of judge. (b) To take possession of, grasp, seize; धेन्वा तदध्यासितकातराद्या R. 2. 52 with eyes tremulous on account of her being seized by him (अध्यासितं=आक्रमणं). (c) To resort to, inhabit; यदध्यासितमर्हन्निस्त्रितीर्थं प्रचक्षते Ku. 6. 56. -2 To live in conjugal relation; cohabit with. -3 To be directed or fixed upon. -4 To rule, govern, influence; affect, concern (mostly Ved.).—Caus. To cause one to sit down upon; भवन्तमध्यासयन्नासनं Bk. 2. 46.

अध्यासनं 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over. -2 A seat, place.

अध्यासः See under अध्वन्.

अध्याहारः -हरणं 1 Supplying an ellipsis (आकांक्षाविषयपदानुसंधानं). -2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture.

अध्युष्ट a. (Ety?) Coiled up three and a half times; वलयः a snake forming a ring coiled up three and a half times; अवप्य स्वां मूर्ध्नि भुजगनिभमध्युष्टवलयं स्वमात्मानं कृत्वा A. L. 10.

अध्युष्टः [अधिगत उष्ट्रं वाहनत्वेन] A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अध्युष्ट a. [अधि उपरि ऊढः] 1 Raised, exalted, elevated, hanging over. -2 Abundant, increased, copious. -3 Rich, affluent.—हः Siva.—ह्व A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (=अधिविज्ञा q. v.).

अध्युष्टी [अधिकं ऊयो यस्याः अनङ्गी कृष्ण] 1 A cow with full and fat udders. -2 The vessel (in the body) above the udder or above the scrotum; perhaps urethra (?).

अध्युष्ट 1 U. 1 To overlay, place on or upon. -2 To raise above.

अध्युष्टनं Putting of a layer (of ashes &c.).

अध्येषणं [अधि- इष् प्रेरणे-त्युट्] Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c., as an honorific duty. —गा [अधिका एषणा प्रार्थना] Solicitation, entreaty.

अधि a. [न-धृ-कि] Not restrained, irresistible. —Comp. —युग्म a. [अधि-गम्-ङ्-डिच् ऊडादंशो वा] of irresistible motion or course (अधुतगमन), impetuous; यदधिगावो अधिगृह्णादचिद्वहो अधिना Rv. 8. 22. 11 (—युः) N. of a heavenly killer of sacrificial victims, or the name of the formula itself ending with an invocation of Agni.

—ज a. [अग्निं जनयति, जन्-ङ] making irresistible. —पुष्पलिका the betelnut plant.

अधियमाण a. 1 Not held, not to be got hold of; not forthcoming. -2 Not surviving, dead.

अध्व a. 1 Uncertain, doubtful. -2 Unsteady, moving, not fixed or permanent; स्वांगेऽध्वे P. III. 4. 54; separable (which can be severed or detached without fatal or disastrous effects) (येन विना जीवनं सोऽध्वः Sk.)

—वं An uncertainty; यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रुवाणि निषेवते। ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति अध्रुवं नष्टमेव च; cf. the English phrase 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.'

अध्वः Quinsy; a kind of disease attended with fever arising from the affection of blood; श्लोथः स्थूलस्तो-ददाहप्रकाशो रक्ताज्ज्वरः सोऽध्वो रुज्वराद्यः Susr.

अध्वन् m. [अति बलं; अद्-कनिष् धादेशः Un. 4. 115; perhaps from अत् also] 1 (a) A way, road; passage, orbit (of planets &c.).; सुक्ताध्वानं ये लंबयेयुर्भवन्ति Me. 54. (b) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed); पंचदशयोजनमात्रमध्वानं जगाम K. 119, 120; कियत्यध्वानि सा उज्जयिनी 207; Dk. 13; अपि लंबितमध्वानं बुधुधेन बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; उल्लंघिताध्वाना Me. 45; कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगे &c. (c) Journey, travel, course, march; नैकः प्रपद्येताध्वानं Ms. 4. 60 undertake a journey; अध्वसु त्रिषु विसृष्टमैथिलः R. 11. 57 after three marches; परिक्रान्तिः किलाध्वना Ki. 11. 2 way-worn; U. 1. 34; Me. 17, 38; अध्वा वर्णकफस्थौल्यसौकुमार्यविनाशनः Susr. -2 A recension of the Vedas and the school upholding it (शाखा, अवयव); एकविंशत्यध्वयुक्तमृग्वेदमृगयो विदुः। सहस्राध्वा सामवेदो यजुरेकशताध्वकं ॥ अध्वा देवगतिः शाखा इति पर्यायवाचकाः। -3 Time (Kāla), time personified, (being the eater of all). -4 Air; sky, atmosphere. -5 Place. -6 Means, resource; method. -7 Attack (अधिकदुरारोहणं). अध्वन् is changed to अध्व after prepositions; प्राध्वः, व्यध्वः &c. —Comp. —अतिः [अध्वानमतति, अत्-ङ] 1. a traveller. 2. an intelligent person. —अधिपः, —ईशः [ब. त.] an officer in charge of the public roads. —अयनं [अध्वन्ययनं] journey, travel. —गः 1. one who travels; a traveller, way-farer; संतानकतुरुच्छायास्तुतविद्याधराध्वगं Ku. 6. 46 (गा-मिन्). 2. a camel. 3. a mule. 4. the sun; भोग्यः N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera (आभातकवृक्ष) अध्वगेः अयल-लम्पफलत्वात् भोग्यः. (—गा) the Ganges. —गत् m. [अध्वानं गच्छति; गम्-क्विप् P. VI.

4. 40] a traveller. —गत्यन्तः [ब. त.] measure of length applicable to roads; देशकालाध्वगतव्यः Vi. —जा [अध्वनि जायते; जन्-ङ] A place (स्वर्णी or स्वर्णपुष्प). —पतिः 1. the (द्विवेध पथिकानां गमनात् रात्रौ च गमन-धात् सूर्यस्य अध्वपालकत्वं or अध्वनः आकास्य पतिः). 2. inspector of the road. —रथः [अध्वने हितः पर्याप्तो रथः शाक. न. 1. a travelling coach. 2. [अध्वे रथोत्थः] a messenger skilled in travelling (पथि प्रज्ञो दूतः). —शाल्यः [अध्वनि मित्र आचरतीति किम्-अच् Tv.] N. of tree (अपामार्ग) (अध्वगानां पाद-शाल्यवद्वेष्टकारकत्वात् तथात्वं).

अध्वनीन, अध्वन्य a. [अध्वानं गच्छति; अध्वन्-न्-यत् वा; अध्वनो P. V. 2. 16] Able to undertake journey, speeding on a journey; ततोऽध्वन्यतुरंगयायी Bk. 2. 44. —नः A traveller going fast, way-farer.

अध्वर a. [न ध्वरति कुटिलो न ध्व-अच् न. त. ; ध्वरति हि साकर्मा तन्मथो निपातः अहिन्नः Nir.] 1 Not crooked, not broken, uninterrupted; इमं मवतामध्वरं नः Yv. 27. 17 (अध्वरं इलं शास्त्रोक्तं). -2 Intent, attentive. -3 Durable, sound. —रः [अध्वरः त्वथ रति ददाति फलत्वेन, रा-क] A sacrifice, a religious ceremony; a Soma sacrifice; तमध्वरे विश्विनि R. 5. 1. —रः—रं 1 Sky or air (आध्वरं). -2 The second of the 8 Vas. —Comp —कल्पा an optional sacrifice (काम्येष्टि). —काण्डे [ब. त.] part of the शतपथब्राह्मण which treats of sacrifices. —ग [अध्वरं गच्छति] intended for a sacrifice. —दीक्षणीया [ब. त.] consecration connected with Adhvāra; so प्रायश्चित्तिः an expiation &c. —मीमांसा [ब. त.] N. of Jaini's Pārvamānsā. —श्रीः [ब. त.] glory of the Adhvāra. —समिष्टयजुः N. of an aggregate of libations connected with a sacrifice.

अध्वरीयति, अध्वर्यति Den. P. To sire to have a sacrifice performed or to perform one.

अध्वर्युः [अध्वरमधीति Nir.; अध्वर-युच् ततोऽध्वारलोपः Tv.] 1 Any officiating priest, technically distinguished from होतृ, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मरु. duty was "to measure the ground, build the altar, prepare sacrificial vessels, to fetch wood and water, light the fire, bring the animal, immolate it," and while doing this to repeat the Yajurveda; होता प्रयनं सति तमध्वर्युः प्रोत्साहयति Sk. See अध्वर also. -2 The Yajurveda itself. —Adherents of that Veda. —Comp. वेदः Yajurveda.

अध्वस्मन् a. [ध्वंसं मानिन् किञ्च न. त. Imperishable; bright (?).



**अध्वांत** [न. त.] Twilight, gloom, slight darkness, shade. —तः [न. त.] End of the journey.—**Comp.**—**शान्वः** [अध्वांतस्य मार्गसिमायाः शाश्व इव Tv.] A plant (श्रीनाक) Cassia Fistula or Bignonia Indica (blossoming in shade).

**अनु 2 P.** [अनिति, आन-नी-त्, आन, अनित्, अनित] 1 To breathe; आनीदवातं स्वधया तदेकं Rv. 10. 129 2.—2 To move, go about, live; को ह्यवान्यात् यद्येय आकाश आनंदो न स्यात् Taitt. Up.—3 To gasp, pant with thirst (Ved.). —**Caus.** आनयति; *desid.* अनितिषति. (4 A.) To live.

**अनु m.** [किप्] The soul; विश्वे च-नेदना Rv. 4. 30. 3.

**अनः** [अन्-अञ्] Breath, respiration; प्राणोऽपानो व्यान उदानः समानोजः इत्येतत्सर्वं प्राण इति Bri. Up. [cf. L. *animus*, Gr. *anemos*].

**अननं** [अन् ल्युट्] Act of breathing, living &c.

**अनशं a.** [न. व.] 1 Not entitled to a share in the inheritance; शौ क्लीव-पतितौ जात्यंधवधिरौ तथा । उन्मत्तजडभू-काश्च ये च केचिन्निरिन्द्रियाः ॥ Ms. 9. 201. Other persons are also mentioned by Devala, Baudhayana, Katyayana and Narada. —2 Without parts, undivided, portionless; an epithet of the sky or the Supreme Being.

**अनंशुमत्फला** [न अंशुमत् मोचका-स्यंतरस्थत्वात् फलं यस्याः] The plantain tree.

**अनक a.** Mean, base; See अणक.

**अनक्ष a.** [न अक्षेणोति व्याप्नोति विषयमि-न्द्रियेण, अक्ष-किप् न. त.] Without sight, blind.

**अनक्ष a.** 1 Without an axle-tree. —2 Sightless, blind.

**अनकदुंदुभिः** = आनकदुंदुभि q. v.

**अनक्रस्मात् ind.** [न. त.] Not causelessly, not suddenly or accidentally.

**अनक्षर a.** [न. व.] 1 Unable to speak, mute, dumb, unlettered; मुख-मनक्षरं स्वाकृतेः Bh. 2. 56. —2 Unfit to be uttered. —रं [अप्रशस्तान्यक्षराणि यत्र] Abusive language, foul or abusive words, censure. —*adv.* Without the use of words, not expressed by words, mutely, dumbly; रं पमच्छ K. 219, 143; व्यंजितदौर्हदेन R. 14. 26.

**अनाक्षि n.** [अप्रशस्तं आक्षि] A bad eye, weak eye.

**अनगार a.** [न. व.] Houseless. —रः A vagrant ascetic.

**अनगारिका** The houseless state of a vagrant ascetic.

**अनग्नि** [न. त.] 1 Non-fire, substance other than fire; यद्धीतमविज्ञातं निर्गदनेव शब्दयेत् । अग्नाविष शुक्लेधो न तज्ज्वलति कर्हिचित् Nir.—2 Absence of fire. —**a.** 1 Not requiring fire, dispensing with fire, without the use of fire; विद्धे वि-धिमस्य नैष्ठिकं यतिभिः सार्धमनग्निमिच्छित् R. 8. 25; said of a sacrifice also (अ-ग्निचयनरहितो यज्ञः). —2 Not maintaining the sacred fire; अनग्निरनिकेतः स्यान्सु-निर्मूलफलाशनः Ms. 6. 25, 43; irreligious, impious. —3 Dyspeptic. —4 Unmarried. —**Comp.** —**त्र-त्रा a.** Ved. not maintaining the sacred fire, sinful, irreligious Rv. 1. 189. 3. —**दग्ध a.** Not burnt with fire or on the funeral pile, Rv. 10. 15. 14 (इमं शानकर्म न याताः); a class of Manes; Ms. 3. 199.

**अनघ a.** [न. व.] 1 Sinless, innocent; अवैमि चैनमनघेति R. 14. 40. —2 Free from blame, faultless, handsome; रूपमनघं S. 2. 10; यस्य ज्ञानदयार्सिंधोरगा-धस्यानघा गुणाः Ak.; सर्वगात्री Dk. 123. —3 Without mishap or accident, free from danger, calamity &c.; safe, unhurt; यस्त्वामानघमद्राक्ष्म Dk. 108; क-ञ्चिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; मृगव-धूर्यदा अनघप्रसवा भवति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed; प्रसूतेः R. 14. 75. —4 Without grief or sorrow; दयालुमनघस्पृष्टं R. 10. 19. —5 Free from dirt, impurities &c., pure, spotless; R. 13. 65; 10. 80; Si. 3. 31. —**वः** 1 White mustard. —2 N. of Vishnu; अनघो विजयो जेता; also of Siva and of several other persons, a Gandharva, Sādhyā &c.

**अनंकुश a.** [अंकुशेन अवश्यः] 1 Un- governable, unruly. —2 Taking li- cense (as a poet).

**अनग a.** [न. व.] 1 Bodiless, with- out a body; formless, incorporeal; त्वमनंगः कथनक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9. —2 Dif- ferent from the body. —3 Without a supplement or auxiliary. —**नः** Cupid (the bodiless one; so called from his having been reduced to ashes by Siva with the fire of his third eye, when he tried to seduce the god's mind towards Pārvatī for the birth of a deliverer of the gods from Tāraka). —**नं** 1 Sky, air, ether. —2 The mind (आकाशस्य निरवयवत्वात् न्यायवैशे- धिकमते चित्तस्य अशुणत्वेन तस्य तथात्वं). —**Comp.** —**क्रीडा** [नृ. त.] 1. amorous sports. 2. N. of a metre of two lines, the first with 16 long, and second with 32 short, syllables. —**द a.** [उप. स.] in- spiring love; दे तदुभूते भुजलते K. 220 (also without Angada); बाहो- रनंगदत्वस्य चाले ते कारणे उभे Bhār. Ch.—**द्वादशी** N. of the 83rd chapter of म- विष्योत्तरपुराण; त्रयोदशीव्रतं, see under व्रत. —**लेखः** (मदनलेखः) a love letter; ले-

खक्रिययोपयोगं (व्रजंति) Ku. 1. 7. —**रंगः** N. of an erotic work describing the several postures (आसन) pertaining to sexual intercourse. —**शत्रुः**, —**असुहृत्** &c. N. of Siva. —**शेखरः** N. of a me- tre of four lines, each with 15 Iam- bic feet.

**अनंगकं** The mind.

**अनंगुरि-लि a.** [न. व.] Destitute of fingers.

**अनच्छ a.** Not clear, dirty.

**अनजका-अनजिका** [अप्रशस्ता अजा] A miserable or small goat.

**अनंजन a.** [न. व.] 1 Without colly- rium, pigment, or paint; नेत्रे दूरमनेजने S. D.—2 Faultless, taintless.—3 With- out any connection (निःसंबंध). —**नं** 1 The sky, atmosphere. —2 The su- preme spirit (परब्रह्म), Vishnu or Nā- rāyaṇa.

**अनडुह m.** [अनः शकटं वहति] (अन- डुहान्, डुहात्, डुह्यान् &c.) 1 An ox, bull.—2 The sign Taurus. —**ही** or **अनडुहाही** A cow. —**Comp.** —**जिह्वा** [अनडुहो जिह्व पत्राणि यस्याः सा] a plant (गोजिह्वा) (अ- नंतमूल) —**द a.** [उप. स.] a giver of oxen.

**अनडुत्क a.** Having oxen.

**अनडुहः** N. of a sage.

**अनणु a.** [न. त.] Not small or minute or fine, coarse. —**णुः** Coarse grain, peas &c.

**अनति ind.** Not very much; com- pounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति; e. g. अ- नतिक्रमः moderation; अनतिक्रमणीय not to be transgressed, inviolable; अनति- दृश्य opaque; अनतिदुत unsurpassed, real, true, proper; अनतिव्याध्य invulner- able; अनत्यंतगति sense of diminutive words; अनत्यय imperishable, unde- caying &c.; अनतिप्रश्न not to be ask- ed to excess; अनतिविलंबिता absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qua- lification, one of the 35 Vāggu- nas, q. v.

**अनद्धा ind.** [न. त.] Ved. Not truly or clearly, not certainly or definitely. —**Comp.** —**युरुषः** not a true man; one who is not of use, either to gods, men or the Manes.

**अनयः** [न अयः मक्ष्यः अप्राशस्त्ये नयः] White Mustard.

**अनयतन a.** (नी. f.) [न. त.] Not per- taining to this or the current day; a term used by Pāṇini to denote the sense of the Imperfect or the Peri- phrastic future P. III. 2. 111, III. 3. 15; भूतं लङ्-अपचत्; ने मविष्यति लृट्- पक्षा; परोक्षानयतने लिट् पपाच. —**नः** Not the current day; अतीतायाः रात्रेः पश्चार्धेन आगा- मिन्या रात्रेः पूर्वार्धेन सहितो दिवसोऽनयतनः Sk., तद्विभक्तः कालः.



**अनधिक** *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not more or excessive. —2 Boundless; perfect. —3 Not capable of being enlarged or surpassed.

**अनधिकारः** [न. त.] Absence of authority, right, claim &c. —**Comp.** —**चर्चा** intermeddling, officiousness. —**अनधिकारिन्** *a.* Not entitled to.

**अनाधिगत** *a.* [न. त.] Not obtained, acquired or studied. —**Comp.** —**मनोरथ** *a.* foiled in one's expectations. —**शास्त्र** *a.* who has not learnt the Sāstras.

**अनधीन** *a.* [न. त.] Independent. —**नः** —**नकः** [संज्ञायां कन्] An independent carpenter working on his own account (कोटतक्षः); स हि कुट्यां वसन् न कस्यचिदधीनः.

**अनध्यक्ष** *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible; मनोऽपि न तथाज्ञानादनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत् Bhāṣā P. —2 Without controller or ruler &c.

**अनध्यायः** अनध्यायन [न. त.] Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (°दिवसः); अद्य शिष्टानध्यायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests. See Ms. 2. 105-6; 4. 103-4, 105-8, 117-8, 126 &c.

**अननुभावुक** *a.* Unable to comprehend; ता non-comprehension, unintelligibility.

**अननुभाषण** 1 Not repeating a statement or proposition. —2 Tacit assent.

**अनन्त** *a.* [नास्ति अन्तो यस्य] Endless, infinite, eternal, boundless, inexhaustible; रत्नमभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3. —**तः** 1 N. of Vishṇu; गंधर्वाप्सरसः सिद्धाः किन्नरौगचारणाः नान्तं गुणानां जानन्ति (नास्यान्तमधिगच्छन्ति) तेनान्तोऽयमुच्यते ॥; also of Vishṇu's conch, the serpent Sesha; of Krishna and his brother; of Siva, the 14th Arhat; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. —2 A cloud. —3 Talc. —4 N. of a plant (सिंदुवार) Vitex Trifolia. —5 The 23rd asterism श्रवण. —6 A silken cord with 14 knots tied round the right arm on the अनन्तचतुर्दशी day. —7 The letter आ. —**ता** 1 The earth (the endless). —2 The number one. —3 N. of various females; of Pārvti. —4 N. of various plants; शारिवा, अनन्तमूल (a very medicinal plant), दुर्वा, आमलकी, शुद्धची, अशिमंथ, कणा, लागली, दुरालभा, हरीतकी, अशिशिखा, श्यामलता, पिप्पली. —**ती** A small silken cord tied round the left arm of a woman. —**तं** 1 The sky, atmosphere. —2 Infinity, eternity. —3 Absolution, final beatitude तदनन्ताय कल्पते Pt. 2. 72. —4 The upreme spirit, Brahma (परब्रह्म);

ज्ञानमनन्तं ब्रह्मेति श्रुतिः । न व्यापित्वाद्देशतोऽनो नित्यत्वान्नापि कालतः । न वस्तुतोऽपि सर्वात्म्यादानं ब्रह्मणि विधा ॥ —**Comp.** आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Spirit. —**कर** *a.* magnifying to any extent; P. III. 2. 21. —**ग** *a.* moving for ever. —**गुण** *a.* possessed of endless merits; of countless or infinite number; प्लवंगानामनन्तगुणतैधते Mv. 6. 55. —**चतुर्दशी**, —**व्रतं** [अनन्तस्य आराधनं यस्यां सा चतुर्दशी] the 14th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada when Ananta is worshipped. —**जित्** (अनन्तानि धृतानि जितवान्) 1. N. of Vāsudeva, the conqueror of all. 2. N. of an Arhat deity. —**तान** *a.* of endless width, extensive. —**तीर्थ** —**कृत्** *m.* 1. one who visits many places of pilgrimage. 2. a Jaina deity. —**तृतीय** the third day of the bright half of भाद्रपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वेशाख; नमस्त्वैवाथ वेशाखे मार्गशीर्षेऽथवा पुनः । शुक्लपक्षतृतीयायां ... उक्ता नन्ततृतीयायां सुतानंदफलेप्रदा. —**दृष्टिः** [अनन्ता दृष्टयो नेत्राणि यस्य] N. of Siva, or of Indra. —**देवः** [अनन्तो देव इव] 1. the serpent Sesha. 2. [अनन्ते दीव्यति; दिव्-अच्] N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Sesha. —**पार** *a.* of endless width, boundless; १ किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1. —**मायिन्** *a.* of endless tricks, endlessly deceitful. —**मूलः** a medicinal plant; (शारिवा). —**राशिः** an infinite quantity. —**रूप** *a.* of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Viṣṇu. —**वातः** a disease of the head, resembling tetanus. —**विजयः** [अनन्तान् विजयते ध्वनिद्वारा अनेन] N. of Yudhishthira's conch-shell Bg. 1. 16. —**वीर्यः** N. of the 23rd Jaina Arhat of a future age. —**व्रतं** see अनन्तचतुर्दशी above. —**शक्ति** *a.* of boundless power, omnipotent, epithet of the Supreme Being. —**शयनं** Travancore, Srirangapattana (?). —**शीर्ष** N. of Vishṇu or the Supreme Being. —**(श्री)** N. of the wife of Vāsuki. —**शुष्म** *a.* Ved. possessing endless strength; endlessly blowing. —**श्री** *a.* of boundless magnificence, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

**अनन्तक** *a.* [स्वार्थे कन्] Endless, eternal &c. —**कं** The Eternal or Infinite (among the Jains).

**अनन्त्य** *a.* [अनन्तस्य इदं-यत्] Endless, eternal, infinite. —**त्यं** 1 Eternity, infinity. —2 The foot of हिरण्यगर्भ.

**अनन्तवत्** *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे मत्पु] Endless, eternal. —**म्**. One of Brahma's four feet; earth, intermediate region, heaven, and ocean.

**अनन्तर** *a.* [नास्ति अन्तरं व्यवधानं मध्यः अवकाशः &c. यस्य] 1. Having no interior or interior space, limitless; तदेतत् ब्रह्म अपूर्वमनन्तरं अबाह्यं. —2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close; हलोऽनन्तराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7, See संयोग,

—3 Contiguous, neighbouring, joining; अनयत् प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् नृपतीनन्तरान् R. 8. 19; भारतवर्षादित्येन अनन्तरे किंपुरुषनाम्नि वर्धे K. 136; immediately adjoining; K1. 2. 53, R. 7. 8. not distant from (with abl.); आत्मनन्तरममात्यपदं ग्रहितः Mu. 4; ब्रह्मणोऽनन्तरः Ms. 2. 19. (Kull. अनन्तरः किंचित् अरेः अनन्तरं मित्रं 7. 158; or in comp. विषयानन्तरो राजा शत्रुः Ak. who is immediate neighbour. —4 Immediate before or after; तदिदं क्रियतामन्तर्भवता धंधुजनप्रयोजनं Ku. 4. 32. after, just afterwards; अनन्तरोदितं लक्ष्मभाजौ पादौ यदीयादुपजातयस्ताः Ch. M. having characteristics mentioned just before. —5 Following coming close upon (in comp.); स्नानान्तरपुष्पवृष्टि Ku. 1. 23; 2. १०. करणीयं S. 4 the next duty, should be done next. —6 Belonging to the caste immediately following; पुत्रा येऽनन्तरस्त्रीजाः Ms. 10. 14. —**अनन्तर** [न. त.] 1 Contiguity, proximity. अनन्तरविहिते चास्यासने K. 93. 2 Brahmā the supreme soul (as being of entire essence). —**रं** *ind.* [Strictly is acc. of time कालात्यन्तसंयोगः; अनन्तरं यथा स्यात्तथा] 1 Immediately afterwards. —2 (With a preposition force) After (with abl.); पुराणपत्रगमादनन्तरं R. 3. 7; त्यागाच्छास्त्रानन्तरं 12. 12.; गोदानविधिरनन्तरं R. 3. 33. 2. 71; स्वामिनोऽनन्तरं भृत्याः Pt. 1. राम with gen.; अंगदं चाधिरूढस्तु लक्ष्मणोऽसम Rām.; or in comp.; घनोदयः तदनन्तरं पयः S. 7. 30.; R. 4. 2.; Ms. 252, Y. 2. 41; वचनानन्तरमेव K. immediately after those were. —**Comp.** —**जः** or **जा** [अनन्तरस्या वर्णाया मातुः जायते] 1 the child of a Katriyā or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10. 4. born immediately before or after a younger or elder brother. —**अन्तर** a younger or elder sister; अन्तरानन्तरजाविवाहः R. 7. 32.; so जात. अनन्तरीय *a.* Next in succession.

**अनन्तरयः** [अन्तरयः दूरिकरणं, न. त.] Not leaving, non-abandonment.

**अनन्तराय** *a.* [न. व.] Uninterrupted without a break.

**अनन्तगर्भिन्** *m.* [अन्तर्गर्भो यस्य स्यर्थे इति न. त.] N. of Kusa grass for the पवित्र, q. v.

**अनन्द** *a.* [न नन्दयति; नन्-निच्] Joyless, cheerless. —**दः** N. of a gatory.

**अनन्नं** Not food, that which undeserving of being eaten.

**अनन्य** *a.* 1 Not different, identical, same, not other than, self;



नन्या राधवस्याहं भास्करस्य प्रभा यथा । सा हि सत्याभिधाना तथानन्या च भर्तरि Rām. -2 Sole, unique, without a second. -3 [ नास्ति अन्यः विषयो यस्य ] Undivided, undistracted (mind &c.); having no other object or person to think of &c.; अनन्याश्रितयंतो मां ये जनाः पर्युपासते Bg. 9. 22. In comp. अनन्य may be translated by 'not by another', 'directed or devoted to no one else', 'having no other object' -Comp. -अर्थ a. not subservient to any other object, principal. -आश्रित a. independent, not resorting to another. (-तं) unencumbered estate (in law). -गतिः f. sole resort or resource. -गतिक a. [ न. व. ] having no other resource or help, having no other resource left; अनन्यगतिके जने विगतपातके चातके Udb. -गुरु a. than which nothing is greater Si. 1. 35. -चित्त, चित्त, चेतस्, मनस्, नानस्, हृदय a. giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind; विचिंतयंती यमनन्यमानसा S. 4. 1; K. 75. -जन्म, -जन्मन् m. [ नान्यस्मात् जन्म यस्य; आत्मधुचित्तस्य इत्यादि तस्य व्यपदेशत्वात् or नास्ति अन्यदस्मात्सौजन्यः विष्णुः; तस्माज्जातः ] Cupid, the god of love; मा मृदुहृदयत्वं भवन्तमनन्यजन्मा Māl. 1. 32. -दृष्टि a. gazing intently or steadfastly at; दृष्टिः सवितारमैश्वर्य Ku. 5. 20. -देव a. having no other (superior) god, epithet of the Supreme Being. -परता exclusive devotion or attachment; पुरश्चक्षुरागस्तद्वत् मनसोऽनन्यपरता Māl. 6. 15. -परायण a. devoted to no other (woman) S. 3. 19. -पूर्वः [ नान्या पूर्वा यस्य ] having no other wife; वरस्यानन्यपूर्वस्य विशोकामकरोद् शुणैः Ku. 6. 92. (-र्वा) [ न अन्यः पूर्वा यस्याः सा ] a virgin (who never before belonged to another), a woman having no other husband; R. 4. 7. -भाज् a. [ न अन्यं अन्यां वा भजत ] not devoted to any other person; अनन्यभाजं पतिमाहुहि Ku. 3. 63. -विषय a. not applicable or belonging to any one else, exclusively applicable; V. 1. 1; Mv. 1. 25. -वृत्ति a. 1. of the same nature. 2. having no other means of livelihood. 3. closely attentive. -शासन a. not ruled over by any one else; R. 1. 30; Dk. 2. -सामान्य, -साधारण a. not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one; अनन्यनारीसामान्यो दासस्त्वस्याः पुरुरवाः V. 3. 18; राजशब्दः R. 6. 38; M. 5; 4. 10; not capable of being performed by any one else, Ku. 3. 19. -सदृश a. (शी f.) having no equal, matchless, peerless; यथेतानन्यसदृहान् विदधासि Pt. 1.

अनन्यता, -त्वं Identity, sameness. अनन्यादृश a. (शी f.) Not like others, singular.

अनन्ययः [ न. त. ] 1 Want of connection. -2 ( Rhet. ) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमान; उपमानोपमयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः । ईदुरिदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्यवः ॥ गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । रामरावणयोर्द्वन्द्वं रामरावणयोर्विव ॥

अनन्वित a. [ न. त. ] 1 Unconnected. -2 Irregular, desultory; irrelevant, incoherent. -3 Not attended with, devoid of; as वृत्त°, भार्या° &c.

अनप a. [ न संति आधिक्येन आपो यत्र ] Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकरणं -कर्मन्-क्रिया 1 Not injuring -2 Non-delivery. -3 (In law) Non-payment; दत्तस्यानपकर्म च Ms. 8. 4; दत्तस्य or वेतनस्य° क्रिया 214.

अनपकारः Harmlessness. -a., -कारिन् a. Harmless, innocent.

अनपजय्य a. Ved. Whose victorious character cannot be reversed.

अनपत्य a. 1 Without issue, childless, without heir; त्यश्च किल तपस्वी S. 6; K. 59, 63. -2 Not propitious or favourable to children; causing fall (पतनकारण) Rv. 3. 54. 18. °ता, °त्वं Childlessness; नूनमनपत्यता मां वत्सलयति S. 7.

अनपत्रप a. Impudent, shameless.

अनपनिहित a. Ved. Not mutilated or curtailed.

अनपभ्रंशः Not a corrupt word; a properly formed word.

अनपयति ind. Very early (before the sun starts on his journey).

अनपर a. Having no other or second, having no follower, sole; तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमनपरं S. B.

अनपराध -धिन् a. Innocent, guiltless, harmless. -धः Innocence.

अनपवाचन a. Ved. Impossible to be talked away or wished away.

अनपव्ययत् a. Ved. Not letting go; able.

अनपसर a. Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable; निरन्वयोऽनपसरः Ms. 8. 198 (अपसरः प्रतिग्रहक्रयादिः) -रः An usurper.

अनपस्पृक्ष a. Not obstinate.

अनपस्फूर्-र-रत् a. (of a cow) Not refusing to be milked.

अनपाय a. 1 Free from loss or decay. -2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying; मणमन्त्यनपायशुद्धितं (चंद्र) Ki. 2. 11. -यः 1 Imperishable nature, freedom from decay or wear and tear; permanence. -2 N. of Siva.

अनपायिन् a. Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailling, constant, durable, not transient; प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिन् श्रीरासीदनपायिनी R. 17. 46; 8. 17; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभये पतनाय वह्नरी Ku. 4. 31; चलेष्वर्थेषु लब्धेन न यशःस्वनपायिषु Mu. 5. 14; Ki. 14. 37, 2. 43; Si. 8. 50, 14. 65, 17. 26.

अनपादत् [ न. व. ] Not returning or coming back, non-recurrent (पुनरावृत्तिव्युत्पत्तिः); unremitting (?).

अनपेक्ष -क्षिन् a. [ न. त. ] 1 Regardless. -2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. -3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. -4 Impartial. -5 Irrelevant, unconnected, unconcerned. -क्षा Disregard, indifference, carelessness. -क्ष्णं adv. Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of; carelessly, accidentally; °त्वात् since it has no reference to.

अनपेत a. 1 Not gone off, not past; अनपेतकालं कथयांवभूदुः Ki. 6. 30 without loss of time, without delay. -2 Not deviating from, faithful to, not leaving (with abl.); अर्थादनपेतं अर्थं Sk.; धर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादनपेते P. IV. 4. 92. See अपेत also. -3 Not devoid of, possessed of; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेचते Mu. 1. 14.

अनप्त a. Ved. [ न. आतः, वेदे पृषोऽन्वसः ] Not seized or overcome by the enemy (शत्रुभिर्नात); not watery (?).

अनप्रसू a. [ नास्ति अप्रः रूपं यस्य ] Ved. Destitute of form or shape, shapeless, actionless (कर्महीन).

अनप्सरस्-रा f. Not an Apsaras, unworthy of a celestial nymph; अनप्सरेव प्रतिभासि V. 2.

अनफा A particular configuration of planets; रविवर्जं द्वादशगैरनफा; सच्चिीलं सुखान्वितं प्रभुं ख्यातियुक्तमनफायाम् Dipikā.

अनाभिज्ञ a. Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.); °ज्ञः कैतवस्य S. 5; वृत्तांतानासनभिज्ञास्मि K. 236; °ज्ञः परमेश्वरगृहाचारस्य Mv. 2; Ku. 6. 43.

अनाभिस्तान a. [ न. त. ] Not faded. -Comp. -वर्ण a. Ved. of unfaded or undiminished lustre, resplendent.

अनाभिलक्षितः An impostor.



**अनभिलाष** *a.* Free from desire.  
—**व**: 1 Want of appetite or desire.  
—2 Non-relish.

**अनभिश्चर**, —**स्ति**, —**स्त्य** *a.* Ved. Blameless, faultless; °श्चरते leading to perfection or to heaven.

**अनभिसंधानं** Absence of design or purpose; so **अनभिसंधिः**; °कृत done undesignedly.

**अनभिहित** *a.* 1 Not named or asserted; see अभिहित under अभिधा.—2 Not fastened (Ved.).—**त**: N. of the chief of a Goitra.

**अनभ्यावृत्तिः** *f.* Non-repetition; मनागतभ्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43.

**अनभ्याश**, —**स** *a.* Not near, distant &c.; °समित्य *a.* to be shunned from afar; Sk.

**अनभ्र** *a.* Cloudless; इयमनभ्रा वृष्टिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky, i. e. something quite unexpected or sudden.

**अनभि** *a.* Ved. Epithet of rain-water; requiring no shovel (?).

**अनमः** [न नमति अन्वा] A Brāhmaṇa (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing).

**अनमितपच** (=मितपच) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

**अनमित्र** *a.* Having no enemies.  
—**त्र** A state of having no enemies.

**अनमीव** *a.* Ved. [नास्ति अमीवो रोगो यस्य न. व.] Well, happy, free from disease; comfortable, salubrious, sinless.—**व** Good or comfortable state, happiness, prosperity.

**अनंवर** *a.* Wearing no garment.  
—**र**: A Buddhist mendicant.

**अनम्र** *a.* Not humble, haughty, proud; **अनम्राणां** समुद्धर्तुः R. 4. 35.

**अनयः** [अप्रशस्तो नयः] 1 Bad management or conduct; injustice; unfairness; समुद्धिरनयाद्विनश्यति Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42.—2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course; **अनयो नयसंकाशो हृदयाच्चापसर्पति** Pt. 3. 184.—3 Adversity, calamity, distress; जीवेदेतेन राजन्यः सर्वेष्वप्यनयं गतः Ms. 10. 95 reduced to straits; 102.—4 [अयः शुभावहो विधिस्तदयः अनयः] Misfortune, adversity; ill-luck.—5 A variety of dice-play, gambling (शाराणां वामावर्तेन अभीष्टस्थाननयनं).

**अनरण्य**: N. of a king of the solar race, a descendant of Ikshvāku and king of Ayodhyā, who was overthrown by Rāvaṇa.

**अनरुस्** *a.* [न. व.] Ved. Not wounded, healthy, sound.

**अनर्गल** *a.* [न. व.] 1 Free from bar or obstruction, free to move, unrestrained, unhampered; तुरंगमुत्सृष्टनर्गलं R. 3. 39.—2 Unlocked.

**अनर्थ** *a.* [नास्ति अर्थो मूल्यं यस्य न. त.] Invaluable, priceless, inestimable; R. 5. 2; Si. 14. 88.—**व**: [न. व.] Wrong or improper value.—**Comp.**—**राघवं** N. of a drama in 7 acts by Murāri Misra; also called Murāri Nāṭaka after its author and supposed to have been written between the 12th and the 14th century.

**अनर्थत्वं**—**ता** Pricelessness, invaluable nature; H. Pr. 4.

**अनर्घ्य** *a.* Invaluable; unsurpassed in reverence due from others, highly respected; **अनर्घ्यमर्गेण तमद्भिनाथः** Ku. 1. 58.

**अनर्थ** *a.* [न. व.] 1 Useless, worthless; शुनः पुच्छमिवानर्थं पांडित्यं धर्मवर्जितं Pt. 3. 97.—2 Unfortunate, unhappy.—3 Harmful, disastrous, bad; चित्तज्ञानाद्यवर्तिनोऽनर्था अपि प्रियाः स्युः Dk. 160; wicked (opp. दक्षिण).—4 Not having that meaning (but another); having no meaning, nonsensical, meaningless.—5 Poor.—**र्थ**: [न. त.] 1 Non-use or value.—2 A worthless or useless object.—3 A reverse, evil, calamity, misfortune; R. 18. 14; रंघ्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6.; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. 1; cf. छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवन्ति &c.; Ms. 4. 193, II. 4. 92; harmful object, danger; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2.—4 Nonsense, want of sense.—5 N. of Vishṇu (आत्मसर्वकामत्वात्तस्य तथात्वं).—**Comp.**—**अंतरं** [न अर्थान्तरं] sameness or identity.

**अकर** *a.* (रि. f.) 1 doing useless or unprofitable things. 2. mischievous, harmful; unprofitable, productive of evil.—**नाशिन** *m.* N. of Siva (destroyer of calamities).—**भाव** *a.* malicious.—**लुप्त** *a.* [दृष्टार्थेन अलुप्तः] not devoid of the apparent meaning; free from all that is worthless.—**संशयः** [अनर्थकारी संशयः शाक. त.] 1. a great evil, hazardous adventure; प्रतिनिवर्ततामस्मादनर्थसंशयात् Māl. 5. 2. [न. त.] not a risk of one's money; safety of one's wealth.

**अनर्थ्य**, **अनर्थक** *a.* 1 Useless; meaningless; सर्वमप्येतदनर्थकं Ve. 1; °आयास K. 108; not significant, as a particle used expletively.—2 Nonsensical.—3 Unprofitable.—4 Unfortunate.—**कं** Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

**अनर्व** *a.* Ved. Not lax or loose (अशिथिल) Rv. 1. 164. 2.; free, unobstructed, permanent.

**अनर्वन्** *a.* [अर्व-हिंसायां कनिष्ठः सपत्नः न. त.] 1 Not inimical, hostile or to be hated (अर्द्रव्य); 136. 5.—2 Having no horse.

**अनर्विंश** *m.* [अनसा शक्रेण प्राप्नोति; विश्-क्विप्, अहरा० रुहः] 1 One sits in a cart to fetch fuel &c.—2 कर्मणि विश्, अरं गतव्यं प्रति विशति, विश्-क्विप् न. त.] One who is not able to reach the destination.

**अनर्शराति** *a.* [अनर्शाय अपातिरातिर्दानं यस्य] One who does not give to sinful persons, a sinless donor.

**अनर्ह** *a.* 1 Not deserving, not worthy of (with gen. or comp.); **अनर्हा गृहवासास्य** Pt. 4.; हव्यकव्ययोर्विप्राणनर्हान् मरुतवर्त Ms. 150.—2 Inadequate, unsuitable.—3 Undeserving of reward or punishment.

**अनलः** [नास्ति अलः पर्यावरिणस्य, बहुधा दहनं विवरेणमावात् Tv.; cf. नाग्निस्तुच्यति काशः said by some to be from अन्व breathe]. 1 Fire.—2 Agni or god of fire. See अग्नि.—3 Digestive power, gastric juice; **मंदः संजायते अलः** Susr.—4 Wind.—5 Bile.—6 One of the 8 Vasus, the fifth.—7 N. of Vāsudeva.—8 N. of various plants चित्रक, रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and Rosea; महुताक the marking tree.—9 The letter र.—10 The number three.—11 (Astr.) The 50th year of Brihaspati's cycle.—12 The third lunar mansion कृत्तिका.—13 A variety of Pitrīdeva or Manes (कव्यवाहोऽन्तः सोमः).—14 [अनान् प्राणान् लाति आत्मनः] The soul (जीव).—15 N. of Vishṇu (न नलति गंधं प्रकटयति न दहनं वा नल-अच्).—16 The Supreme Being.—**Comp.**—**द्** *a.* [अनलं द्यति] 1. removing or destroying heat or fire; कटिणां हननलदाऽनलदाः Ki. 5. 25. 2.—**अग्नि** *a.* [अनलं दीपयति] promoting digestion, stomachic.—**प्रभा** [अनलस्य प्रभा व प्रभा यस्य] N. of a plant (ज्यातिप्रभा Helicacabum Cardiospermum).—**विष्णु** N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा.—**सादः** loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

**अनलस** *a.* 1 Not lazy, active, diligent, watchful, R. 9. 15.—2 Unable, incompetent.

**अनलिः** [अनिति-अच् अनः अहितं व. शकंश्वा.] N. of a tree (वकृष्ण) Sess. bana Grandiflora (तत्पुष्पाणां मधुसूदनं तन्मधुभिर्भ्रमराणां जीवनधारणात्तथात्वं Tv.).

**अनल्प** *a.* 1 Numerous.—2 Not little; not small, liberal, noble (mind &c.); Ki. 14. 18; much; जल्पत नल्पाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136; profusely, many words; **विकासितवदनमनल्पजल्प** Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138.—**Comp.**—**घोष** very clamorous or noisy.—**मन्थ** greatly enraged.



**अनवकाश** *a.* [न. व.] 1 Having no scope or occasion, uncalled for. —2 Inapplicable. —3 Having no opportunity or space. —ज्ञः [न. त.] Absence of room or scope.

**अनवग्रह** *a.* [न. व.] Irresistible, uncontrolled, impetuous, resistless; सुकुमारकायमनवग्रहः स्मरः (अभिहितं) Māl. 1. 39.

**अनवाच्छिन्न** *a.* 1 Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut. —2 Unlimited, immoderate, excessive. —3 Undefined; दिक्कालादि° Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1; undiscriminated, unmodified. —4 Uninterrupted, continuous.

**अनवद्य** *a.* [न. अवद्यः निद्यः] Faultless, blameless, unobjectionable, irreproachable; Bh. 2. 21; R. 7. 70. —या N. of a damsel. —Comp. —अंग, —रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form, exquisitely handsome; रूपस्य अनवद्यता M. 2. (—गी) a woman with a faultless form.

**अनवद्राण** *a.* Not sleepy.

**अनवधान** *a.* [न. व.] Careless, inattentive. —न Inadvertence, inattention; °ता carelessness, remissness in duty (प्रमाद); कर्तव्याकरणं यवाकर्तव्यस्याथवा क्रिया। उच्यते द्वितयं तत्र प्रमादोऽनवधानता ॥

**अनवाधि** *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

**अनवन** *a.* [न. व.] Affording no help or protection.

**अनवनामित** *a.* Not lowered or bent down; वैजयंतः a Buddhist term for a future universe (lit. having banners unlowered).

**अनवपृग्ण** *a.* Ved. Spreading all around, not closely united.

**अनवब्रव** *a.* [अवब्र-अच् न वचादेशः न. त.] Irreproachable, not open to censure (अपवादवर्जित); speaking authoritatively.

**अनवव्र** *a.* [न. व्रंशते वा. ड. Tv.] Undiminished, undecaying, durable, lasting (अवव्रंशान्य); राधस् Rv. 1. 166. 7 having undiminished wealth.

**अनवम** *a.* Not low or inferior; high, exalted, superior; सुधर्मानवमां सभां R. 17. 27, 9. 14.

**अनवरत** *a.* Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted; धनुर्ज्यास्फालनकूरपूषे S. 2. 4.—तं *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

**अनवराध्य** *a.* [अवरस्मिन् अर्थे भवः, यत् न. त.] Chief, best, excellent.

**अनवलंब** —वन *a.* [न. व.] Having no prop or support; not dependent. —वः —वनं Independence.

**अनवलोभनं** [न. अवलुप्यते पुमान्येन, अवलुप-ल्यट् णो० पत्य भः Tv.] A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

**अनवस** *a.* [अव-असच् अवसः भोजनं प्रीतिकर्त्तव्यं न. व.] Ved. Having, no (wholesome) food to eat (पथ्याशनरहित); Rv. 6. 66. 7; not stopping to eat by the way (?)

**अनवसर** *a.* 1 Busy, having no leisure or interval of repose. —2 Ill-timed, inopportune. —3 Out of place, baseless; रोयं वंदानादः H. 3.—रः 1 Absence of leisure. —2 Ill-timedness, unseasonableness; कं याचे यत्र तत्र ध्रुवमनवसरग्रस्त एवार्थिभावः Māl. 9. 30.

**अनवसान** *a.* [न. व.] Endless, having no setting; free from death.

**अनवसित** *a.* [न. त.] Not ended or finished; not determined.—ता N. of a kind of Trishṭubh metre, consisting of four lines with 11 feet in each.

**अनवस्कर** *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

**अनवस्थ** *a.* [नास्ति अवस्था यत्र] Unsteady; स्थो निष्करुणश्च Dk. 135; unsettled, not fixed; स्थो वायुः Si. 11. 28.—स्था [न. त.] 1 Instability, unsettled condition, disorder, confusion. —2 Loose or unsteady conduct, incontinence. —3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or conclusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning (उपायोपपादकयोरविश्रान्तिः); एवमप्यनवस्था स्याद्या मूलशक्तिंकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च प्रसंगः S. B. —4 Not being 10 days old (दशाहाभावः).

**अनवस्थान** *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle.—नः Wind.—नं 1 Instability, uncertainty, unsettled nature; जयपराजयानवस्थानात् Dk. 161. —2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

**अनवस्थित** *a.* 1 Unsteady, fickle, unsettled; स्तिमितमूढचूर्णक्षयनः U. 3 with unsteady eyes; Ku. 4. 28.—2 Changed, altered; अहो °तो भूमिसंनिवेशः U. 2.—3 Faithless, loose in morals or moral conduct, dissolute (व्यभिचारि); नारीर्हत्वाऽनवस्थिताः Ms. 11. 139. —4 Unable to stay or remain; प्रस्थितं तमनवस्थितं प्रियाः R. 19. 31; त्वं, °स्थितिः instability, looseness of conduct.

**अनवह्वर** *a.* [अवह्व-कौटिल्ये-अच्, न. त.] Not crooked, straightforward.

**अनवांच** *a.* Not tending downwards, looking up.

**अनवानं** *ind.* [आवानः श्वासेच्छासः स यथा न स्याच्छा] Without breathing

between, in one breath, without a pause, *uno tenore*.

**अनवाय** *a.* [अव-इ-वच् अवायः अवयवः, न. व.] Without parts (निरवयव); uninterrupted, unyielding.

**अनवेक्षक** *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

**अनवेक्ष-क्षा** = अनवेक्ष-क्षा q. v.

**अनवेक्षणं** 1 Carelessness, inattention; अनवेक्षणादपि कृषिः Pt. 1. 169.—2 Want of supervision.

**अनव्रत** *a.* [न. व.] Not altogether destitute of holy or ascetic performances.—तः A Jaina devotee who is so.

**अनशनं** Fasting, abstinence from food, fasting oneself to death; °नं च ज्ञाययित्वा Dk. 156 making him fast; °नात् उत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. —*a.* Without food, fasting &c.

**अनशानाय** *a.* Ved. Not hungry.

**अनश्नत्** *a.* Not eating; °संगमनः the sacrificial fire in the sabhā which is approached before eating or breakfast.

**अनश्व** *a.* Having no horse or horses.—श्वः Something that is not a horse.

**अनश्वर** *a.* (रि. f.) Imperishable.

**अनसू** *n.* [अनिति शब्दायते अन्-असृज्] 1 A cart; उद्गाता चाप्यनः कये Ms. 8. 209; Y. 1. 184, 3. 269, Si. 12. 26.—2 [अनिति जीवत्यनेन] Food, boiled rice.—3 Birth.—4 A living being.—5 A kitchen.—6 A parent (father or mother); said to be f. in these two senses. At the end of Avyayābhāva Comp. अनसू is changed to अनस; as अध्यनसं &c.; also at the end of Tat. Comp.; महानसं &c.

**अनसूय-यक** *a.* [न. व.] Free from malice, not envious, not spiteful; अश्विनोऽनसूयश्च Ms. 4. 158; Bg. 18. 71.—या [न. त.] 1 Absence of envy, clarity of disposition, freedom from spite or ill-will; न युष्मन् युजिनो इति स्तौति चान्ययुष्मनपि । न हसेच्चान्यदोषांश्च सानसूया प्रकीर्तिता.—2 N. of a friend of Sakuntalā.—3 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion. [She was very pious and given to austere devotion by virtue of which she had obtained miraculous powers. Several stories are told to illustrate them. When the earth was devastated by a terrible drought which lasted for 10 years, Anasūyā created water, fruits, roots &c. by means of her ascetic powers and saved many lives. On one occasion when the sage Māṇḍavya was about to be impaled, the wife of a sage happened to touch the stake as she passed by, whereupon Māṇḍavya cursed her that she would become a



widow at sunrise. She, however, prevented the sun from rising, and all actions of men being consequently stopped, the gods, sages &c. went to Anasūyā, her friend, who, by the force of her penance, made the sun rise without, at the same time, bringing widowhood on her friend. Another legend is also told in which Anasūyā changed Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa into infants, when, at the instigation of their wives, they attempted to test her chastity, but restored them to their former shapes at the importunities of their humbled consorts. She is also said to have caused the three-streamed Ganges to flow down on the earth near the hermitage of her husband for the ablutions of sages; see R. 13. 51. In the Ramayana she is represented as having been very kind and attentive to Sītā whom she favoured with sound motherly advice on the virtues of chastity, and at the time of her departure gave her an unguent (See R. 12. 27, 14. 14) which was to keep her beautiful for ever and to guard her person from the attempts of rapacious beasts, demons &c. She was the mother of the irascible sage Durvāsa.

अनसूय *a.* = अनसूय; इदं तु ते शुद्धतमं मवक्ष्याम्यनसूयवे Bg. 9. 1.

अनस्थ—स्थिक [न. व.] Boneless. —स्थ: 1 A boneless limb or member. —2 Without parts, epithet of प्रधान of the Sāṅkhyas or ईश्वर-माया.

अनहन् *n.* [न. अहः अशस्तमहः] A bad or unlucky day.

अना *ind.* Ved. Thus, hereby, indeed.

अनाकार *a.* Formless, shapeless, epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनाकालः [न. त. निपातः] 1 Inopportune time. —2 [आ सम्यक् अन्नादि-संपन्नः कालः आकालः, न. त. Tv.] Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अन्नाकाल). —Comp. —भूतः one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकाश *a.* [न. व.] 1 Opaque, not transparent. —2 Having no transparent atmosphere; differing from it. —शः-शं Not an atmosphere, one undeserving of its name.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Not perplexed or confused, calm, collected, self-possessed. —2 Regular, consistent.

अनाकृत *a.* 1 Not prevented (अनिवारित); unreclaimed.

अनाक्रांत *a.* Unassailed. —ता [आ-क्रान्तिमुपयोग्या सर्वतः कंटकावृत्तत्वात्, न. त.]

Prickly nightshade, Solanum Jacquin (कंटकारिद्रुक्ष).

अनाक्षिन् *a.* Ved. Not staying.

अनाग *a.* [न आ सम्यग् गच्छति स्वर्गं अनेन नागः अयमर्षः; न. व. Tv.] Sinless; Rv. 10. 12. 9 (अनागन् = अपापान्). —गा N. of a river.

अनागत *a.* [न आगतः, न. त.] 1 Not come or arrived; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं H. 1. 57. —2 Not got or obtained; बधिष्णुमाश्रयमनागतमभ्युपैति Si. 5. 14; so °आर्तव. —3 Future, to come; see compounds below. —4 Not learnt or attained, unknown. —तं The future time, future; °तं यः कुरुते स शोभते Pt. 3. 164 he shines (thrives, prospers) who provides for the future; अनागतवर्ती चिंतामसंभाष्यां करोति यः Pt. 5. 71. —Comp. —अवेक्षणं looking to the future, provident thought, foresight. —आवाधः [अनागतः आवाधः दुःखं] future (physical) trouble or calamities, illness &c. affecting the body in times to come; °प्रतिषेधनीयं N. of chapter 24 of the चिकित्सितस्थान in Susruta. —आर्तवा [क्षीणविकासनं आर्तवं, न आगतमर्तवं यस्याः] a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. —विधातु *m.* [अनागतं उद्दिश्य विदधाति] one who provides for the future, provident, prudent (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5); अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा । द्वावेतौ सुखमेधेते यद्भविष्यो विनश्यति ॥ (where Dr. Peterson translates the three names by 'Mr. Provider-against-a future-evil', 'Mr. Cool-head,' and 'Mr. What-will-be-will-be').

अनागतिः *f.* Non-arrival, non-attainment, non-access.

अनागम *a.* 1 Not come, not present. —2 [न. व.] (In law) Without the title-deed or document of possession (such as purchase deed &c.), anything possessed from time immemorial and without any documentary proof; °उपभोगः enjoyment of property without such a deed. —सः 1 Non-arrival. —2 Non-attainment.

अनागम्य *a.* Unapproachable.

अनागमिन् *a.* 1 Not coming, not arriving. —2 Not future, not likely to return. —*m.* An epithet of the third among the 4 Buddhist orders.

अनागामुक *a.* Not likely to return.

अनागंधित *a.* Not smelt; (fig.) not touched or affected; सर्वदोषानागंधितं प्रतिवचनमाह Sankara.

अनागस् *a.* 1 Innocent, blameless; आर्तत्राणाय वः शब्दं न प्रहर्तुमनागस्ति S. 1. 11. —2 Conferring bliss or happiness.

अनाचार *a.* Devoid of customary observances or duties, improper in

behaviour, unprincipled, regardless of custom, law or propriety &c.; अनाचारिन् in this sense. —रः, अनाचारः Absence of due observances or customary duties, improper conduct, departure from established usage, principle; अनाचार is of two kinds विहितस्य अनुष्ठानं निषिद्धस्य चावृत्तानम्.

अनाज्ञात *a.* 1 Unknown, properly known. —2 Surpassing that has yet been known.

अनातप *a.* 1 Free from or devoid of heat or the blaze of the sun, exposed to heat, cool, shady; वाङ्मनः शमनातपं विधिवशात्तालस्य मूलं गतः Bh. 90. —यः Coolness, shade.

अनातुर *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent; °रोक्तांठितयोः V. 1. for अनातुर M. 3. 15. —2 Not fatigued, unwearied; भजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21. —3 Not ill, diseased, well, healthy, in good health; अनातुरः ससरात्रमवकीर्णव्रतं च Ms. 2. 187; 4. 144.

अनात्मन् *a.* [न. व.] 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. —2 Not spiritual, corporeal. —3 One who has not restrained his self; अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुवर्तेतात्मैव शत्रुवत् Bg. 6. 6. —*m.* [अन्यस्मिन् भिक्षो वा आत्मा न. त.] Not self, other; something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) i. e. the perishable body; अप्राप्तः प्राप्यते योगमयत्वं तत्त्वं स्थवा । जानीयात्तमनात्मानं बुद्धयन्तं यपुरादिनम् अनात्मन्यात्मबुद्धिर्या सावविद्या परिकीर्तिता —Comp. —ज्ञः, वेदिन् *a.* 1. devoid of spiritual knowledge or true wisdom. 2. not knowing oneself, foolish, silly; मा तावदनात्मज्ञे S. 6; कथं यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मायि °ज्ञः M. 1 स्फुटमापदां पदमनात्मवेदिता Si. 15. 22 —प्रत्यवेक्षा reflection that there is no spirit or soul (with Buddhists). —संपन्न *a.* foolish, destitute of qualities (of the soul), not self-possessed; न त्वेवानात्मसंपन्नाद्वृत्तिर्मा पंडितः Pt. 1. 49.

अनात्मक *a.* [नास्ति आत्मा स्थितो न] Unreal, transitory, of an unending character, an epithet (with Buddhists) for the world.

अनात्मनीन *a.* Not adapted to, for the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a.* [आत्मा वश्यत्वेन नास्ति] Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses; अनात्मवन्तः वत् भुञ्जते येऽप्रमाणतः Susr.

अनात्म्य *a.* [आत्मनः इदं आत्म्यं शरीरं व. ] Impersonal, incorporeal (शरीर). —तम्यं Want of affection for one's own family.

अनात्यंतिक *a.* 1 Not constant, perpetual, not final. —2 Intermittent, recurrent.



**अनाथ** *a.* [ न. व. ] Helpless, poor, forlorn, parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); having no master or natural protector, without a protector in general; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्त्यसे U. 1. 43; R. 12.12.—थं Ved. Helplessness. —Comp. —पिंडदः, पिंडिकः 'giver of food to the poor,' N. of a merchant in whose garden Buddha Gautama used to instruct his pupils. —सभा a poor-house.

**अनादर** *a.* [ न. व. ] Showing no respect, indifferent, calm, regardless; M. 3. 15. —रः [ न. त. ] 1 Disrespect, disrespect, disdain, contempt; पट्टी चानादरे P. II. 3. 38, मन्त्रकर्मणि अनादरे विभाषाप्रणिपु 17. —2 Ease, facility (one of the senses of आदर being 'effort or care,' see the word); खंडितशंकरशरासनः U. 1 (perhaps also 'without any respect for the bow of the great god'); अनादरोपात्तधृतैकसायकं Ki. 14. 36.

**अनादरणं** Disrespectful, conduct, neglect.

**अनादरिन्** *a.* Disrespectful, irreverent.

**अनादि** *a.* [ आदिः कारणं पूर्वकालो वा नास्ति यस्य सः ] Having no beginning, eternal, existing from eternity, epithet of परमेश्वर; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; अनादिरादिर्गोविंदः सर्वकारणकारणः; also of हिरण्यगर्भ. —Comp. —अनंत. —अंत *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (—तः) N. of Siva. —निधन *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal. —मध्यांत *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

**अनादिता-त्वं** State of having no beginning.

**अनादिमत्** *a.* Not produced or effected, having no beginning.

**अनादीनव** *a.* Faultless; यद्वासुदेवेनादीनमनादीनवमिरितं Si. 2. 22.

**अनादृत** *a.* 1 Disrespected, despised; Ms. 2. 234; सत्कार not accepting the hospitality. —2 Not careful, regardless of, indifferent to; अनादृतस्याभरसायकेष्वपि Ki. 14. 10. —त Disrespect, contempt.

**अनादेय** *a.* Not fit to be taken, unacceptable; inadmissible; अनादेयस्य चादानादादेयस्य च वर्जनात् Ms. 8. 171.

**अनादेशः** Absence of direction or command. —Comp. —कर *a.* doing what is not commanded; or (अन्-आदेशकर) not doing what is ordered.

**अनाथ** *a.* 1 = अनादि q. v. —2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

**अनाधार** *a.* Without support, an

epithet applicable, according to the Naiyāyikas, to eternal objects only (such as sky), or to Brahma according to the Vedāntins.

**अनाधि** *a.* 1 Without mental pain or anxiety; R. 9. 54.

**अनाधृष्ट** *a.* Ved. Not checking or not being checked.

**अनाधृष्ट-व्य** *a.* 1 Invincible, unchecked, irresistible. —2 Perfect, unimpaired.

**अनानुकृत्य** *a.* Ved. Inimitable, unparalleled.

**अनानुद** *a.* Ved. [ अनु ददाति; दाक न. त., पृ. द्विविः ] Unsurpassed in giving (अनुत्यदात्).

**अनानुपूर्व्यं** 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others. —2 Not coming in regular order.

**अनानुश्रुतिः** *f.* Ved. Neglect, absence of experience or observation, inattention. —(pl) Neglectful people.

**अनापद** *f.* Absence of calamity or misfortune; Ms. 4. 2.

**अनापि** *a.* [ आप्यते-आप् कर्णणि इन् आपिः आतो वंशुश्च, न. व. Tv. ] Without friends or kindreds.

**अनाप्त** *a.* 1 Not obtained. —2 Not reaching or attaining, unsuccessful in the attempt to get. —3 Unfit, not apt, unskilful; युग्यस्थः प्राजकेऽनाप्ते सर्वे दंड्याः ज्ञातं ज्ञातं Ms. 8. 294. —सः A stranger.

**अनाप्तिः** *f.* Non-attainment.

**अनाप्तु** *a.* Not getting &c.; अनाप्तुरेनां Si. 16. 38 not touched by sin.

**अनाभयिन्** *a.* Ved. [ आभिमेति आभी-उणा-इनि, आभयिन् न. व. ] Not at all afraid, fearless, undoubted; अनाभयिचारिमा ते Rv. 8. 2. 1.

**अनाभू** *a.* Ved. [ आभिमुख्येन भवतीत्याभूः स्तौता न. त. ] Not praising or worshipping, irreligious (अस्तौत्); not coming in front.

**अनामन्** *a.* 1 Nameless. —2 Infamous. —*m.* 1 The nameless month, an intercalary month. —2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below. —*n.* [ अनामनः; अनं जीवनं अमयति रुजति, अम्-कनिन् Tv. ] Piles (अर्शोरोग).

**अनामक** *a.* [ न. व. स्वार्थे कन् ] Nameless, infamous. —कः-कं = अनामन् above.

**अनामा, अनामिका** [ नास्ति नाम अन्याङुलिपत् यस्याः, स्वार्थे कन् ] The ring-finger; so called because it has no name like the other fingers; cf. Tv. तथा हि शिवेन ब्रह्मशिरोष्ठिचक्रं, तेन तस्या अपवित्रजातीयता; अतएव तस्याः पवित्रीकरणार्थं यज्ञादौ पवित्रानामककुशधारणं तत्र क्रियते । अनामिकापृष्ठा वर्णा श्लोकानामि-

कयापि वा । द्वाभ्यामनामिकाभ्यां तु धार्ये दर्भपवित्रके ॥ also पुरा कवीनां गणनाप्रसंगे कनिष्ठिकापिष्ठितकालिदासा । अद्यापि तनुल्यकवेरभावाद्नामिका सार्धवती बभूव ॥ Subhāshi.

**अनामय** *a.* [ नास्ति आमयः रोगो यस्य ] Free from disease, healthy, sound; जन्मबंधविनिर्मुक्तः पदं गच्छत्यनामयं Bg. 2. 51 where there is no unhappiness. —यः-यं Good or sound health; health, well-being, welfare; स भवतमनामय-प्रश्नपूर्वकनाह S. 5; महाश्वेता कादंबरीमनामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192 inquired about her health; अयनामयं राज्ञः Mv. 1 how does the king do? ब्राह्मणं कुशलं पृच्छेत्स्वात्रयं धुमनामयं । वैश्यं क्षेमं समागम्य शूद्रमारोग्यमेव च Ms. 2. 127. —यः [ नास्ति मयं यस्मात् ] N. of Vishnu (or Siva according to some); पुण्यकीर्तिरनामयः; विश्वार्हि ब्राह्मण्यंतर्पीडां निवारयति तस्मादनामयः.

**अनामयत्** *a.* Ved. Not causing pain or hurt, not hurting. —*n.* Health (?).

**अनामयितु** *a.* 1 Not injuring or paining; हस्ताभ्यामनामयितुभ्यां Rv. 10. 137. 7. —2 Salubrious, curative.

**अनामिष** *a.* Without flesh or any bait; bootless, profitless.

**अनामृण** *a.* [ आमृणाति हिनस्ति आमृण-क. न. व. ] Having no injurer or an enemy that can injure (हिनस्करहित).

**अनामृत** *a.* Immortal.

**अनायक** *a.* Without a leader, disorderly.

**अनायत** *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. —2 Not propped or supported. —3 Not long, of short duration; अनायतस्त्वभावभंगशुराणि सुखानि K. 175. —4 Continuous, close, unseparated.

**अनायत्त** *a.* Not dependent; °सो रोषस्य K. 45 not swayed by; uncontrolled, independent; एतावज्जन्मसाफल्यं यदनायत्तवृत्तिता H. 2. 22 freedom, independent livelihood, independence of life.

**अनायान** *a.* [ न आयनं चालनं यत् ] Invariable (एकांत).

**अनायस** *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; ममाप्येकस्मिन् °से कर्मणि त्वया सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2. —सः 1 Facility, ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; शरीरं पीड्यते येन शुभेनाप्यशुभेन वा । अत्यंतं तत्र कुर्वते अनायासः स उच्यते ॥ —2 Idleness, neglect; °सेन easily, without difficulty, readily. —Comp. —कृत *a.* done easily or readily. (—तं) an infusion prepared without effort or exertion (prepared extemporaneously) Ak. See फाट.

**अनायुष्य** *a.* [ आयुषे न हितं न. त. ] Not giving long life, fatal to long life (such as excessive food, sexual union &c.); अनारोग्यमनायुष्यमस्त्वर्थं चातिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57, 4. 134.



**अनारत** *a.* 1 Not ceasing or stopping, continuous, uninterrupted.—2 Eternal.—**तं** 1 Continuity.—2 Absolute non-entity (अत्यन्तभाव).—*adv.* Continuously, always; eternally; अनारतं तेन पदेषु लंभिता: Ki. 1. 15, 40.

**अनारम्भः** Non-commencement, not undertaking; विकारं खलु परमार्थतो-ज्ञात्वा °भः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3; °भो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणम्.

**अनारम्य** *a.* Unfit to be commenced or undertaken—*ind.* Without commencing; without reference to any particular thing; *e. g.* °वादः detached remark (upon sacrifices &c.); किञ्चित्कर्मारम्य उच्यते उच्यते इत्यारम्यवादः, न आरम्यवादः.—**Comp.**—**अधीत** *a.* [न आरम्य किञ्चिदधीतः] studied or taught or read without reference to any particular subject (not as part of a regular or authoritative work); learnt as a detached subject; येषां मन्त्राणां कर्मविशेषे विनियोगो नोक्तः तेषां मन्त्राणां अनारम्याधीतत्वात् ब्रह्मज्ञे एव विनियोग इति मीमांसा.

**अनारंभण** *a.* Having no support (for अनालंबन); also written अनारंबण.

**अनारोग्य** *a.* [नास्ति आरोग्यं यस्मात् न. व.] Unwholesome, not conducive to good health, fatal to health; अनारोग्यमनारोग्यमस्वर्ग्यं चातिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57.—**ग्य** Sickness, indisposition; कर unhealthy, unwholesome.

**अनार्जव** *a.* Crooked; dishonest.—**वं** 1 Crookedness (moral also) fraud, insincerity Si. 8. 11.—2 [नास्ति आर्जवं सारत्वं स्वाच्छं वा यस्मिन्] Disease.

**अनार्तव** *a.* (वी *f.*) Unseasonable, inopportune, premature (as a flower blossoming out of season).—**वा** A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

**अनार्य** *a.* Not respectable (not deserving to be styled आर्य), not polite or decent; vulgar; not belonging to an Arya, unworthy, vile, base, mean, wretched; अनार्यनार्यलिङ्गिनः Ms. 9. 260; अनार्यायां सद्युत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणान् 10. 66; H. 4. 25; कीटका नाम देशोऽनार्यनिवासः Nir. void of Aryas; शकुंतलायामनार्यमाचरितं तेन राज्ञा S. 4 the king has behaved basely or unworthily towards Sakuntalā; कदाचिदस्मिन्नप्यनार्योऽनार्यमाचरिष्यति Vc. 4.—**यः** 1 one who is not an Arya.—2 A country not inhabited by the Aryas.—3 A Śūdra.—4 A Mlechchha.—5 An ignoble person.—**Comp.**—**कर्मिन्** *a.* doing work unbecoming an Arya or becoming only a non-Arya.—**ज** *a.* of vile or base origin. (—जं) [अनार्यदेशे जातं] agallochum (being produced in the country of the Mlechchha &c.).—**क्षुद्र** *a.* discarded by the good, not practised or observed by the Aryas

or respectable people.—**तिक्तः** [अनार्य-प्रियः तिक्तः शाक. त.] N. of the plant Gentiana Cheraitya Rox. (Mar. किराईत).

**अनार्यकं** [अनार्य देशे भवं अनार्यकं] Agallochum or aloe wood.

**अनार्य** *a.* 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic; not belonging to the text of a Vedic hymn (as इति used in the Padapāṭha with certain words not followed in the Samhitā by इति); संबुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतौ अनार्ये P. I. 1. 16 (=अवैदिके Sk.).—2 Not added to a Rishi's name (as an affix); P. IV. 1. 78.

**अनार्येयः**—अनार्य.

**अनालंब** *a.* Without support or stay; कथंकारमनालंबा कीर्तिर्द्यामधिरोहति Si. 2. 52.—**वः** Want of support; despondency.—**वी** Siva's lute.

**अनालंबु** (भु) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला.)

**अनालाप** *a.* [न. व.] Reserved, taciturn.—**वः** Reserve, taciturnity.

**अनालोचित** *a.* Unseen, unheeded, unconsidered, unexpected, not well considered or examined, rash.

**अनादया** *a.* Ved. Not yielding or desisting.

**अनावर्तिः** *f.* Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

**अनावर्तिन्** *a.* Not recurring or returning; °ती कालो व्रजति स वृथा तच्च गणितं Bh. 3. 115.

**अनाविद्ध** *a.* 1 Not pierced or wounded; unperforated; °द्धं रत्नं S. 2. 10.—2 Unhurt, uninjured.

**अनाविल** *a.* 1 Not turbid or muddy, pure, clear.—2 Not marshy, wholesome, salubrious, as a country Ms. 7. 69 (रोगोपसर्गाधिरनाडुल).

**अनावृत्त** *a.* Not returning, not repeated, being for the first time; मलमासेष्यनावृत्तां तीर्थयात्रां विवर्जयेत्.

**अनावृत्तिः** *f.* 1. Non-return, absence of repetition or recurrence.—2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

**अनावृष्टिः** *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of इति q. v.

**अनाव्रस्कः** Uninjured condition.

**अनाश** *a.* [न. व. नास्ति आशा यस्य] 1 Hopeless, despondent.—2 [नास्ति नाशो यस्य] Imperishable, living, undestroyed.

**अनाशक** *a.* [न आ सम्यक् यथेच्छं आशः अशनं यस्य, न नाशो यस्य वा, न. व. कप्] Devoid of full enjoyment, indestructible, not hurtful.—**कं** fast, abstaining from eating even to death; यज्ञेन दानेन

तपसाऽनाशकेनैतमेव विदित्वा सुनिर्मलं Bri. Ar. Up. Y. 3. 154.

**अनाशकायनं** [न नश्यति अनाशकः आयनं तस्यायनं प्राप्नुयात्] The state of ब्रह्मचर्य unmarried or student's life, devoted to contemplation and knowledge of the soul; अथ यदनाशकायनमित्याचरे ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तत्। एष ह्यात्मा न नश्यति ब्रह्मचर्येणानुविंदते Ch. Up.; a course of fasting as a penance (?).

**अनाशस्त** *a.* Not praised.

**अनाशिन** *a.* [न नश्यति or न कर्मफलं न. त.] Imperishable, indestructible, as the Soul or Supreme Being. अनाशिनोऽप्रमेयस्य Mb. (ईश्वरस्य कर्मफल-भोक्तृत्वाभावात्).

**अनाशु** *a.* [नश्-उण, न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible.—2 [अशु-उण, न. त.] Not pervading or occupying.—[न आशु] Not quick, slow.

**अनाश्रमिन्** *m.* One who does not belong to, or follow, any of the 4 orders of life (गृहस्थाद्याश्रमशून्य); अनाश्रमी न तिष्ठेत् क्षणमेकमपि द्विजः; अनाश्रम-ने-वान् not dwelling in Āśrama.

**अनाश्रय** *a.* Defenceless, unprotected, isolated.—**यः** Self-dependence, isolation, absence of support.

**अनाश्रव** *a.* Not listening to, obdurate, turning a deaf ear to; तथापि शिष्टापि अनाश्रवेवासीत् Dk. 57; K. 35 भिषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 42.

**अनाश्रित** *a.* Not connected with, dependent on, independent, detached, non-inherent.

**अनाश्वस** *a.* [अशु भोजने कसु निपातः न. त. P. III. 2. 109] Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting; धृतजयधृतेरनाश्वस Ki. 12. 2; Si. 14. 49.

**अनास** *a.* [आस्यते निरास्यते व्रीचनमेव इति आः मुखं, तन्नास्ति साधनत्वेन अस्य] Without mouth or face, without the power of speech (आस्यव्यापारश्चरहित).

**अनासादित** *a.* Not obtained, not found or met with; not encountered or attacked; not occurred or having happened; not existent.—**Comp.**—**विग्रह** *a.* unused to war, having had no occasion to fight.

**अनास्था** *a.* 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था ब्राह्मवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 63; पिंडेष्वनास्थास्तु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57; स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्था वृत्ते हि महितं सतां Ku. 6. 12. a male or female is no consideration &c.; Ki. 4. 34.—2 Want of faith or confidence, want of devotedness, disrespect. अत्यश्रुतेर्मम हृतस्य तथाप्यनास्था Mr. 2. 39. diffidence.—**अ** (स्थ) Ir-different.



**अनास्थान** *a.* 1 Having no fixed seat or site. —2 Having or yielding no basis or fulcrum, unfit for a fixed seat (as water); Rv. 1. 116. 5.

**अनास्वाद** *a.* Without taste, insipid. —**इ**: Insipidity.

**अनास्वादित** *a.* Untasted; S. 2. 10.

**अनाज्ञाव** *a.* Without injury or hurt (क्लेशरहित).

**अनाहत** *a.* 1 Unbeaten, unwounded, intact. —2 [ आहतं छेदो भोगो वा तन्नास्ति यस्य ] New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कैंर). —3 Not produced by beating (as sound). —4 Not multiplied. —**त** — **त**: The 4th of the mystical Chakras in the body, (तंत्रशास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं हृदयस्थितं सुषुम्णामध्यस्थं द्वादशदलपद्मं); शब्दो ब्रह्ममयः शब्दोऽनाहतो यत्र दृश्यते । अनाहताख्यं तत् पद्मं मुनिभिः परिकीर्तितम् ॥

**अनाहार** *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting. —**र**: 1 Abstinence from food, fasting; अनाहारिणात्मानं व्यापादयित्वा II. 1. —2 Non-production. —3 Non-seizure.

**अनाहारिन्** *a.* Fasting.

**अनाहार्य** *a.* 1 Not artificial, natural, not producible. —2 Not eatable.

**अनाहुतिः** *f.* Not sacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name; also an improper oblation.

**अनाहूत** *a.* Not called, uninvited. —**Comp.** —उपजल्पिन् an uncalled-for speaker or boaster. —उपविष्ट *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

**अनिकेत** *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse); Ms. 6. 25, 43.

**अनिक्षुः** [ न इक्षुः, सादृश्ये अप्राशस्ये वा नञ् ] Not (true) sugarcane, a sort of long grass or reed producing coarse sugar; Saccharum Spontaneum.

**अनिगीर्ण** *a.* 1. Not swallowed. —2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied (अनपहृत-भेद); *e. g.* in अश्वः श्वेतो धावति, the श्वेतत्व of the horse is not निर्गीर्ण or hidden.

**अनिग्रह** *a.* Unrestrained, invincible, unconquerable. —**ह**: 1 Non-restraint. —2 Non-refutation. —3 Not admitting one's defeat in argument; स्थानं occasion of non-refutation.

**अनिव्यय** *a.* Not divisible, a word not divisible.

**अनिच्छ**, **च्छक**, **च्छु**, **च्छुक**, **च्छत्** *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, averse, reluctant; अनिच्छंतमपि मां against my will.

**अनिच्छा** Unwillingness, indifference, reluctance.

**अनित** *a.* [ अन्-इत ] Not gone with, unattended, destitute of; भा having no splendour; वनितयाऽनित-या रजनीवधूः R. 9. 38; Si. 6. 60.

**अनित्य** *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable (नश्वर) (opp. नित्य); गंध-वती पृथ्वी सा द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च T. S. 9 (अनित्या = कार्यरूपा); See नित्य; यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिना । यज्ञः कायेन लभ्येत तत्र लब्धं भवेच्च किं ॥ H. 1. 48; Ms. 6. 77; धर्मोऽनित्यः सुखदुःखेष्वनित्ये जीवोऽनित्यो हेतुरस्याप्यनित्यः Mb. —2 Occasional, temporary, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c., special. —3 Unusual, extraordinary; वर्णे चानित्ये P. V. 4. 30 (लौकिकः कोपेन अन्यथा तु श्वेतवर्ण इति भावः); आनाद्योऽनित्ये III. 1. 127 (स हि गर्हपत्यादानीयतेऽनित्यं सततमप्रज्वलनात् Sk.) See VI. 1. 147. —4 Unsteady, fickle, not permanent; अनित्यं यौवनं रूपं H. 4. 68; हृदया हि ताः Rām. —5 Uncertain, doubtful; अनित्यो विजयो यस्माद् दृश्यते युध्यमानयोः Ms. 7. 199; विजयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22. —**त्यं** *adv.* Occasionally, not permanently, incidentally, casually; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात् Ms. 3. 102. —**Comp.** —कर्मन्-क्रिया an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. —**दत्तः**, **दत्तकः**, **दत्त्रिमः** a son given by his parents to another temporarily (for temporary or preliminary adoption). —**व्रत्यवेक्षा** (with Buddhists) the consciousness that every thing is perishable and is passing away. —**भावः** transitoriness, transient state, limited nature or existence; so अनित्यता-त्वं frailty, instability. —**समः** a sophism or fallacious reasoning which generalizes what is exceptional (as अनित्यत्वं). —**समासः** a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

**अनिद्र** *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant, watchful. —**द्रा** sleeplessness, vigilance.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* Unchecked, unsubdued.

**अनिन** *a.* Ved. Having no master or lord (इन्द्र).

**अनिद्र** *a.* [ न. व. ] Dispensing with or disregarding Indra or his worship; (इन्द्रोपासनाशून्य); मामनिद्राः कृणवन्ननुकथाः Rv. 5. 2. 3.

**अनिद्रियं** 1 Reason (that which is not the senses). —2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

**अनिपथमान** *a.* Not falling down (to sleep), untiring.

**अनिपातः** Not a fall, continuance of life.

**अनिबद्ध** *a.* Not bound, incoherent; प्रलपिन् prattling (talking incoherently).

**अनिबाध** *a.* Unobstructed; Rv. 3. 1. 11. —**धः** Liberty.

**अनिभूत** *a.* 1 Not private or reserved, public, open, not hidden. —2 Immodest, bold. —3 Unsteady, not firm, tremulous; करेष्वाक्षिपस्तु म्रियेयु Me. 68. वेलावीक्षिवाहुः Ki. 3. 60, 13. 66; असौ संध्याशंखध्वनिरनिभूतः खे विचरति Māl. 2. 12 not hidden, loud; Si. 10. 66. See निभूत also.

**अनिभृष्ट** *a.* [ नि-भ्रंश्-क्त, निपातः न-क्त. ] Unobstructed, unimpaired, unabated; Rv. 2. 25. 4, 10. 116. 6.

**अनिभ्य** *a.* Not wealthy (इभ्य).

**अनिमकः** [ अन्-जीवने शब्दे च, मथि बाहु इमन् इत्यनिमः जीवने, तेन कायति प्रकाशते, के-क- Tv. ] 1 A frog (तस्य मण्डपे पुनरुज्जीवनात्). —2 A cuckoo. —3 A bee (उभयोरपि तयोः मधुरशब्देन प्रकाशमानत्वात्). —4 The filament of a lotus, पद्मकेसर. —5 N. of the tree मधूक Med.

**अनिमान** *a.* Unbounded, immense (अपरिच्छिन्न); नो धूमकेतुः Rv. 1. 27. 11.

**अनिमित्त** *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual, incidental; आलक्ष्यद्वैतसुकुलान-निमित्तहासैः S. 7. 17; तं मित्रं disinterested, Dk. 25; उक्तं M. 3. 9. —**त** 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion, causelessness, groundlessness. —2 A bad omen, ill-omen; चारुदत्तस्यैव दर्शनमनिमित्तं प्रमार्जयिष्यति Mk. 6; ममानिमित्तानि हि खेदयन्ति 9. 10; शमनार्थं अनिमित्तस्य Ve. 2, 3. —**adv.**, —**त** Groundlessly, causelessly, without any adequate cause; अनिमित्तमिदं वदने किमत्रभवतः पराङ्मुखी भवसि M. 1. 18; Ms. 4. 144. —**Comp.** —निराक्रिया averting ill-omens. —**लिंगनाशः** a kind of ophthalmic disease ending in total darkness.

**अनिमिषं-पा-नेषं** *ind.* Ved. Without winking, vigilantly, incessantly.

**अनिमि** (ने) *ष* *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Not winking, steadfastly or intently fixed; लोचनं सुचिरमालोक्य K. 102; पक्ष्मणा 131; श्वेतस्तमश्चामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43; दर्शनरमणीयैः K. 50 fixed and twinkless glances. —2 Vigilant, watchful. —3 Open (as eyes, flowers). —**षः** 1 A god (for the eyes of gods do not twinkle); Si. 5. 57. —2 A fish. —3 Vishnu. —4 N. of Mahākāla. —**Comp.** —**दृष्टिः**, **नयनः**, **लोचन** *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze, gazing intently.

**अनिमिषीय** *a.* Relating to the gods.



**अनियत** *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestricted.—2 Indefinite, uncertain, not fixed; irregular (forms also); 'बेलं आहारोद्भूयते' *S.* 2 at irregular hours.—3 Causeless, casual, incidental, occasional; 'रुद्धितस्मितं' (वदनकमलकं) *U.* 4. 4; *Māl.* 10. 2.—**Comp.**—अंकः an indeterminate digit (in Math.).—आत्मन् *a.* not self-possessed, whose soul is not properly controlled.—पुंस्का a woman loose in conduct, unchaste.—वृत्ति *a.* 1 having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). 2. having no regular income.

**अनियंत्रण** *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free; 'अनुयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः' *S.* 1.

**अनियमः** 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः । षष्ठे पादं गुरु ज्ञेयं शेषेष्वनियमो मतः ॥ *Ch. M.*—2 Irregularity, uncertainty, indefiniteness, vagueness, doubt.—3 Improper conduct.—*a.*, अनियमित *a.* Irregular.

**अनियुक्तः** An assessor at a court who has not been formally appointed and who is not entitled to vote.

**अनिर** *a.* [न ईरयितुं शक्यते, ईर-कृ-ह्रस्वः] That cannot be propelled or driven along; अप त्या अस्थुरनिरा *Rv.* 8. 48. 11 (प्रेरयितुमशक्य).—रा 1 Want of food; utter destitution (अन्नरहितदार्ष्टिक्यं); युयुतमस्मदनिराजमीवां *Rv.* 7. 71. 2.—2. [नास्ति इरा अन्नं यस्याः पं. व.] A calamity such as अतिवृष्टि, अनाष्टि (=इति).

**अनिराकरणं** Not obstructing. or warding off.

**अनिरुक्त** *a.* 1 Not articulated on clearly spoken.—2 Not clearly stated or explained, vague, not plain or well-defined; 'कृपातःसवनः प्रथमः Kāty.'; एतस्मिन्नहृदयेनात्त्येनिरुक्ते *Ait. Br.*—**Comp.**—गानं indistinct singing or humming, a particular mode of chanting the सामवेद.

**अनिरुद्ध** *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, unruly, ungovernable.—द्वः 1 A spy, secret emissary.—2 N. of a son of Pradyumna. [Aniruddha was the son of Kama and grandson of Krishna. Usha, the daughter of a demon named Bana, fell in love with him and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Sonitapura. Bana sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where Aniruddha had been

carried, Krishna, Balarama and Kama went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Bana, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Dvarakā with Usha as his wife. He had also another wife Rohana, granddaughter of king Rukmin of Vidarbha, who bore him a son named Vajra].—3 Also N. of Vishnu; and of Siva; of an Arhat, a contemporary of Buddha.—द्वं A cord or rope (for fastening cattle).—**Comp.**—पथं [न निरुद्धः पंथा यत्र व.] 1. unobstructed path.—2. the sky, atmosphere (तत्र कस्यापि गतिरोधनाभावात्).—भाविनी Aniruddha's wife Ushā.

**अनिर्णयः** Uncertainty, indecision.

**अनिर्देश, अनिर्देशाह** *a.* [न निर्गतानि दशाहानि यस्य] Within the 10 days of impurity caused either by childbirth or death; विगतं तु विदेशस्थं गृणुयाद्यो ह्यनिर्देशः *Ms.* 5. 75; अतिदेशाया गोः क्षीरं 5. 8; 5. 79; 4. 212, 217; not ten days old; अनिर्देशाहा गां सूतां *Ms.* 8. 242.

**अनिर्दिष्ट** *a.* Undefined, not specified; क कारणं गम्यते *V.* 2 without a definite aim.

**अनिर्देशः** Absence of positive rule or direction.

**अनिर्देश्य** *a.* Undefined, ineffable, indescribable, inexplicable, incomparable; 'सुखः स्वर्गः कस्तं विस्मारयिष्यति' *V.* 3. 18.—इयं An epithet of the Supreme Being.

**अनिर्धारित** *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

**अनिर्मल** *a.* Dirty, foul.

**अनिर्वचनीय** *a.* 1 Unutterable, indescribable, undefinable, epithet of the Supreme Being.—2 Improper to be mentioned.—यं (In Vedānta) 1 Māyā or illusion, ignorance.—2 The world.—**Comp.**—सर्वस्वं N. of a work by Sriharsha, also called खंडनखंडखाय; तत्र सर्वेषां पदार्थानां इदं तथा निर्वक्तुमशक्यता दर्शिता.

**अनिर्वाण** *a.* Unwashed; unbathed अरुतुदमिवालाजमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः *R.* 1. 71.

**अनिर्वाहः** 1 Non-completion; non-accomplishment.—2 Inconclusiveness.—3 Insufficiency of income, being straitened in means.

**अनिर्विद** *a.* Not fatigued or tired; अनिर्विदाया विदधे विधात्रा *Si.* 3. 34.

**अनिर्विण्ण** *a.* Not depressed or fatigued; an epithet of Vishnu.

**अनिर्वेदः** Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency; self-

reliance, plucking up courage—अनिर्वेदः श्रियो मूलमनिर्वेदः परं सखं । अनिर्वेदो हि सततं सर्वाभ्यंषु च तैते रामो do अनिर्वेदप्राप्याणि श्रेयांसि *V.* 4. cf. 'Fair heart never won fair lady'.

**अनिर्वृत** *a.* 1 Ill at ease, uneasy, discomposed, unhappy.—2 Unaccomplished, unfulfilled (अनिर्वृत also in this sense).

**अनिर्वृत्तिः-त्तिः** *f.* 1 Uneasiness, anxiety, disquietude.—2 Poverty, destitution; अनिर्वृत्तिनिशाचरी मम गृहं तरालं गता *Udb.*

**अनिर्वेश** *a.* Destitute of employment, wretched, miserable.

**अनिलः** [अनिति जीवति अनेन, अहिलच् *Up.* 1. 54] 1 Wind; प्राणानां निलिन वृत्तिरुचिता *S.* 7. 12; स सखा ईश्वर इवानिलाहतः *Ku.* 4. 30. (The number of winds is 7:—आवहो निवहश्चैव उवह संवहस्तथा । विवहः प्रवहश्चैव पतिवहस्तथैव च ॥ and these are again subdivided into 7 divisions, the total number being 49).—2 The god of winds.—3 One of the subordinate deities, of whom form the class of winds.

—4 N. of one of the 8 Vasus, the fifth.—5 The wind in the body.—6 one of the humours; हन् ह्व ह्व Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind.—7 The letter ह्.—8 Symbolical expression for the number 49.—9 N. of the hum asterism स्वाति.—10 N. of Vishnu.

(तस्य प्राणात्मना सर्वदेहधारणात् तथात्तं)—**Comp.**—अयनं way or course of the wind.—अशन, आशिन *a.* [अनिलमक्षीति] 1. feeding on the wind, fasting.—2 a serpent.—अंतकः (wind-destroying) N. of a plant (Ingudi) or अंगारु.

—आत्मजः son of the wind, epithet of Bhīma and Hanumat.—आमयः [अनालनिलकृतः आमयः शाक. त.] 1. flatulence, in rheumatism (वातरोग).—अ, हन्, ह्व न cures disorders from wind.—अक्षौण्णः a large tree (विभीतक) Terminalia of Belerica.—पर्यायः pain and swelling of the eyelids and outer parts of the eye.—प्रकृति *a.* of a windy nature.

(-तिः) N. of the planet Saturn.—आधिः derangement of the bodily (internal) wind.—सखः fire (the friend of wind); so चंद्रः.

**अनिलोद्धित** *a.* Inexperienced.

**अनिलोद्धित** *a.* Not well considered; कार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा *Si.* 2. 27.

**अनिर्वर्तन** *a.* 1 Not turning away, firm, steadfast.—2 Right, not fit to be abandoned.

**अनिर्वर्तिन्** *a.* 1 Brave, not retreating; ing; also an epithet of Vishnu and the Almighty God.—2 Not returning; शौचनमनिर्वर्ति यातं तु *K. P.* 10.



**अनिविशमान** *a.* Not sitting down or retiring to rest, ever going, restless; पुनाना चेत्यनिविशमानाः Rv. 7. 49. 1.

**अनिवेशन** *a.* Ved. Having no place of rest.

**अनिश** *a.* Ved 1 Nightless, *i. e.* uninterrupted, incessant (निश तदेतत्कथंनोपचारात् चेटाविनाशः सा नास्ति यस्य). —2 Ever afraid. —इं *ind.* Incessantly, ceaselessly, अनिशमपि मकरकेतुर्मनसो ब्रजमावहन्नाभिमतो मे S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

**अनिशित** *a.* Ved. Not resting or reposing, incessant; सर्गः incessantly flowing; Rv. 10. 89. 4.

**अनिषिद्ध, अनिषेध** Ved. *a.* Unforbidden, unchecked, unopposed.

**अनिष्कृत** *a.* Unfinished, not settled. —Comp. —एनस्, —पाप having the guilt not settled, *i. e.* unexpiated.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* 1 Unwished, undesirable; unfavourable, disagreeable, ill with gen. ); ध्यायत्यनिष्टं यत्किञ्चित्पाणिग्रहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21 whatever ill she thinks of her husband. —2 Evil, forbidden. —3 Bad, unlucky, ominous. —4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. —ष्ट An evil, mishap, misfortune, calamity, disadvantage; a crime, offence, wrong, unwelcome thing; एकबुद्धिः Mā. 8. 12; भवत्यानिष्टादपि नाम दुःसहान्मनस्विनीनां प्रतिपत्तिरीदृशी Ku. 5. 42; Ill-omen; प्रातरेव दुर्ज्ञेन जातं H. 1.

—Comp. —अनुवन्धिन् *a.* followed by or attended with calamities; विषयोभोगेषु धिपु यः सुखदुःखमारोपयति K. 55. —आपत्तिः *f.*, —आपादनं getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence. —आशंसिन् *a.* (दुःखक) indicating or boding ill. —ग्रहः an evil or malignant planet. —दुष्टधी *a.* having an evil and corrupt mind. —प्रसंगः 1. an undesired occurrence. —2. connection with a wrong object, argument or rule. —फलं an evil result. —शंका fear of evil. —हेतुः an evil omen.

**अनिष्टिन्** *a.* One who has not sacrificed.

**अनिष्टृत** *a.* Ved. Unhurt.

**अनिष्पत्तिः** *f.* Non-accomplishment, non-completion.

**अनिष्पन्नं** *ind.* [ निःपुतं पत्रं पक्षो यत्र दृशं न भवति ] So that the arrow (the leathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* not with great force.

**अनिस्तीर्ण** *a.* 1 Not crossed, set aside or got rid of. —2 Unanswered, refuted (as a charge). —Comp. —अभियोगः a defendant who has

not cleared himself of a charge (by refuting it).

**अनीकः** —कं [ अनिति जीवत्यनेन ; अन् ईकन् Up. 4. 16-17 ] 1 Army, forces; troop, host; दृष्टा तु पाण्डवानीकं Bg. 1.

2; पदातीश्च महीपालः पुरोऽनीकस्य योजयेत् H. 3. 80. —2 A collection, group, mass; नवांशुदानीकमुद्धर्तलान्ते R. 3. 53. —3 Battle, fight, combat. —4 A row, line, marching column. —5 Front, head; chief रथेषु नोऽनीकेष्वधिष्ठियः Rv. 8. 20. 12, (सेनामुखेषु); अर्धिवं देवानामनीकं Sat. Br.; अग्निमनीकं कृत्वा. —6 Face, countenance, *ibid.* (मुखं) (तस्य प्राणवायुनिस्तारणात् तथात्वं); splendour; brilliance; form (तेजस्); स्वनीक Rv. 7. 2. 23, 3. 6

(mostly Ved. in these two senses). —7 Edge, point. —Comp. —रथः 1. a warrior, combatant. —2. a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3. an elephant-driver, or its trainer. —4. a war-drum or trumpet. —5. a signal, mark, sign.

**अनीकवत्** *a.* Ved. forming the face or front rank; occupying the foremost rank.

**अनीकशः** *adv.* In rows or columns. **अनीकीनी** [अनीकानां संघः; अनीकं युद्धं प्रयोजनतया अस्यस्या इति वा, अनीक-इति] 1 An army, host, forces. —2 Three chariots or one-tenth of a complete army (अक्षोहिणी); 10935 foot, 6561 horse, 2187 elephants and as many chariots. —3 A lotus.

**अनीच** *a.* 1 Not low or vile, decent, respectable. —2 Not pronounced with the अनुदात्त accent. —Comp. —अनुवर्तिन् *a.* not associating with low or vile persons. (—*m.*) a faithful husband.

**अनीड** *a.* Having no abode (body), incorporeal, epithet of Agni.

**अनीतिः** *f.* 1 Impropropriety, immorality; injustice, wrong act, indiscretion, foolish conduct. —2 (न इति) Freedom from calamity. —Comp. —ज्ञः, —विद् *a.* impolite, not discreet, not conversant with policy.

**अनील** *a.* Not blue, white &c.; वाजिन् *m.* 'white-horsed' N. of Arjuna; Ki. 14. 26, 42.

**अनीश** *a.* 1 Having no lord or superior, paramount, supreme, without a controller, uncontrolled; सर्वप्रभुरनीशस्त्वं R. 10. 20. —2 Not a master or lord, having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); powerless; गात्राणामनीशोऽस्मि संवृत्तः S. 2; अनीशया शरीरस्य हृदयं स्ववशं मयि न्यस्तं V. 2. 19; Ms. 9. 104. —3 Not one's own master, not independent (अस्वतंत्र); एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र. —शः

N. of Vishṇu (सर्वनिर्यता अनन्यस्वामिको हि सः). —शा Helplessness (क्षिन्मात्र); समाने वृक्षे पुरुषो निमग्नोऽनीशया शोचति सुहृत्मानः Mund.

**अनीश्वर** *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. —2 Unable; शयिता सन्निधेयनीश्वरा सफलीकर्तुमहो मनोरथान् Bv. 2. 182. —3 Not relating to God; ध्यानेनानीश्वरान् शुणान् वहेत् Ms. 6. 72. —4 Not acknowledging God, atheistical. —र The godless one (with Sāṅkhyas), epithet of the world; जगदाहुरनीश्वरम्. —Comp. —वादः atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler. —वादिन् *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of no god or atheism, an atheist.

**अनीह** *a.* Indifferent, listless. —हः N. of a king of Ayodhyā. —हा Disregard, apathy, indifference, disinclination; अनीहया Ki. 2. 10 carelessly.

**अनीहित** *a.* Undesired, disagreeable, unpleasant. —तं Displeasure.

**अनु** *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मप्रवचनीय) 1 After, behind, along after (पश्चात्); सर्वे नारदमनु उपविशन्ति V. 5; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा नृपतिः सन् R. 8. 72; तं गच्छत्यनु ये विपत्तिषु सदा ते तत्पत्तिष्ठाशया Mu. 1. 14; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78; रत्या च साशंकमनु प्रयातः Ku. 3. 23; क्रमेण सुतामनु संविशेत् सुतोत्थितां प्रातरनुदत्तिष्ठत् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्णु=विष्णोः पश्चात् P. II. 4. 18 Sk.; तदनु कथयेमर्षदीयामवस्थां Mal. 9. 26 afterwards. —2 Along, along-side, by the side of, lengthwise (यस्य च आयासः); जलानि सा तीरनिखातयुपा वहत्ययोऽध्यामनु राजधानीं R. 13. 61; सोऽश्वमेधशतेनेष्टा यमुनामनु वीर्यवान् त्रिशताश्वान् सरस्वत्यां गंगामनु चतुःशतान् Mb.; अनुगंगं वाराणसी = गंगामन्वारयते (गंगाद्विर्ध्वसदृशद्विर्ध्वोपलक्षिता) situated alongside the Ganges P. II. 1. 16 Sk.; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदलीश्चावुकच्छं Me. 21; गिरिरिव अनुतटपुष्पितकर्णिकारयष्टिः V. 3. 3 along the sides or slopes. —3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्षत् P. II. 3. 8 Sk. (हेतुसूतजपोपलक्षितं वर्षणं); so वृक्षमनु विद्योतते विद्युत्. —4 With, along with (सहाय्य); connected with; नदीमनु अवसिता सेना P. 1. 4. 85 Sk. (तथा सह संबद्धा); उमास्तनोऽद्भुतमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 along with, contemporaneously; Si. 8. 56; दिवसोऽभिन्नमगमद्विलयं 9. 17. —5 Inferior or subordinate to (हीने); मित्रलाभमनु लाभसंपदः Ki. 13. 52 inferior, lower in value or importance; अनु हर्षि सुरा=हरेर्हर्षिनाः P. I. 4. 86 Sk. —6 In a parti-



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अनुकारः [कृ-वच्] Imitation, resemblance; अनुभासकारः खलु जगति वेधसो निर्माणसंनिवेशः Māl. 9.

अनुकारिन् *a.* Imitating, resembling (with gen. or in comp.); प्रियायाः किञ्चिदनुकारिणीषु लतासु दृष्टिं वेलीभयामि S. 6; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां यु-  
करूपमिदं त्वयि S. 2. 16; 1. 21; R. 1. 3. 3. 50.

अनुकार्य, करणीय, कर्तव्य *pot. p.* Fit to be imitated.—र्थ, अनुक्रिया A subsequent rite or ceremony.

अनुक्रीः [अनु-कृ उणा० वा. ई. किञ्च Tv.] A kind of sacrificial rite called सायस्क.

अनुकृपायते Den. A. To sympathize or condole with.

अनुकृष 1 P. To drag after oneself, to attract (in gram.); see अनुकर्ष S. below.—*Caus.* To subject.

अनुकर्ष-र्षणं 1 Dragging after, drawing along; attraction in general.—2 Summoning or invoking by means of spells.—3 Grammatical attraction, application or attraction of a word in a preceding rule to a subsequent rule, word &c.; नायन-  
अनुकर्षार्थश्चकारः Mbh. on P. II. 2. 4; see also Sk. on P. VI. 1.127.—4 [अनु-  
वृज्यते स्वसंवेद्येन चक्रेण] The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage.—5 Delayed performance of a duty.

अनुकर्षन् *m.* The bottom of a carriage.

अनुकृष 1 A. To follow duly.—*Caus.* To cause others to follow duly.

अनुकल्पः [अनुगतः मुख्यं कल्पं] 1 A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्पः) is not possible; as the direction to use गोधूम or बभ्रुतुल in the absence of यव; प्रभुः प्रथम-  
कल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30, 3. 147.—2 A work connected with kalpa (one of the six auxiliaries of the Vedas).

अनुक्त *a.* 1 Unuttered, unsaid (in gram.)=अनाभिहित q. v. under अभिधा.—2 Unheard of, extraordinary.—3 Not told; असावदुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21.

अनुकथ *a.* Without hymns or songs of praise; Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनुक्रकच *a.* [अनुगतः क्रकचं] Ser-  
rated, dentated like a saw.

अनुक्रन्द 1 P. To cry after, reply to the sound; वीरुचिडकपोतकूजितमनु-  
क्रन्द्यमी कुक्रुदाः Māl. 9. 7.

अनुक्रन्दन् A cry in reply.

अनुक्रम 1 U., 4 P. 1 To go after, follow (fig. also); महर्षिभिरनुक्रांतं धर्मपंथानमास्थितः Rām.; to betake one-  
self to; तीर्थयात्रामनुक्रामन् Mb.; व्यव-  
सायमनुक्रांता कांते त्वमतिशोभन् Rām.—2 To count up, enumerate, state or go through in order; यच्चांनुक्रांतं यच्चा-  
नुक्रंस्यते Mbh. on P. I. 1. 72; give a table of contents, used frequently in the Nirukta.

अनुक्रम *a.* [अनुगतः क्रमं] In due order.—मः 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रचक्रमे वक्तुमनुक्रमज्ञा R. 6. 70; श्वश्रुजनं सर्वमनुक्रमेण 14.60; Y. 2. 41.—2 A table of contents, index, such as that of the Vedic Samhitās.

अनुक्रमणं 1 Proceeding in order.—2 Following.—गी, गिका [स्वार्थकृ]. A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुक्रुष 1 P. To shout at or after.—*Caus.* To join in lamenting, con-  
dole with, show sympathy.

अनुक्रोशः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness (with loc.); भगवन्कामदेव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः S. 3; Me. 115; किमपि साधुक्रोशः कृतः made to relent S. 4; न ते मां प्रति अनुक्रोशः S. 3.—2 One who has gone over a krośa (2 miles) (अनुगतः क्रोशं).

अनुक्षणं *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुक्षत्तु *m.* (त्तर) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?).

अनुख्या 2 P. Ved. To decry, see from a distance.

अनुख्यातिः *f.* 1 Descrying.—2 Re-  
porting, revealing.

अनुख्यातु *m.* (ता) A discoverer; reporter.

अनुगम 1 P. 1 To go after, follow, attend, accompany; अनभिज्ञो गुणानां यो न भृत्यैरनुगम्यते Pt. 1. 73; ओद्-  
कांतास्तिन्धो जनोऽनुगतव्यः S. 4; के-  
कारवैरनुगम्यमानो भूषणनिनादः K. 84; मार्गे मनुज्येश्वरधर्मपत्नी श्रुतेरिवार्थं स्मृतिर-  
न्वगच्छत् R. 2. 2; छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वग-  
च्छत् 6; Ms. 12. 115; Ki. 5. 2.—2 To follow, practise, observe, obey, act up to; प्रतिशब्दक इव राजवचनमनुग-  
च्छति जनो भयात् K. 104; पूर्वैरयमभि-  
प्रेतो गतो मार्गोऽनुगम्यते Rām.; विपत्तौ च  
महार्हाडो धीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 44.—3 To seek, wander through; काननं वापि  
शैलं वा यं रामोऽनुगमिष्यति Rām.; कृत्स्नां  
पृथ्वीमनुगच्छत *ibid.* go in quest of.—4 To come, arrive, approach, present  
oneself (as time); काले त्वनुगते Bhāg.

—5 To answer or respond to; corres-  
pond with, be suitable to; imitate, resemble; धनुःश्रियं गोत्रभिदोऽनुगच्छति Ki. 4. 36; आस्तलितं यत्प्रमदाकराग्र-  
मुदंगधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13; न  
चापि कादंबरी लक्ष्मीरनुगन्तुमलं K. 203.—6 To go or die out, be extinguished; यद्येष उख्योऽग्निरनुगच्छेत् Sat. Br.—7 To enter into.—*Caus.* [गमयति] To cause to follow, follow; उद्भावेरनुगमितस्य पुष्करस्य M. 1. 21 followed or accom-  
panied in sound.

अनुग *a.* [अनुगच्छतीति, गम्-ङ] (In comp.) Following, going after; corresponding or tallying with, ade-  
quate to; सदा पृथाऽनुगः पुरे Pt. 1. 59; भीताऽनुगं वारि मुदंगवाद्यं R. 16. 64; Me. 47; कामक्रोधवशाऽनुगं Ms. 2. 214; गोत्र-  
रिक्त्याऽनुगः पिङ्गः 9. 142 governed or re-  
gulated by; 8. 239.—जः A follower, (obedient) servant, companion; तद्भूतनाथाऽनुग R. 2. 58, 9. 82; बलं follow-  
ed by an army, being the head of an army.

अनुगत *p. p.* 1 (Used passively) (a) Followed (lit. & fig.), attend-  
ed; अनुगतमलिधुद्वेर्गडभित्तीर्विहाय R. 12. 102; M. 3. 9; Ms. 11. 71. (b) Full of, filled with; वारिष्णेनाभिभूतेन त्वत्स्ने-  
हाऽनुगतेन च Mk. 4. 5; वर्षधरकलमूकाऽनु-  
गतेन परिजनेन K. 159 consisting or made up of; च्चिताऽनुगतसर्वात्मन् Mb. (c) Covered, as by a dress hanging behind; शिवमिवाऽनुगतं गजचर्मणा Ki. 5. 2 (पश्चाद्व्याप्तं). (d) Extinguished &c. (e) Acquired, obtained.—2 (Used actively) (a) Following, obeying, observing; स्वमतमनुगतः Mu. 5. 19; विभवाऽनुगता भार्या Mk. 3. 28; द्विविजय-  
प्रसंगेनाऽनुगतो भूमिमिमां K. 191 come to; Ms. 9. 267; K. 166; Mu. 6. 5; H. 2. 56; R. 15. 9. (b) Corresponding or tallying with, adapted or answering to, in harmony with; सुखेनाऽनुगतं भवति S. B.; पादव्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9 in accompaniment to the musical time; मुदंगं तः संगीतमधुरः Ratn. 1; कीर्णेः Si. 11. 10. (c) Adequate or suitable to, fit for; प्रस्तावानुगतं पृष्ठः Pt. 5. (d) Imitating; परितुष्टोऽस्मि यत्पितरमनुगतो वत्सः M. 5 I am glad that the boy takes after his father.—तं Moderate time in music.—*Comp.*—अर्थ *a.* hav-  
ing a corresponding or easily dis-  
coverable sense.

अनुगतिः *f.* 1 Following; बलस्य च-  
तुरंगस्य नायकाऽनुगतिर्नयः Rām.; गताऽनुग-  
तिको लोकः following, imitating; see under गत.—2 Consent, approval; अकामं forced consent.

अनुगमः-मनं 1 Following; आत्मानुगमेन  
गां प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; बृहतेर्धातो-  
रर्थानुगमात् S. B.—2 Comprehending, grasping (as a sense); रसाद्यनुगतः S.



D. —3 Following in death, post-cremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile. —4 Imitating; approaching. —5 Conformity, accordance; श्रुत्यनुगमाच्च S. B.

अनुगामिन् *a.* Following. —*m.* A follower = अनुग.

अनुगामुक *a.* Habitually or constantly following.

अनुगर्ज्ज 1 P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगर्जित *p. p.* Roared. —तं A roaring echo, Ku. 6. 40.

अनुगव *a.* [ गोः सदृशः आयामः, अच् ] Suiting ( the length of ) the oxen.

अनुगिरं *ind.* By the mountain side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीनः [ अनुग गोः पश्चात्पर्वति यथा गच्छति सोऽनुगवीनः गोपालः ; अनुग ख P. V. 2. 15. Sk. ] A cowherd.

अनुगादिच् *a.* [ गद्-णिनि ] Repeating, following in speaking, echoing.

अनुगीति See under अनुगे.

अनुगुण *a.* [ अनुगुलो गुणो यस्य ] Having similar qualities, of the same nature; कांतरातापसाविष्णु वंशकाङ्गुणौ स्मृती Susr. ; conformable to, favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to; मनोरथस्यानुगुणं सर्वदा यस्य चेष्टितं Mv. 7. 7 obedient to the will; 7. 38; गुणसंपदाङ्गुणतां गमितः Ki. 6. 33; 10. 13; congenial, suitable, fit; अन्नलाभात् Dk. 64, 94; अननुगुणद्वाराणां Dk. 130 not having wives worthy of themselves; ( वीणा ) उत्कण्ठितस्य हृदयाङ्गुणा यस्यस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart ( Tv. here takes °णा to mean तन्वीयुक्तीणा itself ); अत्र द्वावप्युपध्मान्नीयविवेकं न ज्ञाताङ्गुणौ R. G. ; रसाङ्गुणतामेति S. D. ; °णं सर्वस्ववस्थान्तं यत् U. 1. 39 —जः A natural peculiarity. —जं *ade.* 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires; चिरेणाङ्गुणं प्रोक्ता प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी Bk 8. 95. —2 Agreeably or conformably to ( in comp. ) ; तदा देशाङ्गुणं भवदगमनमभूत् Dk. 11. —3 Naturally.

अनुगुणत्वं Favourableness.

अनुगुणयति Den. P. To make favourable, conciliate; bring about, secure; संपदोऽनुगुणयन् सुखेविणां Ki. 18. 44.

अनुगुप्त *a.* Covered, sheltered.

अनुगे 1 P. 1 To sing after ( a person ), sing to ( a tune ); follow in singing; अनुगायति काचिद्वद्वितपंचमरागं Gt. 1; अनुजयुर्थाद्विष्यं दुर्दुग्धिवानमाशाः Ki. 3. 60 sent back, echoed. —2 To sing; to celebrate in song.

अनुगीतं Singing in response to; Ratn. 1. 19.

अनुगीतिः *f.* N. of a metre of two lines, the first having 27 and the second 32. mātrās, a species of the Aryā metre.

अनुग्रह 9 P. ( Ved. -गृणाति ). 1 To favour, oblige, treat with kindness; शिलातलेकदेशमनुगृह्णातु वयस्यः S. 3 our friend will be so good as to, or kindly, take a seat on the stone; अयं विष्टरोऽनुगृह्यतां V. 5 be pleased to sit down &c.; महर्द्रेण पुनरनुगृहीता V. 3 favoured ( by modifying the curse ); with instr. or abl. of that which is an obligation; अनुगृहीतोऽहमनया मघवतः संभावनया S. 6; कतरत्कुलमनुगृहीतं भगवत्या जन्मना K. 135; अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि अहमुपदेशाद्भवतः V. 4 I am much obliged to you &c. ( अनुगृहीत is oft used by itself in the sense of 'much obliged,' 'many thanks,' 'I thank you', 'I esteem it a favour' ). —2 To foster, cherish, protect, maintain ( as fire ); अग्निमित्यानुगृहीतः स्यात् Asval. —3 To receive, welcome. —4 To hold up, support, uphold. —5 To follow in robbing, seizing or depriving. —6 To keep to, conform or correspond to, follow, take after; आहुतिमनुगृह्णाति गुणाः Vb. 2; क्षात्रधर्मश्चाङ्गुह्रीतो भवति U. 5. —Caus. To cause to favour, or to favour; आर्यस्य दर्शनेनात्मानमनुग्राहयितुं Mu. 4.

अनुग्रहः, -हणं 1 A favour, kindness, obligation; showing favour, obliging, rewarding ( opp. निग्रह ); निग्रहाङ्गुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1; पादार्पणाङ्गुग्रहपूतपृष्ठं R. 2. 35; अनुग्रह इवेयमभ्यर्थना S. 1; अनुग्रहं संस्मरणप्रवृत्तं Ku. 3. 3. —2 Assistance, help ( shown to the poor in feeding them &c. दत्त्रादिपोषणं ). —3 Facilitating by spells. —4 Acceptance. —5 Rear-guard. —Comp. —कातर *a.* anxious to please or for favour. —सर्गः creation of feelings or mental conditions.

अनुग्राह्य *pot p.* Fit to be favoured or obliged; ततः कथनेनात्मानमनुग्राह्यमिच्छामि K. 134; न वयमनुग्राह्याः प्रायो देवतानां 61.

अनुग्राहक *a.* 1 Favouring, furthering, promoting. —2 Gracious, kind.

अनुग्रासकः A mouthful; the equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुघटनं Linking together with; क्षिप्ता कथाङ्गुघटनाय मयापि वाणी K. 240.

अनुचर् 1 P. 1 To follow, pursue, go after; to serve, attend or wait upon; पित्रोः पादाननुचरन् K. 368 serving. —2 To traverse, seek after, go through, wander. —3 To conduct oneself, behave.

अनुचरः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेनाङ्गुचरेण धेनोः R.

2. 4; आत्माङ्गुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमानं 52; Me. 3; Ms. 12. 47. In comp. tended or followed by; वानरः &c. —2 Following a spy ( वचनम् ) —रि, -रा 1 A female attendant. —logical or due strophe.

अनुचरित *p. p.* Followed &c. Walk; walk in life; conduct.

अनुचारकः A follower, servant. —रिका A female servant.

अनुचर्चिः *f.* Ved. Repeating ( chorus ).

अनुचित *a.* 1 Wrong, improper. Unusual; unfit.

अनुचिन् 10 P. To consider, of, call to mind; धातुर्विभुत्वमनुचिन्तितस्याः S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8; Ms. 4. 2.

अनुचिन्ता, -चिन्तनं 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon. —Recalling, recollecting. —2 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छादः The part of a garment undergarment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to the feet ( Mar. निचा ).

अनुच्छिन्तिः *f.*, अनुच्छेदः Extirpation; non-destruction; destructibility.

अनुच्छिष्ट *a.* Not rejected; holy; fresh, unused; यौवन Dk.

अनुजन 1 A. 1 To be born after, arise or be produced after, to follow in being born, arising &c.; पुत्रि कृतायां तु यदि पुत्रोऽनुजायते Ms. 9. 1. अथवा जायमानस्य वच्छीलमनुजायते —2 To take after ( one's parents ) be born similar to.

अनुज-जात *p. p.* Born after, younger; राममनुजातः P. III. 4. असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78; मांसमनुग्रह्य जाता पुमनुजा Sk. ; सोऽनुजा. —जः, -जातः 1 A younger brother. Ms. 5. 58. —2 A cadet; born after born, younger, later. —3 Taken after. —4 Born again, invested in the sacred thread. —जा, -जाता 1 younger sister. —2 N. of a person ( त्रायमाणालता ). —जं N. of a person ( त्रपौडरीक ). —Comp. —अवर *a.* younger than the younger, youngest.

अनुजन्मन् *m.* [ अनु जन्म यस्य ] younger brother; जननाथ तवाङ्गुनां Ki. 2. 17; Si. 13. 2, 14.

अनुजीव 1 P. 1 To depend upon for subsistence, hang on, live by upon ( something ); ये च त्वाननुजितं ति नाहं तेषां न ते मम Rām.; स तु त्वं पाणिग्राहकमनुजीविष्यति Dk. 122. To depend on, live ( submissive ) under, live as a subordinate to. To see without envy; वां वां



मस्यामः पुरा इदं युधिष्ठिरे अद्य तामनुजी-  
वामः Mb.-3 To live for any one.-4  
To follow or imitate in living ; R.  
19. 15 v. l. -5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् *a.* Dependent, living on  
or upon.—*m.* A dependent, servant,  
follower ; अवचनीयाः प्रभवोऽनुजीविभिः  
Ki. 1. 4, 10; भर्तृश्रितानुवर्तित्वं सुवृत्तं  
चानुजीविनाम् Pt. 1. 69.

अनुजीव्य *a.* To be served (as a  
master).

अनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, allow  
(a person or thing) ; assent or con-  
sent to, approve ; authorise, sanc-  
tion ; तदनुजानीहि मां गमनाय U. 3 so  
let me go ; तेयं याति शङ्कुतला पतिगृहं  
सर्वैरनुज्ञायतां S. 4. 8 permitted to go ;  
Dk. 1. 23; M. 1. 19; Ms. 2. 116 ; त-  
न्मया प्रीतिमताऽनुज्ञातं S. 5 approved,  
agreed to.—2 To betroth, affiancé ;  
मां जातमात्रां धनमित्रनाम्नेऽन्वजानाद्भार्या  
मे पिता Dk. 50.—3 To excuse, for-  
give ; अनुप्रवेशे यद्गीर कृतवांस्त्वं ममाग्रियं ।  
सर्वं तदनुजानामि Mb.—4 To repent, be  
sorry for.—5 To request, entreat, beg ;  
त्वां साहमनुजानामि न गंतव्यमितो वनं  
Rām.—6 To treat or behave kindly,  
favour ; ते मां वीर्येण यज्ञसा...अस्त्रैश्चाप्य-  
न्वजानत Mb.—7 To dismiss, bid fare-  
well (usually in *caus.*).—*Caus.*  
(—ज्ञायति). 1 To ask or beg for, re-  
quest.—2 To ask permission, ask for  
leave ; take leave of, bid adieu to ;  
सोऽपि तच्छ्रुत्वा...वानरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वाश्रयं  
गतः Pt. 4 ; तं चक्रधरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वगृहं  
गतः 5; Ms. 4. 122 ; 9. 82 ; स मातरमनु-  
ज्ञाप्य तपस्येव मनो दधे । जग्मतुश्च यथा-  
काममनुज्ञाप्य परस्परं Mb.

अनुज्ञा, ज्ञानं [ ज्ञा-अङ्-ल्युट् वा ] 1 Per-  
mission, consent, sanction ; गुरोरनुज्ञा-  
मधिगम्य मातः R. 2. 66.—2 Permission  
or leave to depart.—3 Excusing, for-  
giving, allowance made for faults.  
—4 An order, command.—*Comp.*—एष-  
णा-प्रार्थना requesting permission,  
taking leave.

अनुज्ञात *p. p.* Permitted, allowed,  
assented to, granted, honoured,  
favoured, authorised, dismissed.

अनुज्ञापकः One who commands or  
orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, ज्ञातिः *f.* 1 Authorising.—2  
Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *a.* [ अनुगतं ज्येष्ठं ] Next  
to the eldest.—*adv.* According to  
seniority.

अनुत्प 1 P. 1 To heat; vex, annoy  
(fig.).—2 (4 A. or *pass.*) To repent,  
grieve, be sorry for, be stung with  
remorse ; विविधैरनुत्पत्यंते दयितादनुत्पत्यैर्मन-  
स्विन्यः V. 3. 5. (v. l. for निमृत्तैरनुत्पत्यंते  
&c.) ; Ki. 17. 40.—*Caus.* To pain,

afflict, distress ; विरहः किमिनानुत्पापये-  
द्दद वाह्यविषयैर्विपश्चितं R. 8. 89.

अनुत्प *p. p.* 1 Heated.—2 Filled  
with regret, repentant.

अनुत्पापः 1 [Repentance, remorse,  
contrition, subsequent regret or  
sorrow ; जातानुत्पापेव सा V. 4. 38  
stung with remorse ; Ms. 11. 228.—2  
Heat.

अनुत्पापन *a.* Causing distress or  
regret or sorrow.

अनुत्पापिन् *a.* Repentant, sorry.

अनुत्तर See under अनुत्.

अनुत्तर्षः [ तृष्-घञ् ] 1 Thirst, desire  
to drink ; सोपचाररूपज्ञातविचारं सा-  
नुत्तर्षमनुत्तर्षपदेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and  
liquor).—2 Wish, desire.—3 Drinking  
spirituous liquors.—4 A drinking  
vessel (used in drinking spirituous  
liquors).—5 Liquor itself.

अनुत्तर्षणं=अनुत्तर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिल *a.* Following तिल (as a  
field).—ल *ind.* Grain after grain,  
i. e. by grains or very minutely.

अनुतुल *a.* Ved. Depressed or re-  
pressed (in sound), unruffled.

अनुतुलयाति Den. P. To rub (as  
the point or end of grass) with  
cotton ; P. III. 1 25.

अनुतुलनं Rubbing in this manner.

अनुतृ 1 P. 1 To go across or  
to the end.—2 To stretch length-  
wise.

अनुतरं [ अनुतीर्यते अनेन ; करणे अप् ] Fare,  
freight.

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, not  
repentant or regretful ; self-com-  
placent.

अनुत्त *a.* Ved. [ उद्-क् न. त. ] 1  
Not moistened or wet ; तुभ्यमिद-  
द्विवोऽनुत्तं Rv. 1. 80. 7.—2 Not set  
driven forth or urged (अपेति) ;  
invincible (?) .

अनुत्तम *a.* [ न उत्तमो यस्मात् ] 1 Than  
which there is nothing better,  
having no superior or better, un-  
surpassed, the very best or highest,  
incomparably or pre-eminently the  
best ; सर्वद्रव्येषु विद्यैव द्रव्यमाहुरनुत्तमं  
H. Pr. 4 ; काक्षन् गतिमनुत्तमां Ms. 2.  
242 ; Y. 1. 87 ; अदस्त्वया अनुत्तममनुत्तमं  
तमः Si. 1. 27 all-pervading ; Bg. 7.  
18 ; Ms. 2. 9 ; 5. 158 ; 8. 81.—2 Not  
the best.—3 (In gram.) Not used in  
the उत्तम or first person.—सः N. of  
Siva or Vishnu.—*Comp.*—अंमसु-अंम-  
सिकं a term in Sāṅkhya philosophy,  
said to mean 'indifference to and  
abstinence from sensual enjoyment,  
as fatiguing or involving injury to  
external objects.'

अनुत्तर *a.* [ नास्ति उत्तरो यस्मात् ] 1  
Principal, chief.—2 Best, excellent ;  
अनुत्तराणि विलसितानि Dk. 162 un-  
surpassed.—3 [ नास्ति उत्तरं यस्य ] With-  
out a reply, silent, unable to  
answer ; भवत्यवज्ञा च भवत्यनुत्तरात्  
Naishadha.—4 Fixed, firm (न उत्त-  
रति चलति) :—5 Low, inferior, base,  
mean.—6 Southern.—रं [ न. त. ] No  
reply, a reply which, being evasive,  
is considered to be no reply.—राः  
(pl.) A class of gods among Jainas  
(उपपातिक).—रा The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled  
(by waves) ; अपामिवाधारमनुत्तरंगं Ku.  
3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्पत्ति *f.* Failure, non-produc-  
tion.—*a.*,—स्तिक *a.* Not yet produced.  
—*Comp.*—धर्मक्षातिः preparation for a  
future state, acquiescence in the  
state and moral condition which is  
yet to come.—समः-सा a method of  
arguing against a thing by attempt-  
ing to prove that nothing exists  
from which it could spring.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* Not produced or born,  
unborn, unproduced &c.

अनुत्पादः Not coming into exist-  
ence, not taking effect.—*Comp.*—  
क्षाति see अनुत्पत्तिधर्मक्षाति.

अनुत्साह *a.* Destitute of energy  
or determination.—हः Want of de-  
termination, energy &c. ; listless-  
ness, languor, indifference.

अनुत्सुक *a.* Moderate, not over-  
eager, retiring, calm.

अनुत्सूत्र *a.* Not deviating from  
the Sūtra (of Pāṇini or of morality) ;  
not anomalous or irregular ; पदव्या-  
सा सङ्गतिः सन्निबधना Si. 2. 112.

अनुत्सेकः Absence of haughti-  
ness or pride ; को लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 63 ;  
modesty ; कः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1 ;  
cf. "Modesty is the handmaid of  
heroism."

अनुत्सेकिन् *a.* Not puffed up, not  
proud or arrogant ; भाग्येषु नी भव S.  
4. 17.

अनुद *a.* [ न उदति or अनुददाति तुल्यं  
ददाति, दा-क् ] Ved. Not urging or  
driving onward ; or, emulating others  
in giving (तुल्यरूपदात्) ; see अनानुद.

अनुदक *a.* 1 Waterless (as a de-  
sert).—2 Having very little water  
(as a puddle).—3 Devoid of the lib-  
ations of water (a sort of श्राद्ध).

अनुदग्र *a.* 1 Not lofty, low.—2  
Soft, tender ; weak, not sharp.

अनुदर *a.* 1 Having a slender  
waist ; thin, lank ; राजकन्या Sk. (अ-  
ल्पार्थं नञ्, see अ).



अनुदा 3 U. To give back, restore ; to yield, grant, remit.

अनुदेवी 1 Restoration. -2 A female companion.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent) ; not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Udatta accent) ; उच्चैरुदात्तः ; नचैरुदात्तः ; accentless, having the neutral, general tone ; उदात्तश्चानुदात्तश्च स्वरितश्च त्रयः स्वराः ; uttered with the grave accent (as a vowel) ; प्रबलेप्रतिबोध्योर्ध्वभागे प्रतिहतोच्चं निष्पादयति स उदात्तः ; पचमधोनिष्पन्नोच्चं अनुदात्तः ; ताल्वादिषु समागेषु स्थानेषु नीचभागे निष्पन्नोच्चं अनुदात्तः ; ०त् पदमकवर्जं Sk. (The term अनुदात्त is used by Pāṇini for the grave accent which immediately precedes the Udatta, and also for the general accentless tone neither high nor low, termed एकश्रुति, the one monotonous intonation belonging to the generality of syllables in a sentence). -त्तः The grave accent. -Comp. -आदिः a nominal base of which the first syllable is अनुदात्त. -इत् a verbal root having for its अनुदात्त the grave accent (denoting that it takes the Atm. terminations only). -उच्चं a syllable followed (immediately) by the grave accent. -तर *a.* more than अनुदात्त ; still lower or graver accent, i. e. that which immediately precedes a syllable having the उदात्त or स्वरित accent and is thus more depressed than the ordinary अनुदात्त accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly ; not high or noble. -2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great -3 (अनुगतो दारात्) Adhering to or followed by a wife ; यस्मिन्मसीदसि पुनः स भवत्युदारोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). -4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुरूपः दाराः यस्य).

अनुदित *a.* 1 Unsaid, not uttered. -2 Not risen or appeared forth.

अनुदिनं-दिवसं *ind.* Daily, day after day ; पारावतः खलु शिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवेदनुदिनं वद् कोऽत्र हेतुः Udb. ; अनुदिवसं परिहीयसेऽनेः S. 3.

अनुदिश 6 P. To point out, assign. अनुदेशः 1 Pointing back ; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule ; यथासंख्यमनुदेशः समानां P. I. 3. 10 ; subsequent mention of things (words, suffixes &c.) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first for first, second for second ; as in समुदाहृतजीषेषु हन्तृश्रुतः P. III. 4. 36. -2 Direction, order, injunction.

अनुदेशिन् *a.* Pointing or referring back ; being the object of an अनुदेश.

अनुदृश् 1 P. To survey, behold ; to keep in view or mind, see in prospect ; न च श्रेयोऽनुदृश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे Bg. 1. 31 ; Bh. 3. 3. -Caus. To show, tell, inform as follows ; सेनापतिः पुत्रमग्निमित्रं परिष्वज्य अनुदृशयति M. 5 writes or informs as follows.

अनुदर्शनं Inspection, survey ; उत्थितश्चाप्रमत्तश्च बलानामनुदर्शने Rām. ; consideration, regard ; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिरुःखदोषादनुदर्शने Bg. 13. 8 perception

अनुदृष्टि *a.* Having a favourable look. -ष्टिः *f.* A favourable look.

अनुदैर्घ्यं *a.* [दैर्घ्यमनुगतः] Longitudinal, lengthwise.

अनुद्धत *a.* Not raised or puffed up ; ताः सत्यरुषाः समृद्धिभिः S. 5. 12 ; humble ; modest ; unsurpassed.

अनुद्धरणं 1 Not removing or taking away. -2 Not offering, establishing or proving.

अनुद्धारः 1 Non-partition ; not taking a share (विशोद्धारश्चो विभागः). -2 Non-removal.

अनुद्धत *a.* Undivided, unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c. -Comp. -अभ्यस्तमयः taking place of sunset, while the आहवनीय fire continues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

अनुद्धट *a.* 1 Not bold ; soft, mild. -2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुयत, अनुयम *a.* Not diligent, idle, inactive.

अनुयुतं Repeated playing or gambling ; N. of a part of the Sa-bhāparvan.

अनुयोग *a.* Lazy, not industrious. -गः Idleness, inactivity.

अनुयु 1 P. 1 To run after, follow, accompany ; धनुर्धरं राजसुतैरनुयुतं R. 3. 38 ; 12. 67 ; 16. 25 ; Si. 1. 52 ; 5. 59. -2 To chase, pursue.

अनुयुत *p.* 1 Followed, pursued ; (sometimes used actively). -2 Sent or brought back (as sound). -त्तं A measure of time in music = half *dru-ta* or one-fourth of a *Mātrā* (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel) ; अर्थमात्रं द्रुतं ज्ञयं द्रुतार्थं चाप्यनुयुतं.

अनुव्राहः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुविश्र *a.* Easy in mind, secure.

अनुवेग *a.* Free from anxiety or apprehension. -गः Security or freedom from fear.

अनुधाव् 1 P. 1 To run after ; follow ; ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति U. 1. 10 the second follows the

words. (the words being not uttered with a view to a particular sense) ; स्वचरिं निश्चयतोऽनुधावति Si. 44 follows his own will. -2 To run up to, approach. -3 To cleanse, wash.

अनुधावनं 1 Going or running after following, pursuing ; तुरगं कदितव्यं S. 2. -2 Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth) ; search, investigation. -3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. -4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुधै 1 P. 1 To think of, consider attentively. -2 To wish well of, to bless, favour ; यजानि मयि वर्तमानं सुनोरनुध्यायत चेततेति R. 1. 60 bless ; अनुदधुरनुधेयं सांनिध्येः पते मागतेः 17. 36 favoured

अनुध्या [धै-अङ्] Thinking or wishing well of, favouring, attachment.

अनुध्यान *p.* Mused, thought &c. -तं-नं [धै-लृट्] 1 Thought ; अनुध्यानानंतरमेव K. 262 ; meditative religious contemplation. -2 Thinking of, remembrance ; या नः प्रीतिरूपाक्ष त्वदनुध्यानसंभवा Ku. 6. 21. -Wishing well of, affectionate solicitude for ; अनुध्यातैरुपेतव्यं वत्सयोर्भक्तस्तु वः U. 7. 11 ; सा त्वमं व स्तुष्यामि धर्तव्यं सीतायां शिवानुध्यानयरा भव U. 1.

अनुध्यायः [धै कर्तरि घञ्] One who wishes well of.

अनुधेय *a.* To be favoured or wished well of ; अनुदधुरनुधेयं 17. 36.

अनुनद् 1 P. To sound towards at (with acc.). -Caus. To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echoes पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षं च सागरांश्चाज्जनाद्वरसाधु साध्विति नादेन पृथिवीमन्वनाद्वरविहंगैरनुनादितं Mb. made musical resonant.

अज्जनाद् [अनुरूपो नादः] Sound, noise Si. 7. 18 ; reverberation, echo.

अनुनादिन् *a.* Echoing, sounding resonant.

अनुनय -नायिका See under अनुदी.

अनुनासिक *a.* [अनुगतो नासिका] Nasal, pronounced through the nose मुखसहितनासिकया उच्चार्यमाणो वर्णो अनुनासिकः स्यात् Sk. ; मुखनासिकावचनाऽनुनासिकः P. 1. 8 ; अमो अनुनासिका न ह्ये Sikshā ; अनुनासिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the consonants य, व, लृ (under certain circumstances) ; i. e. the letters included in the प्रत्याहार अम् except ह, र, लृ. -2 The sign used to mark the nasalization in the case of य, व, or लृ कं The nasal twang. -Comp. -आदिः conjunct consonant beginning with nasal.



**अनुनिर्देश** Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; अनुसाधुप्रतिपत्तिनां क्रियाणामथ कर्मणाम् । क्रमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथास्तस्य तदुच्यते S. D.

**अनुनिर्वापः** Subsequent libation (with clarified butter).

**अनुनिर्वाप्या** A ceremony connected with this libation.

**अनुनी** 1 P. 1 To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon; request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c.) ; स चानुनीतः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R. 5. 54 ; विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीनामुनेषु स तत्त्वे 19. 38. 43 ; Bk. 6. 137 ; 5. 46 ; त्वत्संगमेन मम तत्तद्विगाहनीतं V. 3. 20 pacified, made favourable or agreeable ; Ki. 13. 67 ; M. 5 ; K. 169. 178 ; Dk. 3. 4. 7.—2 To cherish love ; विद्विजोप्यनुय Bh. 2. 77 ; cf. Shakespeare 'Cherish those hearts that hate thee'.—3 To bring near to (with dat. of person).—4 To train, discipline.—5 To honour.

**अनुनय** a. [नी-अच्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words).—यः 1 Conciliation, propitiation, pacification (of anger), friendly persuasion ; कथं तु शत्रोऽनुनयो महर्षिर्वागना-च्चान्यपयस्विनीनां R. 2. 54 ; कथं वा तेषामनुनयः कृतः H. 4 ; प्रकृतिवक्तः स कस्यानुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति S. 4.—2 Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation) ; showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.) ; विधिविरुद्धतयेत्येति तादनुनयमनस्विन्यः V. 3. 5 ; दयितजनं 2. 22 ; वाक्यैः स्निग्धैरनुनयो भवेदर्थस्य साधने S. D. 458.—3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general ; भद्रं प्रियं नः । किं तु त्वदभिप्रायापरिज्ञानांतरितोऽयमस्मदनुनयः Mu 2 ; R. 6. 2 ; निषेधवाक्यालंकारजिज्ञासाधुनये खलु Ak ; °अस्मिन्नङ्गं conciliatory address.—4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct.—यं adv. Fitly, suitably.

**अनुनयिन्** a. Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

**अनुनीतिः** = अनुनय q. v. ; साधुनीतिश्च सीतायैनाक्रुध्यत् Bk. 8. 75 adopting a conciliatory tone ; Si. 16. 55.

**अनुनायक** a. Submissive, humble, supplicating.

**अनुनायिका** a. Conciliating ; प्रियतमेषु वधूरनुनायिका Si. 6. 7.—का A female character subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c. ; सखी प्रव्रजिता दासी प्रेक्षा चात्रयिका तथा । अन्याश्च शिल्कारिण्यो विज्ञेयाः खनुनायिकाः ॥

**अनुन्नत** a. Not raised or elevated, not lifted up.—Comp.—आन्नत a.

level (neither raised nor lowered).—गात्र a. having limbs not stout or prominent.

**अनुन्मादः**, **अनुन्मत्त** a. Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

**अनुप** = अनुप q. v.

**अनुपकारिन्** a. 1 Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received.—2 Worthless, useless.

**अनुपक्षित** p. p. Not injured or destroyed (अनुपक्षीण).

**अनुपगीत** a. Not praised.—तं ind. So that no other person accompanies in singing.

**अनुपघातः** Absence of damage or detriment ; °अजित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

**अनुपजीवनीय** a. Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

**अनुपद** 1 P. To say after, repeat.

**अनुपठित** p. p. Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's instruction.

**अनुपठित्** a. Who has read through, proficient.

**अनुपत्** 1 P. 1 To fly to or towards.—2 To fly or run after, follow (fig. also) ; pursue, chase ; सुहृदनुपतति स्वंदने दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7 ; कथमनुपतत एव मे प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1. ; न यत्र प्रत्याशामनुपतति नो वा रहयति (चेतः) Māl. 9. 8 does not run after (cherish) hope or leave it ; यस्यैवं भवंतः कुटुंबवृत्तिमनुपतितः Mv. 1 ; Si. 11. 40.—2 To fall upon, attack ; प्राग्वीराननुपत्य Māl. 8. 9.—Caus. 1 To fly to.—2 To throw another down along with oneself.

**अनुपतनः**, **पातः** 1 Falling upon, alighting upon in succession.—2 following, going after, pursuit ; उपवनपचनानुपातद्वयैः Si. 7. 27.—3 Going or proceeding in order or as a consequence.—4 [अनुरूपः त्रैशिकेन पातः] Proportion.—5 Rule of three.—6 A degree of latitude, opposite to one given.—तं ind. (regarded as a namul from पत्) Following in succession, going after ; लतानुपातं कुसुमान्यगृह्णात् Bk. 2. 11 (लतां लतामनुपत्य going to creeper after creeper, or after bending the creepers).

**अनुपातिन्** a. Following as a result.—m. A follower ; मदनुपातिनामेष पंथाः Dk. 168.

**अनुपथ** a. [पंथानमनुगतः] Following the road.—यः A road, favourable road ; अंतस्पथा अनुपथाः Rv. 5. 52. 10 (अनुकूलमार्गाः).—यं adv. Along the road.

**अनुपद** 4 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To go after, follow, attend.—2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife) ; उतथ्यस्य यवीयांस्तु ममतामन्वपद्यत Mb.—3 To enter, go to or into.—4 To fall down, come down (to the earth) ; वधुधामन्वपद्येतां वातनुनाविब दूनो Mb.—5 To enter upon, betake oneself to ; जितमित्येव तानक्षान्पुनरेवान्वपद्यत, ध्यानमेवान्वपद्यत Rām. ; पुत्रो दृष्ट्वा सुसंज्ञतां नान्वपद्यत किंचन Mb. did not do anything else.—6 To find, discover, see, notice ; दीर्घं दृश्यौ..... निमित्तं सोऽन्वपद्यत Bhāg.—7 To lose (with abl.) ; महत्त्वान्वपद्येतां Mb.—8 To handle.—9 To fall to the share of (Ved.).

**अनुपद** a. [पद-क्विप्] Ved. Coming to pass.—f. Food (got every day) (अनुपदश्च भ्यमन्नं).

**अनुपद** a. [पदानुगुणः] 1 Following the feet closely.—2 Following every word ; °सूत्रं a commentary (of a Brāhmaṇa) explaining the text word for word.—दः N. of a man or tribe.—दं A chorus, burden of a song, or words sung again at regular intervals.—ind. [पदानां पश्चात्] 1 Along the feet, near the feet ; अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk.—2 Step by step, at every step ; Si. 9. 78.—3 Word for word.—4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space) ; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk. ; गच्छतां पुरो भवंतो । अहमप्यनुपदमागत एव S. 3 I shall be close behind you, just follow you ; °दनुच्चलित एव K. 263, 264 ; oft with gen. or in comp. in this sense ; लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki. 12. 54 ; (तो) आशिषामनुपदं समस्पृशत् पाणिना R. 11. 81 ; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णातावर्षानुपदमशिषः 1. 44, 14. 81 ; Si. 14. 48.

**अनुपादिक** a. [अनुपदमस्यस्य गंतुत्वेन, ढन्] Following, gone after.

**अनुपादिन्** a. [अनुपद-इति P. V. 2. 90] Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer ; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk. ; क्षणदाकरेऽनुपादिभिः प्रयये Si. 9. 70.

**अनुपदीना** [आयामर्थे अनु, पदस्यायामनु-त्यायामः, तेन बद्धा ख] A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot (अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना उपानत् P. V. 2. 9 Sk.).

**अनुपदवी** A way, road.

**अनुपधः** 'Having no उपधा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

**अनुपाधि** a. [न. व.] Guileless, without fraud ; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपाधि विद्मुदं विजयते U. 2. 2.



**अनुपन्यासः** 1 Not mentioning ; non-statement. -2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

**अनुपपत्तिः** *f.* 1 Failure, failing to be ; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धस्तात्पर्यादनुपपत्तिः Bhāṣhā. P. 82 (तात्पर्यं being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning). -2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. -3 In conclusive reasoning; absence of reasonable grounds (युक्त्यभावः) ; पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः पीनत्वं रात्रि-भोजनं विनानुपपन्नम् ; see अर्थापत्ति also. -4 Penury, adversity.

**अनुपपन्न** *a.* Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable, inconclusive, irrelevant.

**अनुपम** *a.* [ न. व. ] Incomparable, matchless, peerless, best, most excellent. —मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of कुमुद).

**अनुपमेय-मित** *a.* Matchless, incomparable.

**अनुपमर्दनं** Non-refutation of a charge.

**अनुपयुक्त** *a.* 1 Not used ( as food ). -2 Unsuitable, unfit, improper, useless, unserviceable S. 7.

**अनुपयोग** *a.* Useless. —गः Uselessness, not being used ( as food ).

**अनुपरत** *a.* 1 Not dead. -2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

**अनुपलब्ध** *a.* Unobserved, unperceived.

**अनुपलब्धि** *f.* Non-recognition, non-perception ( प्रत्यक्षाद्यभावः ) ; नास्ति घटोऽनुपलब्धेः ( the knowledge of घटभाव is possible because the प्रति-योगी or counter-entity is not found with the non-entity or अभाव ( that is, there being no उपलब्धि or knowledge of the घट ) ; one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mīmāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas. —Comp. —समः a fallacy, trying to establish a fact ( say, the eternity of sound ) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

**अनुपलभः** Want of apprehension ; non-perception.

**अनुपवीतिन्** *m.* One who does not wear the sacred thread ( belonging to his caste ).

**अनुपशयः** Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

**अनुपश्य** *a.* Following with his looks, keeping in view.

**अनुपसंहारिन्** *m.* A kind of हेत्वाभास or fallacy in Nyāya, a subdivision of the अनैकान्तिकहेत्वाभास ;

वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive or negative ; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वात् ; अत्र सर्वस्यैव पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्वं हेतुरनुपसंहारी अन्ये व्यतिरेके वा दृष्टातामावात्

**अनुपसर्गः** 1 A word ( particle &c. ) that is not, or has not the force of, an Upasarga. -2 That which has no Upasarga. -3 That which needs no additions ( as a divine being ).

**अनुपसेचन** *a.* Having no उपसेचन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with.

**अनुपस्कृत** *a.* 1 Unpolished, ( as silver ). -2 Genuine, blameless. -3 Not cooked or dressed ( as food ). -4 Not requiring any evident object.

**अनुपस्कार** *a.* Not elliptical ( अग्राह्य-रदोपरहित ) Ki. 11. 38.

**अनुपस्थानं** Absence, not being at hand.

**अनुपस्थापनं** Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand.

**अनुपस्थापित** *a.* Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced.

**अनुपस्थायिन्** *a.* Not present, absent, distant.

**अनुपस्थित** *a.* Not present, absent, not at hand or near ; not current. —तं A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

**अनुपस्थितिः** *f.* 1 Absence ; मम °ति क्षमतां भवतः your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence. -2 Inability to remember.

**अनुपहत** *a.* 1 Not injured, unimpaired, unvitiated. -2 Not used, unbleached, new ( as cloth ) ; °तं दुकूलमु- गलं K. 110, 229. See अनाहत.

**अनुपा** 1 P. 1 To drink after ( a person or thing ), drink along with ; ( मधु पीत्वा ) .....अनुपास्यसि बाष्पद्वितं जलाजलिं R. 8. 68 ; कल्माषान्भक्षयन्मधु चादुपिबेत् Susr. ; Bri. S. 76. 6. -2 To follow in drink. -3 ( 2 P. ) = अनुपाल q. v.

**अनुपानं** 1 A drink taken with or after medicine ( अनु भेषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् किञ्चिन्मुक्षीरादि पीयते तत् ) ; a fluid vehicle in medicine. -2 A drink close at hand.

**अनुपानीय** *a.* Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine. —यं An after-drink, what is fit to be drunk after.

**अनुपा** 2 P., पाल 10 P. 1 To guard, watch over, protect, defend ; बालदा-यादिकं रक्थं तावद्वाजादुपालेयत् Ms. 8. 27 keep in custody. -2 To conform to, obey, observe ; दशरथवचनमनुपाल- यन् K. 21 ; सत्योऽनुपालयेत्सत्यं H. 4. 23 ;

so प्रतिज्ञां, धर्मं, मार्गं &c. ; keep, serve ; अनुपालयतां प्रभुशक्तिं Ki. 10 watching.

**अनुपालनं** Preserving, keeping, obeying.

**अनुपाकृत** *a.* Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes. —Comp. —मांसं flesh of an animal prepared for sacrifice.

**अनुपात-तिन्** see under अनुप.

**अनुपाख्य** *a.* Not clearly visible, discernible.

**अनुपातकं** [ पातकं ब्रह्महत्यादि तत्सदृशं ] heinous crime such as theft, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnusmṛiti ; Manu. 11. 38. 30 kinds ; See 11. 54—58.

**अनुपार्श्व** *a.* Lateral, along the side. —(pl) N. of a people.

**अनुपावृत्त** *a.* Ved. Western.

**अनुपुरुषः** [ अनुगतः अन्यं पुरुषं ] follower.

**अनुपुष्पः** [ अनुगतः पुष्पं तद्विकृतं ] kind of reed ( शरवृक्ष ).

**अनुपुर्व** *a.* [ अनुगतः पूर्व परिपाटी कं ] 1 Regular, having suitable shape, sure, regularly shaped, symmetrical. वृत्तादुपुर्वं च न चातिदीर्घं Ku. 1. 35, अनुपुर्वयितवृत्तवाहुः Ki. 17. 50. ( गोपुष्पाविवे र Malli. ) ; जंघे अनुपुर्ववृत्ते Dk. 131 ; भजः प्रांशुला बाहुलते *ibid.* ; °केश who has regular hair ; °गात्र having regular shaped limbs ; so °दंष्ट्र, °नाभि, °तं ( h )

-2 Orderly, successive, in due order of succession ; coming in the order following. -3 The lowest ( निम्नतमः ) अनुपूर्वा इतरे Kāty. —Comp. —ज a. descended in a regular line. —वत्स cow that calves regularly.

**अनुपूर्वशः**, —पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, one by one, successively, from above downwards ; from the beginning or first ; वर्णानामनुपूर्वशः Ms. 142 ; 3. 39 ; 7. 35.

**अनुपूर्व्य** *a.* Regular, orderly, successive. —वी=अनुपूर्वी q. v.

**अनुपृष्ठ** *a.* [ अनुपृष्ठं बध्यते, अनुपृथक् ] ( A rope, cord &c. ) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

**अनुपेत** *a.* 1 Not endowed with. -2 Not invested with the sacred thread ( अनुपनीत ).

**अनुत** *a.* Not sown ( as seed ) ; शस्य fallow, meadow ( ground &c. )

**अनुत्थित** *a.* Grown without being sown.

**अनुप्रज्ञानं** Tracing, tracking.

**अनुप्रदानं** 1 A gift, donation. -2 sort of external effort of the organs giving rise to particular



letters (वाङ्मय) ; एते आसाधुप्रदाना  
अधोवाश्च विवृण्वते Sk.

अनुप्रातं-दं ind. Going in succe-  
sion ; गेहं ते-दं, आस्ते गेहं गेहं अनुप्रातं-  
दं P. III. 4. 56. Sk.

अनुप्रयुज् 7 A. To employ, apply,  
employ in addition.

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repeti-  
tion ; P. I. 3. 63 ; III. 4. 4-5.

अनुप्रवचनं Repetition or reproduc-  
tion of what has been said by the  
teacher ; आदि a class of words  
given in P. V. 1. 111.

अनुप्रविश 6 P. 1 To enter into,  
join ; पथिकसार्थं विदेशागामिनमनुप्रविष्टः  
Al. 5 ; (fig. also) ; विश्रम्य लौकिकाः  
संस्त्यायमनुप्रविशन्ति Mv. 1 enter into  
familiar talk or conversation.-2 To  
accommodate or adapt oneself to ;  
यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तस्य तस्य हि तं नरः ।  
अनुप्रविश्य मेधाधी क्षिप्रमात्मवशं नयेत् Pt.  
1. 68. सखे वामदेव त्वमपि गाधिनंदनमनु-  
प्रविष्टोऽसि A. R. 1 you too share in  
his opinion, or think with him.-3 To  
follow in entering ; sleep with.-4 To  
attack.

अनुप्रवेशः 1 Entrance into ; पुषोप  
वृद्धिं हरिद्विषदधिरेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्र-  
माः R. 3. 22 ; 10. 51.-2 Adapting  
oneself to the will of ; बलवताभिपूतस्य  
विदेशागमनं तदनुप्रवेशो वा नीतिः Pt. 1.  
1. भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा  
कुशलः Si 9. 48.-3 Imitation.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question  
(having reference to what the  
teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः f. 1 Very close attach-  
ment.-2 Very close logical connec-  
tion (of words).

अनुप्रसद् Caus. To propitiate, con-  
ciliate ; प्रियं V. 3.

अनुप्रसादनं Propitiation, concilia-  
tion ; प्रियं नं नाम व्रतं V. 3.

अनुप्रस्थ a. Latitudinal, follow-  
ing the breadth or latitude.

अनुप्राण 2 P. To breathe after.  
-Caus. To animate, support, feed ;  
help, mostly used in the statement  
of Alankāras in a sentence ; उत्प्रेक्षा-  
प्राणिता स्वभावोक्तिः &c.

अनुप्राणनं Breathing after, anima-  
tion.

अनुप्राप् 5 P. 1 To get, obtain.-2  
To reach, go to, overtake ; गंगानदीम-  
नुप्राप्ताः Mb.-3 To imitate ; लीलाखेल-  
मनुप्राप्यमहोक्षास्तस्य विक्रमं R. 4. 22.-4  
To arrive, come (intrans.) ; कथमिमां  
सूक्ष्ममनुप्राप्तः K. 132 ; Ve. 6.-5 To  
get back.

अनुप्राप्तः p. p. Reached, got, ob-  
tained.

अनुप्राप्तिः f. Getting to, reaching,  
arriving &c.

अनुप्रासः [ अनुगतः रसाद्यनुगुणं प्रकृत्यमासं  
वर्णन्यासं समवर्णरचनां समवर्णोच्चारणं वा ] Alli-  
teration, repetition of similar letters,  
syllables or sounds ; वर्णसान्ध्यामनुप्रासः K.  
P. 9 ; (स्वरवैसादृश्येऽपि व्यंजनसदृशत्वं वर्णसान्ध्यां  
रसाद्यनुगतः प्रकृतो न्यासः ; अनुप्रासः शब्दसान्ध्यां  
वैषम्येऽपि स्वरस्य यत् S. D. 633). अनुप्रास is  
of 5 kinds ; (a) छेकं or single alli-  
teration ; बहुलगंधानंधीकुर्वन्, कावेरीवारिषावनः  
पवनः ; सूक्ष्मसुदृढचक्रनाविरलगरल &c. K. P. 7.

(b) वृत्तिं or harmonious. (c) श्रुतिं  
or melodious. (d) अंत्यं or final ; as  
मंदं हंसतः पुलकं वदंतः. (e) लाटं ; स्मेराजीव-  
नयेन नयेन किं निमीलिते. For definitions  
and examples see S. D. 633-38 and  
K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

अनुपृ 1 A. To run after, follow ;  
इदमन्यतो वानरद्वयं आर्यस्य पाणिग्राहमिव  
संश्रयादनुपृण्वते A. R. 5.

अनुप्लवः A follower, servant ; सा-  
नुप्लवः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचराणां R. 13. 75 ;  
Mv. 2, 7. 19.

अनुबंध 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten  
to, attach, tie, connect ; सीमंतं निज-  
मनुबध्नीत कराम्यां Si. 8. 69 forming,  
arranging ; उभयोरपि राजेन्द्र संबंधेनानुब-  
ध्यतां ( इक्ष्वाकुकुलं ) Rām. ; सखीजनानु-  
बध्नां कथां Dk. 114 connected with.-2  
(a) To have in the train (fig. also) ;  
न शिष्यानानुबध्नीत Bhāg. (b) To bring  
about, cause, lead to, result in, pro-  
duce as a consequence ; नानुबध्नानि  
कुशलं Mb. ; हे वृषल ते तथा विक्षेपोऽस्तु  
यथा हिंसामनुबध्नानि P. VI. 1. 141  
com.-3 To press, importune, urge,  
request ; पुनः पुनश्चानुबध्यमाना K. 69,  
133, 207, 233.-4 (a) To attend or  
follow closely, follow at the heels  
of, follow ; को नु खल्वयमनुबध्यमानस्त-  
पस्विनीन्यामबालसत्त्वो बालः S. 7 ; मधुकर-  
कुलेरनुबध्यमानं K. 139 ; दिष्ट्या तावदय-  
मनंगो मामिव तमप्यनुबध्नानि K. 158,  
194, 319, 347 ; Ki. 6. 8 ; Mv. 7. 18 ;  
Si. 5. 26. (b) To chase, pursue ;  
तद्यानुबध्यमानं K. 120 ; अनुबध्नता तुरग-  
मुखमिधुनं 132. (c) To adhere or stick  
to, cling to ; धन्या चित्रलेखा यामनुबध्ना-  
ति देवीप्रसादः K. 221. (d) To con-  
tinue, take up ; तदेवानुबध्यतां तपः 322 ;  
तान्धेव चिरपरिचितान्यक्षराणि मामनुबध्नन्ति  
U. 3 v. l. for अनुबंधंति ; वैशंपायनागमना-  
लापमेवानुबध्य K. 262. (e) To follow,  
succeed, come close upon ; सत्योऽयं  
जनप्रवादो यद्विपद्विपदं संपत्संपदमनुबध्ना-  
तीति K. 73 ; see अनुबंधिन् below.-5 To  
foster, cherish, entertain, harbour ;  
तेषु किं भवतः स्नेहमनुबध्नानि मानसं Mār-  
k. P.-6 To bear, endure ; Ks. 49. 47.  
-7 Not to burst or break loose, hold  
or keep together ; भंगेऽपि हि मृणालाना-  
मनुबध्नन्ति तंतवः H. 1. 95.-pass. To be  
related to or connected with.

अनुबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, attached,  
tied to.-2 Following in the train,  
coming as a consequence ; अनुबद्धा-  
र्थानर्थसंशयान् विचार्य Dk. 41.-3 Con-  
nected with, related to, relating, or  
belonging to.-4 Constantly sticking  
to, being in ; continued, continuous ;  
नित्यानुबद्धकुलवैरः Ve. 1 ; सुग्धकाकली-  
हसितं U. 3 ; विजृम्भकं K. 66 ; विदुभि-  
रश्रुभिः 135 constantly flowing.-5  
Fixed upon, directed towards ; कल-  
हंसं वक्रवायाः Dk. 33.

अनुबंधः 1 Binding or fastening on,  
connection, attachment, tie (lit.  
& fig.) ; यस्यां मनश्चक्षुषोरनुबंधस्तस्याभु-  
द्धिः Māl. 2 ; एतस्येदं दशनेन कीदृशो  
मे हृदयानुबंधः इति न जानासि U. 3.  
state of feeling ; K. 257.-2 Un-  
interrupted succession, unbroken  
sequence, continuous flow, conti-  
nuity ; series, chain ; वाष्पं कुरु स्थिर-  
तया विरतानुबंधं S. 4. 14 ; मरणं K.  
236 following up death, desire for  
dying ; अनुबंधाद्विरमेद्वा K. 280 ; यदा-  
नात्याक्षिदेवानुबंधं 309 (persistence in)  
following me, 317 ; वैरं, मत्सरं, Dk.  
63, 161 ; मुच्यतां देवि शोकाऽनुबंधः K.  
63 continuous sorrow ; दुर्लभजन-  
प्रार्थना Ratn. 1 ; 4. 16 ; साधुबंधाः कथं  
न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64 con-  
tinuous, uninterrupted ; परिवृद्धरागम-  
नुबंधसेवया R. 9. 69 continuous enjoy-  
ment ; अयं सोऽर्थोऽनर्थानुबंधः संवृत्तः V.  
5 giving rise to a chain of evils.-3  
Descendants, posterity ; साधुबंधा हता  
ह्यसि Rām.-4 Consequence, result  
(good or bad) ; आत्मदोषानुबंधेन K.  
319 in consequence of ; यद्ये चानुबंधे  
च सुखं Bg. 18. 39, 25 ; अनुबंधमजानंतः  
कर्मणामविचक्षणः Rām.-5 Intention,  
design, motive, cause ; अनुबंधं परिज्ञाय  
देशकालौ च तत्त्वतः । सारापराधौ चालोक्य  
दंडं दंड्येषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126 ; पापं  
of evil designs.-6 An adjunct of a  
thing, a secondary member (मुख्यानु-  
यायि, अप्रधानं) ; a secondary symptom,  
symptomatic affection, attendant on  
the principal disease (वातपित्तादिदोषा-  
णामप्राधान्यं) ; मूर्छाऽनुबंधा विषमज्वराः Susr.  
-7 Connecting link or adjunct of a  
subject or topic ; theme, matter of  
discussion ; introductory reasons ;  
(विषयव्योजनाधिकारिसंबन्धः अनुबंधः) (an in-  
dispensable element of the Vedānta).  
-8 (Gram.) An indicatory syllable  
or letter intended to denote some  
peculiarity in the inflection, accent  
&c. of the word to which it is  
attached ; as the ल in गल्, ण in इण् ;  
रिपुराप पराभवाय मध्ये प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोरि-  
वानुबंधः Ki. 13. 19.-9 Offence, fault,  
-10 An obstacle, impediment ; also  
the clog or encumbrance of a family ;  
domestic ties or attachment.-11 A  
child or pupil who follows the



example set by his parent or teacher (मुखाध्यायी शिक्षः). -12 Beginning, commencement. -13 Repeated application or devotion (पुनःपुनः अभिनिवेशः). -14 Course, pursuit. -15 A small bit or part, a trifle. -16 The junction of a fraction (with an integer), as भागानुबंधार्णवः. -17 Base, stem (प्रकृति). °बंधी [अनुबन्धने अतिशयसेन व्यापियते अनया] 1 Thirst. -2 Hiccup.

अनुबंधक *a.* Connected, related.

अनुबंधनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबंधिन् *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) 1 (*a*) Connected with, attached or related to; अहो सरसरमणीयानुबंधिनी स्त्रीजनकथा Māl. 1 having for its contents or subject matter &c.; परिचयानुबंधी Dk. 101 continuing. (b) Mixed or blended with; नीलकण्ठकलकेकानुबंधिना मंद्रहंतेन मामनुबन्धते Māl. 9. -2 Followed by, accompanied with; having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence; तदियमापत्तस्ततोऽनर्थानुबंधिनी Dk. 60; अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी 67; शास्त्रं शास्त्रांतरानुबंधि 156; दुःखं दुःखानुबंधि V. 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfortunes never come single; K. 349; Ki. 1.20; Bg. 15.2; शुणा शुणानुबंधित्वात्तस्य सप्रसवा इव R. 1. 22 being associated with. -3 Lasting, thriving, prosperous, growing apace, continuous, uninterrupted; अपि त्वदावर्जितवारिसंभृतं प्रव लमासामनुबंधि वीरुधां Ku. 5, 34; ऊर्ध्वं गते यस्य न चानुबंधि R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading; K. 246, 303.

अनुबंध्य *a.* 1 Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c.). -2 [वधार्थं वधः अनुबंधः कर्मणि प्यत्] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; गौरानुबंध्यः K. P. 2.

अनुबलं [अनु पश्चात्स्थितं बलं] A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबुध 4 A. To awake, to recollect; learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise. -*Caus.* 1 To remind, put in mind of; अये सम्यगनुबोधितोऽस्मि S. 1 well reminded. -2 To advise, inform; इति शिष्येण किलानुबोधयत् R. 8. 75.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection. -2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुब्राह्मणं A work resembling a

Brāhmaṇa (ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रंथः P. IV. 2. 62 Sk.).

अनुब्राह्मणिन्, -क *a.* [तदधीति वेद वा इति इतिप्रत्ययः] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण.

अनुभव-भाव &c. See under अनुभू.

अनुभाषणं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. -2 Repeating what has been said. -3 Conversation, dialogue (अनु सह भाषणं).

अनुभाषितु *a.* Speaking in reply; R. 16. 86.

अनुभासः A kind of crow.

अनुभुज् 7 A. To enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (as the due consequences of one's deeds); मेवमुक्तविशदां स चंद्रिकां अन्व-भुंक्त R. 19. 39; सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्व-भुंक्त Ku. 7. 5.

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. -2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभू 1 P. 1 To enjoy; taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive (by the senses &c.); to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c.); अन्वभवं च मधुकर इव नवमालिकामार्द्रमुनसं Dk. 121; अतक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; आत्मकृतानां हि दोषाणामनुभवितव्यं फलमात्मनेव K. 121; अनुभवति हि मूर्खो पादपस्तीव्रदुष्णं S. 5. 7; Ku. 4. 41; संवत्सरमात्रं प्रेष्यभावमनुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant; षष्ठमनुभवन् वर्षे K. 77 being in the sixth year, six years old. -2 To learn, hear, understand; वेदानुभवंति Ch. Up. -3 To try, test, put to the test; न त्वं तेनानुभविष्या नानुभविष्यस्यौ । अनुभूता मया चासौ तेन चानुभवविष्यहे ॥ Bk. 5. 35. -4 To comprise, include, grasp; द्वे वामलके अनुभवति Ch. Up. -5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mostly Ved. in these senses). -*Caus.* 1 To cause to enjoy, feel, or experience; अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्नः संप्रति मां विधेः Mu. 6. 15; स्नानभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि Dk. 125; आमोदो न हि कस्तुर्याः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Rv. 1. 120. -2 To reflect on, meditate, think of; मनसा तमेव वृत्तान्तमन्वभावयत् K. 176, 279. -3 To infer, know; तस्मात्परोक्षवृत्तीनां फलैः कर्मानुभाव्यते H. 4. 101.

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge; सर्वव्यवहारहेतुर्ज्ञानं बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्थितिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्थितिः । तद्विधं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थं right and अयथार्थं wrong. See T.

S. 34. (The Naiyāyikas re-प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उमान and अनु- four sources of knowledge. The Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsākas add more अर्थान्तराणि and अनुभाषि- seshikas and Bauddhas add the first two only, the Sūn'ya- उमान, while the Charvākas add त्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of the phical schools add three more, six sources of knowledge revealed by the Mīmāṃsākas; -मनस- 'fallible testimony' -चेष्टा 'gesture'. -2 Experience- भवं वचसा सखि लुपसि N. 4. Understanding. -4 Result, sequence. -*Comp.* -सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence, dignity of person, majestic splendour, might, power, authority (परिमेयपुरुःसरो) अनुभावविशेषानु- वृत्तावि R. 1. 37; संभावनीयानु- स्याकृतिः S. 7; अनुभावसौभाग्य- शेषधूसरश्चः U. 1, 3; 6. 20, 41. K. 108, 240; V. 1; Ki. 1. 6; 113; Mv. 6. 53; अहो महादुःख- वो दुष्यंतः S. 3 of great power; जाने वो रक्षसाक्रांतव- क्रमौ R. 10. 33, 2. 75 greatness (nity) &c., valour; Ki. 6. 23. अनुभावमकृतिः कापि तत एवामतवती 2 An external manifestation of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as gesture &c., called by some (भाववाचक-न); भावं मनोगतं ज्ञाने व्यंजयति ये तेऽनुभावा इति ख्याताः । कोपस्य व्यंजकः; उद्वेगं कारणं स्नेहः काशयत् । लोके यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनुभावः अ- दययोः ॥ S. D. 162, 163. &c.; वि- जीयतां त्वदनुभावभावाद्भूते Mal. 8. Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief; अनुभाववता रत्नात् Ki. 13. 15.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to stand, making one apprehensive; °ता understanding, knowledge. यत्पदेन विना यस्याननुभावकता शा. P. 84.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings, signs, gestures &c.

अनुभावितु *a.* 1 Perceiving, showing signs of feeling, eye-witness; अनुभावी तु यः यत्साक्ष्यं विवद्विनां Ms. 8. 69. or coming after.

अनुभू *a.* [भू-किम्] understanding. -*भूः f.* direct knowledge or अयमात्मा सर्वादिभूः Bri. Up.

अनुभूतिः *f.* 1 Perception, hension, experience. -2 (In



knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge; see Bhāṣā. P. 51-52.-3 Ignity, consequence. -Comp. -प्रज्ञः N. of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Māhāvāchārya.

अनुष्टु 1. 3 P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुष्टु m. Praising conformably, nitating.

अनुष्टु m. A younger brother (अनुगतो भ्रातरं).

अनुष्टु 1 P. Ved. To rejoice over, ladden.

अनुष्टु p. p. Intoxicated with joy.

अनुष्टु pot. p. To be praised in procession, to be granted with praise.

अनुष्टु 4 A. 1 To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant; to permit, allow; तत्र ह्यनुष्टुतुस्तद्वे मोक्षवृत्ति कलभस्य चोष्टि R. 11. 39; M. 1. 12; राजन्यान् स्व-रनिवृत्तयेऽनुष्टुते R. 4. 87; 14. 20; शुश्रूषमाणं गिरिशोऽनुष्टुते Ku. 1. 59, 3. 60. 68; कृताभिर्माणमनुष्टुतमानः सुतां S. 20; इमां स्वसारं च यवीयसीं ते कुमुद्वतीं गर्हसि नानुष्टुते R. 16. 85. be pleased not to reject or refuse; Bh. 3. 22. 2 To follow, have recourse to; धर्मा-निविभित्यन्य संभं योऽनुष्टुन्यते Mb.-Caus. To ask for leave or permission; by ask the consent of; अनुष्टुन्यतां महाराजः 7. 2 ask for leave to go; take counsel with; भूयोऽपि सखीजनमनुष्टुमानयिष्या-सते S. 3.-2 To ask for, request or beg; 1. 240.-3 To honour.-4 To put to account.

अनुष्टु p. p. 1 Approved, assented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c.; कृतमनुष्टुतं दृष्टं वा येरिदं पुपातकं Ve. 3. 22; गमना S. 4. 9 allowed to depart; अनुष्टुतो गृहाय R. 10; उभयतः साक्षी Y. 2 72 admitted by both parties &c.-2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to; वृष्टिं च कर्षकजन-प्रमतां करोति Bri. S. 5. 72.-3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with.—तः A lover; वनमतो नमतो-प्रमताद प्रियाः Si. 6. 65.-तं Consent, approval, permission; प्रथमं कस्यानुष्टुते चोरितमेतत्त्वया हृदयं V. 3. 17.

अनुष्टुति f. 1 Permission, consent, approval, assent.-2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, when the gods and Manes receive oblations with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Rājāsūya sacrifice (कलाहीनचंद्रवती शुक्लचतुर्दशीयुतपू-णिमातिथिः); अनुष्टुत्यै हविस्त्र्यक्षपातं पुतौ

डाशं निर्वपति Sat. Br.; Ms. 3. 86-87. -Comp.-पत्रं a deed expressing assent.

अनुष्टुनं 1 Assent; sufferance.-2 Independence.

अनुष्टु a. Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent); Bg. 13. 22; Ms. 5. 51 adviser.

अनुष्टु 10 A. To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas; to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; विमुष्टश्च नामदेवानुष्टुमंत्रितोऽश्वः U. 2 (v. l. for अभिमंत्रित); रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन यत्र कर्णोऽनुष्टुमंत्रितः Mb.

अनुष्टुत्रण Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुष्टुमरणं See under अनुष्टु.

अनुष्टुमरुः A country next to a desert.

अनुष्टु 3 A., 2 P. 1 To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c.); अ-लिङ्गां प्रकृतिं त्वाहुर्लिङ्गेरनुष्टुमिमीमहे Mb.; conclude, guess, conjecture; धूमाद्-ग्रिमनुष्टुमाय T. S. 41; पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुतां वेगभङ्गोऽनुष्टुमीयते Ku. 2. 25; R. 15. 77, 17. 11; तेजोविशेषादनुष्टुमितां दधानः 2. 7, 68; 5. 12; Ki. 5. 47.-2 To reconcile, equal.-Caus. (-मापयति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate; आकृतिरेवानुष्टुमापयत्यमाहुषतां K. 132, 202.

अनुष्टु [मा-अङ्] Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुष्टुमिति.

अनुष्टुमातु a. One who infers; न हि करिणि दृष्टे चीत्कारेण तमनुष्टुमिमेतनुष्टुमातारः.

अनुष्टुमानं 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुष्टुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system (अनुष्टुमितिकरणमनुष्टुमानं तत्र धूमो वह्निय्याप्य इति व्यातिज्ञानं. It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुष्टुमानं & परार्थानुष्टुमानं); प्रत्यक्षं चानुष्टुमानं च शास्त्रं च विविधागमः त्रयं सुविदितं कार्यं धर्मशुद्धिमभीप्सता ॥ Ms. 12. 105.-2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know; इतिरनुष्टुमानैश्च मया ज्ञेया भविष्यति Rām.-3 Analogy; similarity; आत्मनो हृदयानुष्टुमानेन प्रेक्षते S. 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुष्टुमानात्कादंब-रीशुष्टेय K. 305.-4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यलानां दृष्टिर्नि-शिताः पतन्ति तत्र शराः । तत्रापरोपितशरो धावत्या-सां पुरः स्मरते मन्ये ॥ अनुष्टुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाध-नयोर्वचः K. P. 10.-Comp.-उक्ति f. rea-soning; logical inference.

अनुष्टुमापक a. (पिका f.) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुष्टुमिति f. Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुष्टुमान; परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञानमनु-मितिः the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुष्टुमिस्ता Desire of inferring.

अनुष्टुमेय pot. p. Inferable, to be in-ferred; फलानुष्टुमेयाः प्रारंभाः R. 1. 20.

अनुष्टुमार्गं adv. Along the way, according to a (particular) way, on or in the way; अनुष्टुमार्गागतया K. 100 come by this way.

अनुष्टुमापं adv. Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुष्टुमासः [अनुगतो मासः] The follow- ing month.-सं m. Every month, month after month.

अनुष्टु 1 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathizing with; सुदितानुष्टुमो-दते Bhāg.-2 To express approval; तदेव राममातुर्भिरनुष्टुमोदितं U. 2; approve, second, applaud; निषेधुमासीदनुष्टुमोदितं वा R. 14. 43; to allow with pleasure, permit; अनुष्टुमोदितमाचार्यैः K. 77; अन-नुष्टुमोदितमात्रा 160.-Caus. To gladden, delight, favour, permit.

अनुष्टुमोदः 1 The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure.-2 = अनुष्टुमोदनं see below.

अनुष्टुमोदनं 1 Approval, assent, se- conding, acceptance, compliance.-2 Causing pleasure.

अनुष्टु 6 A. To follow in death; रुदता कुत एव सा पुनर्भवता नाहुसुतापि लभ्यते R. 8. 85 followed in death by you; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा न शुचा नाहु-मृतेव लदयते 58 (used actively).

अनुष्टुमरणं Following in death; तन्म-रणे चाहुमरणं करिण्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow (अनुष्टुमरणं हि भर्तृदेशात्ताद्विमरणे देहायलभ एव); देशांतरसु-ते पत्न्यां तत्पादुकाद्वयं । निषायोगसि संशुद्धा प्राविशेज्जातवेदसं ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Brāhmana women; पृथक् चितां समारुह्य न विप्रा गंतुमर्हति. Bāṇa severely condemns this practice; see K. 173-4.

अनुष्टु 2 P. 1 To follow, go after (fig. also); अनुष्टुयाहि साधुपदवीं Bh. 2. 77; अनुष्टुयास्यन्मुनितनयां S. 1. 29; त्वा-मनुष्टुयामि यद्यपि Ku. 4. 21.-2 To imitate, equal; न किलाहुययुस्तस्य राजानो रक्षितु-र्वशः R. 1. 27; 9. 6; अनुष्टुयातलीलः 16. 71; Si. 12. 3 followed and imitated.-3 To attend, accompany; इयं सुसल-मनुष्टुयाति कलेन हुङ्कतेन Mu. 1. 4; अनुष्टु-याचयेतीति वसिष्ठः U. 3. 48.



अनुया *a.* Following. —या: Ved. Food.

अनुयातु *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्रे —त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following; त्यक्तभोगस्य मे राजन् वने वन्येन जीवतः । किं कार्यमनुयात्रेण Rām.—त्रं *adv.* In or after a procession.

अनुयात्रिकः [अनुयात्रा अनुगमनमस्यस्य ठन्] A follower, attendant; S. 1, 2.

अनुयाने Following.

अनुयायिन् *a.* [P. III. 2. 78] 1 Following; attending, consequent. —2 Like, similar.—3 Following a principal person as a teacher (मुख्यस्य अनुगता शिष्यः).—*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामादुजादुयायिनः followers of the doctrines of R.; a dependent or attendant; न्यवेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायि-वर्गः R. 2. 4, 19.

अनुयाजः [यज्ञ-वच्, कुलामावः P. VII. 3. 62] A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञां); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयाज q. v.

अनुयुज् 7 A. 1 To ask, question; किं वस्तु विद्वन्मुखे प्रदेयं त्वया कियद्वेति तमन्वयुक्त R. 5. 18; अन्वयुक्त गुरुमीश्वरः क्षितेः 11. 62; Si. 13. 68.—2 To examine (as an accused), put on trial; Ms. 8. 79, 259.—3 To impart or give, as instruction.—4 To order, enjoin.—5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c.—2 Censured, reproached.

अनुयुक्तिन् *a.* [अत्यर्थे इनि] One who has ordered, examined; cf. गृहीतिन्, अधीतिन्.

अनुयोज् *m.* An examiner, interrogator; inquirer; a teacher, especially hired or mercenary (भृतकायापक).

अनुयोगः 1 A question, inquiry, examination; अनियंत्रणानुयोगस्तपस्विजनः S. 1; नियुद्धानुयोगे P. VIII. 2. 94; वार्तामधुराक्षराया च वाचा R. 13. 71.—2 Censure, reproof.—3 Solicitation.—4 Exertion effort; अनुयोगं विना तैलं तिलानां नोपजायते Pt. 2. 140.—5 Religious meditation; spiritual union.—6 Comment.—*Comp.*—कृत् 1. an interrogator.—2. a teacher, spiritual preceptor (अनुयोगं कृतंति प्रश्रविवयसंशयं छिनत्ति).

अनुयोगिन् *a.* 1 What combines or unites; connected with, situated in or on.—2 Examining, questioning.

अनुयोज्य *pot. p.* Fit to be questioned, asked; asked with a reproof.—*ज्यः* A servant; obedient and humble servant; उभाभ्यामपि वासवाद्युज्यो दुष्यंतः प्रणमति S. 7; Ms. 8. 31.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry.

अनुरज् 4 U. 1 To be red; भृशमन्व-रज्यदुष्पारकः Si. 9. 7 (became red or attached).—2 To be delighted, find pleasure; तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रहृष्यत्यनुरज्य-ते च Bg. 11. 36.—3 To be attached or devoted to, be fond of, love, like (with acc. or loc.); समस्थमनुरज्यन्ति विषमस्थं त्यजन्ति च Rām.; अनुज्ज्वलितो राज्ञि जनता नानुरज्यते Pt. 1. 301; भ्रातुर्मृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामतः Ms. 3. 173.—*Caus.* 1 To make red, redden, dye, colour; सरसकिसलयादुर-जितैर्वा Si. 7. 64, 8. 17, 12. 68; Dk. 163; Ki. 12. 23, 4. 27.—2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied; अनुरक्तः प्रजाभिश्च प्रजाश्चाप्यन्वरंजयत् Rām.; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुरंजनीयः U. 1. 14; शिष्यगुणानुरंजितमनसं Pt. 1 pleased, gratified.

अनुरक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, dyed, coloured; कुंडलमणिप्रभाभुरक्तगंडस्थलः K. 170.—2 Pleased, contented; loved, beloved; loyal, loyally devoted; अनुरक्तः शुचिर्दक्षः Ms. 7. 64; गुणानुरक्तमनुरक्तसाधनः Ki. 1. 31 having all means favourable to him; °प्रजः-लोकः beloved by people; attached or devoted to, fond of (with loc. or acc.); अपि वृषलमनुरक्तः प्रकृतयः-अथ किम्-चंद्रयुते दृढमनुरक्तः प्रकृतयः Mu. 1; कथं वसंतसेना आर्यचारुदत्त-मनुरक्ता Mk. 1; एषा भवंतमनुरक्ता S. 6. 18; अलभ्यमनुरक्तवान् कथय किञ्च नारी-जनं Mu. 6.

अनुरक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरंजक *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुरंजनं Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented; युक्तः प्रजानामनुरंजने स्याः U. 1. 11.

अनुरंजित *p. p.* Pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c.

अनुराग *a.* Become red, reddened.—*गः* 1 Redness.—2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, loyalty (opp. अपरागः); love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp.); आविर्भूता-नुरागाः Mu. 4. 21; कंदकितेन प्रथयति मय्यनुरागं कपोलेन S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10; °इंगितं a gesture or external sign expressive of love; प्रसादस्तु शब्दः स्याद-नुरागजः Ak.

अनुरागिन्, अनुरागवत् *a.* 1 Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love; स वृद्धस्तस्यामतीवानुरागवान् H. 1; सां केनापि वगिकुप्रेण सहानुराग-वती वधूव *ibid.*—2 Causing or inspiring love.—*णी* Personification of a musical note.

अनुरणनं 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells,

anklets &c.—2 The power of called व्यंजन q. v.; the meaning suggested by what is actually the क्रमद्वयत्वादेवानुरणनस्तो यो व्यंजः S. 5

अनुरतिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुरथ्या [स्थामन्वायंतं स्थिरं a street, (a path along the margin of a road); प्रकाशिकरणार्थं च स्थिरं शंकया । दीपवृक्षांस्तथा चक्रानुरथ्या शः Rām.

अनुरसित *a.* Sounding, echoed. उद्गीर्वैरनुरसितस्य पुष्करस्य M. 1. 1. accompanied in sound.

अनुरसः, -रसितं Echo, reverberation. गुरु magnified by echo; U. 1. Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अनुरसः [अनुगतो रसः] 1 A second feeling (in Rhet.). —2 A second flavour; लवणं saltish taste; अनुरसं रूक्षं लवणानुरसं लघु । नाप्यनुरसं कषायानुरसं हिमं Susr.

अनुरहस *a.* [अनुगतं रहः] 1 Solitary, private.—*तं adv.* In private, apart, privately; Si. 7. 50.

अनुरात्र *a.* Following the night. —*त्रं adv.* In the night; every night after night.

अनुराध *a.* 1 Causing welfare. Written as अनुराध; इन्द्रं वयमनु-महे Av.—2 Born under the star अनुराधा P. IV. 3. 34.—*धा* [अनु विशाखा] N. of the 17th of the nar mansions or asterisms (stars) because it follows राधा or विशाखा consists of four stars.—*Comp.*—पुरं the ancient capital of Ceylon; also called अनुरोधपुरं, named by Rājasekhara as full of cities. It is a large town north of Ceylon "with 1600 granite pillars which support the floor of an enormous mountain called 'The Great Brazen Mountain' said to have been built in 1611.

अनुरुद् 2 P. To weep along with, condole with, sympathize; अनुरुद्धोऽदिति व मां Ku. 4. 15; अनुरुद्धं करुणेन पत्रिणां Si. 4. 47.

अनुरोदनं Condolence, sympathy.

अनुरुद्ध 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop up; शिलाभिर्भेयं मार्गमनुरुद्धंति Mb. 1. 1. round, hem in; रुद्रादुद्धर्तुं मन्त्रेण अन्वरुध्यत Bhāg.—2 To bind, fasten.—3 To stick or adhere to, cling closely, observe, practise; अनुरुद्धं व्यहं Ms. 5. 63 should be pure (be in mourning); अनुरुद्धं जाता पुमनुजा P. III. 2. 1. born immediately after a death. To love, be fond of, or devote oneself to; समस्थमनुरुद्धं



बमस्थं त्यजति च Ram. ; सद्बुद्धिमान्नु-  
द्यतां भवतः Mv. 2 follow or adopt ;  
स्वधर्ममनुबन्धते नातिक्रमं Ki. 11. 78 ;  
नानुरोत्स्ये जगद्भूमिं Bk. 16. 23 love,  
like.—5 To conform to, obey, fol-  
low, adapt oneself to, act up to ;  
नियतिं लोके इवानुबध्यते Ki. 2. 12 ; इत  
तिर्यचोऽपि परिचयमनुबध्यते U. 3. re-  
member or cherish (act up to it) ; मद्-  
चनमनुबध्यते वा भवान् K. 181, 298 ;  
वात्सल्यमनुबध्यते महात्मनः Mv. 6 feel  
the force of compassion ; तेनापि रावणे  
मैत्रीमनुबध्य व्यपेक्ष्यते Mv. 5. 35 follow-  
ing up ; यदि गुरुवन्नुबध्यते Mv. 3 re-  
gard with respect, obey ; अनुबध्यस्व  
भगवतो वसिष्ठस्यादिशं U. 4 ; चन्द्रकेतोर्वच-  
नं U. 5.—6 To coax, gratify, flatter,  
soothe ; इत्यादिभिः भियशतैरनुबध्य सु-  
गन्धां U. 3. 26 ; अभिनवसेवकजनेऽपि एव-  
मनुबध्यते K. 207 please by carefully  
attending to &c., show regard for ;  
248.—7 To urge, press, entreat, re-  
quest ; आगमनाय अनुबध्यमानः K. 277 ;  
तया चाहमनुबध्यमानस्तां वकुलमालां दत्त-  
वान् Māl. 1 ; सा च भीमधन्वना बलवद्नु-  
बद्धा Dk. 122 courted, wooed.—8 To  
assent or agree to, approve ; like,  
comply with ; प्रकृतयो न मे व्यसनमनुबध्य-  
ते Dk. 106 ; यदि भगवाननुबध्यते Mv. 4  
agree with me.

अनुबध्य *a.* [रु-ङि] 1 One who  
obeys, conforms to &c.—2 Obeyed,  
observed, practised, wanted (अपेक्षित),  
written as अनुबध्य Rv. 3. 55. 5.

अनुबोधः—धनं 1 Compliance, grati-  
fication, fulfilling one's wishes &c.  
—2 Conformity, accordance, obe-  
dience, regard, consideration ; धर्मा-  
नुबोधः K. 160, 180, 192 ; अत्र नानुबोधे  
तर्क्ये Mv. 7 pleasure or gratification ;  
आधारानुबोधः Mu. 1. 2 out of re-  
gard for ; कविश्रमानुबोधाद्वा Ve. 1 in  
consideration of ; Mv. 5. 3. 28 ; तद्-  
नुबोधात्—धनं accordingly, in accord-  
ance with it ; वदेद्विपश्चिन्महतोनुबोधात्  
Pt. 1. 100 after great considera-  
tion ; humouring H. 2. 103 ; re-  
ference (of a rule).—3 Pressing,  
urging, coaxing ; entreaty, sollicita-  
tion, request ; क इवात्रानुबोधः K. 209 ;  
तदनुबोधात् 135 ; विनानुबोधात्स्वहितेच्छ-  
यैव Si. 20. 81.—4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुबोधिन्-धक *a.* Compliant, com-  
plying with, obeying or conforming  
to, having regard to, caring for ; प-  
तिव्रतानां समयानुबोधिनी Rām.

अनुरूप *a.* [रूपस्य सदृशः योगो वा] 1  
Like, resembling, corresponding to ;  
शब्दादुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1 ;  
worthy of ; आत्मानुरूपं वरं S. 1 ; रूपा-  
नुरूप K. 192, 203.—2 Suitable or fit,  
adapted to, according to ; with gen.  
or in comp. ; नैतदनुरूपं भवतः K. 146,  
158 ; भव पित्ररूपरूपत्वं शुणैल्लोकांते V.

5. 21 ; काममनुरूपमस्या वयुषो बलकलं  
S. 1 ; स्वमणानुरूपेः सेचनघटेः *ibid.* ;  
Bg. 17. 3 ; R. 1. 33 ; Me. 13.—प 1  
Resemblance, likeness, conformity.  
2 Suitability, fitness ; U. 6. 26.—पः  
The antistrophe, having the same  
metre as the स्तोत्रिय or strophe ; the  
second of the three verses (तृच) re-  
cited together, the other two being  
स्तोत्रिय and पर्यास ; एकस्तोत्रियेष्टद्वयं योज्यो-  
ज्यतरः सोऽनुरूपः Asval.

अनुरूपतः—पेण, पज्ञः *adv.* Conform-  
ably or agreeably to.

अनुरूप *a.* Attached to, intent on,  
seeking or pursuing after ; येन आर्या-  
याः सुस्निग्धा इदिरनुरूपः Mk. 4 intent-  
ly fixed.

अनुरापः Repetition, tautology.

अनुरासः—स्यः [लृ-नर्तने-वञ्] A  
peacock.

अनुलिप् 6 P. To anoint, besmear  
(with perfumes &c. after bathing) ;  
smear, daub, cover over ; वयुरन्वलिप्त  
न वधूः Si. 9. 51, 9. 15 ; प्रभातुलितश्री-  
वत्सं R. 10. 10 covered with ; तच्छाया-  
तुलितभूतलां K. 131 ; हरिभिरचिरभासा  
तेजसा चातुलितैः S. 7. 7 ; 80 स्नातातुलि-  
तः ; तिमिरातुलितः enveloped in dark-  
ness ; स्नापितोऽतुलेपितश्च Dk. 71 be-  
smeared with perfumes &c.

अनुलेपः—लेपनं 1 Uction, anointing,  
smearing.—2 Ointment, unguent such  
as sandal juice, oil &c. ; any emol-  
lient or oily application ; आर्द्रसुदृग्-  
ध्वनि K. 28 rubbed with paste ; सुरभि-  
कुसुमधूपातुलेपनानि K. 324.

अनुलेपकः—लेपिन् *a.* One who anoints  
(the body) with unguents &c.

अनुलीन *a.* Hidden, clinging to,  
attached ; Si. 5. 46 ; जनादनुलीनः Dk.  
104 concealed from the people.

अनुलोम *a.* [अनुगतः लोम P. V. 4.  
75.] 1 'With the hair,' regular, in  
natural order, successive (opp. प्रति-  
लोम) ; (hence), favourable, agree-  
able ; सुखो वायुरनुसारयतीव मां Rām. ;  
त्रिरेनामनुलोमामनुमाष्टि Sat. Br. ; कृष्टं  
क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in  
the regular direction.—2 Mixed as a  
tribe.—मा A woman of the lower  
caste than that of the man's whom  
she marries ; Y. 2. 288.—सं *adv.* In  
regular or natural order ; प्रतिलोममा-  
लिपेकातुलोमं Susr.—माः (pl.) Mixed  
castes.—Comp.—अय *a.* having fortune  
favourable.—अर्थ *a.* speaking in  
favour of ; जडानप्यनुलोमार्थान् प्रवाचः  
कृतिनां गिरः Si. 2. 25.—ज-जन्मन् *a.*  
born in due gradation, offspring of a  
mother inferior in caste to the  
father ; said of the mixed tribes ;  
Ms. 10. 25 ; Y. 1. 95.

अनुलोमनं 1 Regular gradation,  
sending or putting in the right direc-

tion.—2 (In medicine) Carrying off  
by the regular channels, such as  
purging, alleviation.

अनुलोमयति Den. P. 1 To stroke  
or rub with the hair or with the  
grain, go with the grain ; तत्र प्रतिलो-  
ममनुलोपयेत् Susr.—2 To evacuate,  
purge, carry off by the regular  
channels.

अनुलवण *a.* 1 Not excessive,  
neither more nor less (अनतिरिक्त,  
अन्यूनाधिक) ; smoothed, free from dis-  
turbance circumstances (?)—2 Not  
clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः [वंशमनुगतो वृत्तः] 1 A  
genealogical table ; यत्रानुवंशं भगवान्  
जामदग्न्यस्तथा जगौ Mb.—2 Modern  
race or species ; new family.

अनुवंश्य *a.* [अनुवंशे भवः यत्] Relat-  
ing to a genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वक्रः] Very  
crooked ; somewhat crooked or  
oblique ; गमनं somewhat obli-  
quely or retrogressively (said of  
planets).

अनुवच 2 P. 1 To say or speak  
after or for one ; येषां द्विजानां सावित्री  
नानुच्येत यथाविधि Ms. 11. 191.—2 To  
repeat, recite, reiterate ; शतमनुच्य-  
मायुष्कामस्य Ait. Br. ; learn, study ;  
परोवरं यज्ञोऽनुच्यते Sat. Br. ; अरण्येऽ-  
नुच्यमानत्वादारण्यकं Sây., see अनुचान  
below.—3 To concede the point, as-  
sent to, yield.—4 To name, call.  
—Caus. To cause to recite ; to read  
to oneself (before reading aloud) ; oft  
used in dramas ; उभे नाम सुदाक्षराण्य-  
नुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1 ; निपु-  
(गृही-  
त्वा) कथं वाच्यतां ; देवी- अनुवाच्य तावत्  
यद्यविरुद्धं श्रोण्यामि V. 2 ; Mu. 1 ; अनु-  
वाचितलेखममात्यमवलोक्य M. 1.

अनुवक्त *m.* Repeating, reciting (शु-  
रमुखाचारितायुस्वरूपः) ; replying &c.

अनुवचनं 1 Repetition, recitation ;  
teaching, instruction, lecture, Y. 3.  
190.—2 A chapter, section, lesson,  
division.—3 Repetition of Mantras  
or texts in conformity with त्रैष or in-  
junction said by other priests.

अनुवाकः [अनुच्यते इति, वच् वञ् कुलं  
P. II. 4. 29 Vārt.] 1 Repeating, re-  
citing, reading.—2 A subdivision of  
the Vedas, section, chapter.—3 Chap-  
ter or section referring to a compila-  
tion from the R̥gveda or Yajurveda  
(ऋग्यजुःसंह.)—Comp.—अनुक्रमणी N.  
of a table of contents attributed to  
Saunaka.

अनुवाक्या [वच्-प्यत्-कुलं] A verse  
recited by the Hotri priest, in which  
the god is invoked to accept the  
offering prepared for him, or a sort  
of priest ; Si. 14. 20 (प्रशास्त्रपाठ्या तदभावे  
होतृपाठ्या देवताह्वानी ऋक् Malli.).







कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानेन Mu. 3 following the path of gratitude ; प्रयुचितमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्तते Si. 15. 41 ; Mal. 3. 2. (b) To imitate, resemble ; equal ; तेऽनुवर्तन् पितृन्सर्वे यशसा च बलेन च Mb. (c) To gratify, humour, please ; Dk. 65.—2 (Intransitively u-ed) (a) To follow, come after ; संग्राह्य इत्यनुवर्तते H. 3. (b) To continue, endure. (c) To act towards, behave. (d) (In gram.) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sūtra or assertion (said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows) ; e. g. in P. IV. 3. 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य (occurring in Sūtra 89 before) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk.—Caus. 1 To cause to revolve, turn round ; एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नानुवर्तयतीह यः Bg. 3. 16.—2 To act up to, follow, obey ; तथापि लोकयात्राऽनुवर्तनीया Mv. 7 ; पुत्रेः पितरो लोकद्वयेऽप्यनुवर्तनीयाः Ve. 3 ; K. 367.—3 To favour, oblige ; comply with one's request ; विधिनापि भवतेव वयमनुवर्तिताः K. 73 ; यथाऽस्मिन्मनुवर्तनीयः Māl. 7.—4 To put in, carry out.—5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sūtra ; केचित्तु विजायते इति नाऽनुवर्तयति P. V. 2. 13 Sk.—6 To use, employ.—7 To lead one to, attach to.—8 To speak in favour of, speak for ; to approve.—9 To imitate, do after one ; सतां चरितान्यनुवर्तितानि नेंद्रियाणि K. 298.

अनुवर्तनं 1 Following (fig. also) ; attending, compliance, obedience, conformity ; प्रकृतस्यानुवर्तने Ak. ; इदमाश्रयमथवा लोकस्थित्यनुवर्तनं Mv. 7. 4 ; दाक्षिण्यं Dk. 161.—2 Gratifying, obliging.—3 Approval of, concurrence in.—4 Continuance ; result, consequence.—5 Supplying from a preceding Sūtra.

अनुवर्तिन् a. 1 Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in comp. ; राक्षसाश्चापि गृह्यते नित्यं छंदाऽनुवर्तिभिः Pt. 1. 69 ; नराधिपा नीचजनानुवर्तिनः 1. 383.—2 Guided by, following the advice of ; obedient, faithful, compliant ; अनुवर्तिनि कलत्रे Pt. 1. 101, 298.—3 Like, resembling ; suitable, worthy.

अनुवर्तन् a. [अनुगतो वर्त] Following, attending.

अनुवृत्त p. p. 1 Obeying, following &c.—2 Uninterrupted, continuously kept up, continued ; अनुवृत्तस्त्वया भगीरथयुधे प्रसादः U. 7.—3 Rounded off ; taperingly round (क्रमशः वर्तुलाकार) ; दीर्घाऽनुवृत्तपीनबाहुना K. 179.—4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c.—5 Conforming to the character (शीलानुगत).—त्तं Obedience, conformity, compliance ; मूर्खं छंदाऽनुवृत्तेन (गृहीयात्) Chāṇ. 33.

अनुवृत्तिः f. 1 Assenting to, approval ; त्वानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65.—2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuance in (opp. व्यावृत्ति) ; taking up ; continuity ; ज्येष्ठाऽनुवृत्तिजडिलं R. 13. 78 by following the example of ; अनुवृत्त्या प्रसाधुमानतः Dk. 100 service ; तत्तानं बह्विः पवनानुवृत्त्या Ki. 16. 52 in consequence of.—3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence ; gratifying, pleasing ; कांताचातुर्यमपि शिक्षितं वत्सेन U. 3 ; Māl. 9 ; Si. 9. 58 ; Dk. 55 ; K. 265 ; M. 2. 9 ; राज्यं हि नाम राजधर्मं परस्य वृत्तमेव हृदयं तिष्ठानं Mu. 3 who conforms ; to or is true to the duties of kings (previous) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct ; U. 7. 5.—4 Remembrance Ki. 18. 18.—5 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule ; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule.—6 Imitating, resembling &c.—7 Repetition ; वज्रानामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रासः.

अनुवृद्धि a. Ved. Increasing in regular ratio.

अनुवेलं ind. Ever and anon, constantly ; इति स्म पुच्छत्यनुवेलमादृतः R. 3. 5 ; Si. 3. 79.

अनुवेल्लित a. [बेल्ल-क] Bent in conformity with ; bent under.—त्तं Securing with bandages, bandaging ; a sort of bandage (बणलः नवंधमेदः) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta.

अनुव्य a. [अनुव्यति अनुगच्छति ये क] Following (अनुगत) ; व्यभिवाहः Kāty. (न्यग्रामं प्राप्ता इव).

अनुव्यजनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यध् 4 P. 1 To hit or pierce again ; विद्धमनुव्यधतः Ms. 9. 43.—2 To wound, pierce ; कामशराऽनुव्यधः &c.—3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below.—4 To impel, urge.

अनुविद्ध p p. 1 Pierced, bored ; कीटाऽनुविद्धरत्नं दिसाधारण्येन काव्यता S. D.—2 Overspread, intertwined ; surrounded, full of ; pervaded by, replete or filled with, abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed ; सरसिजमनुविद्धं हौयलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20 ; क्वचित्प्रभालेपिभिरिन्द्रनीलेषुक्कामयी यद्विरिवाऽनुविद्धा R. 13. 54 interwoven with emeralds ; 16. 48, 6. 18 ; अलके बालकुंदाऽनुविद्धं Me. 65 ; सौरभ्यं Mk. 1 ; कोपाऽनुविद्धां चित्तां नादयन् Mu. 3 ; Ku. 3. 35 ; पांडुताऽनुविद्धेव देहच्छविः Dk. 112 ; 137 ; Māl. 1.—3 Connected with, relating to ; adhering to ; देशवार्ताऽनुविद्धा संकथा Dk. 117, 124 ; उदूर्णलोऽल्लुहः परितोऽनुविद्धं Si. 5. 25 chased closely followed or pursued.—4 Set inlaid ; variegated ; रत्नाऽनुविद्धां वर्णवर्णैः.

लाया दिशः सपरती भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14 ; Si. 4. 49.

अनुवेधः, व्याधः 1 Hurting, piercing, perforating ; न हि कीटाऽनुवेधादयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहृतमीशाः S. D. 1.—2 Contact, union ; सुखामोदं मदिरया कृताऽनुवेधाद्वह्मन् Si. 2. 20.—3 Elending, mixture ; fusion.—4 Obstructing.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Consciousness of the perception ; (in Vedānta phil) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याख्यानं [अनुक्तं व्याख्यानं] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sūtras &c. (मन्त्रविवरण) ; especially, that portion of a Brāhmaṇa which explains difficult Sūtras, texts &c. occurring in another place (मन्त्रादीनामनुव्याख्यानप्रकाशकं व्याख्यानं.)

अनुव्याहरणं, व्याहारः 1 Repetition, repeated utterance ; mentioning along with something else.—2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्याहारिन् a. Cursing ; execrating.

अनुव्रज 1 P. 1 To follow, go after ; तां व्रजंतीमनुव्रजान् K. 132, 210 ; attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water, lake, &c.) as a mark of respect ; Y. 1. 113 ; तं मातरौ देवमनुव्रजं त्यक्त्यः Ku. 7. 38 ; यमिच्छेत्सुनरायांतं नेनं दूरमनुव्रजेत् Rām.—2 To visit in order, seek.—3 To go to or near ; betake oneself to ; युगा युगेः संगममनुव्रजंति Pt. 1 deer herd or associate with deer.—4 To obey, to do homage to.

अनुव्रजनं, व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest ; Ms. 3. 107.

अनुव्राज्य pot. p. To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery.

अनुव्रत a. [अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यत्] 1 Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.) ; प्रियतमा कां अनुव्रता Bh. 2. 103 ; वैश्याः क्षत्रमनुव्रताः Rām.—2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp. अपव्रत).—त्तः A class of Jaina ascetics.

अनुशक्तिक a. Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred ; आदिः a class of words or गण mentioned in P. VII. 3. 20, where both members undergo Vṛiddhi.

अनुशयः, शयिन् &c. See under अनुशी.

अनुशरः [अनु-शृणाति, शृ-अच्] A sort of evil-spirit, Rākṣasa.

अनुशस्त्रं [अनुगते शस्त्रं शस्त्रार्थे प्रयुक्त] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instrument, such as a finger-nail ; a secondary weapon or instrument.



**अनुशास** 2 P. 1 (a) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address ; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुता शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5 ; पूर्वोद्दिष्टो निजगद् भोज्या R. 6. 59. (b) To direct, tell, order, enjoin ; to teach, instruct ( how to act ) ; दशरथप्रभवाद्दिष्टः R. 13.75 ; वत्से त्वमधुनाऽनुशासनीयासि S. 4 ; राजपत्नीनियोगस्थमनुशाधि पुरीजनं Bk. 20. 17 ; को ह खलु मामेवमनुशास्ति V. 4. tells, directs ; मधवा वनगमनाय कृतबुद्धि भवतमनुशास्ति V. 5 tells, directs ; माणवकं धर्मेमनुशास्ति Sk. ; Ms. 8. 86. -2 To rule, govern. -3 To chastise, punish, correct ; इयमेव तावत्प्रथममनुशासनीया Ve. 2 ; अरिकुलमनुशासनीयं 3 ; स्वकर्म ख्यापयन्त्यात्मां भवाननुशास्तिवति Ms. 11. 160, 9. 233. -4 To praise, extol. -5 To accomplish, perform, execute.

**अनुशासक**, -शासिन्, -शास्त्र, or शासितृ a. One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes ; कविं पुराणमनुशासितारं Bg. 8. 9 ruler ; एष चोरानुशासी राजेति भयादुत्पत्तिः V. 4.

**अनुशासनं** Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command ; instruction laying down rules or precepts ; a law, rule, precept ; treatment ( of a subject ), ( with the object in comp. or with gen., the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr. or gen. ) ; भवत्यधिकेप इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28 words of advice ; तन्मनोरनुशासनं Ms. 8. 139 ; 6. 50 ; 2. 159 ; यौवनं K. 146 ; नामलिंगं laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c. ; शब्दानुशासनं Sk. ; शब्दानामनुशासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P. II. 3. 66 Sk. -Comp. -पर obedient. -परवर्त्त N. of the 13th book of the Mahābhārata ( so called because it lays down precepts of advice ).

**अनुशिक्षि** f. Instruction, teaching ; order, command.

**अनुशिक्षिन्** a. Practising, learning.

**अनुशिशुः** f. [ अनुगता शिशुना ] An animal followed by its young one.

**अनुशी** 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep with, sleep along with ; lie upon, close or along ; lay oneself down ; to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to ; शयानं चानुशेते हि तिष्ठतमनुतिष्ठति । अनुधावति धावतं कर्म पूर्वकृतं नरं ॥ Subhāshita. -2 To repent, grieve for ; दत्तमिष्टमपि नानुशेते सः Si. 14. 45 ; पुरानुशेते तव चंचलं मनः Ki. 8. 8.

**अनुशयः** [ शी-अच् ] 1 Repentance, remorse ; regret, sorrow ; नन्वनुशयस्थानमेतत् Māl. 8 ; कुतस्तेऽनुशयः M. 3 why should you be sorry ; बाष्पं प्रमृज्य विगतानुशयो भवेयं S. 7. 25 ; इतो गतस्यानुशयो मा भूदिति V. 4 ; Si. 2. 14. -2

Intense enmity or anger ; शिशुपालोऽनुशयं परं गतः Si. 16. 2 ; यस्मिन्ननुशक्तः शया सदैव जागर्ति जुजुगी Māl. 6. 1. -3 Hatred. -4 Close connection, as with a consequence ; close attachment ( to any object ). -5 ( In Vedānta phil. ) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births ; ( स्वगार्थकर्मणो भुक्तफलस्य अवशेषः कश्चिदनुशयो नाना मांडानुसारिह्वत्, यथा हि स्नेहभांडं विरिच्यमानं सर्वात्मना न विरिच्यते मांडानुसार्यैव कश्चित् स्नेहशेषोऽतिष्ठते तथानुशयोऽपि Tv. ). -6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission ; Ms. 8. 222 ; see क्रीतानुशय. -यी A disease of the feet, a sort of boil or abscess on the upper part.

**अनुशयान** a. Regretting &c. -ना A variety of heroine ( परकीयनाविधमेदः ) ; one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover ( इदं हानिजनितानुतापवती ).

**अनुशयिन्** a. 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful. -2 Repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry. -3 Hating intensely. -4 Connected as with a consequence. -5 Enjoying the fruits of deeds : epithet of the soul.

**अनुशीलनं** Intent or assiduous application, constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study ; विज्ञातसाराण्यनुशीलनेन Ki. 16. 28.

**अनुशीलित** a. Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carefully attended to or studied.

**अनुशुच** 1 P. To bewail, mourn over, regret ; कथं तमेव चौरहतकमनुशोचसि Mk. 3 ; नष्टं मृतमतिक्रान्तं चानुशोचति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 333 ; शैशवं ते स्मृत्वा त्नागमनुशोचामि K. 333 ; Ve. 5. 4 con- dole with, weep with. -Caus. To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret ; तृणमिव वने शून्ये त्यक्ता न वाप्यनुशोचिता U. 3. 32 nor was she ( her loss ) regretted.

**अनुशुचिका** A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas ( ? ).

**अनुशोकः**, -शोचनं Sorrow, repentance, regret ; अनुशु ( शो ) चितं in the same sense.

**अनुशोचक-शोचिन्** a. 1 Regretful, penitent. -2 Causing regret.

**अनुशु** 5 P. 1 To hear ( = श्रु ) ; चानुशुम जात्वेतत् Ms. 9. 100 ; तद्यथाऽनुश्रूयते Pt. 1 heard, related. -2 to hear repeatedly as from a sacred authority hand down as by Vedic tradition.

**अनुश्रवः** Vedic or sacred tradition,

**अनुश्लोकं** [ अनुश्लोक्यते गीते, कर्मणि अच् ] A kind of Sāma ( यः साममेदः ).

**अनुषङ्ग** ( संज्ञ ) 1 P. To adhere, cling to, follow closely. -पा. 1. 1. 1. 1 To stick, cling, adhere, attached to ( fig. also ) ; यमोऽनुषङ्गः न भवतीति न जानु रजोऽनुषङ्गः 43 ; sometimes occurring as अनुषङ्गं ते ( from सञ्ज्ञ also ) ; यदा हि वेदि न कर्मस्वपुष्पजते Bg. 6. 4 ; 18. 1 To be supplied from a precept, rule or statement. -Caus. 1 To furnish or attach ( something ) to. -2 supply ( as an elliptical expression ) इति पदमनुषङ्गं जनीयं.

**अनुषक्-द** adv. In continuous close order, one after another.

**अनुषक्त** p. p. 1 Connected or closely related or attached to ; नि- -क्तः प्रकृतिकोपः Mv. 2 constant, arising. -2 Clinging or adhering ( actively used ) मृत्युर्जरा च कर्मा दुःखं चानेककारणं । अनुषक्तं सदा देहं हृदि नित्यानुषक्तेन सीताशक्तिन तत्पत् 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart. -3 मंदाकिनीपवित्रमेखलं Mv. 4.

**अनुपंगः** 1 Close adherence or attachment ; connection, conjunction, sociation ; साधुपंगाणि कल्याणानि good things closely follow one another ( come close upon one another ). -2 Coalition, commixture. -3 Connection of word with word. -4 A word or words repeated in the context to supply an elliptical Necessary consequence, inevitable result. -6 Connection of a subsequent act with a previous act. -7 Incidental mention or relation ( प्रसंग ). -8 Yearning, eager longing. -9 Compassion, pity, tenderness. -10 ( In Nyāya ) Connecting together the उपपत्ति application and निगमन or conclusion by the use of the pronoun इदं ( वाक्यस्थस्य अयमिति पदस्य निगमनवाक्ये उपपत्तिर्षणं ). -11 The nasals connected with certain roots ending in consonants P. VII. 1. 59 Sk.

**अनुपंगिक** a. Following as a necessary result, consequent ; connected, adhering to, connected with.

**अनुपंगिन्** a. 1 Connected with, adhering or sticking to ; अनिकर्षोऽनुपंगिः सि सुखाऽनुपंगिणि Si. 17. 57. -2 Following as a necessary consequence ; साधुपंगिणि इमे भोगादयो भवन्ति Bh. 76. -3 Related or applicable ; common, prevailing ( अनुपंगिः प्रसंगः सप्तकस्यास्य वर्गस्य सर्वत्रैवानुपंगिः 7. 52 ; विधुताऽनुपंगि भयमेति जनः Ki. 35 connected with, natural to, naturalness. -4 Addicted to, devoted to, attached to, fond of.



अनुपजनं Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

अनुपेकः-सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुपुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order).

अनुपुष्ट 1 P. (°त्तुम्) To praise after, follow in praising.

अनुपुष्ट *f.* [अनुपितरं स्तुत्यतेऽनया अनुपुष्ट्वात्] 1 Following in praise; speech.-2 Sarasvati.-3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise i. e. अनुष्टोमति the gāyatri, which has 3 Pādas), अनुष्टोमनादनुपुष्ट्वात्. In later metrical systems it stands as a general name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256); पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः । यद् यद् च पादानां शेषेष्वनियमो मतः ॥ which rule is sometimes violated.

अनुष्ठा 1 U. (°स्था) 1 To do, perform or carry out, execute, attend to (order, duty &c.); bring about, effect, accomplish (business); विवहृदक्षिणविधिमन्वतिष्ठत् Ku. 7. 1, 1. 17; किमनुतिष्ठति भगवान् मारीचः S. 7; आज्ञापयतु आर्यः को नियोगोऽनुष्टि. तामि S. 1; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठतां मानवाः Bg. 3. 31 follow; युतोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your papa orders; अनुतिष्ठस्वात्मनो नियोगं M. 1 look or attend to your own duty, do your business.-2 To follow, practise, observe (धर्म, व्रत &c.); commit (a sin).-3 To rule, govern, superintend; appoint.-4 To stand by or near (with loc.); Ms. 11. 112, sit on; occupy; अनुष्ठा-त्यति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनं Rām.-5 To follow, go after (lit.); स्वकांतामनुतिष्ठति Rām.; नाराजके पतिं भार्या यथावदनुतिष्ठति Subhāsh; follow, obey.-6 To imitate, tread in; पदं चेद्वा-नुतिष्ठति पूर्वेषां पूर्वजैः कृतं Bhāg.-7 (Intrans.) (a) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present oneself. (b) To remain, continue. (c) To be engaged in religious ceremonies (muttering prayers &c.); अनुतिष्ठतां ब्राह्मणानां M. 5.

अनुष्ठ *a.* [स्था-क-पत्वं] Standing after or in succession.

अनुष्ठान्, दायिन् *a.* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठानं 1 Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुध्यते तपोऽनुष्ठानं S. 4 practice of religious austerities; कोऽपि वधोपायश्चित्प्राप्त्यनुष्ठानेन Pt. 1;

नानुष्ठानैर्विहीनाः स्युः कुलजा विधवा इव Pt. 2. 95; H. 1. 103.-2 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in; यदि समुदे-ण सह वैरानुष्ठानं कार्यं Pt. 1.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कथं न्या-य्यमनुष्ठानं मातुः प्रतिषेधतु U. 5. 21.-4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony; कित्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वातंत्र्य-मपकर्षति U. 1. 8; Mv. 4. 33.-नी Performance, doing &c.-Comp.-शरीरं 'the body of action'; (ac- cording to the Sāṅkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the सूक्ष्म or subtle and the स्थूल or gross body.

अनुष्ठापक *a.* Causing to perform.

अनुष्ठापने Causing to do an act.

अनुष्ठायिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुष्ठित *p. p.* Done, performed, ac- complished &c.; practised, followed, &c.; संस्थाः सदनुष्ठिताः Ku. 6. 29 brought about; तथानुष्ठिते that being done, thereupon; begun, undertaken; न युक्तं हि त्यक्तुं कार्यमनुष्ठितं Rām.; (used actively) following, practis- ing; Ms. 10. 127.

अनुष्ठिः-दुः *f.* [स्था-ङ्ङ] Proper or- der, succession (used only in instr.); °दुः, अनुष्ठया, अनुष्ठया in proper order, duly, immediately, properly; im- mediate, direct.

अनुष्ठेय, -ष्टात्य *pot. p.* To be effect- ed, performed; followed, done con- formably to; विदर्भगतमनुष्ठेयं M. 5 what to do with.

अनुष्ण *a.* 1 Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णैरानंदाश्रुभिर्बुभिः R. 12. 62.-2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish (अलस). -ष्णः Cold touch or sensation.-ष्णा N. of a stream.-ष्ण A water-lily, blue lotus (उत्पल).-Comp.-युः (-गो ray) having cold rays, the moon.-चल्लिका N. of a plant नीलदूर्वा.

अनुष्णध *a.* [स्वधामनु, स्वधया सहितः] Accompanied by food.-धं. *adv.* 1 Through or after food.-2 According to food; after every sacrifice.-3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

अनुष्पंदः A hind wheel.

अनुस्वरणं Concealing in order or succession.

अनुसंचर 1 P. 1 To walk along- side, follow, join.-2 To pursue, seek after.-3 To visit, go towards or to.-4 To penetrate, cross, traverse.-5 To become assimilated.

अनुसंचरणं Following, pursuing.-*adv.* At every occasion of coming.

अनुसंतन 8 U. 1 To extend every- where, to diffuse, spread about, over- spread.-2 To continue, join in,

अनुसंततिः *f.* Continued succession, continuity.

अनुसंधा 3 U. 1 To search into or after, look after, inquire into, in- vestigate, explore, examine, ascer- tain; प्रसवयोग्यं स्थानमनुसंधीयतां H. 3; Ms. 12. 106.-2 To calm, compose, quiet; आत्मानमनुसंधेहि शोकचर्चा च परिहर H. 4.-3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliber- ate; यथाकर्तव्यमनुसंधीयतां H. 3; नैतद- अनुसंधाय मयोक्तं Mv. 6 after delibera- tion, or because I aimed at it; अल- मनेनादीतोपालंभेन प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयतां H. 3 let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र... इति पुरावृत्तकथाऽनुसंधेया Mulli. on Ku. 1. 21 should be sought or referred to.-4 To plan, arrange; prepare, set in order; सारस त्वं दुर्गमनुसंधेहि, दुर्गंशो- धनमनुसंधातव्यं H. 3.-5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany; चरेण अनु- संधीयमानः Mu. 6; कस्ते निर्धः पदे पदे मामनुसंधातुं Mk. 1; एतो तौ मामनुसंधतः Mk. 2 are after me.-6 To take up, follow, continue; तच्छेषमात्मवचसाप्यनु- संधानः K. 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c.

अनुसंधानं 1 Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examina- tion; Mv. 7.-2 Aiming at; H. -3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c.; दुर्गोऽनुसंधाने को नियुज्यतां H. 3 equipping with the necessary mate- rials.-4 A plan, scheme.-5 Suitable connection.-6 (In the Vais. phil.) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उप- नय or application.

अनुसंधानिन्, संधायिन् *a.* Investigat- ing, looking after; skillful in con- certing plans.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, in- vestigated; connected with, in ac- cordance or union with, conforma- ble to; अहिंसा सर्वधर्माऽनुसंहिता Mb.; अर्थधर्माऽनुसंहितं वाक्यं Rām.-तं *adv.* In the Sāṃhitā text; according to this text.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसामि 2 P. (°इ) 1 To go to or visit successively or in order.-2 To join in following or being guided by.-3 To join, become assimilated.

अनुसमयः Regular or proper con- nection, as of words.

अनुसंवद्ध *a.* Connected with.

अनुसवनं *ind.* 1 After a sacrifice.-2 At every sacrifice, after ablu- tions.-3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* [साम अनुगतः] Conci- liated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसायं *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसार्थकं A fragrant substance, sandal, aloes &c.



**अनुसूचक** *a.* Indicative of, pointing out to.

**अनुसूचनं** Indication, pointing out.

**अनुसू** 1 P. 1 To follow (in all senses); go after, attend, pursue; to practise, observe; betake oneself to; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुसर पुरी Me. 30 go to; उद्दीची दिशं 57. -2 To go over or through—*Caus.* 1 To lead, forward; बाधुरनुसारयतीव मां Rām.-2 To cause to pursue, follow.

**अनुसरः** A follower, companion, attendant.

**अनुसरणं** 1 Following, pursuing, going after, seeking after; ऋदनानुसरणं क्रियतां H. 3; कनकचूर्णप्रवृत्तौ राजपुरुषैः Pt. 1.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl.); इन्दोस्त्वदनुसरणकृष्टकांते Me. ६4.-3 Custom, usage, habit.

**अनुसारः** 1 Going after, following (fig. also); pursuit; व्याधादनुसारचकिता हरिणीव याति Mk. 1. 17; शब्दादनुसारेण अवलोक्य S. 7 looking in the direction of the sound; कपटादनुसारकुशलः Mk. 9. 5 following up or tracing fraud.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage; किरणादनुसारगलितेन K. 137, 194, 204; धर्मज्ञानादनुसारेण Y. 2. 1.-3 Custom, usage, established practice; अनुसारादधिका (वृद्धिः) Ms. 8. 152.-4 Received or established authority, especially of codes of law.-5 Nature, natural condition of anything.—6 Currency, prevalence.—7 Consequence, result.

**अनुसारतः, अनुसारेण** (in comp.) In accordance with, conformably to.

**अनुसारकः—सारिच्** *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; तामभ्यगच्छदुदितानुसारी R. 14. 70.; युगादनुसारिणं पिनाकिनं S. 1. 6.; परिमलः पवनानुसारी Dk. 91; कृपणानुसारि च घनं Pt. 1. 278 going after, falling to the lot of.—2 According or conformable to, following; यथाज्ञात्वा Ms. 7. 31.—3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinizing; Ms. 7. 102.

**अनुसारणा** Going after, pursuit; तस्मात्पलायमानानां कुर्यान्नात्यनुसारणं Mb.

**अनुसृतिः** *f.* 1 Going after, following; conforming to, accordance with.—2 [अनुसरति कुलांतरं] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलाटा).

**अनुसृप** 1 P. To glide along or after, follow.

**अनुसर्पः** A serpent-like being; a reptile in general.

**अनुसृष्ट** *a.* Created in succession.

**अनुसृष्टिः** *f.* 1 Creating in order or succession.—2 A ready-witted woman.

**अनुसोविन्** *a.* Practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

**अनुसैन्यं** [सैन्यमुनन्तं] The rear of an army, rear-guard.

**अनुसकंदं** *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; गेहं गेहमनुसकंदं Sk.

**अनुस्तरणं** Strewing or spreading round.—णी [करणे ल्युट्] 1 A cover (आच्छादनं such as leather); अनुस्तरण्या वपादुत्थिच शिरोमुखं प्रच्छादयेत् Asval.—2 A cow; (संयं गोः स्तुतं दीक्षितमनुस्तरत्वाद्धितत्वाच्चानुस्तरणीत्युच्यते Sây.); especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतरिणी (अनुतीर्यते वैतरिणी नदी अनया नृ-करणे ल्युट् पृषो-लुट् Tv.).

**अनुस्तोत्रं** Praising after; N. of a work relating to the Sāmaveda.

**अनुस्नेहं** *ind.* After adding oil.

**अनुस्पष्ट** *a.* Plain, obvious.

**अनुस्फूर्** *a.* Ved. Whizzing (as an arrow).

**अनुस्मृ** 1 P. To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc. or gen.); वरप्रार्थनामनुस्मृत्य S. 1; यदैव अनुस्मृतं देवेन S. 7; तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु मामनुस्मर शुध्य च Bg. 8.7; व्ययगतमदरागस्यानुस्मर लक्ष्मीं Ki. 4. 38.—*Caus.* To remind (painfully), cause to remember with regret; Ki. 5. 14.

**अनुस्मरणं** 1 Recollection, remembering.—2 Repeated recollection.

**अनुस्मृतिः** *f.* 1 Cherished recollection; thinking of; अनुस्मृतेर्वादरिः S. B.—2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others.

**अनुस्पृत** *a.* [सिक्-क-ऊट्] 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly.—2 Sewn on, fastened to.—3 Closely attached or linked to.

**अनुसमाहारः** Continuing, following.

**अनुस्वानः** 1 Sounding conformably to.—2 An after sound; echo; see अनुरण and K. P. 4 (36).

**अनुस्वारः** [सृ-अप् स्वराः; स्वरवर्णा एव स्वाराः, अनुगतः स्वरात् Tv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (·) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel; अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P. VIII. 3. 4.

**अनुहवः** Inviting, stirring up.

**अनुहुँ** 8 U. To roar in imitation of, reply to; अनुहुँकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमाधुरतानि केसरी Si 16. 25.

**अनुहुँकारः** Roaring in imitation.

**अनुह** 1 P. 1 To imitate, resemble; देहबंधेन स्वरेण च रामभद्रमनुहरति

U. 4; Ki. 9. 67, sometimes gen. of person; मातुरनुहरति Sk. below.—2 To take after (one's parents), to always imitate the nature (A. in this sense) (गतमात्रं पैतृकमन्वा अनुहरते मातृकं 3. 21 Vārt. : (गतं प्रकारः, प्रकारं सततं परिशीलयति Sk.))

**अनुहरणं, हारः** Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

**अनुहार्य** *pot. p.* To be imitated. Monthly obsequies on the new moon day (cf. अन्याहार्यं).

**अनुहोडः** A cart (?).

**अनूकः**—कं [अनु-उच् समवाये कृत्वं; or fr. अन्च् with अनु] 1 back bone, spine (वन्ध्याधारः अन्तर्ग्रास्थिविशेषः); सद् चानूकं च गृहपतेः Br. (where Sây. remarks अनुकं स्तिः स्यात् सान्नेत्येके वदन्ति च).—2 A sacrificial vessel; according to the back part of the altar; अनुकं नध्यमानुके.—3 Former birth or of existence.—क 1 Family, race. Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race; अनुकं ननुलादूकैः पत्तिका हि नराः स्मृताः अनुकाशः [अनु काश-वच् उपलक्षणं त्वं] Reflection (of light).—2 Reference, illustration.

**अनूक्तिः, अनूचान** &c. See अनुवच्.

**अनूचीन** *a.* [अन्वच्-ख] Ved. C. ing after, successive; अहं day after day, on the following day; गर्भं born in successive order.

**अनूच्यं** The plank or board on side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्द्वयोः अनुच्यसंज्ञे Sankara); अरतिमान् शीर्षिण्यान्यनूच्यानि Ait. Br.; (अनुपाश्वद्ययवर्तिनी फलके Sây.)

**अनूढ** *a.* 1 Not borne or carried.—2 Unmarried परिवेत्ताजोऽनूढे दारपरिग्रहात् Ak.—ढा An unmarried woman.—Comp.—मान *a.* bashful, modest.—गमनं (°ढा°) Fornication.—भ्रातृ *m.* (°ढा°) 1. the brother of an unmarried woman.—2. the brother of the concubine of a king.

**अनूतिः** *f.* [वे-क्तिन्, न. त.] coming or going (to aid) (अनूतिः)

**अनूदकं** Want of water; drought, aridity; यथा वर्षमनूदके Rām.

**अनूदेशः** Relative order, N. a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes; यथासंख्यमनूदेशः दानां क्रमेण यत् S. D. 732.

**अनूय, अनूदित** &c. See अनुवच्.

**अनून** *a.* 1 Not inferior, not (with abl. expressed or understood)



not wanting or lacking in (with instr.); वृद्धावने चैत्रयादन्ते R. 6. 50; अनुनसारं निषधालगद्वात् 18. 1; आकृतिप्रत्ययादेनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M. 1 of no inferior stuff; इनामनूनां सुरभर-वेहि R. 2. 54; गुणैरनुना 6. 37; किंचि-दूनमनूनधैः R. 10. 1. -2 Full, whole, entire; large; महर्षभस्केधमनूनकंवरं Ki. 14. 40; great; Si. 4. 11; (before ad-jectives) very; शुक्रनिर्तवः S.D. excessively big or heavy. -3 Having full power.

अनूप *a.* [अनु-अप उदनेदिशे P. VI.

8. 98, अनुगताः आपः यस्मिन्] Situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy.—प-पे 1 A watery place or country; स्वन्दना-ध्वेः समे उध्वेदन्ने नौद्विपैस्तथा Ms. 7. 192; Y. 3. 42; नानाद्रुमरुतावीरुशिङ्गप्रान्तशीतलेः । वनेष्वीतमनूनां तत्सर्वेष्वेवैरिद्विषयादिभिः. -2 N. of a particular country (—प- pl.); R. 6. 37.—3 A marsh, bog. -4 A pond or tank of water. -5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain); सागरात्पर्वतान्द्रयात् Rām.; नदीं गोयुतान्-प्रां अतरत् *ibid.* -6 A buffalo. -7 A frog. -8 A kind of partridge. -8 An elephant.—Comp.—जं moist ginger.—प्राय *a.* marshy, boggy.

अनूप्य *a.* [अनुपे देशे भवः, यत्] Being in a pond or bog.

अनुवंध्य *a.* Ved. To be fastened as a sacrificial animal; वशामनुवंध्या-मालभेत Sat. Br.; अनुवंध्येष्टु *Asval.*

अनुवाज, अनूराध=अनुवाज, अनुराध.

अनूरु *a.* [न. व.] Thighless.—रुः Aruna, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण.—Comp.—सारथिः the sun (having अनूरु for his charioteer); गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथेः Si. 1. 2.

अनूर्जित *a.* 1 Not strong, weak, powerless.—2 Free from pride.

अनूर्ध्व *a.* Not high, low; भास् Ved. whose splendour does not rise, who lights no (sacred) fires.

अनूर्मि *a.* 1 Not waving, unruffled by waves, not fluctuating.—2 Inviolable.

अनूर्ज *m.* Ved. A part of the body near the ribs.

अनूपर *a.* 1 Saline, the same as ऊपर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम.—2 Not saline.

अनूह *a.* Thoughtless, careless.

अनूक्षर *a.* Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch).

अनूच-च *a.* [न. व.] 1 With- out a hymn; not containing a verse from the *Rigveda*; अनूच साम P. V.

4. 74 Sk. -2 [नास्ति ऋक् अम्यस्तथा यस्य अच समसः] Not conversant with, not studying the *Rigveda*; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); यथा चाज्ञेक-लं दानं तथा विमोऽनुचोऽफलः Ms. 2.158; अनुचो माणवकः Mugdha. (In this case the form should properly be अनुच; अनुचवह्वावभ्येत्येव Sk.; but sometimes अनुच also in the same sense; cf. तथाऽनु-चे हविर्दत्ता न दाता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; सहस्रं हि सहस्राणामनुचां यत्र भुञ्जते 131); अनुच also in the same sense.

अनुच *a.* Not straight, crooked; (fig.) unfair, wicked, dishonest; न पाणिपादचपलो न नेत्रचपलोऽनुचः Ms. 4. 177; P. V. 2. 75 Sk.

अनुण *a.* Free from debt, who has paid off the debt (due to another) with gen. of person or thing; एनाम-नूणां करोमि S. 1; तत्रावृणास्मि U. 7; प्राणैर्दशरथमीतेरनुणं (गृध्रं) R. 12. 54; Mv. 5. 58; पितृगामनुगः Ms. 9. 106; 6. 94. Every one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to sages, gods, and the Manes; cf. जायमानो ये ब्राम्हणाभिर्भृगवाञ् जायते ब्रह्मचर्येणविभ्यः, यजेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजया पितृभ्यः; he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to gods, and begets a son, becomes अनुण (free from debt); एष कानूणः यः पुत्री यज्जा ब्रह्मचारिवासी; cf. also ऋषि-देवगणस्वधाभुजां श्रुतयागप्रसवेः स पार्थिवः । अनुणत्वमुपयिवान्भौ परिवर्तुंक इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30.

अनुणता, -अनुण्यं Freedom from debt; ताकृत्येनापकारं करिष्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury; भर्तृमित्रः मित्रैर्भर्तृसानूयम-स्तुभिर्गतः M. 5. 11; येन स्वाभिप्रसादस्य अनुणतां गच्छामः Pt. 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord.

अनुणिन् *a.*=अनुणः एकमप्यक्षरं यस्तु गुरुः शिष्ये निवेदयेत् । पृथिव्यां नास्ति तद्द्वयं यद्दत्त्वा सोऽष्टुणी भवेत् ॥

अनृत *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not true, false (words); तं घनं Ms. 4. 170 wrongly got; मित्रं च नादत्तं ब्रूयात् 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, cheating; deception, fraud; सत्यादत्ते अवपश्यञ्जना-नां Rv. 7. 49. 3; कृतादत्ते Ms. 1. 29; साक्ष्येऽदत्तं वदन् 8. 97; oft. in comp.; पशुं, भूमिं, गों, पुरुषं giving false evidence in the matter of &c.; Ms. 9. 71; cf. also: पंच कन्याद्वृते हंति दश हंति गवावृते । शतमश्वान्वृते हंति सहस्रं पुरुषान्वृते ॥ Pt. 3. 108. अनुत personified is the son of अघर्ष and हिंसा, husband and brother of निकृति, father of मय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishnu P.—2 Agriculture (opp. सत्य); Ms. 4. 5.—Comp.—देव *a.* whose gods are not true (Sāy.); Rv.

7. 104. 14; not playing fairly (9) —वदन्, भाषणं, आख्यायन् lying, falsehood.—वादिच-वाच् *a.* a liar.—व्रत *a.* false to one's vows or promises.

अनुतक, अनुतिन् *a.* Lying, a liar.

अनुतुः [न. त.] 1 Unfit season, improper or premature time; अनुतो चाभ्रदर्शने Ms. 4. 104. -2 Time before menstruation.—Comp.—कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक *a.* 1 Not one; more than one, many; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृलो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, Ki. 1. 16; several, various; तथात्मकोऽप्यनेकश्च Y. 3. 144. -2 Separated; divided; oft. in comp.; आकार having many shapes or forms; diverse, multiform; कालं-वारं several times, many a time and oft; भार्य having more wives than one.—Comp.—अक्षरं, अ-च् *a.* having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic.—अग्र *a.* 1 engaged in several pursuits.—2. not concentrated or fixed on one object.

अंत *a.* 1. [न. व.] not alone so as to exclude all others, uncertain, doubtful, variable; स्यादित्यव्ययनेकांत-वाचकं.—2. =अनेकांतिक q. v. (—तः) 1. unsettled condition, absence of permanence.—2. uncertainty, doubtfulness.—3. an unessential part, as the several *anubandhas*. वादः scepticism. वादिन् *m.* a sceptic, a Jaina or an Arhat of the Jainas.—अर्थ *a.* 1. having many (more than one) meaning, homonymous; as the words गो, अश्व, अक्ष &c.; अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य K. P. 2.—2. having the sense of the word अनेक.—3. having many objects or purposes. (—र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c.—अल *a.* having more than one अल (letter) P. I. 1. 55.

आश्रय, आश्रित *a.* (in Vais. phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयोग, सामान्य); एतेऽनेकाश्रिता गुणः Bhāṣhā. P.; dependence upon more than one.—कृत् *m.* 'doing much', N. of Siva.—गुण *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse; विगणव्य कारणम-नेकगुणं Ki. 6. 37.—गुप्तः N. of a king; आश्रितपादपंकजः K. 3.—गोत्र *a.* belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted), i. e. that of his own, and that of his adoptive father.—चर *a.* gregarious.—चित्त *a.* not of one mind, fickle-minded; मंत्रः not following the counsels of one; H. 4. 31.—ज *a.* born more than once. (—जः) a bird (गर्ग्याभ्यां जा-तत्वात्).—पः an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth); cf. द्विप; वन्येतरानेकपद-श-नेन R. 5. 47; Si. 5. 35, 12. 75.—मुख (स्त्री f.) *a.* 1. having many faces, many-faced.—2. scattered, dispersed,



going in various directions, taking to various ways ; (बलानि) जगाहिरेऽने-  
कमुखानि मार्गाश्च Bk. 2.54.—मूर्तिः 'hav-  
ing many forms', N. of Vishnu who  
assumed various forms to deliver  
the earth from calamities.—युद्धवि-  
जयिन्, विजयिन् *a.* victorious in many  
battles ; Pt. 3. 9. 11.—रूप *a.* 1. of  
various forms, multifarious.—2 of va-  
rious kinds or sorts.—3. fickle, change-  
able, of a varying nature ; वेद्यांगनेव  
नृपनीतिरेकरूपा Pt. 1. 425. (—यः) epi-  
thet of the Supreme Being.—लोचनः  
N. of Siva ; also of Indra, and of  
the Supreme Being, he being said to  
be सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c.—वचनं the plu-  
ral number ; dual also.—वर्ण *a.* in-  
volving more than one (unknown)  
quantity (the unknown quantities  
*x, y, z.* &c. being represented in  
Sanskrit by colours नील, काल &c.) ;  
समीकरणं simultaneous equation ; गु-  
णनं, व्यवकलनं, हारः multiplication,  
subtraction or division of unknown  
quantities.—विध *a.* various, different.  
—शफ *a.* cloven-hoofed.—शब्द *a.*  
synonymous.—साधारण *a.* common  
to many, the common property of  
many persons Dk. 83.

अनेकधा *ind.* In various ways, vari-  
ously ; जगत्कृत्स्नं प्रविभक्तमनेकधा Bg.  
11. 12.

अनेकशः *ind.* [धीमार्थे कारके शस्] 1  
Several or many times, frequently ;  
अनेकशो निजितराजकस्त्रं Bk. 2. 52.—2  
In various ways or manners.—3 In  
large numbers or quantities ; पुत्रा  
अनेकशो मृता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेकाकिन् *a.* Not alone, accom-  
panied by.

अनेजत् *a.* [न एजत्] Not moving,  
immoveable ; of the same form, epi-  
thet of Brahma or the Supreme Soul  
(सर्वदैकरूपं ब्रह्म).

अनेकीकृ or भू To make or be mani-  
fold ; to divide or be divided into.

अनेहः A foolish or stupid person,  
dolt, fool.—Comp.—मूक *a.* 1. deaf  
and dumb ; मूकताद्यैश्च द्युतु दोषैरसं-  
तान् K. P. 7.—2. blind.—3. dishonest,  
fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेय *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be blamed ;  
praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान).—2  
Not near ; infinite

अनेन *a.* Sinless, faultless (Sây.) ;  
without a variegated set (of horses) ;  
Rv. 6. 66. 7.

अनेनस् *a.* Sinless, blameless ; not  
liable to error.

अनेनः 'One who has no superior,'  
a sovereign or paramount lord.

अनेमन् *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

अनेहस् *a.* [न हन्यते, हन्-असि, घातोः  
एहादेशः नासि हन एह च Un. 4. 223] (lit.)  
Not killed or destroyed or obstruct-  
ed ; Ved. without a rival, incompa-  
rable, unattainable, inaccessible :  
unobstructed, not liable to be hurt or  
injured ; इन्द्रवं मंत्रं देवा अनेहसं Rv. 1.  
40. 6. 4 ; 6. 50. 3.—*m.* (हा-हन्ती &c.)  
Time (not being liable to be des-  
troyed).

अनैकांत *a.* Variable, uncertain,  
unsteady ; occasional, casual, (as a  
cause not invariably attended by the  
same effects).

अनैकांतिक *a.* (की f.) 1 Unsteady,  
uncertain ; not to the point, not very  
important ; भृत्योऽभृत्य इति 'कमेतत् Pt.  
1.—2 (in Logic) Name of one of the  
five main divisions of हेत्वाभास (fal-  
lacies), otherwise called सव्यभिचार. It  
is of three kinds :—(a) साधारण, where  
the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and  
विपक्ष, the argument being therefore  
too general. (b) असाधारण where the  
हेतु is in the पक्ष alone, the argu-  
ment being not general enough. (c)  
अनुपसंहारी which embraces every  
known thing in the पक्ष, the argument  
being non-conclusive.

अनैक्यं 1 Existence of many ; ab-  
sence of one, plurality.—2 Want of  
union, confusion, disorder, anarchy.

अनैकांत्यं Variable nature.

अनैतिह्यं Absence of traditional  
sanction or authority, or that which  
is without such sanction ; अनागतम-  
नैतिह्यं कथं ब्रह्माधिगच्छति Mb.

अनो *ind.* No, not ; अभावे न ह्यनो  
नापि Ak.

अनोकशायिन् *m.* (यी) Not sleep-  
ing in a house, a beggar.

अनोकह *a.* [अन्-ओकस्-हा] Not  
leaving the house.—हः [अनसः शकटस्य  
अकं गतिं हति, हन्-ड] A tree ; अनोकहाकं-  
पितपुष्पगन्धी R. 2. 13 ; 5. 69.

अनोक्त *a.* 1 Not attended with  
the sacred syllable ओम् Ms. 2. 74.—2  
Not accepted.

अनोदन *a.* Without food (as a  
व्रत).

अनोवाह्य *a.* To be carried in a  
carriage (अनसा वाह्यः).

अनौचित्यं Unfitness, impropriety ;  
अनौचित्यादृते नान्यद्वसभंगस्य कारणं K.  
P. 7.

अनौजस्यं Want of vigour, energy,  
or strength ; S. D. thus defines it ;  
दीर्घत्याघेरनौजस्यं देव्यं मलिनतादिकृत्.

अनौद्धत्यं 1 Freedom from pride,  
modesty, humility.—2 Tranquillity,

placidity, calmness ; नदीनोद-  
कता महीं Ki. 4. 22.

अनौरस *a.* Not legitimate  
one's own, adopted (as a son).

अंत 1 P. (अंतति) To bind.

अंत *a.* [अन्-तन् Un. 3. 86] 1  
—2 Last.—3 Handsome, lovely ;  
23 ; Si. 4. 40, (where, however,  
ordinary sense of 'border' or 'edge'  
may do as well, though Malli-  
ders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority  
of शब्दार्णव).—4 Lowest, worst.  
Youngest.—तः (न. in some sense)  
1 End, limit, boundary (in  
time or space) ; final limit, last or extreme  
point ; स सागरांतां पृथिवीं प्रशालि-  
50 bounded by the ocean, as the  
the sea ; अपांगौ नेत्रयोरंतौ Ak. ;

विद्यांतमधिगच्छति H. 3. 114  
the end of, masters completely.  
तस्य यायादयमंतमर्भकस्तथा परेषां  
चेति पार्थिवः (where अंत also means  
end or destruction) ; जीवलोकस्तु  
तं ययौ K. 59 enjoyed all  
pleasures ; आलोकितः खलु रमणीय-  
तः K. 124 end, furthest extreme  
दिगंते श्रूयंते Bv. 1. 2.—2 Skirt, edge,  
precinct ; a place or ground  
in general ; यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2  
forest ground, skirts of the forest.  
ओदकांतात् स्निग्धो जनोऽदृष्टांतव्यः  
उपवनांतलताः R. 9. 35 as far as the  
sides of skirts ; वृत्तः स नौ संगतयोर-  
R. 2. 58, 2. 19 ; Me. 23.—3 End,  
texture, edge, skirt, fringe or  
of a garment ; वस्त्रं ; पवनप्रवर्तित-  
दुक्कले K. 9 (by itself in Veda)  
Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood  
presence ; नाधीयीत इमशानांते  
Ms. 4. 116 ; Y. 2. 162 ; 1. 143 ;  
प्रपातांतविरूढशर्षपं (गह्वरं) R. 2.  
पुंसो यमांतं व्रजतः P. 2. 115 going  
the vicinity or presence of Yama  
अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत्स्याज्जनांते तज्जना-  
S. D. ; यां तु कुमारस्यांते वाचमभाष-  
मे ब्रूहि Sat. Br. (These four  
are allied).—5 End, conclusion,  
termination (opp. आरंभ or आदि) ; स-  
R. 1. 51 ; दिनांते निहितं R. 4. 1 ; स-  
पक्षांते, दशाहांते, &c. ; एकस्य दुःखस्य  
वदंतं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिवार्णवस्य Pt. 2.  
व्यसनानि दुरंतानि Ms. 7. 45 ; दशा-  
यिवान् R. 12. 1 going to the end  
the period of life (end of the world)  
व्यसनं वर्धयत्येव तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति  
2. 180 ; oft in comp. in this sense  
and meaning 'ending in or with',  
'ceasing to exist with', 'reaching  
to the end' ; तदंतं तस्य जीवितं H.  
91 ends in it ; कलहतांति हर्षा-  
वाक्यांतं च सौहार्दं । कुराजांतानि रा-  
कुकरांतं यशो वृणां Pt. 5. 76 ; फल-  
ताय तपःसमाधये Ku. 5. 6 ending  
(lasting till) the attainment of



यौवनांत वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6. 44; R. 11. 62. 14. 41; विपदंता ह्यविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52; युगसहस्रांतं ब्राह्मं पुण्यमहविदुः Ms. 1. 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas; प्रयांतं दंडं Ms. 8. 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life). -6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; धरा गच्छत्यंतं Bh. 3. 71 goes down to destruction; योगेनांतं तनुत्यजां R. 1. 8; एका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती त्वदंतं 2. 48; 12. 75; ममाप्यंतं S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यति Udb.; ओषध्यः फलपाकांतः Ms. 1. 46; अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined. -7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word; अजंत ending in a vowel; so, हलंत, सुवंत, तिङंत &c. -8 The last word in a compound. -9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; pause, final determination, as in सिद्धांत; उभयोरपि दृष्टेस्तस्वनयोस्तत्त्वद्विभिः Bg. 2. 16 (सद्वसतोः इत्यर्थः). -10 The last portion or the remainder (n. also); निशांतः, वेदांतः, &c. -11 Underneath, inside, inner part; शुष्मदीर्घं च जलति गृहं Pt. 4 in water, underneath water; सुप्रयुक्तस्य दंभस्य ब्रह्माप्यंतं न गच्छति Pt. 1. 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom; आशंकितस्यांतं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts. -12 Total amount, whole number or quantity. -13 A large number. -14 Nature, condition; sort, species; एतदंतस्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृताः Ms. 1. 50. -15 Disposition; essence; शुद्धांतः [cf. Goth. *andeis*, and; Germ. *ende* and *ent*; also Gr. *anti*; L. *ante*]. -Comp. अवशायायिन् m. [अंते पर्यंतदेशे अवशेति] a *chândāla*. अवसायायिन् [नखकेशानामंतं अवसात् केतुं शीलमस्य, सं-गिति] 1. a barber. -2. a *chândāla*, low-caste. -3. N. of a sage, see अंत्यावसायिन् [अंते पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्यति तत्त्वं निश्चिनोति]. -उदात्त a. having the acute accent on the last syllable. (-त्तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P. VI. 1. 199. -कर, -करण, -कारिन् a. causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal, destructive; क्षत्रियांतकरणोऽपि विक्रमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of; राज्यांतकरणवेतौ द्वौ द्वौ पृथिवीक्षितां Ms. 9. 221; अहमंतकरो नूनं ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk. -कर्मन् n. death, destruction; पोर अंतकर्मणि Dhātupāṭha. -कालः, -वेला time or hour of death; स्थित्वास्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमृच्छति Mb. -कृत m. death; वर्जयेदंतकृन्मर्त्यं वर्जयेदन्तिलोकं Rām. -ग a. having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.); शाखांतगमथाच्चरुं Ms. 3. 145. -गति, -गामिन् a. perishing. -गमनं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; प्रारब्धस्य न

द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. -2. death, perishing, dying. -चर a. 1 walking about, going to the borders or frontiers. -2 completing or finishing (as a business &c.). -ज a. last born. -क्षिपकं a figure of speech (in Rhetoric). -यालः 1. a frontier-guard guarding the frontiers; इमं M. 1; त्वदीयेनांतपालेनावस्कंष्टं गृहीतः *ibid.* -2. a door-keeper (rare). -भव, -भाज a. being at the end, last. -हीन a. hidden, concealed. -लोपः dropping of the final of a word. -वासिन् (ते°) a. dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by. (-m.) [अंते गुरुसमीपे वस्तुं शीलं यस्य] 1. a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); P. IV. 3. 104; VI. 2. 36; Ms. 4. 33. -2. a *chândāla* (who dwells at the extremity of a village). -वेला = °कालः q. v. -व्यपत्तिः f. change of the final syllable, as in भेष from मिद् Nir. -शय्या 1. a bed on the ground. -2 the last bed; hence death itself. -3. a place for burial or burning. -4. a bier or funeral pile. -सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -तद् m. a pupil; तदुपासते गुरुमिवांतसदः Ki. 6. 34. -स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word.

अंतक a. [अंतयति, अंतं करोति, ण्वुल्] Causing death, making an end of, destroying; सूर्यकांत इव ताडकांतकः R. 11. 21; क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30. -कः 1 Death. -2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; नांतकः सर्वभूतानां तुष्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिप्रभावात्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं R. 2. 62. -3 A border, boundary. -Comp. -द्रुह Ved. provoking death; Rv. 10. 132, 4.

अंततः ind. [अंत-तसि] 1 From the end. -2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. -3 In part, partly. -4 Inside, within. -5 In the lowest way; (opp. मुख्यतः, मध्यतः); (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंतवत् a. [अंत अस्त्यर्थे, मत्तु] Having an end; limited; perishable; अंतवंत इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः Mb. स हैतानंतवत उपास्तेऽतवतः स लोकाञ्जयति Bri. Ar. Up.

अंते ind. (loc. of अंत; oft used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -Comp. -वासः 1. a neighbour; companion; तव वा इमंसेवासास्त्वमेवैभिः संपिबस्व Ait. Br. -2. a pupil; रतानि शुष्वन्वयसां गणंसेवासित्वमाप स्फुटसंगनानां Si. 3. 55; Ve. 3. 7. -वासि ind. in a state of pupilage, (in *statu pupillari*) -वासिन् = अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतम a. Ved. Nearest, next; शिक्षा अंतमस्य Rv. 1. 27. 5; तदूपा अंतमो भव 6. 46. 10; intimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर ind. [अम्-अन् तुङागमश्च Up. 5. 60, अनेसुद्व] 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; इन्, °धा, °मम्, °धु, °इ, °ली &c. (b) Under. -2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within; in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः); अद्व्यतांतः R. 2. 32. burnt within himself, at heart; अंतरेव विहरन् दिवानिर्झ R. 19. 6 in the palace, in the harem; so °भिर्जं अमति हृदयं Mal. 5. 20; अंतर्भिर्देद Dk. 13; यदंतस्तज्ज जिह्वायां Pt. 4. 88; अंतर्गर्थश्च च्युयते V. 1. 1 internally, in the mind. (b) By way of seizing or holding; अंतर्हृत्वा गतः (हृतं परिगृह्य). -3 (As a separable preposition) (a) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc.). निवसन्तं तदां कणि लब्धो बहिः Pt. 1. 31; अंतरादित्ये Ch. Up.; अंतर्वेदमनि Ms. 7. 223; Y. 3. 302; अपस्वंतरभृतमण्डु Rv. 1. 23. 19. (b) Between (with acc.) Ved. अंतर्मही बृहती रोदसीमे Rv. 7. 87. 2; अंतर्देवान् मर्त्यैश्च 8. 2. 4; हिरण्यमयोर्हं कुर्योरंतरवहित आस Sat. Br. (c) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौ वायनाणे Ve. 3. 5; अंतःकांचुकिं च्युकास्य Ratn. 2. 3; बहिरंतश्च भूतानां Bg. 13. 15; त्वमग्ने सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरसि साक्षिवत् Y. 2. 104; लडुवन्तितया भिदां गतं बहिरंतश्च नृपस्य संबलः Ki. 2. 53; अंतरीपं यदंतर्परिणस्तदं Ak.; oft in comp. at the end; कृपांतः पतितः Pt. 5; सभांतः साक्षिणः प्राप्तात् Ms. 8. 79; दंतांतरभिष्टितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth; उत्पित्सवोऽतर्बुधर्तुः Si. 3. 77; also in compound with a following word; अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वासिनी ते सरस्वती Ks. 4. 11. -4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internal', 'inside', 'within', 'in the interior', 'having in the interior', 'filled with', 'having concealed within', or in the sense of 'inward', 'internal', 'secret', 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrīhi or Tatpuruṣa compounds; कुंदमंतस्तुषारं (Bah. comp.) S. 5. 19 filled with dew; 'तोयं' (Bah. comp.) Me. 64; अंतर्गिरि (Adv. comp.) Ki. 1. 34; ज्वलयति तन्मंतर्दाहः (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31; so 'कोणः', 'आकृतः' &c. -5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). (Note. In comp. the र् of अंतर is changed to a Visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरण, अंतःस्थ &c.). [cf. L. *inter*; Zend *antare*; Goth.



*undar*; Pers. *andar*; Gr. *entos*] —Comp—अंस: the breast (=अंतर-अंस q.v.).—अग्नि: inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion; दीप्तांतराग्नि-परिष्कृष्टकोष्ठः Snr.—अंग *a.* 1. inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.); त्रयमंतरंगं पूर्वैः Pāt. Sūtra.—2. proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word (opp. बहिर्ग); धातुपसर्गयोः कार्यमंतरंगं P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.—3. dear, most beloved (अत्यंतप्रिय); स्वपिति सुखमिदानीमंतरंगः कुरंगः S. 4. v. 1. (—गं) 1. the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind; संतुष्टांतरंगः Dk. 11; वृत्ति 21; the interior.—2 an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself); मन्त्रेतरंगधृता Dk. 81, 93. 101; राजांतरंगभावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समप्य 159.—3. an essential or indispensable part, as श्रवण, मनन and निदिध्यासन in realizing Brahma.—अवयव: an inner part; P. V. 4. 62.—आकाशः the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads).—आकृत secret or hidden intention.—आगमः an additional augment between two letters.—आगारं the interior of a house; Y. 2. 31.—आत्मन् *m.* (त्मा) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; अष्टमात्रपुरुषांतरात्मा Svet.; गतिमस्मांतरात्मनः Ms. 6. 73; जीवसंज्ञोतरात्मान्यः सहजः सवदेहिनां 12. 13; मन्त्रेनांतरात्मना Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामः.....अंतरात्मा S. 4. 21, U. 3. 38, Me. 93.—2. (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतरात्मनि देहिनां Ku. 6. 21.—आपणः a market in the heart (inside) of a town.—आय, आल See s. v.—आराग *a.* rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; योतः सुखोतरात्मस्थांतर्ज्योतिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24.—इन्द्रियं an internal organ or sense.—उच्यं Ved. a secret abode.—करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं प्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22; सचाह्यं अंतरात्मा V. 4 the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man; द्याद्भवावमाख्यातमंतःकरणे विशिष्टेः It. 2. 11. According to the Vedānta अंतःकरण is of four kinds:—मनो बुद्धिरहंकारश्चित् करणमांतरम्। संशयो निश्चयो गर्वः स्मरणं विषया इमे ॥ अंतःकरणं त्रिविधं Sāṅkhya 33, i. e.; बुद्ध्याहंकारमनांसि; सांतःकरणा बुद्धिः 35, i. e. अहंकारमनःसहिता.—कल्पः a certain number of years (with Buddhists).—कुडिल *a.* in

wardly crooked (fig. also); fraudulent. (—लः) a conch-shell.—कु (क्रि) मिः a disease of worms in the body.—कोटरपुष्पी = अंडकोटरपुष्पी.—कोपः 1. in internal disturbance; H. 3.—2. in ward wrath, secret anger.—कोशं the interior of a store-room.—गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges (supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore)—गडु *a.* [अंतर्गच्छे गडुरिव] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing; किमनेनांतः दुना Sar. S. (श्रीवापदेशजातस्य गडुमांसिष्ठस्य गडोर्यथा निरर्थकत्वं तद्वत्).—गम्-गत &c. See under अंतर्गम्.—गर्भ *a.* 1. bearing young, pregnant.—2. having a germ or inside; so गर्भिन्.—गिरि-रि *ind.* in mountains.—गुडवल्यः the sphincter muscle.—गूढ *a.* concealed inside, being inward; घनव्यथः U. 3. 1; R. 19 57; विषः with poison concealed in the heart.—गृहं, गेहं, भवनं [अंतःस्थ गृहं &c.] 1. the inner apartment of a house, the interior of a house.—2. N. of a holy place in Benares: पंचक्रोश्यां कृतं पापमंतर्गेहे विनश्यति.—वज्रः-अं [अंतर्गच्छे कोडीभवत्यस्मिन्, निपातः] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court); तस्मिन् अंतवगे पश्यन् प्रवाणे सौधसन्ननः Bk. 7. 62 (द्वारमतिक्रम्य यः सावकाशप्रदेशः सौतर्धगः) (—नः-णः) N. of a country of Bāhika (or Bāhika) (P. III. 3. 78 बाहिकग्रामविशेषस्य संज्ञेयं Sk.).—वातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78.—वर *a.* pervading the body; internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48; U. 7.—ज *a.* born or bred in the interior (as a worm &c.)—जठरं the stomach. (—*ind.*) in the stomach.—जंभः the inner part of the jaws (खादनस्थानं जंभः, दंतपङ्क्त्योरांतरालं).—जात *a.* inborn, innate.—जातु *ind.* between the knees.—ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge.—ज्योतिस् *a.* enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (—*सू* *n.*) the inward light, light of Brahma.—ज्वलनं inflammation. (—नः) inward heat or fire; mental anxiety.—ताप *a.* burning inwardly. (—नः) internal fever; or heat S. 3. 13.—दधनं [अंतर्दधते आधीयते मादकतानेन.] distillation of spirituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation.—इशा *a.* term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्तः महादशांतर्गतो ग्रहाणां स्वाधिपत्यकालभेदः).—दशाहं an interval of ten days; °हात् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; °हे 5. 79.—दहनं-दाहः 1. inward heat; ज्वलयति

तन्मंतदाहः U. 3. 31; °हेन दहनः संतापराचवं Rām.—2 inflammation. —*a.* sad or afflicted at heart. —तर्नाल, wicked or heart. —दृष्टिः *f.* examining one's own soul, insight into oneself. —द्वारं an intermediate region of the pass —द्वारं a private or secret within the house (प्रकोष्ठद्वारं). —द्वि, द्वित &c. See s. v. —नगरं palace of a king (being inside town); cf. °पुरं; दशाननांतर्गत्तं Rām.—निहित *a.* being within; अंतर्गतनिहितवचनः सूचितः व्यनर्थः M. 2. 9.—निष्ट *a.* engaged in internal meditation.—पटः-दे *a.* of cloth held between two persons who are to be united (as a bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the actual time of union arrives.—पथ *a.* Ved. being on the way.—पदं *ind.* in the interior of an inflected word.—पदवी = सुपुण्यानयनः थाः—परिधानं the innermost garment.—पर्श्व *a.* being between the (as flesh).—पवित्रः the Soma in the staining vessel.—पशुः तर्मानमध्ये पशवो यत्र] the time when the cattle are in the village or stall (from sunset to sunrise); अंतःपशुकामस्य सायं प्रातः Kāty (सायं ग्राममध्ये आगतेषु प्रातश्च ग्रामादनिर्गतेषु).—पततः, पतयः 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.)—2 a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works); अंतर्गच्छं परीत्यांतःपतयदेशे स्थापयति.—पातित, पातिस् *a.* 1. inserted.—2. included or comprised in; फैला within; दंडकारण्यं °ति आश्रयनं 2.—पात्रं Ved. interior of a vessel.—पालः one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace.—[अंतः अन्तरं पुरं गृहं, or पुरस्तातः हि 1. inner apartment of a palace (apart for women); female or women's apartments, seraglio, harem (called from their being situated in the heart of the town, for pur. used for safety); व्यायम्याप्लुत्य मध्याह्ने सोमः पुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224. न्यांतःपुरे कञ्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1.—2. maids of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; °धिरहपयुस्तुकस्य राव S. 3; K. 58; ततो राजा सांतःपुरां गृहमानीयाम्यर्चितः Pt. 1; कस्तुः शोस्तःपुरं जलक्रीडां कुरुते *ibid*; °गोस्वः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 13. समागतः S. 4; also in pl.; कदाचित् स्मत्पाथनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 5. 6. ददति वाचमुचितं मंतःपुरेभ्यो यदा S. 5. 6. जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; °चरः दयक्षः-रक्षकः, चर्तु guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain



शुद्धः कुलोद्भूतः शपनः पिबुतामहः शुचिः । रा-  
ज्ञानतः पुराण्यज्ञो विनीतश्च नयय्यः ॥ (of these  
five sorts are mentioned:—यामनक,  
जवन्, कुञ्ज, मंडलक and सामिन् see Bri.  
S.) सहायः one belonging to the  
harem.—पुरिकः [अंतःपुरे नियुक्तः टक्] a  
chamberlain = चर (का, का) a  
woman in the harem; अस्मत्प्राधान्यतः—  
पुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेद्य Cham. K.  
—पुट्य [कर्म.] the menstrual matter  
of women, before it regularly begins  
to flow every month; वर्षादशका-  
दूर्ध्वं यदि पुण्यं वहिर्निहि । अंतःपुण्यं भवत्येव  
पनोद्धरादिदत्त Kāśyapa; पुण्यं is there-  
fore the age between 12 and the  
menstruation period.—पूव a. ulcerous.—पेयं Ved. drinking n. —प्रकृतिः  
f. 1. the internal nature or constitu-  
tion of man.—2. the ministry or  
body of ministers of a king.—3. heart or soul. प्रकोपः internal dis-  
sensations or disaffection; अणुरणुपहंति  
विग्रहः प्रभुमंतःप्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki. 2.  
51.—प्रकोपने sowing internal dis-  
sensations, causing internal revolts;  
H. 3. 93.—प्रज्ञ a. knowing one-  
self, with an enlightened soul.—प्रति-  
ष्ठानं residence in the interior.—प्र-  
ण्व a. 1. with suppressed tears, अंत-  
र्वाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यौ Me.  
3.—2. with tears gushing up inside,  
bedimmed with tears; कौशत्वे स्न  
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5. (—प्र-  
ण्वः) suppressed tears, inward tears; निष्ठ  
ह्य एव Eh. 3. 6; Māl. 5.—भावः-भावना  
see under अंतर् separately.—भिन्न a.  
split or broken inside, perforated,  
bored (said of a pearl) Pt. 4; (also  
torn by dissensions).—भूमिः f. in-  
terior of the earth.—भेदः discord,  
internal dissensions; जजरं राजकुलं  
Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions;  
अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न विराट्त्रिंशिष्यति 'a  
house divided against itself can-  
not long stand'—भौम a. subterra-  
nean, underground.—मदावस्थ a. hav-  
ing the rutting state concealed with-  
in: R. 2. 7.—मनसु a. 1. sad, discon-  
solate, dejected, distracted.—2. one  
who has concentrated and turned his  
mind inward, lost in abstract me-  
ditation.—मुख a. (—खी f.) 1. going  
into the mouth, pointing or turned  
inward; Mv. 5. 25.—2. having an in-  
ward entrance or opening (वाह्यस्तु  
परिहारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवशयुक्तं चित्ता-  
दि).—3. an epithet of the soul called  
प्राज्ञ, when it is enjoying the sweet  
bliss of sleep (आनंदयुक्तं चेतोमुखः प्राज्ञः  
इति श्रुतः). (—खं) a sort of surgical  
scissors (having an opening inside),  
one of the 20 instruments mention-  
ed by Susruta in chapter 8 of Sū-  
trasthāna.—मातृका [अंतःस्थाः षट्चक्रस्था  
मातृका अकारादिवर्णाः] a name given

in the Tantras for the letters of  
the alphabet assigned to the six lot-  
uses (पद्म) of the body. °न्यासः a  
term used in Tantra literature for  
the mental assignment of the several  
letters of the alphabet to the dif-  
ferent parts of the body.—सुद्व a.  
sealed inside; N. of a form of devo-  
tion.—सुत a. still-born.—यागः men-  
tal sacrifice or worship, a mode of  
worship referred to in the Tantras.  
—यामः 1. suppression of the breath  
and voice.—2. °पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel  
(ग्रहणं सामायाख्यं यज्ञिपात्रं); accord-  
ing to other, a Soma libation made  
during the suppression of breath and  
voice; सुहवा सूर्यावांतयामममुमंत्रयेत् Ait.  
Br.—यामिन् m. 1. regulating the soul  
or internal feelings, soul; Provi-  
dence, Supreme Spirit as guiding  
and regulating mankind, Brahma;  
(according to the Bri. Ar. Up. अंत-  
र्यामिन् 'the internal check' is the  
Supreme Being and not the in-  
dividual soul; 'who standing in the  
earth is other than the earth, whom  
the earth knows not, whose body  
the earth is, who internally re-  
strains and governs the earth; the  
name is thy soul (and mine), the  
internal check अंतर्यामिन् &c. &c.); अंत-  
र्यामिन् भूतानि यो विमर्त्यात्मकेतुभिः । अंतर्-  
र्यामिन्ः साक्षाद्भवेत् &c.—2. wind; °ब्राह्मणं  
N of a Brāhmaṇa included in the  
Bri. Ar. Up.—योगः deep meditation,  
abstraction.—लव a. acute-angular.  
(—त्रः) an acute-angled triangle (opp.  
वर्धिलव) (the perpendicular from  
the vertex or लव falling within  
अंतर् the triangle).—लीन a. 1. latent,  
hidden, concealed inside; °नस्य दुः-  
खाग्नेः U. 3. 9; °मुजंगम Pt. 1.—2. in-  
herent.—लोम a. (P. V. 4. 117)  
covered with hair on the inside. (—मं)  
[अंतर्गमनाच्छाद्यं लोम अह्] the hair to  
be covered.—वृक्षः = पुरं q. v.—व-  
शिकः;—वासिकः [अंतर्वशे वासे नियुक्तः टक्]  
a superintendent of the women's  
apartments; Pt. 3, K. 93.—वण  
(वन) a. situated in a forest, °णो देशः  
P. VI. 2. 179 Sk. (—णं) ind. within  
a forest P. VIII. 4. 5.—वत् a. being  
in the interior; having something  
in the interior.—वती (वली) Ved.  
[अंतरस्यस्यो गर्भः] a pregnant wom-  
an; अंतवल्ली प्रजावती R. 15. 13.  
—वमिः [अंतः स्थित एव उद्गाराशब्दं कारयति,  
वमन्] indigestion, flatulence; belch-  
ing.—वर्हिन्, वासिन् a. being or dwell-  
ing inside, included or comprised  
in.—वहुः N. of a Soma sacrifice (for  
राज्यकाम and पशुकाम) —वस्त्रं—वासस्  
a. an under-garment Ks. 4. 52.—व  
a. [अंतः अंतरंगभावः अंतःकरणं वा वाति गच्छति  
स्तिगच्छेत्, वा विच् Tv.] forming part

of oneself such as children, cattle &c.  
°वृ a. (अस्यर्थे मनुष्य मस्य वः) having  
progeny, cattle &c; अंतर्वावत्स्य दधे  
Rv. 1. 40. 7; abounding with pre-  
cious things inside. (—ado.) inwardly  
—वाणि a. [अंतः स्थितानां शास्त्रावाक्याभिक  
वाणी यस्य] skilled or versed in scrip-  
tures, very learned (—वाविच्).—वि-  
गाहः—हन् entering within, penetra-  
tion.—विद्वन् a. Ved. (विद्वी f.) know-  
ing correctly or exactly (knowing  
the paths between heaven and  
earth) Rv. 1. 72. 7.—वेगः inward  
uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever.  
—वेदि a. pertaining to the inside of  
the sacrificial ground. (—ado.) with-  
in this ground. (दिः—दी f.) [अंतर्गा  
वेदियं देशे] the tract of land be-  
tween the rivers Gangā and Yamu-  
nā, regarded as a sacred region and  
the principal seat of Aryan Brāhma-  
nas; cf. एते भगवत्यो भूमिदेवानां धृल-  
मायतनमंतर्वेदियुर्वेण कलिदकन्यामंदाहिन्यो संगच्छेते  
A. R. 7; it is supposed to  
have extended from Prayāga to  
Haridvāra and is also known by the  
names of शशस्थली and ब्रह्मवर्ष (—m. pl.)  
inhabitants of this land.—वेदमन् n.  
the inner apartments interior of a  
house.—वेदिमकः a chamberlain.—शरः  
internal arrow or disease.—शरीरं in-  
ternal and spiritual part of man: the  
interior of the body.—शल्य a. hav-  
ing in the interior an arrow, pin or  
any such extraneous matter, rankling  
inside.—शिला N of a river rising  
from the Vindhya mountain.—श्रृणुः  
—श्लेषणं Ved. internal support (scaf-  
folding &c.) एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतःश्लेषणा-  
नि यदेता व्याहृतयः Ait. Br.—संज्ञ a.  
inwardly conscious (said of trees &c.);  
°ज्ञा भवत्येते मुखदुःखसमाश्रिताः Ms. 1. 49.  
—सत्त्व a. having inward strength  
&c. (—स्वा) 1. a pregnant woman—2. the  
marking nnt.—संतापः internal pain,  
sorrow, regret.—सरल a. upright at  
heart, or having Sarala trees in-  
side: K. 51.—सलिल a. with water  
(flowing) underground; नदीमिवान्तः-  
सलिलां सरस्वती R. 3. 9.—सार a.  
having inward strength and vigour,  
full or strong inside; powerful,  
strong heavy or ponderous; °रमं विभि-  
र्धायंते राज्यं सुस्तंभरिं मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126;  
°साराणि ह्येनानि Dk. 132; °रं घनं तुल-  
यितुं नानिलः शक्यति त्वां Me. 20. (—रः)  
internal treasure or store, inner store  
or contents; वस्तुचरैतः सारं H. 2 105  
internal matter or essence (and pus).  
—सुख a. whose delight is in self,  
inwardly happy Bg. 5. 24.—सेन ind.  
into the midst of armies.—स्थ a.  
(also written अंतस्थ) being be-  
tween or in the midst. (—स्थः—स्थाः)  
a term applied to the semivowels,



र, र, ल, र as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (इषत्पृष्ठं अंतस्थानां); or they are so called because they stand between स्वर (क-म) letters and उष्मन् (श, ष, स, ह). —स्था 1. a deity of the vital organs. —2. N. of one of the *Rigveda* hymns. सुदूरः the malleus of the ear. —स्वेदः [अंतः स्वेदो मदजलस्यदनस्य] an elephant (in rut). —हृन्नि striking in the middle. —हृन्नि N. of a country बाहीक P. VIII. 4. 24. Sk. —हस्त ind. in the hand, within reach of the hand. —हस्तीन a. being in the hand or within reach of the hand. —हासः laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh; सांतर्हासं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile. —हृदयं the interior of the heart.

**अंतर** a. [अंतं राति ददाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य); योतरो यमयति Sat. Br.; आत्मा Tait. Up.; कश्चांतरो धर्मः S. D. —2 Near, proximate (आसन्न); कृष्ण युजश्चिदंतरं Rv. 1. 10. 9. —3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर); तदेतत्प्रेयः पुत्रात् ..... प्रेयोऽन्यस्मात्स्वस्मादंतरतरं यद्यमात्मा Sat. Br.; अयमत्यंतरो मम Bharata. —4 Similar (also अंतरतम) (of sounds and words); स्थानैऽंतरतमः P. I. 1. 50; हकारस्य चकारोऽंतरतमः Sabdak.; सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्दतोऽर्थतश्चांतरतमे द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com. —5 (a) Different from, other than (with abl.); योऽप्युत्तिष्ठन्नद्वयोऽंतरः Bri. Ar. Up.; आत्मा स्वभावोऽन्यो यस्य स आत्मांतरः अन्यस्वभावः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (b) The other; उदधेरंतरं पारं Rām. —6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अंतरं वह्नियोगोपस्थानेयः P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); अंतरे-रा वा गृहाः बाह्या इत्यर्थः (चंडालादिगृहाः); अंतरे-रा वा शाटकाः परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; so अंतरायां पुंरि, अंतराये नग्यै, नमोऽंतरस्मै अमेधसां Bop. —7 1 (a) The interior, inside; तत्तंतरं सांतर्वादिभीकरैः Ki. 4. 29, 5. 5; जालांतरगते भानौ Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंबिनीनां R. 13. 33; Mk. 8. 5, Ku. 7. 62; अपि वनांतरं श्रयति V. 4. 26; लीयते सुकुलांतरेषु Ratn. 1. 26, Ki. 3. 58; अंतरात् from inside, from out of; प्राकारपरिखांतराभिर्ययुः Rām.; अंतरे in, into; वनं, काननं, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (b) Hence, the interior of any thing, contents; purport, tenor; अत्रांतरं ब्रह्मविदो विदित्वा Svet. Up. (c) A hole, an opening; तस्य बाणांतरेषु

स्तु बहु सुभाव शोणितं. —2 Soul, heart; mind; संततमसुतरं वर्णयत्यंतरं Ki. 5. 18 the inmost or secret nature (lit. middle space or region); लब्धप्रतिष्ठांतरेः भृत्यैः Mu. 3. 13 having entered the heart; सहस्रं पुष्पांतरविदो महेंद्रस्य V. 3. —3 The Supreme Soul. —4 a. Interval, intermediate time or space, distance; रम्यांतरः S. 4. 10; किञ्चिदंतरमगमं Dk. 6; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; क्रोशांतरेण पथि स्थिताः H. 4 at the distance of; बृहज्जुजांतरं R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft translated by between, betwixt; गीतांतरेषु Ku. 3. 38 in the intervals of singing; मरणजीवितयोरंतरं वर्तते betwixt life and death; अश्वयोगांतरेषु Rām.; तत्तुहृत्कं बाष्पसलिलांतरेषु प्रेक्षे तत्तुहृत्कं U. 3 in the intervals of weeping; बाष्पविश्रामोऽप्यंतरं कर्तव्य एव U. 4 at intervals; स्मृत्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7 in the course of conversation; कालांतरावर्तिशुभांशुभाणि H. 1. v. 1. see कालांतरं; सरस्वतीद्वयोर्यदंतरं Ms. 2. 17, 22; यावापृथिव्योरिदमंतरं हि व्याते त्वयैकेन Bg. 11. 20; न मृगालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17 between the breasts; Bg. 5. 27; अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्यांतरे तपस्विन उपस्थिताः S. 1; तदंतरे सा विरराज धेनुः R. 2. 20; 12. 29. (b) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft in the sense of 'through'; मेघांतरालक्ष्यमिवेदुर्विधं R. 13. 38 through the clouds; वस्त्रं अंतरं व्यवधायकं यस्य स वस्त्रांतरः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk.; महानद्यंतरं यत्र तदेजांतरमुच्यते; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिः R. 7. 9 peeping through a window; विटपांतरेण अवलोकयामि S. 1; क्षणमपि विलम्बमंतरीकर्तुमक्षमा K. 306 to allow to come between or intervene; कियच्चिरं वा मेघांतरेण पूर्णिमाचंद्रस्य दर्शनं U. 3. —5 Room, place, space in general; मृगालसूत्रांतरमप्यलभ्यं Ku. 1. 40; न ह्यविद्धं तयोर्नात्र बभूवांशुलमंतरं Rām.; मृषिकैः कुतंतरे Y. 1. 147; गुणाः कृतांतराः K. 4 finding or making room for themselves; न यस्य कस्यचिदंतरं दातव्यं K. 266; देहि दर्शनांतरं 84 room; पौरुषं श्रय शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्हसि Rām. do not give way to sorrow; तस्यांतरं मार्गति Mk. 7. 2 waits till it finds room; अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way, make way. —6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभंतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no admission into (was not impressed on) the mind; 17. 75; लब्ध्यांतरा सावरणेऽपि गेहे 16. 7. —7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देयं Ak.; ससैते मनवः स्वे स्वंतरे सर्वमिदमुत्पाद्यापुश्चरार्चं Ms. 1. 63, see मन्वन्तरं; इति तौ विरहांतरक्षमौ R. 8. 56 the term or period of separation; क्षणांतरे-रात् within the period of a moment. —8 Opportunity, occasion, time; देवी चित्रलेखमवलोकयती तिष्ठति। तस्मिन् अंतरे भगोपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणम्याग्रे

समुपविष्टः Pt. 1 on that occasion; that time; अस्मिन् अंतरे Dk. 164. —9 Difference (between two things (with gen. or in comp.)); शरीरं पश्यतांतरं H. 1. 66, 2. 40; तव समुद्रपल्लवयोर्विवांतरं M. 1; Bg. 1. 1 यदंतरं सर्वपशैलराजयोर्यदंतरं बर्षमन्तरोः Rām.; द्रुमसाक्षमतां किमंतरं R. 18. 15; rarely with instr.; तव सुद्रेण च महदंतरं H. 2; स्वामिनि पुत्रे Pt. 1. 101; difference; तैव विमिष्टि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषांतरं सूक्ष्मं Sān. R. (Math.) Difference, remainder. —11 (a) Different, another, changed, altered (manner, way &c.); (Note that in this case अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever the gender of the noun forming first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), (अन्यो राजा), गृहांतरं (अन्यगृह); in cases it may be rendered by English word 'another'; इदमंतरमारोपिता S. 3 changed condition K. 154; Mu. 5; शुभाशुभकृतं वृषादेवाद्भवांतरे Pt. 1. 121; जननं हृदानि S. 5. 2 friendships of (former) existence; नैवं वारं धास्यते H. 3 I shall not do so again. —12 Distance (in space); आमोदान् हरिदंतराणि नेतुं Br. 1. 10 so दिगंतराणि; पक्षांतरे in other case; देशं, राजं, क्रियां. Various, different, manifold (in pl.); लोको नियन्यत इवात्मदशांतरे 4. 2; मक्षिमित्तान्यवस्थांतराण्यवस्थांतरे 118 various or different states; sometimes used pleonastically; अन्यत् &c.; अन्यत्स्थानांतरं गता 12 Distance (in space); चानोपसकरयोस्ततयोस्तिर्यगंतरं Ak.; कथंचिद्दूरमंतरं Ks. 5. 80. —13 Also तासामंतरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां Rām.; तस्यांतरं च विदित्वा ibid. —14 Intermediate member, remove, gradation (of a generation); एकांतरं Ms. 10. 13; द्व्येकांतरतानां 7; एकांतरमामन्त्रितं P. VIII. 1 तस्मिन् एकांतरं S. 7. 27 separated one remove, see एकांतर also. —15 Peculiarity, peculiar or characteristic possession or property; a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; ब्रीहिलो Trik.; मीनो राहयंतरे; वेणुर्नृपांतरे; संगो युगांतरे &c. —16 Weakness,



or vulnerable point; a failing, defect, or defective point; प्रहरेदन्ते रिपुः Sabdak. सुजयः खलु तादृगन्तरे Ki. 2. 52; असह्यमिर्ममिर्नित्यमन्तरदृशिभिः Rām.; परस्यान्तरदृशिना *ibid.*; कीटकेनेवांतरं मार्ग-यमाणेन प्राप्तं मया महदन्तरं Mk. 9; अथा-स्य द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कलिरन्तरं Nala. 7. 2; हनुमन्तो वेत्ति न राक्षसांतरं न मारुतिस्तस्य च राक्षसांतरं Rām. -17 Surety, guarantee, security; तेन तव विरूपकरणे सु-कृतमन्तरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged his honour that he will not harm you; आत्मानमन्तरेऽर्पितवान् K. 247; अन्तरे च तयोः स्यात् Y. 2. 239; भुवः संज्ञांत-रयोः P. III. 2. 179; धनिकाधमर्णयोः अन्तरे यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासार्थं स प्रतिभूः Sk. -18 Regard, reference, account; न चैत-दिदं माता मे यद्वोचन्मदन्तरं Rām. with reference to me; त्वदन्तरेण ऋणमेतत्. -19 Excellence, as in गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11). -20 A garment (परिधान). -21 Purpose, ob-ject, (तादर्थ्यं) (Malli. on R. 16. 82). -22 Concealment, hiding; पर्वतांतरितो रविः (this sense properly belongs to अन्तर-इ. q. v.). -23 Representative, substitution. -24 Destitution, being without (विना) which belongs to अन्तरेण. (अन्तरमवकाशावधिपरिधानांतरिभेदादर्थे। छिद्रात्मीयविनावहिरवसरमन्तरालनि च Ak.) [cf. L. *aller*]. -Comp. -अपत्या a pregnant woman. -चक्रं a technical term in augury Bri. S. chap. 86. -ज्ञ a. knowing the interior, prudent, wise, foreseeing; नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु धियेरासां न भूयते Ki. 11. 14 not know- ing the difference. -तत् a. spreading havoc. -द्व a. cutting the interior or heart. -दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass. -दृशू a. realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मानुसंधायिन्). -पुं (पू) रुषः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man and witnesses all his deeds); तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यन्ति स्वस्वैवांतर-पुरुषः Ms. 8. 85. -पूजा=अन्तर-पूजा. -प्र-भवः [अन्तराभ्यां भिन्नवर्णमातापितृभ्यां प्रभवति] one of a mixed origin or caste; अन्तर-प्रभवाणां च धर्माज्ञो ब्रह्मर्हसि Ms. 1. 2. -प्रश्नः an inner question, one contained in and arising out of what has been previously mentioned. -शायिन्-स्थ, स्थायिन्-स्थित a. 1. inward, internal, inherent; स्थैर्युणैः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केन चित् Pt. 1. 221. -2. interposed, inter-vening, separate. -3. seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

अंतरतः *ind.* 1 In the interior; inter- nally, between or betwixt. -2 Within (prep. with gen.).

अन्तरतम a. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related; like, analogous. -मः A letter of the same class; for ex. see under अन्तर a.

अन्तरीयं [ अन्तरे मवच्छ ] An under- garment; अतिश्लिष्टचीनांशुकांतरीयं Dk. 69; संजज्ञेऽनुतकमिवांतरीयमूर्ध्नि Ki. 7. 14; 9. 48; नाभौ धृतं च यद्वज्रमाच्छादयति जाडुनी। अन्तरीयं व्रजस्ते तद्विज्रमभ्यांतयोः ॥

अन्तरे Between, amidst, amongst &c.; see अन्तर (1).

अन्तर्य a. Interior, internal; being within, in the middle.

अन्तर्यामि-Don. P. 1 To cause to inter-vene, divert, put off; सर्वमेवान्यदन्तर्यामि K. 338; भवतु तावदन्तर्यामि U. 6. well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation. -2 To oppose, prevent; नैनमंधकारराशिर्दन्तर्यामि K. 243. -3 To remove (to a distance), push after; भुवो बलैर्दन्तर्यामिभूविरे Si. 12. 29; सर्वानन्तर्यामिनतरयन् K. 161; जलांतराणीव महर्णवौघः शब्दांतराण्यन्तरयांचकार Si. 3. 24 drowned.

अन्तरा *ind.* (fr. अन्तर) 1 (Used ad-verbially) (a) In the interior, in-side, within, inwardly; भवद्भिरन्तरा मोत्साह्य कोपितो वृषलः Mu. 3 inwardly, secretly. (b) In the middle, between; त्रिंशं कुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air; नैनमन्तरा प्रतिवर्धनीत S. 6 do not interrupt him in the middle; अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृ-ष्टमन्तरेव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein; पञ्चमंडुकनाजार्जवसर्पनकुलाकुलिः। अन्तरा गमने 4. 126; अन्तरा शकलीकृतः R. 15. 20; लाटी तु रतिर्वैद्वर्षीपांचालयोः अन्तरा स्थिता S. D. 629; रास्थ्या to oppose, to stand to oppose; तत्र यथंतरा सुत्य-र्यदिः सैव द्वा दिवौकसः। स्थास्यन्ति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहनिष्यति ॥ Rām. (c) On the way, on route, midway; विलम्बेयां च मांतरा Mv. 7. 28; अन्तरा चारोण्यस्त्व-दीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा त्वामिहस्थ पागताः V. 1; अन्तरा-दृष्टा देवी S. 6; अन्तरोपलभ्य Dk. 52; K. 267, 304-5; कुमारो ममा-प्यंतिकमुपागच्छन्तं त्वदीयेनांतपालेन अवस्कंध्य गृहीतः M. 1, Y. 2. 107. (d) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand; approaching, resembling; न द्रक्ष्यामः पुनर्जातु धर्मिकं राममन्तरा Rām. approach- ing or resembling Rāma. (e) Nearly, almost. (f) In the mean time; नाद्याञ्चैव तथांतरा Ms. 2. 56; Y. 3. 20. (g) At inter-vals, here and there; now and then, for sometime, now-now (when re-peated); अन्तरा पितुः सक्तमन्तरा मातुः संयुज्ज-नंतरा शुकनासमयं कुर्वन्नालापं K. 118; अन्त-रांतरा निपतितः here and there, at inter-vals; 121, 127; प्रजापुराणहेतोश्चांतरांत-रा दर्शनं ददौ 58, Dk. 49. -2 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4.) (a) Between; पंचालास्त इमे...कलि-दूतनयां त्रिभोतसं चांतरा B. R. 10. 86; यदन्तरा पितरं मातरं च Bri. Ar. Up.; ते (नामरूपे) यदन्तरा तद् ब्रह्म Ch. Up.; अन्तरा त्वां च मां च कर्मदलुः Mbh.; rarely with loc.; सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चक्रयोरिव

चांतरा Rām.; पादयोः शकदं चक्रुर्दन्तरो-बुलुखलं Rām. (b) Through; तिरस्का-रिणमन्तरा *ibid.* (c) During; अन्तरा कथां S. D. (d) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमन्तरा चाणक्यः स्वमेपि चे-दन्ते Mu. 3. -Comp. -अंसः the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ 'से अभिमृश्य जपति Sat. Br. -भवदेहः -भवसत्त्वं the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोरन्तराले स्थितः प्राणी सौतराभवसत्त्वः). -दिशू see अन्तरदिशू. -भरः Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12. -वेदिः-दी f. 1. a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2. a kind of wall R. 12. 93. -शृंगं *ind.* be-tween the horns.

अन्तरेण *ind.* 1 (Used as a preposi-tion with acc. P. II. 3. 4 अन्तरांतेण युक्ते) (a) Except, without, leaving; हरि-मन्तरेण न सुखं Sk.; क इदानीं सहकार-मन्तरेण पल्लवितामतिमुकलतां सहते S. 3; क्रियांतरांतरायमन्तरेण आर्थं द्रुमुमिच्छामि Mu 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजा पराधमन्तरेण प्रजास्वकाल-सृत्युधरति U. 2; मामिकः को मरदाना-मन्तरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards; on account of; अथ भवतमन्तरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2 : तदस्या देवीं वसुमतीमन्तरेण महदु-पालभनं गतोऽस्मि S'; 5. किं तु खलु मामन्तरेण क्षिप्तयति वैशंपायनः K. 178; चलितं नाम नाट्यमन्तरेण कीदृशी मालविका M. 2 how M. is faring or progress- ing in the dance &c.; ततस्तया भवतो-ऽविनयमन्तरेण परिग्रहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4. (c) Within, inside, into (मध्ये). (d) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये); त्वां मां चांतरेण कर्मदलुः Mbh.; अन्तरेण हवनीयं गार्हपत्यं च Sat. Br.; अन्तरेण स्तनौ वा ध्रुवौ वा विमुज्यात् *ibid.*; Si. 3. 3. (e) During, amidst. -2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidst; यावद्वा माक्षिकायाः पत्रं तावान्तरांतरावकाशः Sat. Br. (b) At heart; अन्तरेण सुस्निग्धा एवा Mk. 1.

अन्तरालं, अन्तरालकं [ अन्तरं व्यवधान-रीनां आराति गृह्णाति, आरा-क, रस्य लवं ] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval; द्वांत्रांतराललम् K. 30; आस्यांतरालनिःसृतेन Dk. 143; दिङ्मानान्यंतराले P. II. 2. 26; दक्षिण-स्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोरन्तरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk.; Si. 9. 2; पयोधरांतरालं K. 83; रागलज्जांतरालवतिभिरीक्षणविशेषैः Dk. 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness; प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया ग-जदन्तांतरालयोः Trik.; oft used for 'room' or 'space' in general; वस्त-जनदन्तांतरालया राजवीर्या Dk. 150; सु-वनांतरालविप्रकीर्णेन शाखासंचयेन K. 23, 162; अन्तराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interval;



बाष्पाभःपरिपतनोद्गमांतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; अहमागच्छांतराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt. 1; कांचित्पुरुषमंतराल एवावलेख्य Dk. 15; न मन्यायेन वांतराले हृष्टा Dk. 123.-2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part; छिद्रीकृतांतरालं Dk. 148; विषमीकृतांतरालया K. 223.-3 Mixed tribe or caste (संकीर्णवर्ण); वर्णानां सांतरालानां स सदाचार इष्यते.-Comp.—दिग् f. the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c.

अंतरि 2 P. (अंतर+इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate; रात्रेरेन तदंतरियात् Ait. Br. -2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. -3 To disappear, see अंतरित below. (-अयति) To come or stop between, interpose; दधुरक उपसृत्य अंतरयति Mk. 2 (it may also mean, 'separates the two').

अंतरयः- रायः 1 An impediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way; स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 14. 65; बह्वंतराययुक्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः Pt. 3. 101; अस्य ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपास्विनौ संवृत्तौ S. 1. 1v. standing in the way. -2 (in Vedānta) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लय, विक्षेप, कषाय and रसास्वाद. -3 An intervention, a covering, screen; दाहप्रेम्णा सरसविस्मिनीपत्रमात्रांतरायः Māl. 3. 12.-4 (With the Jains) Interference or obstruction offered to those who are engaged in seeking deliverance, and consequent prevention of their accomplishment of it; one of the 8 classes of *karman*.

अंतरित p. p. 1 Gone between, intervening. -2 Gone within, hidden, concealed, covered, screened, shielded, protected (from view) by something; पादापांतरित एव विश्वस्तामेनां पश्यामि S. 1. hid behind a creeper; सारसेन स्वदेहांतरितो राजा H. 3 screened; विदपांतरितस्तिष्ठ S. 3; नलिनीपत्रांतरितं भियसहचरमपश्यंती S. 3; शार्दूलचर्मंतरितोरुपृष्ठं Ku. 7. 37 covered; Dk. 21, 146; K. 28, 152, 200; पर्वतांतरितो रविः set Ak.; त्वर्गतंतरितवृतीयलोचनं K. 108, R. 10. 8; उन्मादमोहांतरितोपि Māl. 9; तल्पमंतरितभूमिभिः कुयैः R. 19. 2.-3 Gone in, reflected; स्फटिकभित्तंतरितान् युगशावकान् reflected in the crystal wall. -3 (a) Concealed, made dormant, impeded, hindered, prevented; त्वदभिप्रायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमनुनयः Mu. 2 prevented from being made; त्वद्वांछांतरितानि साध्यानि Mu. 4. 15 prevented from being actually effected

&c.; द्विषत्यतापांतरितोरुतेजाः Ki. 3. 45 obscured; नोपालम्बः पुमांस्तत्र दैवांतरित-पौरुषः Pt. 2. 133 (b) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition; सुदूर्वांतरितमाधवा दुर्मनायमाना Māl. 8; भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि धिवांतरितानि M. 3; धनभिन्नाख्ययांतरितः Dk. 36; चन्द्रापीडनामांतरितस्य चंद्रमसः K. 338; प्रभितिवर्तमानयात्राजनसंकुलेन अंतरिते तस्मिन् Māl. 2; क्रियतां कथमंत्यमंडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया Ku. 4. 22 separated (from me) by the next world, i. e. dead, deceased; मेवैरंतरितः त्रिनेत्रं मुखच्छायायुक्तां शशी S. D (c) Drowned, obscured, removed, eclipsed; परलोकभयमैहिकदुःखेनांतरितं Dk. 82 drowned; eclipsed, obscured; धीरलोकसाधुवादेनांतरितः समरदूर्यरवः Vc. 4 drowned; विस्मयांतरितशोकवृत्तांता K. 322; कार्यांतरितोत्कण्ठं V. 3. 4 forgotten, removed; इन्द्रप्रकाशांतरितोद्गुलयाः R. 16. 65 obscured by moon-light. -4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, retired, withdrawn, अंतरिते तस्मिञ्शवरसेनापतौ K. 33; नाथदेहस्पर्शेन अंतरित एव संतापः U. 6 has disappeared. has been removed. -5 Passed over, omitted; अये मध्यमांवावृत्तांतोऽंतरित एवार्थेण U. 1; कथांतरेणांतरितभिर्दं M. 5 put off, delayed. -6 Slighted, despised. -7 (In Math.) That which remains, the remainder. -8 A technical term in architecture.

अंतरि-री-क्षं [अंतः स्वर्गपृथिव्योर्मध्ये ईक्ष्यते, ईक्ष् कर्मणि वृश्, अंतः ऋक्षाणि अस्य वा पृष्ठापक्षे ह्रस्वः ऋकारस्य रिक्त्वं वा 1v.; according to Nir. अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योः क्षांतं अवस्थितं भवति, or अंतरा इमे द्यावापृथिव्यो क्षयति निवसति; or शरीरेष्वंतः अक्षयं पृथिव्यादिवत् क्षीयते] 1 The intermediate region between heaven and earth; the air, atmosphere, sky (अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योर्मध्ये ईक्ष्यमाणं व्योम Sāy.) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षमथो स्वः Sandhyā Mantra; योऽस्तरेणाकाश आसीत्तदंतरिक्षमभवदक्षं हैतज्जगत्ततः पुरांतरा वा इदमीक्षमभूदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं Sat. Br.-2 The middle of the three spheres or regions of life. -3 Talc. -Comp.—उदर a. whose inside is as wide as the atmosphere. (-रं) the interior of the atmosphere.—क्षित्-सद् a. dwelling in the atmosphere.—गः, -चरः a bird (moving through the atmosphere).—जलं water of the atmosphere, dew.—ग्रा a. [अंतरिक्षं प्राति पूरयति, ग्रा-विच्] filling the atmosphere; illuminating the sky, travelling through the atmosphere.—प्लु a. [अंतरिक्षं प्रप्लवति, प्लु क्तिप्] floating over the atmosphere, sweeping or going through it.—लोकः the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव वागेवायं लोकः (earth) मनोतरिक्षलोकः, प्राणोऽसौ लोकः (heaven)

Sat. Br.—शंसित a. sharpened atmosphere. —सद्यं [अंतरिक्षे सद्यं सद्भावे यत्] dwelling or residing in the atmosphere.

अंतरि-री-क्ष्य a. [मवार्ये यत्] atmospheric.

अंतरीयः [अंतः नध्ये गता आग्रे अच्युतनासः अय इत् P. VI. 3. portion of land stretching out to the sea, promontory; an island being situated in, and surrounded by, water).

अंतरे, -रेण See under अंतर.

अंतर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go between, interpose, intervene (so as to include). -2 To be included or enclosed in. -3 To vanish, disappear (mostly used in past, part. only).

अंतर्गत p. p. -गामिन् a. 1 Gained to or between, crept into (a word &c.). -2 Being or seated included in or by, existing in, owing to; °ज्ञं व्रामे Ms. 4. 108; जङ्घ्वापीतंगता एव H. 3; पाणिभूतानि सागरांतर्गतानि च Rām. -3 In the interior, hidden, concealed, internal, inward, secret, suppressed. -4 अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः 60 inward; सौमित्रिरेतर्गतवाग्दत्तः 53 with suppressed tears; K. 135 inward; अंतर्गतं हृदयं हृदयशुद्धिं 135 inward; अंतर्गतं हृदयं हि वेदं सर्वं भवान्भावम् R. 2. 43 seated in the breast or heart; 10. 59; °तो हृदयामिलापः K. 14 चन्द्रापीडेन 198; नेत्रयजत्रयिकारेण अंतर्गतं मनः inward or secret matter the mind Pt. 1. 44; बाह्यविभक्तं 3. 4 भावमंतर्गतं वृत्तां Ms. 8. 25; °गतम् 7. 2 inwardly longing (for the good). -4 Slipped out of memory, forgotten. -5 Vanished, disappeared. -6 Denied. -Comp.—उपमा a concealed simile (the particle of comparison omitted).—मनस्=अंतर्मनस् q. v. len

अंतर्धा 3 U. 1 To place or deposit within, deposit; उद्वृत्तशालामंतर्धनिषिञ्चति Ait. Br.-2 To receive in or into oneself, admit, receive; तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मानंतर्धातुमर्हसि 81; contain, comprise, include. -3 छमेत् अंतर्धास्यति तत्सर्वमेतद् याम् Mb.-3 To indicate, exhibit, play. -4 To hide or conceal from, avoid the sight of, (with a verb and used in Atm.); उपाध्यायः P. I. 4. 28. Com. अंतर्धत्स्व Bk. 5. 32; अंतर्धानां रक्षोभ्यः मत्तो मांतर्धियाः सीते 6. 15-5. 11. Up.; भौमं (रजः) अंतर्धे लोकमंतर्धे वितुः प्रभां Rām. enveloped, covered



चिह्नरतद्धे कीर्ति शीलवृत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. obscure or eclipsed.—*pass.* 1 To be received within, be absorbed; to be covered up or concealed, be obscured or rendered invisible, become invisible; to vanish, disappear, cease to exist; इष्टुभिर्व्यतिसर्पद्विरादित्योऽन्तरधी- मत Mb.; ते चांतर्दधिरे नागाः *ibid.*; रात्रि- रादित्योर्दधेऽन्तरधीयते Nir. disappears; आत्मन्यंतर्दधे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c.—*Caus.* —धापयति) To render invisible, conceal.

अंतर्धा [धा भवे अद्] Covering, concealment &c.; अंतर्धाद्युपययुस्तत्पलव- कीषु Si. 8. 12.

अंतर्धान [धा-ल्युट्] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; व्यसनरतिका रात्रिकापालिकीयं K.P. 10. नम्स्व इत्तु become invisible, disappear.—*Comp.*—गत *a.* disappeared, invisible.—चर *a.* moving invisibly.

अंतर्धायक *a.* Concealing, rendering invisible.

अंतर्धिः *f.* [धा-क्वि] Disappearance, concealment; hiding oneself from another; अंतर्धी येनादर्शननिच्छति P. 1. 4. 28; Si. 8. 42.

अंतर्हित *p. p.* 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हिता शकुन्तला वनराज्या S. 4; covered with something else; अंतर्हिताशा- धी जलद्वाल इव K. 293; ज्ञेयानंत- हितायां तं भूमा Rām. uncovered or bare ground; पात्रेषु दर्भतिहितेषु अय आलित्य *Asval.*; अंतर्हिते आवां V. 2; अंतर्हिता यदि भवेद्वनिता न वेति Mk. 3. 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress.—2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; इति मंत्रयमा- नः स्वयमंतर्हितः S. 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते श- शनि S. 4. 2; तस्यायमंतर्हितसोऽधभाजः S. 13. 40 dwelling in a palace hid- den under (the waters).—*Comp.*—आत्मन् *m.* N. of Siva.

अंतर्धु 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in, be in-herent or implied in; केचिदंतर्धु- येयुः K.P. 8.; युगाच्चिरंतनैरुक्ता ओजस्य- र्भवन्ति ते S. D.; अंतर्धुय रदस्येयु तेर्वशी- क्रयते हि सः Ks. 34. 204; वेदिके कर्म- योगे तु सर्वाण्येतान्यशेषतः । अंतर्भवन्ति तमश्नस्तस्मिन्स्मिन्क्रियाविधौ ॥ Ms. 12. 67.—*Caus.* To contain, include, imply, involve; अंतर्भावितव्यर्थोऽत्र नभिः P. II. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्भव *a.* Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्भावः 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion; तेषां गुणा- न्नोऽजस्यंतर्भावः K. P. 8.—2 Inherent

or natural condition or disposition.—3 Disappearance, becoming invi- sible; सर्वे अंतर्भावं गताः Dk. 26.

अंतर्भावना 1 Inclusion.—2 Inward meditation or anxiety.—3 A techni- cal term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products.

अंतर्भूत *p. p.* 1 Included or con- tained in; कालभावाद्भवेदज्ञानमंतर्भूतक्रि- यांतरेः । सरस्वतीरक्षेत्रे कर्तव्यं ह्युजाय- ते ॥ Hārī.—2 Inward, internal, inter- nally situated; एष वै भगवान् विष्णुर्- तर्भूतः सनातनः.

अंति *ind.* [अन्-इ] Ved. 1 Near, before, in the presence of; न हीं ह्युवो मरुते अंस्वस्ने Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1. 79. 11.—2 (Prep.) To, in the vicinity of (with gen.); सुधमभीत- वदुपेयतुरति मात्रोः Bhūg.—तिः *f.* An elder sister (in dramas).—*Comp.*—ऊति *a.* ready with help. (—तिः *f.*) protection of what is near (आसन्नक्षम) Rv. 1. 138. 1.—गृहं a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house.—देव *a.* being near the god; an adversary (at dice); Rv. 1. 180. 7.—भित्र, वाम, पुण्य *a.* near or at hand with help, wealth, or kind- ness; अंतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7. 77. 4 (निकट- स्थयना).

अंतिका 1 An elder sister.—2 An oven, fire-place.—3 N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलाख्यौषधि).

अंतिक *a.* [अंतः सामीप्यं मस्यास्तीति मन्त्रार्थः उद्; according to Nir. from आ-नी; अंतिकं कस्मात् आनीतं भवति सञ्चिह्ण- तात्] 1 Near, proximate (with gen. or abl. P. II. 3. 34).—2 Reaching to the end of, reaching to; नासांतिक Ms. 2. 46.—3 Lasting till, until; as far as, up to; Ms. 3. 1, Y. 1. 36.

—ऊं Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; नस्यजति ममांतिकं H. 1. 46; oft in comp.; न्यस्त R. 2. 24; कर्ग- चरः S. 24; तिहातनांतिकचरेण सहोप- तयेत् Ms. 1. 12 a servant in attend- ance upon the throne.—*adv.* (with abl. or gen. or as last mem- ber of Comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; दूरस्थस्य चान्तिकं Ms. 2. 197; प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Rām.; 80 जनांतिकं, मृगांतिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3. 35; अंतिकात् near, closely, within the pre- sence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc.); कादागजः P. VI. 2. 49; रजःकर्गेः स्पृशन्नित्यंतिकार्त्तं Rām.; श्रीगीयाचस्वपत्यार्थं मातापित्रोर्मंतिकार्त्तं Ms. 9. 174 from; 80 नव प्रवृत्ति कु-

णुमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Rām.; अंतिको near, closely, in the presence or proximity of; Bg. 13. 15; दूमयस्यास्तदांतिके निषेतुः Nala. 1. 22; के क्षियाः Ms. 2. 22.—*Comp.*—आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper).

अंतितः *ind.* Ved. Near.

अंतित *a.* [अंते मवः, अंतं हिमन्] 1 Immediately following.—2 Last, final, ultimate; अजातशत्रुतमूखाणां वरना- यो न चांतिनः H. 1.—*Comp.*—अंकः the last digit, the number nine.—अंगुलिः the little finger (कनिष्ठिका).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंत्य *a.* [अंते भवति वसति &c., अंताय हितः; अंत—रत्] 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place) P. I. 1. 47; as ह ० letters, Revati of asterisms, Mīna of the zodiacal signs &c.; अंत्ये वयसि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं ऋगं R. 1. 71 last debt; संहन् 8. 71, Ku. 4. 22.—2 Immediately following (in comp.); अटनं ninth.—3 Lowest (in rank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched; अरस्यो गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight; अंत्यासु इशासु Pt. 1. 336 at perilous (critical) times; belonging to the lowest caste; चंडालां क्षियाः Ms. 11. 176; अंती- निरेविगः 12. 59; अंत्यादयि वरं रत्नं क्षी- रत्नं दुष्कृतादयि; सूत्राश्च संतः सूत्राणा- मंत्यानामंत्ययोऽनयः (साक्षं कुर्षुः) 8. 68, 3. 9; 4. 79; Y. 1. 148, 2. 294.—त्यः 1 A man of the lowest caste; see above.—2 N. of a plant (सुता) (*f.* also) (the roots of which are pre- scribed for colic).—3 The last syllable of a word.—4 The last lunar month i. e. Fālguna.—5 A Mlechchha, for- signer, barbarian.—6 (In Vaiseshi- ka phil.) A name for the category विशेष; अंत्यो निषद्वयवृत्तिरित्येतः परिकीर्तितः । Bhāṣhā P.—त्यः 1 A technical name for विज्ञा in astronomy.—2 A woman of the lowest tribe.—त्यं 1 A measure of number; 1000 billions (1000,000,000,000,000.)—2 The 12th sign of the zodiac.—3 The last member or term of a progression (series), the last figure; स्यात्पञ्चतवर्गो द्विगुणात्यनिघ्नः Līlā.—*Comp.*—अनुना- स्तः see under अनुनास्.—अवसायिन् *m.* *f.* (°क्षी, °क्षि) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chāṇ- dālā on a Nishādī woman; निषादक्षी; चंडालासुत्रमंत्यावसायिन् । स्मशानगोचरं घृते शशानानपि गृहितं ॥ Ms. 10. 39; the following 7 are regarded as belong- ing to this class; चंडालः श्वपचः क्षता दूतो वैदेहस्तथा । मागयायोगवौ चैव सवैतं- त्वावसायिनः ॥—आश्रयिन् *m.* one who



belongs to the last or mendicant order. —आहुतिः-इष्टिः-कर्मन्, क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites; कर्म Ms. 11. 198, 5. 168; अन्त्याहुतिं हावयितुं सवित्राः Bk. —रुणं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अनुग. —गमनं intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste. —ज a. latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; जैर्नुभिः Ms. 4. 61; °स्त्री 8. 385. (—जः) 1. a Sūdra (अन्त्यः सन् जायते, वर्णमध्ये शेषमवस्थात्). —2. one of the 7 inferior tribes; chāṇḍāla &c.; रजकश्चर्मकारश्च नटो वरुड एव च । कैवर्तमेदमिहोश्च सतेते चात्यजाः स्मृताः ॥ Yama; also Ms. 8. 279; Y. 1. 273. (—जा) a woman of the lowest caste; Ms. 11. 59, 171; Y. 3. 231. —जन्मन्, जाति, जातीय a. 1. one belonging to the lowest caste; प्रतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते शूद्रादुत्पत्त्यजन्मनः Ms. 10. 11. —2. a Sūdra; तिता Ms. 12. 9. —3 a chāṇḍāla. —घनं the last term of a progression or series. —पद्-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square). —मं 1. the last lunar mansion रेवती. —2. the last sign of the zodiac, Pisces. —युगं the last or Kali age. —योनि a. of the lowest origin; Ms. 8. 68. (—निः) the lowest source or origin. —लोपः dropping of the last letter or syllable of a word. —वर्णः, वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sūdra male or female. —विपुला N. of a metre.

अन्त्यकः A man of the lowest tribe.

अंत्रं [अन्त्ये वध्यते देहोन्नेन, अन्त्यकरणे दृष्टुः; according to Up. 4. 163 अम्-वन्] An entrail, intestine; अंत्रभेदने क्रियते प्रथमश्च Mv. 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभिः वाचः उच्यते इत्यर्थः). —त्री N. of a plant (used against colic or wind in the stomach; cf. अजात्री, छगलात्री). —Comp. —आदः a worm in the intestines. —कूजः, कूजनं, —विदूजनं the rumbling noise in the bowels; पक्काशस्थोत्रकूजं शूलं नामौ करोति वा Susr. —पाचक [अंत्रस्थं दोषं पाचयति] N. of a medicinal plant *Aschynomene Grandiflora*. —मांसं a. kind of roasted flesh. —वृद्धिः f. inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum. —शिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —स्रज f. a garland of intestines (worn by नृसिंह).

अंत्रघमिः f. Indigestion, inflammation of bowels; flatulence.

अंघ्र 1 P. To bind, fasten.

अंघ्रः Binding.

अंघ्रः-दुः f. [अंघ्र्यते वध्यते अनेन, अंघ्र-दुः कृत्ययातः निपातः Up. 1. 93] also अंघ्रकः, अंघ्रकः 1 A chain or fetter. —2 A chain

for the elephant's feet; गजमंदुरिचः निश्चलं चकार Si. 20. 51; °निनादः 11. 7. —3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. नूपुर.

अंधिका 1 An oven, fire-place. 2 An elder sister (cf. अंतिका).

अंदोलयति Den. P. To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate.

अंदोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; द्राक् चामरांदोलनात् Udb.

अंध्र 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind; अंधयन् भृंगमालाः Si. 11. 19; तिमिरे जनस्य दृशनंधयति 9. 21. —2 To be or become blind.

अंध a. 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्वात्रांधास्तथापरे; made blind, blinded; स्रजमपि शिरस्बंधः क्षितां धुनेत्य-हिशंकया S. 7. 24; मदांधः blinded by intoxication; so दूर्वांधः, कंधांधः; कामं, लोभं, अज्ञानं; सहजांधदृशः स्व-दुर्नये Si. 16. 29 blind to his own wicked acts. —2 Making blind, preventing the sight; utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms. 8. 94; सीदुर्ध्वं तमसि U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 8, 20; See °दृष्ट, °तामसं *infra*. —धं 1 Darkness. —2 Spiritual ignorance; अज्ञानं or अविद्या q. v. —3 Water; also, turbid water. —धः 1 A kind of mendicant (परित्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs; तिष्ठतो ब्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्षुर्न दूरगम् । चतुष्पदा भुवं मुक्त्वा परित्राजं उच्यते ॥ —2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods; (नटद्वयलामालामोपयोग-युक्तो राशिभेदः); मेघो वृषो मृगेशश्च गत्रांधाः प्रकीर्तिताः । नृयुष्ककर्कटकन्याश्च दिवांधाः परिकीर्तिताः ॥ —धाः ? (pl.) N. of a people; see अंध्र. —Comp. —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate). —अहिः, —अहिकः a blind serpent, i. e. one that is not poisonous. (—हिः, —हिकः) N. of a fish (कुचिक). —कारः [अंधं करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.); लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12; कामं, मदनं; अंधकारतामुपयाति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim; बाष्पजलधारांधकारितमुखी K. 161, 286. —कूपः [अंधय-तीत्यंधः, अंधः कूपः] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c. —2. [अंधय-दृष्टमावस्य कूप इव] mental darkness, infatuation. —3. N. of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned. —तमसं (P. V. 4. 79), —तामसं, —धा-तमसं deep or complete darkness; लो-कमंधतमसात्कमोदितो R. 11. 24; अंधतम-समिधं प्रविशामि U. 7 the gloom of hell; प्रध्वंसितांधतमसस्तत्रोद्गाहरणं रविः Si. 2. 33.

(—सः) night. —तामिस्रः-अः (च. specially of the soul); तामिस्रोदयः भवत्वंशतमिस्रः Sān. K. 43 (शेषविषयकोऽभिनिवेशः); तस्यार्थमन्वयः (देहे नटं अहमेव नटः इति कृतमज्ञानं); enshrouded in utter darkness. (—सः, च.) a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 regions, the second of the 21 regions which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemned. According to Bhavabhūti committing suicide were condemned to this hell; cf. अंधतामिस्रा क्षयः लोकास्तेभ्यः प्रतिविधीयन्ते य आत्मचारिण्यवश्यं मन्यन्ते U. 4; Ms. 4. 8; Y. 3. 224; doctrine of annihilation after death. —धी a. mentally blind. —पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children; के देवे मत्तिसारकासहिष्कादूर्ध्वमिर्ज्वरमहितानि रोगान् गर्भः सततमधःशयोऽल्लगं विस्तं ब्रुवन्ति पूतनार्तम् Susr. —मूषा a small crucible with a hole in the bottom. —मूषिका [अंधं दृष्टयन्मां मुष्याति, मूषा N. of a plant or grass देवनागः । नेन चक्षुभ्यमा भवतीति वेद्यकमसिद्धिः]. —dark night (Ved.) —वर्त्मन् m. [अंधकाशरादित्यादूर्तमं यत्र] the seventh sky or region of wind.

अंधकरण a. Making blind (P. 2. 56).

अंधभविष्यु, —भादुक a. Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57).

अंधक a. [अंध-कन्] Blind; कुञ्जकश्चैव Pt. 5. 91. —कः 1 N. of Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti, killed by Siva. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms, heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and is called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see well; स ब्रजत्यंधवयस्मादन्धयोपि हि सारथकोयं नामेति प्रोचुस्तत्र निवासिनः ॥ He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from the heaven; whence Siva is called *Andhakari*, *ari*, *deish*, &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of *Ganas* by Siva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife *Urvashi*.] —2 N. of a descendant of *Andhaka* and ancestor of Krishna and his descendants, a grandson of Krishna, son of Yudhājit who, together with his brother Vrishni is the ancestor of the celebrated family of *Andhakas*; P. IV. 1. 114, V. 1. 2. 34. —3. N. of a sage, son of *Mamata* and brother of *Uthaya*, elder brother of *Brhadaksha*. —Comp. —अरिः, —रिपुः, —शत्रुः, —वार्ता-



&c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Siva. -वतः N. of a Mountain. -वृष्णि *m. pl.* descendants of अंधक and वृष्णि.

अंधिका [ अंध-गुल् ] 1 Night. -2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff; gambling ( तत्र हि जनः अंध इव धिक्कृत्यः क्रियते Tv. ). -3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women. -4 A disease of the eye. -5 =सर्परी, =सिद्धा q. v. ( अस्या अत्यंतमेवनात् दृष्टिक्षयो जायते इति वैद्यक-प्रसिद्धिः ).

अंधीक 8 U. To make blind, blind; दृष्टात्मा blinded in mind.

अंधीभू 1 P. To become blind.

अंधसू *n.* [ अन्-अमृन्-सू-धश्च; अदेर्मुचो च Up. 4. 205 ] Food; द्विजातिभेदेण यदेतदंधसा Ki. 1. 39; सशेष एवांधसि असावचुष्यत् Dk. 133, 157 ( supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators. [ cf. Gr. *andhos* ].

अंधुः [ fr. अन् Up. 1. 27 ] 1 A well; आफीनां अंधुः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2 The male organ of generation; वाह्याणिषा-दप्राप्यधुतं ज्ञान्याहर्षनीषिणः.

अंधुलः [ अंध-उलच् ] A kind of tree, Acacia Sirissa ( शिरीष ).

अंध्रः ( *pl.* ) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. [ The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga ( See Dk. 7th Ullasa ), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles; जगन्नाथादूर्ध्वभागादूर्ध्वं श्री-भ्रमरात्मकात् । तावद्भ्रामिदो देशः ]. -2 N. of a dynasty of kings. -3 A man of a mixed ( low ) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kārāvara mother, who lives by killing game; Ms. 10. 36. -4 A kind of fowler. -Comp. -जातिः the Andhra tribe. -भृत्याः N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्धं [ अन्ध-क्त; अनित्येन, अन्-न्; according to Yāska from अन्, अयते आत्ति च भूतानि; or from आ-न्ध, आ आगि-मुख्येन हेतवत्तं प्रदीयुतं भवति भोजनाय भूतानां ] 1 Food ( in general ); अयतेऽस्ति च भूतानि तस्मादन्धं तदुच्यते Tait. Up.; मेदोऽ-सूक्ष्मांसमज्जास्थि वदंत्यन्धं मनीषिणः Ms. 3. 182; अहमन्धं भवान् भोक्ता H. 1. 54 I am your prey &c.; चरणाभजमचराः

Ms. 5. 29. -2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures ( कोश ) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis " the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense " ( स्थूलशरीर called अन्नमयकोश ). -3 Boiled rice; अलेन व्यंजनं P. II. 1. 34. -4 Corn ( bread corn ); ता ( आपः ) अन्न-ममृजंत तस्माद्यत्र क्व च वर्पति तदेव भूयि-ष्ठमन्धं भवति Ch. Up.; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्दधेरन्धं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76; कुन° q. 219; 10. 86, 12. 65. -5 Water. -6 Earth ( पृथिव्या अन्नहेतुत्वादन्नशब्दाच्चात् ). -7 N. of Vishnu. -ज्ञः The sun ( स हि अन्न-हेतुवृष्टिहेतुः ). -Comp. -अकालः = अनाकाल q. v. -अचु, -आदिन्-आहारिन् eating food. -अद् *a.* 1. eating food. -2 having a good appetite ( शीताग्निः ). ( दः ) N. of Vishnu. -अद्यं proper food, food in general; Ms. 3. 82. 4. 112, 11. 144. -आच्छादनं, -वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessities of life. -आयुः ( अन्नायुः ) consisting of or living by food, desirous of food ( अन्नधनः, अन्नजीवनः ). -कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. -किट्टः = मल q. v. -कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. -कोष्ठकः 1. a cupboard; granary. -2. Vishnu. -3. the sun. -नतिः *f.* the passage of food, gullet ( cf. वहिःनोत्स ). -गंधिः dysentery, diarrhoea. -ज, जात *a.* produced from food as the primitive substance. -जल food and water, bare subsistence. -तेजस् *a.* having the vigour caused by food. -द, दातृ, -दायिन्, -प्रद *a.* 1. giving food; वारि-दस्तुमिमांसीति सुखमक्षय्यमन्नदः Ms. 4. 229. -2 epithet of Siva. -दा N. of Durga or Annapūrnā. -दासः [ अलेन पालितो दासः शाक. त. ] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. -देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. -दोषः 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food; Ms. 5. 4. -2 a defect in the food eaten; derangement of food or the humours of the body; आलस्याद्-अदोषाच्च मृत्युर्विमाञ्च जिघांसति Ms. 5. 4. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पतिः lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Siva. -पाकः cooking of food; digestion of food ( by the fire in the stomach ). -पू *a.* purifying food; epithet of the Sun. -पूर्ण *a.* filled with, possessed of, food. ( -र्णा ) a form of Durgā ( the goddess of plenty ); ईश्वरी N. of Durgā or a form of Bhairavi. -पेयं = वाजपेयं q. v. -प्रलय *a.* being dissolved into food after death. -प्राशः, -प्राशनं

the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Samskārās* performed between the 5th and 8th month ( usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34 ) with preliminary oblations to fire ( Mar. उदरण् ); Ms. 2. 34; Y. 1. 12. -ब्रह्मन्, -आत्मन् *m.* Brahman as represented by food. -भक्त *a.* [ अन्नार्थं भक्तः दासः ] = अन्नदास q. v. -भुञ्ज *a.* eating food, epithet of Siva. -मय *a.* see below. -मलं 1. excrement, feces; P. VI. 1. 148 Sk. -2. spirituous liquor; सुरा वै मलमन्नानां Ms. 11. 94. -रक्षा precautions as to eating food. -रसः essence of food, chyle; food and drink, nutriment; नानाविधानन्न-रसान् वन्यवृल्लङ्गाश्रयान् तेभ्यो ददौ Rām. -वस्त्रं = आच्छादनं q. v. -विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation. -2. disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion. -3 seminal discharge ( of man ); semen itself; cf. अवांश्रितः संभवति. -अयवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. -शेषः leavings of food, oil. -तस्करः consecration of food. -होमः a sacrifice ( with 10 materials ) connected with the *Asvamedha* sacrifice.

अन्नमय *a.* ( यी *f.* ) Consisting or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice; °कोशः *v.* the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; see अन्न ( 2 ) above and also कोश; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahman is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. -यं Plenty of food.

अन्नावृध् *a.* [ अन्नं वर्धते अनेन वृ-करणे किं पूर्वपददीर्घः ] Increasing food; Rv. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य *a.* [ अन् अज्यादि° य; अन्यः, न्यसे, °स्मात्; *n.* अन्यत् &c. ] 1 Another, different, other ( भिन्न ); another, other ( generally ); स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bh. 2. 40; अयदेव भाग-धेयमेते निर्वपेति S. 2; सर्वमन्यत् everything else; किनुतान्यहिंसाः R. 2. 62; changed, altered; संप्रत्यन्ये वयं Bh. 3. 66 quite different persons; oft in comp. अन्यतंगात्, अनन्यपरायण, अनन्य-साधारण &c. -2 Other than, different from, else than ( with abl. or as last member of comp. ); नास्ति जीवितादन्य-दभिमततरमिह सर्वजन्तूनां K. 35; कोस्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv. 4. 37; उत्थितं ददु-होऽन्यच्च कवधेन्यो न किंचन R. 12. 49; किमन्यदस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः S. 1; oft used in addition to कृते or विना; कृते सद्भुददन्यः को विभर्ति वडवानलं Pt.



5. 35 ; किं तु खलु मे मियादर्शनाद्विज्ञे शरण-  
नन्यत् ५. 3. -3 Another person, one  
different from self (opp. स्व, आत्म्य);  
वातश्च धृतमन्यन् वारयेत् Ms 4. 66. -4  
Strange, unusual, extraordinary; अ-  
न्य एव स स्कारः K 168; अन्या जगद्धित-  
मयी जनतः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69; धन्या मृद-  
न्यैः सा S. D. -5 Ordinary, any one;  
निरातंकः कन्यामन्योपि याचते Mv. 1. 31;  
cf. इतर. -6 Additional, new, more;  
अन्यान् दश सुवर्णप्रयच्छ Mk. 2 another  
ten (coins); अन्यद्वयजलिनदलशयनं  
K. 157 new and new (changing every  
now and then); अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे an-  
other day; one of a number (with  
gen.); अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and  
again (used to connect sentences  
together); एक-अन्य the one—the  
other; Me. 78; see under एक also;  
अन्य-अन्य one - another; अन्यः करोति  
अन्यो भुंक्ते one does, another suffers;  
अन्यन्मुखे अन्यभिर्वहणे Mu. 5; अन्यदुतं  
जातमन्यत् Ms. 9. 40, 99; 8. 204; कर्णे  
लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1.  
305; अन्यदुच्छृङ्खलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियं-  
त्रितं Si. 2. 64; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. one,  
another, third, fourth &c.; जल्पन्ति  
सार्धमन्येन पश्यन्त्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः । हृद्वत् चित-  
यन्त्यन्यं भियः को नाम येषितस् Pt. 1.  
135; मनस्यन्यद्वचस्यन्यत् कर्मण्यन्यद् दुरा-  
त्मनाम्; (in pl.) केचित्-अन्ये some-  
others; एके-अन्ये-तथान्ये Ms. 10. 70;  
4. 9; 12. 123. [cf. L. *alius*; Gr.  
*allos* for *aljos*, Zend *anya*]. —Comp.  
—अर्थ *a.* having a different meaning,  
sense, or purpose. —असाधारण *a.* not  
common to others, peculiar. —आश्रयण  
*a.* going or passing over to another.  
—उदर्य *a.* born from another. (—र्यः)  
a step-mother's son, a half-brother.  
(—र्या) a half-sister. —ऊढा *a.* married  
to another; another's wife. —कारुका  
a worm bred in excrement (सङ्कलीटः).  
—क्षेत्रं 1. another field. -2. another or  
foreign territory. -3. another's wife.  
—ग, गमिन् *a.* 1. going to another. -2.  
adulterous, unchaste; वणिजां तु कुल-  
जीव स्थिरा लक्ष्मीरनन्यया Ks. 21. 56;  
19. 27. —गोत्र *a.* of a different family  
or lineage. —चित्त *a.* having the mind  
fixed on some thing or some one  
else; see मनस्. —ज-जात *a.* of a  
different origin. —जन्मन् *n.* another  
life or existence, regeneration, me-  
tempsychois. —दुर्वह *a.* difficult to be  
borne by others. —देवत, -त्य, -दैवत्य *a.*  
addressed or referring to another  
deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —धर्मन् *a.*  
having another or different property.  
(—र्मे) different property or charac-  
teristic. —धी *a.* whose mind is turned  
away from God. —नाभि *a.* belonging  
to another family. —पदार्थः 1. another  
substance. -2. the sense of another  
word; प्रधानो बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvri-

hi compound essentially depends on  
the sense of another word. —पर *a.* 1.  
devoted to another or something else.  
-2. expressing or referring to some-  
thing else. —पुष्टा, -भृता 'reared by an-  
other,' epithet of the cuckoo, which  
is supposed to be reared by the crow  
(called अन्यभृत्); अप्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिकूलश-  
ब्दा Ku. 1. 45; कलमन्यभृतास्तु भाषितं  
R. 8. 59. —पूर्वा [अन्यः पतिः पूर्वा यस्याः]  
1. a woman already promised or  
betrothed to another. -2 a remarried  
widow (पुनर्वृत्) see अनन्यपूर्व. —वीज,  
—वीजसमुद्भव, -समुत्पन्न an adopted son  
(born from other parents), one who  
may be adopted as a son for want of  
legitimate issue. —भृत् *m.* a crow  
(rearing another, it being supposed  
to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and  
to rear its young ones), cf. S. 5. 22.  
—मनस्, -मनस्क, -मानस *a.* 1. having the  
mind fixed on something else; inat-  
tentive. -2. fickle, versatile, unsteady;  
अन्यमनसः स्त्रियः H. 1. 111 absent-  
minded; possessed by a demon. —मा-  
तृजः a half-brother (born of another  
mother) Y. 2. 139. —राजन्, -राष्ट्रीय *a.*  
subject to another king or kingdom  
(Ved.). —रूप *a.* having another form,  
changed, altered; पश्चिनीं वान्यरूपां  
Mo. 83. (—प) another or changed  
form; पेण in another form. —लिंग, -ग-  
क *a.* following the gender of another  
word (i. e. the substantive), an ad-  
jective; ऊषवान्बरो द्वावप्यन्यलिंगौ Ak.  
—वादिन् *a.* 1. giving false evidence.  
-2. a defendant in general. —वापः the  
cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests  
of other birds. —विवर्धित *a.* =पुष्ट a  
cuckoo. —व्रत *a.* following other (than  
Vedic) observances, devoted to  
other gods, infidel. —शास्त्रः-खकः a  
Brāhmaṇa who has gone over to an-  
other school (of religion &c.); an  
apostate. —संक्रांत *a.* fixed on or trans-  
ferred to another (woman); हृदयः  
आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4. —संगमः intercourse  
with another; illicit intercourse.  
—साधारण *a.* common to many others.  
—स्त्री another's wife, a woman not  
one's own. [In Rhetoric she is con-  
sidered as one of three chief female  
characters in a poetical composition,  
the other two being स्त्रीया and सधा-  
रणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel  
or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one  
not yet married, who is bashful and  
arrived at the age of puberty. As  
'another's wife' she is fond of festi-  
vals and similar occasions of amuse-  
ment, who is a disgrace to her family  
and utterly destitute of modesty, see  
S. D. 108-110]. —गः an adulterer Ms.  
8. 386. [Note. Some compounds un-  
der अन्य will be found under अनन्य.]

अन्यक *a.* Another, other  
अन्यत् *a.* (अन्य *n.*) Another  
—and. Again, moreover, besides  
—Comp. —अर्थ 1. having a different  
meaning. -2. referring to or ex-  
pressing another sense. (—र्थः) a  
different meaning. —आशा desire of  
something else. —आशिन् *f.* another  
singing. —आस्था devotion or  
devotion to another. —उत्सुक *a.*  
for another. —रागः attached to  
another.

अन्यतम *a.* [अन्य-उत्तम] (declined  
like a noun and not a pronoun)  
One of many, any one out of a  
number (with gen. or in c. Ms.  
जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76; he  
4. 13; Y. 1. 22, 3. 253; (—तमं)  
तनशब्दा अन्वयान्नो प्रतिपदिक् इति कश्चिद् 4

अन्यतर *a.* (declined like  
noun) One of two (persons or  
either of the two (with gen.)  
सुनिष्ठनारयोरन्यतरः K. 151; न  
क्ष्यान्यतरद्वज्जेते M. 1. 2 the one  
other; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु S.  
2. 111; 9. 171; other, die

अन्यतर-अन्यतर the one—the  
अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of रा) either  
in both ways, optionally; ner,  
quently used by Pāṇini in his  
in the sense of वा or विभासा; इतः  
स्यां, आत्मनेपदेन्यतरस्यां &c. &c. nan

अन्यतरतः *adv.* On one  
sides; दंत having teeth on one

अन्यतरेषुः *adv.* [अन्यतरस्मिन्]  
On either of two days, on  
or on another, P. V. 3. 22. याचि

अन्यतः *adv.* 1 From another  
चान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R. 2. 4; चान  
च वह्निश्च नान्यतः शुद्धिर्नर्हतिः U. 1. कर्तुम्  
On one side; अन्यतः—अन्यतः, त्वयि  
अन्यतः on the one side, on the S. 6  
side; तपनमंडलदीपितमेकतः सत्ते,   
मेवतमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2; एकतस्तु सदाचि  
निमित्तान्यन्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः (c)  
-3 To another place, towards fle,  
other person or direction; संकर्तुम्  
ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200; अन्यतोऽन्यया  
ने प्रेरयन्त्या S. 2. 2; आर्ये ब्रजान्च ये  
R. 6. 82. -4 From another gr  
motive. -5 On the other side; तेनान  
contrary. -6 Otherwise; in को  
place, elsewhere. —Comp. —तो  
Ved. a land which is woody समर्थ  
and there. —एत, —एतस्, —एवी to be  
variegated or spotted on one und  
—वर्तिन् *a.* striking in one directio  
—व्रत *a.* suffering occasional M. 1  
(rheumatism.) (—व्रतः) a sort of  
disease.

अन्यतस्त्यः [अन्यतो भवः]  
enemy, adversary.

अन्यत्र *adv.* [अन्य-त्र] (of  
स्मिन् with a subst. or adj. fur



Elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); अपत्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकमपत्य-  
नात्र गोत्रं P. IV. 2. 39 Com.; sometimes  
with विना; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोह-  
ते Pt. 1. 41; (with verbs of motion) to  
another place. -2 On another occasion,  
at another time than; oft (in comp.);  
अथुपके च यज्ञे च पितुर्देवतकर्मणि । अत्रैव  
रावो हिंसा नान्यत्रैव वीर्यमनुः Ms. 5.  
1. -3 Except, without, other than;  
यथा फलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भयं ।  
(देवं नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणाद्भयं ॥  
Rām. Mv. 6. 8; R. 14. 32; Bg. 3. 9;  
L. 1. 215; अन्यत्र नैमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5,  
Ms. 4. 164; oft with the force of  
the nom. case; देवा अन्यत्रैवाश्विभ्यां स-  
त्रं निषेधः Kaus. Br. (अन्यत्र=अन्ये).  
-4 Otherwise, in another way, in  
the other case, in the other sense;  
उराणि देशे राजन्वान् स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राज-  
ान् Ak.; राजन्वती भूः; राजवानन्यत्र;  
वर्मण्वती नदी, चर्मयती अन्यत्र P. VIII.  
2, 12, 14 Sk. -Comp. -मनस्-चित्त a.  
whose mind is directed to something  
else, inattentive.

अन्यथा ind. [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1  
Otherwise, in another way or man-  
ner, in a different manner; यद्भावि न  
द्विधावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1; with  
अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a  
manner different from; अतोऽन्यथा प्रवृ-  
त्तिस्तु राक्षसो विविच्यते Ms. 5. 31; Bg.  
3. 11. अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in  
another (different) way; योन्यथा  
संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms. 4. 255;  
सत्त्वभंगभयाद्वाज्ञां कथयंत्यन्यथा पुरः । अन्य-  
थाविद्वतार्थेषु स्वैरालापेषु मंत्रिणः Mu. 4. 8.  
अन्यथा कृ (a) to do otherwise,  
change or alter; न हि देवं शक्यमन्यथा  
कर्तुमभिमुक्तेनापि K. 62; न स्वभावोत्र म-  
तः स्यात् न शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258;  
the S. G. 13; (b) to act otherwise, vio-  
lently, transgress, go against; त्वया क-  
र्तुमाचिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4;  
कर्तुम (c) to destroy, undo, frustrate, baf-  
fle, defeat (hope, plan &c.), कर्तुम-  
कर्तुमन्यथा कर्तुं समर्थ ईश्वरः; ममेच्छां मा-  
तोऽन्यथा कृयाः Ks. 22. 51; लाभं कुर्या-  
न्न अन्यथा Y. 2. 195; (d) to make  
false, falsify; ख्यातो लोकप्रवादोऽयं भर-  
ते नान्यथा कृतः Rām.; अमात्यः प्राड्विषा-  
को वा यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9. 234  
to do wrongly; ग्रह, मन्त्र, संभाव्य,  
समर्थ्य, विकल्प्य &c. to take or think  
to be otherwise, to misunderstand,  
understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा गृ-  
हीत्वा न खलु मनस्विनि मया प्रयुक्तमिदं  
M. 1. 20; अलमस्मानन्यथा संभाव्य S.  
3. 19; किं मामन्यथा संभावयसि K. 147;  
S. 5. 17 suspects to be otherwise  
(than chaste); °भू or °या to be other-  
wise, be changed or altered, be falsi-  
fied; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4;

शोकार्तस्य प्रवृत्तो मे श्लोको भवतु नान्यथा  
Rām.; तयोर्महात्मनोर्वच्यं नान्यथा याति  
सांप्रतं Rām. -2 Otherwise, or else, in  
the contrary case; व्यक्तं नास्ति कथमन्य-  
था वासंत्यपि तां न पश्येत् U. 3; स्तेनोऽन्य-  
था भवेत् Ms. 8. 144; Y. 1. 86, 2. 288;  
on the other hand, on the contrary.  
-3 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भ-  
दिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2; किमन्य-  
था भद्विन्यै विज्ञापितं M. 4; न खल्वन्यथा  
ब्राह्मणस्य वचनं V. 3; यो न्यायमन्यथा  
व्रते स याति नरकं नरः Pt. 3. 107; H.  
3. 20; Ms. 8. 90. -4 wrongly, er-  
roneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्ध q.v.  
below; see under 1 also. -5 From  
another motive, cause, or ground; दु-  
र्वाससः शापादियं त्वया प्रत्यादिष्टा नान्यथा  
S. 7. [cf. L. aliuta.]. -Comp. -अनुपप-  
त्तिः f. see अर्थापत्ति. -कारः changing,  
altering. (-रं) adv. in a different  
manner, differently P. III. 4. 27.  
-ख्यातिः 1. erroneous conception  
of the Spirit, title of a philosophi-  
cal work. -2. wrong conception in  
general (in phil.). -भावः alteration,  
change, being otherwise, difference;  
बहूनां व्यक्तीनामेकदेशेनान्यथाभावः P. V.  
4. 53; change of view or mind; मयि  
°भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch. Up. -वादिन् a. speak-  
ing differently or falsely; speaking  
falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a  
prevaricator, prevaricating witness.  
-वृत्ति a. 1. changed, altered. -2. affect-  
ed, perturbed; disturbed by strong  
emotions; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोप्य-  
न्यथावृत्ति चेत् Me. 3. -सिद्ध a. proved  
or demonstrated wrongly; (in  
Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which  
is not the true one, but only refers  
to accidental and remote circum-  
stances (as the ass employed to  
fetch clay &c. in the case of a घट  
or jar) which do not invariably  
contribute to the result, see कारण;  
this अन्यथा° is said to be of 3  
kinds in Tarka K., but 5 are men-  
tioned in Bhāṣhā P. 19-22. -जं,  
-सिद्धिः f. wrong demonstration; one  
in which arguments, not being true  
causes, are advanced; an unessential  
cause, an accidental or concomitant  
circumstance Bhāṣhā P. 16. -स्तोत्रं  
satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथयति Den. P. To charge, alter.

अन्यदा ind. 1 At another time, on  
another occasion, in any other case;  
अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम्  
Si. 2. 44, R. 11. 73. -2 Once, one  
day, at one time, once upon a time.  
-3 Sometimes, now and then.

अन्यदीय a. 1 Belonging to an-  
other. -2 Being or existing in an-  
other.

अन्यहि ind. At another time  
(=अन्यदा).

अन्यादृक्-श-श a. [अन्य इव पश्यति, अ-  
न्यादृक्, कर्मकर्तृरि वस, क्तिन्, कश्च वा P. III.  
2. 60] 1 Of another kind, like an-  
other. -2 Changed, unusual, strange;  
यात्राप्रतिनिवृत्तमन्यादृशं भवंतमवधारयामि  
Māl. 1; अन्यादृशमेव भगवत्या वचनं 2;  
being different or otherwise; न खलु  
अन्यादृशेषु युष्मादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवन्ति  
4; अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिष्ट Dk. 106,  
K. 309; अन्यादृशी रचना कस्यापि वली-  
मुखस्य Mv. 6 strange.

अन्येद्युः ind. [अन्य-द्युम् P. V. 3  
22] 1 On the other or following day;  
अन्येद्युरात्माहचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना  
R. 2. 26. -2 One day, once.

अन्येद्युष्क a. [अन्येद्युर्मवः, कन्] Occur-  
ring every day, daily, diurnal;  
अन्येद्युष्कमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते Susr.  
-ष्कः A quotidian fever.

अन्योन्य a. [अन्य-कर्मव्यतिहारे द्वित्वं,  
पूर्वपदे वुञ्च] One another, each other,  
mutual (treated like a pronoun).  
In many cases the use of this word  
corresponds to the use of the word  
'each other' or 'one another' in  
English; अन्योन्यं ताडयतः Mk. 9  
they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं  
ताडयति). Thus अन्यः may be regarded  
as the subject and अन्य as the object  
of the verb, as in English. The  
second अन्य may, therefore, in many  
cases stand in the instr., gen., or  
loc. cases; अन्योन्यैराहताः संतः सस्वदु-  
र्भीमनिःस्वनाः Rām.; अन्योन्यस्य व्यति-  
लुनन्ति P. I. 3. 16 Sk. But there are  
several instances, especially when  
अन्योन्य enters into compound, in  
which the first अन्य loses all its no-  
minative force and becomes a sort  
of oblique case, or an irregular com-  
pound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII.  
1. 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारः Ms.  
9. 101; oft in comp. and translated  
by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually';  
°शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42; so °कलह, °दर्श-  
न, &c. -न्य ind. Mutually. -न्य (In  
Rhet.) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal',  
in which two things do the same  
act to each other; अन्योन्यमुभयोरैक-  
क्रियायाः कर्णं मिथः । त्वया सा शोभते तन्वी  
तया त्वमपि शोभसे । रजत्या शोभते चंद्रश्चंद्रेणापि  
निशीथिनी S. D. 724. -Comp. -अव्यासः  
reciprocal attribution of identity (अ-  
न्योन्यतादात्म्यारोपः); जलव्योम्ना घटाकाशो यथा  
सर्वस्तिरोहितः । तथा जीवे च हृदस्थः सोऽन्यो-  
न्याप्यास उच्यते ॥ -अपहृत a. taken  
from one another, taken secretly.  
-अभावः mutual non-existence or  
negation; one of the two main kinds  
of अभावः it is reciprocal negation of  
identity, essence, or respective pecu-



liarity, and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंवादाच्चिन्नप्रतियोगिकोऽन्यो-  
न्याभावः, as घटः पटो न भवति; it exists between two notions which have no property in common. --आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (-यः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, support, or connection; reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyāya). --उक्तिः *f.* conversation. --पक्षनयनं transposition of numbers from one side to another. --भेदः mutual dissension or enmity; so कलहः. --मिथुनं mutual union. --विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party). --वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. --व्यतिकरः--संश्रयः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्यंग *a.* Ved. Spotless.

अन्या *a.* Not drying up.

अन्याय *a.* [न. व.] Unjust, improper; दुःखः unjust punishment; यः परदारपृच्छाव्यवहारः *S.* 5. --यः 1 Any unjust or unlawful action; see न्याय; नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु *Ms.* 7. 16 acting unjustly, following evil courses; अन्यायेन unjustly, improperly; नापुष्टः कस्यचिद् ब्रूयाच्च चान्यायेन पृच्छतः *Ms.* 2. 110. --2 Injustice, impropriety. --3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful. --2 Improper, unbecoming, indecorous. --3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous. --Comp. --अंग *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्योकस् *a.* Not residing in one's own house (dwelling in another's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्वक्ष *a.* [अनुगतः अक्षं इन्द्रियं गतिसमा.] 1 Visible, perceptible. --2 Following, close on the heels of, immediately following. --क्षं *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after; आरोह त्वं...सीतां चारोपयान्वक्षं *Rām.* --2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly; *Y.* 3. 21.

अन्वक्षरसंधिः A kind of Vedic Sandhi, that of a vowel and consonant.

अन्वच् *a.* [अनु-अच्-क्लिप्; nom. अन्वच् *m.*, अन्वच् *n.*, अन्वच् *f.*] 1 Going after, following; तस्मादिमे अन्वचो मासं गतिं *Sat. Br.*; त्वामन्वचो वयं स्मासि *Ait. Br.* --2 Lying lengthwise, horizon-

tal; अन्वच् in the rear or behind, from behind; आगच्छतोऽन्वच् गजस्य चटयोः *Si.* 12. 34 (पृष्ठदेशे).

अन्वक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. --2 From behind; पिदधानमन्वगुणगम्य दृशौ *Si.* 9. 76. --3 Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्वग्भूत्वा-भावं-आस्ते becoming friendly disposed *P. III. 4. 64 Sk.* (अग्रतः पार्श्वतः पृष्ठतो वातुह्लो भूत्वा आस्ते; अन्व-भूत्वा तिष्ठति पृष्ठतो भूत्वा). --4 (with acc.) After; तां...अन्वगयौ मध्यमलोकपालः *R.* 2. 16 went after or followed her; तमन्वगिन्द्रप्रमुखाश्च देवाः *Ku.* 7. 71.

अन्वच् *a.* [अन्-वनिप्] Following.

अन्वय See under अन्वि.

अन्वर्तितु *m.* Ved. An inviter.

अन्वर्थ *a.* [अनुगतः अर्थ] Having the meaning clear or intelligible, having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; hence, true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनत् *R.* 4. 12; अन्वर्थो तैर्वसुंधरा *Ki.* 11. 64; *Si.* 12. 23; अन्वर्थ एवायमधुना प्रलापो वर्तते *U.* 3; अन्वर्थतोऽपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोऽसि *Mu.* 5. 7 in the true sense of the word, properly so called. --Comp. --ग्रहणं literal acceptance of the meaning of a word (opp. to रूढ or conventional). --संज्ञा 1. an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning; e. g. भविष्यतीति a name for 'future' is an अन्वर्थसंज्ञा compared with लट्. --2. a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्वक्किरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्वक्चारः Descending and following.

अन्वक्सारः [मृज्-वच्] 1 Slackening, letting loose (opp. आयाम). --2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचाराजुता), one of the senses of अपि *P. I. 4. 96*; see अपि. --3 Following one's own will.

अन्वक्वसित *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्वक्वायः A race, family, lineage; अन्वक्वायमवदातमाकृतिः *Ki.* 13. 37.

अन्वक्वेक्षा Regard, consideration.

अन्वक्पका [अनुगतोऽष्टका] The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. पौष, माघ and फाल्गुन; पितृ-श्रैवाष्टकास्वर्चैकित्यमन्वक्पकाश्च *Ms.* 4. 15.

अन्वक्पक्य A Śrāddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्वक्पका days.

अन्वक्पमादिशं *ind.* Towards the north-west direction,

अन्वस्त *a.* [fr. अस् to throw] Shot or hurled along, shot; in-  
ven (as in silk); chequered.  
अन्वहं *ind.* Day after day,  
day.

अन्वाख्या 2 P. To repeat in  
cession, enumerate.

अन्वाख्यानं 1 Subsequent  
or enumeration; an explanat-  
ferring to what is mentioned  
--2 Section, chapter.

अन्वाचयः [प्रधानस्य पश्चादन्वयः  
चोच्यते यत्र, चि-अच्] 1 Statement  
secondary (गोण) rite or action  
the mention of a primary (प्रधान)  
adding an object of secondary  
portance to the main object, or  
the senses of the particle चः  
समाहारे *Ak.*; अन्वत्स्यानुपमिकेति  
as भो निक्षामत गं चानय where going  
to beg is enjoined to the beggar  
his principal object, and the  
of a cow (if he can see any) is with-  
ed on to it as a secondary  
--2 Such an object itself.

अन्वाचित *a.* Secondary, inferior.

अन्वाजे *ind.* [अनु आजयस्तेन, अ-  
जि-हे Tv.] (Used like उत्तरे  
with कृ.) So as to assist or  
the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलाद्येन);  
regarded as a preposition;  
द्वारा supporting, assisting (a  
person); दुर्बलस्य बलमाधाय *P. I. 4. 7*

अन्वादिश् 6 P. To name or  
tion again; to mention or refer  
a subsequent place, employ again  
अन्वादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned  
or according to; employed  
अन्वादिष्टः पुरुषः अनुपुरुषः *P.*  
190 Sk. --2 (Hence) inferior,  
condary importance.

अन्वादेशः Subsequent or re-  
mention, referring to what has  
previously mentioned; re-  
ment of the same word in a sub-  
ent part of a sentence, or of the  
thing to perform a subsequent  
tion; आदेशः कथनं अन्वादेशः अनुकथनं  
on *P. II. 4. 32.* (इदं and एतद्  
to assume the forms एने, एनौ, एत-  
in the sense of अन्वादेशः; किञ्चित्कार-  
सुपात्तस्य कार्यतरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानं अन्व-  
०. ६. अनेन व्याकरणमधीतं एनं ह्यदो व्यापक-  
पवित्रं कुलं एनयोः प्रभूतं स्वं *Sk.*).

अन्वाधानं [अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चात्  
Putting on or depositing fuel  
sacred fires.

अन्वाधिः [अनु पश्चादर्थिके,  
(In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit  
curity delivered to a third person  
be handed over ultimately to  
right owner; अथमार्गणकार्येषु अन्व-



नामम । द्यास्वामिति यो दत्तः स इहान्वाधिकृत्यते ॥  
-2 A second deposit.-3 [ अनुगतः संतनः  
आधिः ] Constant anxiety, remorse,  
repentance, regret (after the com-  
mittal of a bad act).

**अन्वाध्येयं-यकं** A sort of *ज्ञान* or  
woman's property, presented to her  
after marriage by her husband's or  
father's family, or by her own rela-  
tives ; विवाहात्परतो यच्च लब्धं भर्तृकुलान्वया ॥  
अन्वाधियं तु तद्द्रव्यं लब्धं पितु- (v. 1.-बधु-)  
कुलान्वया ॥ Kāty. quoted by Kull. on  
Ms. 9. 195; Y. 2. 44.

**अन्वाहित**=अन्वाधि q. v.

**अन्वाध्यः** A class of divinities.

**अन्वाध्य** a. Ved. Being in the  
entrails.

**अन्वायतन** a. Latitudinal - नं ind.  
In the house.

**अन्वायतन** a. Ved. In accordance  
with ( अनुगत &c. ); following after.

**अन्वायान्या** A deity invoked by  
the verb अन्वाय.

**अन्वारभ** 1 A. To begin, com-  
mence.-2 To touch ; असेऽध्वर्युमन्वारभते  
Asval. यदि मां संस्पृशेद्भामः सङ्कदन्वारभेत  
वा । धनं वा यावराज्यं वा जीविमिति मे  
मतिः Rām.

**अन्वारब्ध** p. p. 1 Touched on the  
back or on any part of the body ;  
विष्णोः कर्माणीति वाचयति रूपमन्वारब्ध-  
मिति Kāty.-2 That which has touched  
or has been placed on the body ( as  
the hand ).-3 followed.

**अन्वारभ्य** pol. p. To be touched a-  
long with.

**अन्वारभः**,-भजं Touching, contact,  
especially touching the यजमान ( the  
performer of a sacrifice ) to make  
him entitled to the fruits and merits  
of the holy rite.

**अन्वारभणीया** An initiatory or pro-  
liminary ceremony.

**अन्वारुह** 1. P. To follow in as-  
cending, especially the funeral pile;  
to ascend, climb, mount ; अन्वारोहञ्च  
सुखीवः ( गिरि ) Rām.

**अन्वारोहण** A woman's ascending  
the funeral pile after or with the  
body of her husband.

**अन्वास** 2 A. 1 To be seated near  
or round ; सखायमन्वास्ते Mb. ; to wait  
upon, serve, attend upon ; सखीभ्याम-  
न्वास्यते S. 3 ; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाह्वयेव  
हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56 ; to sit after one ( acc.  
of person ) ; तां अन्वास्य R. 2. 24.-2 To  
perform, as a religious ceremony ;  
सह्यामन्वास्य पश्चिमां Rām.

**अन्वासन** 1 Service, attendance,  
waiting upon, worship.-2 Taking a  
seat after another.-3 Regret, sorrow.  
-4 A place of industry, manufactory,  
work-shop &c.-5 An oily or cooling  
enema.

**अन्वासीन** pres. p. Sitting down  
after, seated along side of.

**अन्वाहार्यः** ( also -र्थ-यकं ) [ अनु मा-  
सि मासि आदित्ये, कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 A sacri-  
ficial gift or offering presented to  
the priests ( Sāy. अन्वाहरति यज्ञसंबन्धिदोष-  
जातं परिहरत्यनेन इत्यन्वाहार्यो नाम ऋत्विग्न्यो देय  
ओदनः ).-2 The monthly Śrāddha per-  
formed in honour of the Manes on  
the day of new moon ; पितृणां मासिकं  
श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्ब्रह्माः Ms. 3. 123.  
-Comp. -यजनः the southern sacri-  
ficial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacri-  
fice.

**अन्वाहिक** a. ( की f. ) Daily, diurnal.

**अन्वाहित** = अन्वाधिय q. v.

**अन्वि** 2 P. [ अनु-इ ] 1 To follow,  
come or go after, succeed ; गच्छतः  
पुष्टतोऽन्विषात् Ms. 4. 154 ; एनां...यया  
प्रातरन्वेतु R. 1. 90 ; शुनीमन्वेति श्वा Bh.  
3. 18 ; attend, accompany, accrue to ;  
कर्मकलं कर्तारमन्वेति.-2. ( a ) To follow  
( in grammar or construction ) ; be  
connected or construed with ; धातु-  
रादेशमन्वेति Mb. see अन्य below. ( b )  
To obey, conform to, be guided by ;  
यश्चित्तमन्वेति परस्य Mb. -3 To seek ; to  
fall to one's lot ( Ved.).

**अन्वयः** [ इ कर्तरि भावे वा अच् ] 1 Go-  
ing after, following ; also, follower,  
retinue, attendants ; कात्वमेकाकिनी भीरु  
निरन्वयजने वने Bk. 5. 66.-2 Associa-  
tion, connection, relation ; गंधः कडु-  
कान्वयः=रुदुकान्वितः-3 The natural or-  
der or connection of words in a  
sentence, construing, grammatical  
order or relation ; पदानां परस्परकांक्षा यो-  
ग्यता च, or शब्दानां परस्परमर्थानुगमनं ; तात्पर्यो-  
क्त्या वृत्तिमाहुः पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D ; logical  
connection of words, अन्व ( in the ex.  
तिउतु सर्पिः ) सर्पिःशब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियायामन्वयः  
P. VIII. 3. 44 Sk. ; परस्परनिषेक्षयान्तेकस्य  
एकस्मिन्नन्वयः समुच्चयः P. II. 2. 29 Sk.-4  
Drift, tenor, purport.-5 Race, family,  
lineage ; रघुगामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12 ;  
3. 27 ; 12. 33 ; अन्वयमुगुः Mv. 4. 22  
virtue of my race.-6 Descendants  
posterity ; ताभ्य ऋते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117 ;  
सं along with the family or descen-  
dants ; Ms. 2. 163 ; Pt. 1. 27.-7 Logi-  
cal connection of cause and effect,  
logical continuance ; जन्माद्यस्य यतो-  
ऽन्वादादिततः Bhāg.-8 Being soon  
( प्रत्यक्ष ) ; स्यात्तत्तादृशं त्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म  
यत्कृतं । निरन्वयं भवेत्तस्यैव Ms. 8. 332.-9  
( In Nyāya ) Statement of the con-  
stant and invariable concomitance of

the हेतु ( middle term ) and the साध्य  
( major term ) of an Indian syllogism  
( हेतुसाध्यबोध्यनिरन्वयः ). In the familiar  
instance पर्येतो वह्निमान् धूमवन्वात् the rela-  
tion यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः ( wherever  
there is smoke there is fire ) is called  
अन्वय or अन्वयव्याप्ति. अन्वय, in fact, cor-  
responds to the universal A proposi-  
tion of European logic ' All A is B. ' The  
' व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति ' means an assertion  
of the concomitance of the absence  
of साध्य and the absence of हेतु ( तद-  
भावयोः हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्तिः ) and  
corresponds to the converted A pro-  
position ' All not-B is not-A ' ; or in  
Sanskrit यत्र यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोपि  
नास्ति ; and a cause or हेतु is said to be  
connected with its effect by अन्वयव्यति-  
रेकव्याप्ति when both the affirmative and  
negative relations between the thing  
to be proved and the cause that  
proves can be equally asserted ; such  
a *Hetu* alone makes the argument  
perfectly sound and incapable of  
refutation. This process of arriving  
at the Vyāpti or universal proposi-  
tion corresponds to the methods of  
Agreement and Difference in Mill's  
Logic ; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन वदितं Mu.  
5. 13.-Comp. -आगत a. hereditary ;  
Pt. 1, 3 ; तं वैरं Pt. 3.-ज्ञः a genealo-  
gist ; अथ स्तुते वंदिभिरन्वयज्ञैः R. 6. 8.  
-व्यतिरेक ( °को or °कं ) 1. positive and  
negative assertion ; agreement and  
contrariety or difference ; see above.  
-2 rule and exception. -व्याप्तिः f.  
affirmative assertion or agreement,  
affirmative universal.

**अन्वयवत्** a. 1 Having a connection  
or consequence, following.-2 Belong-  
ing to a race or family ; born of a  
noble family, noble, high-born ; सत्यपि  
अन्वयवति अवरोधजने K. 7.

**अन्वयिन्** a. Connected as with a  
consequence.

**अन्वित** p. p. 1 Followed or attend-  
ed by, in company with, joined by ;  
अमात्ययुवैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28.-2  
Possessed of, having, possessing,  
endowed with ; full of, seized or  
struck with, overpowered by ; with  
instr. or in compound ; कुलान्वितं कुकु-  
लजा निंदंती Pt. 1. 415 ; श्रेयः, गुणः,  
वित्तं ; विस्मयं struck with wonder ;  
मयं, क्रोधं, लोभं, &c. &c.-3 Connected  
with, linked to, following ( as a con-  
sequence ).-4 Connected grammati-  
cally ; वर्णाः पदे प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैकार्थ-  
बोधकाः S. D. 9.-5 Understood,  
reached by the mind. -Comp. -अर्थ a.  
having meaning which is easily un-  
derstood from the context. -वाद्ः-अभि-  
धानवाद्ः a doctrine of the Mīmāṃsa-  
kus that words in a sentence convey



meaning not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see अभिहितान्वयवादिन् under अभिधा and K. P. 2.

**अन्विति** *a.* Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation.—*तिः f.* 1 Following.—2 Food.

**अन्विष्य** 6 P. To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get; अतः सिद्धिसमेताभ्यामुभाभ्यामन्वियेष सः R. 17.47. (—4 P.) To seek, search, look out for &c.; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; अन्वेष्टव्यो यदसि ध्रुवने भूतनाथः शरण्यः U. 2. 13; to inquire, investigate; किं वृथा तर्केण अन्विष्यते S. 5. —*Caus.* To seek, search &c.; यामन्वेषयतां प्रयाति सततं सर्वं समाप्तिं गुणाः Bh. 3. 10.

**अन्विष्ट** *p. p.* Desired, sought, searched; यद्वायुरान्विष्टमृगैः किरातैः Ku. 1. 15.

**अन्वेष्टः**, -षणं-णा 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मधुकर हताः S. 1. 24; न्यायं णतत्परौ Pt. 3. 91; रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषां R. 12.11; अस्त्वान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 2.

**अन्वेष्टक**, अन्वेष्टिन्, अन्वेष्टु *a.* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c.; पौरा अस्मदन्वेष्टिणः S. 1.; अनुपद्यन्वेष्टा P. V. 2. 90; अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7; R. 12. 54; H. 4. 102.

**अन्वीक्ष्** 1 A. 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view.—2 To search, seek for, inquire into; reflect or meditate upon, think of

**अन्वीक्षणं**, -क्षा 1 Search, seeking for; investigation.—2 Reflection, meditation.

**अन्वीत** =अन्वित q.v.

**अन्वीप** *a.* [अनुगता आपो यत्र] 1 Near the water, situated near water.—2 Attainable or friendly.

**अन्वृचं** *ind.* Verse after verse.

**अप्** *f.* [आप्-क्विप्-ह्रस्वश्च Un. 2. 58] (Declined in classical language only in pl.; आपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भ्यः अपः and अन्वु but in singular and pl. in Veda) 1 Water (regarded in Ved. as sacred divinities, आपो देवीः); खानि चैव सृष्टेदद्भिः Ms. 2. 60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप एव समर्जादौ तावु ब्रजमवाभृजत् Ms. 1. 8, S. 1. 1; but in Ms. 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस् or तेजस् after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अद्भिः ज्योतिषश्च विकुर्वणादापो रसगुणाः सृताः । अद्भ्यो गन्धगुणा भूमिरित्येषा सृष्टिरादितः ॥ —2 Air, the intermediate region, —3

The star *S virginis*. For the changes of अप् at the end of comp. see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3. 97-98. [cf. L. *aqua*, Gr. *appos*; Lith. *uppe*, Goth. *ahwa*; Pers. *ab*; Zend *ap*; Old Germ. *aha*]. —**Comp.**—**कृत्स्नं** deep meditation by means of water. —**चरः** an aquatic animal. —**रतिः** 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuṇa.—2. the ocean. For other comps, see s. v.

अपां enters into several compounds; e. g. अपांसंवर्तः destruction of the world by water; अपांवत्सः 'calf of waters'; N. of a star; अपांनपात्, 'नत्ता', 'नह्नित्रय', गर्भ, अपांनपात्, अपांनपात् Ved. N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water; cf. Ms. 9.321; अपांपतिः, निधिः-नाथः, अप्पतिः lord of waters, the ocean; N. of Varuṇa; अपांपित्तं, अप्पित्तं fire.

**अप** *ind.* [न पाति रक्षति पतनात् पाड Tv.] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away, away from, denoting वियोग; अपयाति, अपनयति; (b) deterioration (विकृति); अपकरोति does wrongly or badly; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरीत); अपकर्षति, अपचिनेति; (d) direction or mention or illustration (निर्देशन); अपदिशति; (e) exclusion (वर्जन); अपवह्, अपसृ *caus.*; (f) joy, merriment or laughter (आनन्द); अपहसति; (g) concealment or denial (चौर्य); अपलपति, अपवदते.—2 As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrīhi comp. it has all the above senses; अपयानं, अपकर्म, अपपाठ; अपज्ञदः a bad or corrupt word; भी fearlessness; कल्मष stainless; अपरागः discontent (opp. to अनुराग); मेघोदयं वर्ष Ku. 6. 54 &c. In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong', 'unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in अपतः.—3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from; यत्संप्रत्यपलोकेभ्यो लंकायां वसति-र्भयात् Rām.; (b) without, on the outside of; अप हरेः संसारः Sk.; (c) with the exception of, excepting; अप त्रिगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also (P. II. 1. 12); विष्णु संसारः Sk. without Vishnu; त्रिगर्ते वृष्टो देवः excepting T. &c. It also implies negation, contradiction &c.; कामं, शकं. The senses of this word as given by G. M. may be thus put in verse; वर्जने विकृतौ चौर्ये विपरीतवियोगयोः । अपकृष्टे च निर्देशे हर्षे चापः प्रयुज्यते. [cf. L. *ab*; Gr. *apo*; Goth. *af*. Eng. *of* or *off*; Zend *apa*].

**अपकलंकः** A deep, indelible stain.

**अपकामः** Ved. Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness; absence of

what is dear. —*m. ind.* Unwillingly, against one's will.

**अपकृ** 8 U. 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away; योऽपचक्रे वनात्सर्पितं 8. 20 bore forcibly away.—2 To injure, wrong, harm, do harm, injury to (usually with gen. of person); आपदि येनापकृते Pt. 4. 16. 14. 78; न किञ्चिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं Pt. 1; किं तस्या मयापकृतं 4 what have I done to her? किं च राक्षसाय स्य रामेनापकृतं पुरा Rām.; sometimes with acc. or loc. also; अथवा काः केचिदपकर्तुं युधिष्ठिरं Mb.; किं वत् नात्मन्यपकर्तं Bh. 3. 115; न महीजसश्चलादपकर्तुं मलिच्छुचा इव 16. 52. —*Caus.* To harm, injure.

**अपकरणं** 1 Acting improperly. Doing wrong, injuring; ill-treatment, offending.

**अपकर्तृ** *a.* 1 Injurious, doing harm or injury, offensive.—2 Hostile, inimical.—*m.* An enemy.

**अपकर्मन्** *a.* [वद्. स.] Of bad or graded actions, corrupted, depraved.—*n.* (०म्) 1 Discharge, paying (of a debt); दत्तस्यानपकर्म च Ms. 4. —2 An improper or unworthy evil doing, conduct, or course, a degrading or impure act.—3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.—2 incompetence, laziness.

**अपकारः** 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong (opp. उपकार); स्वल्पेनापकर्तुं ब्राह्मण्यमिव दुष्यति Pt. 1. 66; उपकारिणा संधिर्न मित्रेणापकारिणा । उपकारो हि लक्ष्यं लक्ष्यगमेतयोः Si. 2. अपकारोऽप्युपकाराद्येव संवृत्तः &c. Thinking ill of, desire to offend, hurt (अनिष्टचित्त). —3 Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity. —4 A mean or degraded action. —**Comp.** **अधिन्** *a.* meaning to harm, malevolent, malicious. —**गिरि** *f.* (—गिरः), abusive words, menacing or insulting speech; भर्त्सनं त्वपकारगीः Ak.

**अपकारक**, —**कारिन्** *a.* Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37. —**कन** *n.* An evil-doer (opp. उपकारी), enemy. **अपकारिणु** यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिर्वा H. 1; अन् harmless, not harmful.

**अपकृत** *p. p.* 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciously committed &c.—2 Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites.—**तं** An injury, harm, offence.

**अपकृतिः** *f.* अपकृत्यं 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence.—2 Opposition, enmity.—3 A degrading impure act.



अपक्रिया 1 Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed; चतुर्थोपायसाधये तु शत्रो सात्वतमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; Ki. 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृष्ट 1 P., 6 U. 1 (a) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract आनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनकां R. 16. 55 drawn out; दंतायभिक्रमपकृष्टय निरीक्षते च Rs. 4. 14 pulling off or back. (b) To take or carry away, remove; धैर्यं शोकोऽपकर्षति Rām.; कित्वलुप्तानित्यत्वं स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8, Mv. 4. 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action; क्षात्रं तेजोपकर्षति Mv. 1. 32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit; अपकर्षदेवं यावत् पंचदश Susr. -3 To bend (as a bow); धनुःश्रेष्ठमपकृष्टय Mb. -4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage; पीडयन् भृत्यवर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb. -5 To bring or draw backwards; anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमसूत्रस्य सर्वत्रग्रहणमिहापकृष्टयते P. IV. 1. 17 Com.—Caus. To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from; काव्यस्यात्मभूतं रसमपकर्षयतः काव्यस्यापकर्षकाः (दोषाः) उच्यन्ते S. D. 1.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, decrease, reduction; मेदोऽपकर्षात् Dk. 160; loss, decay, decline, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration, inferiority; उत्कर्षापकर्षविहीनो नद्यः Sk. (b) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses); तपोधीजमभावस्तु ते गच्छन्ति युगे युगे। उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्येष्विव जन्मतः Ms. 10. 42; मूल्योत्कर्षं rise and fall in price, increase and decrease. -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a Sraddha. -3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or Mimamsa &c.). -Comp.—समः a sort of fallacy; e. g. sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक a. Drawing or taking off or down, removing. -2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षण a. Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing. (opp. वर्धक); न चास्ति सदृशं तेन किञ्चित्स्थौल्यापकर्षणं Susr.—जं 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting. -2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction. -3 Superseding. -4 Denying; abolishing.

अपकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn or taken away, removed; अपकृष्टश्चाणक्याचंद्रमुतः Mu. 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off; so वृषोपकृष्टः सचिवात् 4. 14; extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c. -2 Drawn or attracted by; सर्वं देवापकृष्टं मन्यते युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 5 dependent on, or the work of, Fate. -3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्वर्गानामपथमपकृष्टेऽपि भजते S. 5. 10; पतिं हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वसृष्टं या निषेवते Ms. 5. 163; 8. 281; 9. 24; सहापकृष्टमहतां न संगतं Ki. 14. 22.—टः A crow.—Comp.—चेतन a. mentally debased or corrupted, low-minded.—जाति a. of a low tribe or origin.

अपकृष्ट 6 P. 1 To scatter, spout out (water); अपकिरति कुसुमं; गजोऽपकिरति Sk. -2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c.) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कृष्ट A. in this sense अपाचतुष्पाच्छकुनिष्वालेखने इद् P. VI. 1. 142) अपस्किरते वृषो हृष्टः, कुकुटो भक्षार्थी, श्वा आश्रयार्थी च Sk.; शृंगैरपस्कीर्णमहत्तडीभुवां Si. 12. 74 scratched; छायापस्किरमाणविष्किर &c. U. 2. 9.

अपकिर्यं Scattering about &c.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्तिः f. 1 Unripeness, immaturity. -2 Indigestion.

अपक्व a. Unripe, immature, undigested (as food); uncooked, raw.

अपक्रम 1 P. 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from); नगरादपक्रांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्रामकूपेक्षितः 3 while escaping. -2 To glide away, pass away, (as time). -3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, escape, retreat. -2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विक्षिपत्येव विक्षेपं चंद्रादीनामपक्रमात् Sūrya S. -3 Gliding or passing away (of time). —a. [अपगतः क्रमो यस्मात्] 1 Without order. -2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, -क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रमिन् a. Going forth or away; not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष a. 1 Without wings or the power of flight. -2 Not belonging to the same side or party. -3 Having no adherents or friends. -4 Opposed to, adverse.—Comp.—पातः impartiality.—पातिन् a. impartial.

अपक्षि 1, 5, 9 P. To bring to an end, destroy, annihilate.—pass. To decline, decay, waste away; wane (as the moon).

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane. अपक्षिण p. p. Declined, wasted, waned.

अपक्षिप 6 P. To throw away or down, take away, remove.

अपक्षेपः, -क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. -2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaiseshika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगंडः One who has attained his majority; see अपोण्ड.

अपगम 1 P. 1 To go away, depart; pass away, elapse (as time); K. 73; तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H. 3; संपदो नापगच्छति Pt. 3. 8. -2 To fall off or down; go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग a. Going, turning away.—या A river (wrongly for आपगा).

अपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote; oft as first member of comp. in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of'; 'अन्यव्यापाराः K. 43 having no other duties; 'मत्सर 45; 47, 157, 164, 207, 211; 'निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking; 'मले मनसि 102. -2 Dead, deceased.

अपगमः, -मनं 1 Going away or off, departure, separation; समागमाः सापगमाः H. 4. 65. -2 Falling off, going away, removal, disappearance; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283; त्वत्सरोधापगमविशदौ चंद्रपादैः Me. 70; पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7; lapse, passing away; कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 66, 193. -3 Death, decease.

अपगतिः f. A bad fate (going to hell &c.); येन चापगतिर्भवेत् Pt. 2. 108.

अपगारः [अप-निर्दोषे गृ मध्ये अण्] 1 Censure, reviling (निंदा); अभिग्रापगारौ Kāty. -2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित a. Thunderless (as a cloud.)

अपगोपुर a. Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपगल्भ a. Ved. 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive. -2 Being on the side, lateral. -3 Separated from the oldest by one.

अपयुगः A demerit, fault; .Si. 15. 32.

अपयुर् 6 A. 1 To disapprove, reject. -2 To threaten, menace; revile,



censure, reproach, rail at. -3 To deprive of.

अपगारः—गोरे ind. Having raised or lifted up; अस्यपगोरे—गारं युध्यते P. VI. 1. 53 Sk. lifting their swords.

अपयुद् 1 U. To hide, conceal.

अपगोहः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment.

अपघनः [ अपहन्यते संहत्य कर्म कृत्वा विद्युज्यते, हन्-अप्-घनादेशः P. III. 3. 77 ]. A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot ( अपघ्नोऽङ्गम् III. 3. 81 ; अंगं शरीरायवः स च न सर्वं किं तु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kāśikā ); but it is also used in the sense of 'the body'; लौहोद्वयनघनस्कंधां ललितापघनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself). —a. Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless.

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing. -2 Killing. -3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् a. Killing, murdering.

अपचः [ पक्वमशक्तः Sk. ] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. -2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रोशे); अपचो जालनः P. VI. 2 157-8 Sk.

अपचर् 1 P. 1 To depart. -2 To go astray, transgress; offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; यो यस्तेषामपचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वै द्विजः Mb.; तदंगनास्वपाचरन्नरेदः Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित p. p. Gone away, departed; deceased. —तं A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टाभितो वीरुधां S. 5.9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death; सिंहघोषश्च कांतकापचारं निर्भिद्य Dk. 72. -2 Want, absence. -3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; शिष्यो हुराविव कृतप्रथमापचारः Mv. 4. 20; न राजापचारमंतरेण U. 2 (v. 1. for अपराधं); राजन्प्रजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. -4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Ve. 4. 10. -5 A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency; नापचारमगमन् क्वचित्क्रियाः Si. 14. 32; mistake, omission (to do a thing) (लोप); महाध्वरे विध्यपचारदोषः Ki. 16. 48. -6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपथ्य); कृतापचारेषु परैरेनाविष्कृतविक्रियाः। असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा ॥ Si. 2. 84 (where अप also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् a. Offending, doing wrong, wicked, bad; भार्यापचारिणी Ms. 8. 317 a faithless wife.

अपचाय 1 A. 1 To fear. -2 To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित a. Feared, honoured.

अपाचि 1 P. 1 To honour, respect. -2 To invite respectfully. -3 (5 U.) To gather, collect. —pass. 1 To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2. reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean; to wane, decline, diminish, grow less; राजहंस तत्र सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K.P.10. -2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl.); प्रकृतिः सूर्यते तद्दानान्त्यान्नापचीयते Mb.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also); कक्षापचयः Dk. 160; तेनास्यापचयं याति व्याधेर्मुलान्यशेषतः Susr.; H. 3. 130; defeat Mv. 2. 13. -2 Loss, privation, failure, defect; H. 3. 133. -3 N. of several planetary mansions.

अपचित p. p. 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c.; emaciated, thin, lean. -2 Honoured, respected, saluted. —तं Honouring.

अपचितिः f. (P. VII. 2. 30 Vārt.) 1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction. -2 Expense. -3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin. -4 Exclusion. -5 Punishing. -6 N. of a daughter of Marichi. -7 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितापचितिर्महीधृता Si. 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17; 15. 34; K. 324; Ki. 6. 46; 11. 9.

अपचित्र f. A noxious flying insect; that which causes decay.

अपची [ अपकृष्टं पच्यते अग्नौ, पच कर्मकर्तरि अच् गौराऽङीष् ] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र a. Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय a. [ अपगता छाया यस्मात् ] 1 Shadowless. -2 Having a bad or unlucky shadow. -3 Devoid of brightness, dim. —यः One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14. 21; श्रियं भजतां क्रियदस्य देवाश्छाया नलस्यास्ति तथापि नैषाम्। इतीरयन्तीव तथा निरौक्षि सा (छाया) नैषये न त्रिदशेषु तेषु॥ —या An unlucky shadow, apparition, phantom.

अपच्छेदः—द्वं 1 Cutting off or away. -2 Loss. -3 Interruption.

अपच्यु 1 A. 1 To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert. -2 To perish, die.

अपच्यवः Going or coming out (निर्गम); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अपच्युत p. p. Fallen off; departed, perished; melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who turned out ill; one inferior to parents in qualities; मानुनुत्पन्नोऽपजातः पितुः समः। अतिजनातिद्विजः॥

अपजयुराण a. (अपयु-यजुर्लुक् Ved. Accustomed to take remove the covering &c. (आच्छादोचनशील) Rv. 5. 29. 4.

अपजि 1 P. To defeat, convert off or away, avert, or keep off; येन मृदुमपजयति

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपज्ञा 9 A. To deny, repudiate, dissemble, conceal. मपजानीते P. I. 3. 44 Sk. (अति); आत्मानमपजानातः ज्ञानान्नोक्तः Bk. 8. 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपंचीकृतं A simple element substance not made of the five gross elements; the five elements; पंचप्रागननोबुद्धिदंष्ट्रिणः अपंचीकृतधृतांश्च सुभ्रां भोगसाधनम् dānta, P.

अपटांतर a. 1 Not seen (by a curtain or screen). -2 Aiding, contiguous (= अपटंतर).

अपटी [ अल्यः पटः पटी. न. त. A screen or wall of cloth, partition the screen or kamit surround a tent. -2 A curtain. -3

—क्षेपः (अपटक्षेपः) tossing the curtain; क्षेपिण (= अल्य 'with a (hurried) toss of curtain', frequently occurring stage-direction and denoting pitate entrance on the stage arises from fear, hurry, agitation as when a character tossing curtain suddenly enters without usual introduction ततःप्रविशति &c.

अपटु a. 1 Not clever or slow, dull, awkward, uncorrect. Ineloquent (as a speaker). -3

अपठ a. Unable to read; not ing; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपंडित a. Not learned or foolish, ignorant; विभूषणं मौनं नाम् Bh. 2. 7. -2 Wanting in taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य a. Not saleable (the name several things which are to be sold by particular persons on particular occasions); जीविकपण्ये P. V. 3. 99.

अपतंत्रकः [अपगतं तंत्रं भिषजाम् कप Tv.] A kind of diarrhoea, diarrhoeic contraction of the stomach.



**अपतानकः** [अपकम् अंतरांतरा तदुते तत् कर्तरि ण्वल्] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits; सोप-तानकसंज्ञो यः पातयत्यंतरांतरा *Susr.*

**अपतानकिन्** *a.* Affected with spasmodic contraction.

**अपतिः-तिक** *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried.—*तिः* Ved. Not a master or husband.

**अपत्नी** Unmarried, without a husband.

**अपत्नीक** *a.* 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead.)—2 To be performed without the company of a wife; **अपत्नीकः** पितृयज्ञः *Kāty.*

**अपतीर्थ** A bad Tirtha or place of pilgrimage.

**अपतप** 10 P. To cause to fast or starve.

**अपतर्पण** 1 Fasting (in sickness).—2 Absence of satisfaction.

**अपत्यं** [न पतति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहु० कणे यत्, न. तः; some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, sprung from a stock; Yaska gives two etymologies; अपत्यं कस्मात् अपततं भवति पितुः सकाशदित्य पृथगिव तत्तं भवति, अनेन जातेन सता पिता नरके न पततीति वा] Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; अपत्यं पौत्रप्रभृति गोत्रं P. IV. 1. 162; अपत्यैरिव नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्भूतैः R. 1. 50. (Bhavabhūti calls an *apatya* 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योन्यसंश्लेषणं पित्रोः; अंतःकरणतत्त्वस्य दैपत्योः स्नेहसंश्रयात् । आनंदग्रंथिरेकोयमपत्यमिति बध्यते ॥ U. 3. 17).—2 A patronymic affix; स्त्रीपुंसयोरपत्यांताः Ak.; °अधिकारप्रकरणं Sk.—**Comp.**—**काम** *a.* desirous of progeny.—**जीवः** N. of a plant—**द** *a.* giving offspring (as a Mantra &c.).—(**दा**) N. of a plant (गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष).—**पथः** the vulva.—**प्रत्ययः** a patronymic affix.—**विक्रयिन्** *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom.—**शत्रुः** [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भदेनेन नाशकं यस्याः सा] 1. 'having the child for his enemy,' a crab (said to die in producing young).—2 a serpent.—**साच्** *a.* Ved. accompanied with offspring.

**अपत्र** *a.* Leafless, without wings &c.—**त्रः** 1 The shoot of bamboo; a sprout in general (तदवस्थायां तयोः पत्र-क्षयतयोत्पत्तेश्चात्).—2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off.—3 A bird without wings.

**अपत्रप** 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through

shame; (with instr. of person or thing); येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb., य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्वलो-कस्य शुर्भवेत्युत *ibid.*; तस्माद्वलैरपत्रपे Bk. 14. 84 turned away from with shame.

**अपत्रप** *a.* Shameless, impudent.—**पा-पण** 1 Shame, bashfulness.—2 Embarrassment.

**अपत्रपिण्ड** *a.* [अपत्र-इण्डच्] Bashful; Si. 8. 46.

**अपत्रस्त** *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from; तरंगापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves; P. II. 1. 38 Sk.

**अपथ** *a.* [नास्ति पथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless; °थो देशः, °था नगरी &c.—**थः** (also अपंथाः P. V. 4. 72, II. 4. 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state; a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजानिमीलिताः R. 9. 74; 17. 54; न काश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृतेऽपि भजते S. 5. 10 follows evil ways; कारितस्त्वमपथे पदं मया Ki. 13. 45, 64.—2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions).—3 The vulva.—**था** N. of several plants.—**थं** *ind.* By or in the wrong way, astray; अपथं वर्तते Sk.—**Comp.**—**गामिन्** *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical.—**प्रपन्न** *a.* taking to evil ways (as man); spent or used out of place, misapplied, mispent (as money &c.); H. 3. 123.

**अपथ्य** *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; अकार्यं कार्यसंकाशमपथ्यं पथ्यसंमितं Rām.—2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); संतापयन्ति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिमरणं सेविते अपथ्ये, राजापथ्ये पुनः सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति Mu. 6.—3 Bad, unlucky.—**Comp.**—**कारिन्** *a.* an offender; एवमपथ्यकारिणु तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रो राजा; राज °री क्षपणकः; अशुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य फलं Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

**अपद्**—**याद्** *a.* (पदी *f.*) [न पद्यते ज्ञायते. पद्-क्विप्-न. त.] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable.—2 Having no feet, footless.

**अपद्** *a.* Footless.—2 Having no office or post.—**दः** A reptile.—**द** 1 No place or abode.—2 A wrong or bad place or abode; wrong timer चिरमपदे शंकितोऽस्मि M. 1 my doubts were out of place, ill-founded; प्रेम पश्यति भयान्यपदेऽपि Ki. 9. 70 unreasonably.—3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected word.—4 Ether.—**Comp.**—**अंतर** *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (—) proximity, contiguity.

—**रहा**,—**रोहिणी** N. of a parasitical plant.

**अपदक्षिणं** *ind.* To the left side.

**अपदम** *a.* 1 Without self-restraint.—2 Of wavering fortune.

**अपदव** *a.* Free from forest fire.

**अपदश** *a.* Far from ten.

**अपदानं**—**दानकं** [अपदायति परिशुष्यति येन कर्मणा, दे कणे ल्युट्] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life; (परिशुद्धाचरणं).—2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदानं q. v.).—3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

**अपदार्थः** 1 Nothing, non-entity.—2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; अपदार्थोऽपि वाक्यार्थः सङ्ख्यसति K. P. 2.

**अपदिश** 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show; तदागतित्वेनाहमपदेश्यः Dk. 60; assign, allot.—2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate; announce, say, tell; inform against, accuse; अपदिश्यापदेश्यं च Ms. 8.54.—3 To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिरःशूलस्पर्शनमपदिशन् Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse.—4 To refer to, have reference to; रहसि भर्त्रा मदगोत्रापदिष्टा Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of.

**अपदेशः** 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out, mentioning the name of; नैव न्यायो यद्वाहुरपदेशः Dk. 60; हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyāya S.; दीक्षाया अपदेशात् Kāty.—2 (*a*) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; contrivance; केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S. 2; रक्षापदेशान्मुनिहोमधेनोः R. 2. 8; व्रतापदेशोऽस्मिन्त-गर्ववृत्तिना V. 3. 12. (*b*) Guise, disguise, form; विकटदुष्टश्चापदापदेशकाल-गोचरं गता Māl. 7; मंत्रिपदापदेशं योवराज्यं Dk. 101.—3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaisheshikas).—4 A butt, mark (लक्ष्य).—5 A place, quarter.—6 Refusal, rejection.—7 Fame, reputation.—8 Deceit.—9 (अपकृष्टो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

**अपदेशिन्** *a.* Pretending to be, assuming the appearance of (in comp.).

**अपदेश्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be feigned, adduced &c.—2 Being in a wrong place.

**अपदिशं** *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशयोर्मध्ये), in an intermediate region.

**अपदेवता** A goblin, evil spirit.



अपद्रव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door; अपद्वारैर्विहिते निर्ययासुः Susr.

अपधा Ved. Shutting up, hiding (चारणार्थं निरोधः).

अपधाव् 1 P. To prevaricate. अपधावने Prevarication.

अपधूम a. Free from smoke; °त्व R. 10. 74.

अपद्ये 1 P. To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally; अपध्याता च विभेण न्यपतद्गणीतले Mb. अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally; तदपध्यानात् पिशाचतामुपगतं K. 29.

अपध्वंस 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To pack off, clear out; अपध्वंसेति बहुशो वदन् क्रोधसमन्वितः Hariv. -2 To abuse, revile, scold; न ज्ञाप्यन्यमपध्वंसेत्कदाचित्कोपसंयुतः Mb. —Caus. To free from dust; blow away (as dust &c.). अपध्वंसः 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace, -2 Concealment. —Comp. —जः, —जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वंसिन् a. Destroying, removing; सर्वेनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिष्वध्वमर्षणं Ak. अपध्वस्त p. p. 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disdained. -2 Pounded badly or imperfectly (अवचूर्णित). -3 Abandoned. —स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue; मूर्ख अपध्वस्तोति Mk. 8.

अपध्वान्त a. Sounding wrongly. —त A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस a. Without a nose; अर्शिं कौशेयमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं सुखं Bk.

अपनामन् Having a bad name. —न. (—म) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off; cause to retire; तमप्यपनयेत् Ms. 3. 242. -2 (a) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away; आर्तानां भयमपनयेत्तुमात्तधन्वा S. 6. 26; शत्रून्पनयेयामि Bk. 16. 30; so वृष्णी, भयं, भ्रमं, दोषं, संशयं, &c. (b) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off; रक्षसा मरिचयतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24. -3 To extract, take or draw out from (dart, oil &c.); अपनीताशेषशल्यं Dk. 31; दिष्ट्या शल्यं मे हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.); अपनीताशेषराजचिह्ना K. 206; एषा बंधनान्यपनय B. 1; चरणाश्लिगडमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयन्तु भवत्यो सुगयावेवं S. 2; R. 4. 64. -5 To deny; नैतन्मया निर्विष्टमि-

त्यपनयति Kull. on Ms. 8. 53.-6 To except, exclude from a rule.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion); स्वमतात्प्रच्यावनमपनयो निग्रहः P. VIII. 2. 94 Com. -2 A bad policy or conduct. -3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सप्ततापनयस्मरणाद्भयस्फुरा Si. 2. 14.

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing, extracting &c.; गंडस्वेद° Me. 26; नातिश्रमापनयनाय S. 5. 6. -2 Healing, destroying, curing (disease &c.); रोगाच्चापनयने P. V. 4. 49. -3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation. -4 Subtraction, deduction.

अपनीत p. p. 1 Taken away; removed, pulled off &c. -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory; तत्त्वधर्मापनीतस्य हृदयते कर्मणः फलं Rām. -3 Badly done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनीतेन योऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीषते Mb. -4 Paid off, discharged. —तं Bad conduct.

अपनुद् 6 P. To remove, take or drive away, destroy; नारीणामपनुद्गुर्न देहखेदान् Bk. 10. 13; न हि प्रपश्यामि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छोके Bg. 2. 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

अपनुत्तिः f. -नोदः -नोदनं Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away; expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापानामपनुत्तये Ms. 11. 210, 140, 93; Y. 3. 306; गुरुतल्प° Ms. 11. 107; ब्रह्महत्यापनोदाय 11. 76; कृच्छ्रोयं सर्वपापापनोदनः 11. 216, 253, 261.

अपन्न a. Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् a. Waterless, dry; Ki. 5. 12.

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्वादशापपाठा अस्य जाताः P. IV. 4. 64 Sk.

अपपात्र a. 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels; using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat); अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्याः Ms. 10. 51. -2 Of low caste.

अपपात्रितः [ पात्रभोजनात् बहिष्कृतः ] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपाद a. Having bad feet; °त्र having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपित्वं Ved. Separation.

अपपूत a. Having badly formed hips.—तौ Badly formed hips; P. 2. 187.

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपप्रदानं A bribe.

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or error caused by wrong departure (प्रत्ययान्तरात्).

अपबर्हिस् a. Not having the hair of Barhis (बर्हिर्होमरहित).

अपबाहुकः A bad arm; still a bad arm in the arm.

अपभय a. Free from fear, loss, undaunted; ततः प्रहस्यापभयं दूरं पुनर्वभाये तुरगस्य रक्षिता R. 3. 31.

अपभरणी The last asterism.

अपभर्तु a. Ved. Taking away, destroying.

अपभाष 1 A. To abuse, revile, fame, libel; न केवलं यो महतोऽपभाषोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाष 5. 83.

अपभाषणं Reviling, defaming, libel, calumny, vituperation.

अपभू 1 P. To be away, beat, defeat, damage.

अपभ्रंश 1 A. To fall away, to dismiss, discharge; शितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यहतकः Mu. 1. 1. lost, lost.

अपभ्रंशः 1 Falling down or expectant fall; अत्यारुढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशे S. 4 v. I. ending in a (precipitate fall. -2 A corrupted word, corruption; घर is an अपभ्रंश or corruption whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense strictly Sanskrit; see अपभ्रंशः corrupt language, one of the forms of the Prākṛita dialect used in the Sāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिगिरः काव्येऽप्यपभ्रंशः Kāv. 1.

अपभ्रष्ट p. p. Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect).

अपम a. [ अपकृष्टं मीयते, मा बर्हिः Ved. The most distant or the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (जात्यातिनिकृष्ट). —मः (In Declination; the ecliptic; गगनसदां चलनं किञ्चिद्भेदपमः Sid. Comp.—ज्या the line of the ecliptic see क्रांतिज्या. —मंडलं, —वृत्तं the ecliptic used in astronomy.]

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dirt; हयहस्तिकरिषाभ्यामपमर्दः हान् Rām.



अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमन् *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, despise.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; despising, slighting, contempt; लभते बुद्धयवज्ञानमपमानं च पु. स्क. Pt. 1. 63; सद्युद्वेग मम भृत्यस्यांवा-न्यपहृत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृतं Pt. 1.

अपमानिन् *a.* Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

अपमार्गः 1 A by-path, side way; a bad way.-2 Shampooing, rubbing &c. of the body (अपपरिमाणं) Si. 9. 36.

अपमित्य Ved. To be thrown away. —त्यं, -त्यकं Debt.

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted.-2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking. —खं *ind.* Without the face.

अपमूर्धन् *a.* Headless; कलेवरं Ak.

अपमृज् 2 P., 10 P. To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. -2 Shaving, paring. -3 Chips.

अपमृत्युः [ अपकृत्यो दुष्टहेतुजन्मत्वेन मृत्युः ] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death; भर्तृसक्तोऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संचरति Pt. 4.-2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृषित *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a वाक्य or speech.-2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असौह, अतिवि-हित); विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपमृषितम-मृत्युतार्चनं । यस्य &c. Si. 15. 46; (for the formation of the word see Malli.).

अपयशस् *n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना Bh. 2. 55.

अपया 2 P. To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear; अपयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः J. 6. 4; शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्सु वर्धतामपा-ति किं H. 4. 82.

अपयानं Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

अपर *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled, matchless; without a rival or second (नास्ति यो यस्मात्); श्रीरत्नमुष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा S. 2. 9; cf. अनुत्तम, अनुत्तर.-2 [ न पाति संतोषयति पृ-अच् ] (*a*) Another, other used as adj. or subst. ). (*b*) More, additional; Ms. 11. 5. (*c*) Second, another Pt. 4. 37; खं केशवीऽपरं इवा-

क्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kosava. (*d*) Different; other; अन्ये कृतयुगे धर्मभेदायां द्वापरैऽपरे Ms. 1. 85; Ks. 26. 235; Pt. 4. 6 (with gen). (*e*) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम); परितोऽप्यपरः सु-संवृतिः Si. 16. 23.-3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व); यदि स्वाध्यापराध्वैव विदेरन् योषितो द्विजाः Ms. 9.85 of another caste.-4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; पूर्वसंख्या जपंस्तिष्ठेत्स्वकाले चापरां चिरं Ms. 4. 93; रात्रेरपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpurusha comp. meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half'; पक्षः the latter half of a month; हेमंतः latter half of winter; कायः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षा शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c.-5 Following, the next.-6 Western; पयसि प्रविष्टुर-परांनुनिधेः Si. 9. 1, Ku. 1. 1; Mu. 4. 21.-7 Inferior, lower (निम्न); अपरेयमित-स्वव्यां प्रकृतिं विद्धि मे परां Bg. 7. 5.-8 (In Nyāya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhāṣhā P. 8. (परं = अधिकवृत्ति higher, अपरं = न्यूनवृत्ति lower, or अधिकदेशवृत्ति परं, अल्पदेशवृत्ति अपरं Mukta.)-9 Distant; opposite. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एको ययौ चैत्ररथमदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो वि-दुमान् R. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its cor- relatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्ये; केचिद्रक्तपटीकृताश्च जटिलाः कापालिकाश्चापरे Pt. 4. 34; एके समुद्र-वर्लरेणुसंहतिं शिरोभिराज्ञामपरेमहीभूतः Si. 12. 45 some-others; शास्त्रिनः केचि-दध्यध्वन्यामधुरपरैर्दुधौ । अन्ये त्वलंघिषुः शैलान् गुहास्वन्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासि-पतस्तथा भयात्केचिद्वर्णिषुः । उदता-रिषुरंभोर्धि वानराः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15. 31. 33.-रः 1 The hind foot of an ele- phant; चङ्गापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत् Si. 5. 48 (Malli. चरमपादायाणि).-2 An enemy (न पूणाति संतोषयति).-रा 1 Western direction, the west.-2 The hind part of an elephant.-3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas*.-4 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo.-5 Suppressed men- struation in pregnancy. -रि Ved. The future, future times; उतापरीम्यो मयवा विजिग्ये Rv. 1. 32. 13.-रं 1 The future, any thing to be done in future (कार्यं) तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमपरमनंतं Bri Ar. Up. (नास्ति अपरं कार्यं यस्य).-2 The hind quarter of an elephant.-रं *adv.* Again, moreover, in future, for the future; अपरं च moreover; अपरेण behind, west

of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.). [ cf. Goth. *afar*; Germ. *aber*, as in *aberglauben* ].-Comp.-अग्नि (अग्नीदual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and गार्हपत्य).-2 the last fire i. e. used at the funeral ceremony (अग्निः).-अंगं one of the 8 divisions of अग्नीदुतव्यं (the second kind of काय) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंग्य or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; अयुधमपरस्यांगं; अपरस्य रसादेवाच्यस्य वा (वाक्यार्थवृत्तित्व) अंगं रसादि अनुगुणनत्वं वा; e. g. अयं स रसनोत्कर्षी पीनस्त-नविमर्दनः । नाम्नुजवनस्यर्शी नीवीविद्वसनः करः, where गुंगार is subordinate to करुण.-अंत *a.* living at the western borders.-(तः) 1. the western border or extremi- ty, the extreme end or term; the western shore.-2. (Pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोद्यतेः (अनिकैः) R. 4. 53 western people.-3. the kings of this country.-4. death, ज्ञानं anticipation of one's end.-5. the hind foot of an elephant; सुदुचलदपरांतोदीरितान्विनादं Si. 11. 7; 18. 32.-अंतकः 1. = अंतः Pl. -2. N. of a song; Y. 3. 113; अंतिका N. of a metre consisting of 64 mātrās.-अपराः, -रे, -राणि another and another, several, various. अर्थे the latter or second half.-अह्नः [ fr. अह्न् changed to अह् P. II. 4. 29, V. 4. 88. ] the latter part of the day; the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day; Ms. 3. 278; Si. 9. 4; तन ह्येतन belonging to this time; कृतं P. II. 1. 45.-इतरा the east.-कान्यकुब्ज *a.* situated in or belonging to the western part of Kānyakubja.-कालः later period.-गो-दानं (also गौडनि or गोडानि) N. of a country to the west of Mahāmēru (according to Buddhistic ideas).-ज *a.* born later or at the end of the world. (-जः) the destroying fire. -जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people.-दक्षिणं *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the तिष्ठद् class).-पक्षः 1. the second or dark half of the month.-2. the other or op- posite side; a defendant (in law).-पंचालाः the western Panchālas.-परं *a.* one and the other, several, various; अपरपराः सार्थाः गच्छन्ति P. VI. 1. 144. Sk. several caravans go; (अपरे च. पेरे-च सकृदेव गच्छति).-पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west.-प्रणेय *a.* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable.-भावः 1. being an- other or different, difference.-2. suc- cession, continuation.-रात्रः [ अपरं रात्रेः ] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P. V. 4. 87); कृतं P. II. 1. 45.-लोकः



the other world, the next world, Paradise. -वक्रा, -वक्रं N. of a metre. -वैराग्य a kind of Vairāgya mentioned by Patanjali ( दृष्टानुशाविकविषयवितुष्य वशीकारसंज्ञं वैराग्यं ). -सकथं the hind thigh. -स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. -हैमन a. belonging to the latter half of winter ( P. VII. 3. 11 ).

अपरता-त्वं 1 Being another or different ( one of the 24 gunas ); difference, opposition, contrariety, relativeness. -2 Nearness. -3 Distance, posteriority ( in time or space ).

अपरत्र adv. In another place, elsewhere ; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place-in another place; in the first case-in the second case.

अपरथा ind. In another manner ; Si. 6. 41.

अपरवत् a. Like what follows.

अपरस्पर a. [ अपर-पर ] One after another, uninterrupted, continued ( as applied to an action ); अपरस्परः क्रियासातत्ये P. VI. 1. 144; हृद निपात्यते ; °राः सार्था गच्छन्ति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छन्तीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपरेद्युः adv. On the following day Ms. 3. 187.

अपरंज ( Used in pass. only ) To be disaffected or discontented ( with abl. ); नयहीनादपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49; K. 287.

अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale ; श्वासापरक्ताधरः S. 6. 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected ; चंद्रगुप्तादपरक्तः Mu. 1.

अपरागः Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection ; हेतुर्ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu. 3; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50, K. 329. -2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरतिः f. 1 Cessation ( =अवराति q. v. ). -2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute ( about the enjoyment of property ); उज्झित uncontested, undisputed ( as possession of any thing ). -2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर a. [ अपरस्पर ] Not reciprocal, not mutual ; असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरं । अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्कामहेतुकं Bg. 16. 8 ( Mr. Telang renders °र by ' produced by union of male and female, ' caused by lust, where अपरस्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q. v. ).

अपरांश्च [ राद्, °राची, °राश्च ] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. -ind. In front of. -Comp. -मुख a. ( स्त्री f. ) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face. -2. presenting a bold front.

अपराजित a. Unconquered, invincible, unsurpassed ; °ता दिक् the

north-east direction, so called because the gods were not defeated there ; त ( देवासुराः ) उदीच्यां प्राच्यां दिश्यते तै ततो न पराजयते सैषा दिगंपराजिता Ait. Br., Ms. 6. 31. -तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N. of Vishnu ; of Siva. -3 One of the 11 Rudras. -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the अनुत्तर divinities of the Jainas. -5 N. of a sage. -ता N. of Durga, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or *Dasarā* day ; दशम्यां च नरैः सम्यक् पूजनीयाऽपराजिता । ददाति विजयं देवी पूजिता जयवर्धिनी Skanda P. -2 N. of several plants ; दूर्वा, शैफालिका, जयंती, असन, शंखिनी, ह्युषा, असनपर्णी. -3 A kind of plant ( or औषधि ) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet ; see S. 7. ( In Vikramorvasi Act 2 Kālidāsa uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विद्या ; ननु भगवता देवयुग्णा अपराजितां नाम शिखाबंधनविद्यामुपदिशता त्रिदशपरिपक्षसालंघनीयै कृते स्वः ). -4 The north-east quarter : see under °त above. -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each. -6 A sort of Yogini.

अपराजिष्णु-पराजेय a. Invincible.

अपराध् 4, 5 P. 1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against ; ( with gen. or loc. of person or thing ); यौवनमत्रापराध्यति Mk. 9 is to blame ; यस्मिन्कस्मिन्नपि पूजाहेऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4 ; अपराद्धोस्मि तत्रभवतः कण्वस्य S. 7 ; महतां योऽपराध्येत दूरस्थोस्मीति नाश्वतेत् Pt. 1. 307 ; V. 2; किं पुनरसुरावलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1 ; sometimes with dat. also ; न ह्ये सात्वतीसुदुर्गन्मह्यमपराध्यति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, disturb. -3 To prohibit.

अपराध् p. p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal ( used in an active sense ); कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48 ; प्रोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमापराध्ः 9. 79 the first to offend. -2 Missed, not hitting the mark ( as an arrow ); मृगदेहाः पराद्धैर्नमिषुमोक्षणैः Dk. 163 ; ' इषुः or ' वृषत्कः an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer, निमित्तादपराद्धेयोर्धातुष्कस्येव वलितं Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed ; अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य V. 3. -द्धं [ भावे कः ] An offence, crime, injury ; न तु श्रीमस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9.

अपराद्धिः f. 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error ; ( 32 kinds are usually stated in Sāstras ); कस्यपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि V. 4. 29 ; यथापराधदेवानां R. 1. 6 ; यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वरतोऽपराधात् Sik. 52 mistake or error in accent ;

sometimes with gen. or loc. of person ; अद्ः सुरेन्द्रस्य कृतापराधात् वैराग्यं V. 1. 18 ; कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मनो गच्छति K. 203. -Comp. the destroyer of sins, epithet of Sankarāya in praise of Siva, the first line of the verses being usually व्या मेऽपराधः शिव शिव शिवभोः श्रीमहादेवः अपराधिन् a. Offending, offender, criminal ; अपराधी नामाह रंभोक V. 2. 21.

अपरापरण a. Destitute of descendants or offspring.

अपरिक्रम a. 1 Unable to round. -2 Not diligent.

अपरिग्रह a. Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c ; याः अग्रं Non-acceptance, rejection, rejection, one of the several kind yamas ( mental restraints ) stated in Yoga Sāstra by Patanjali. -2 Devitation, poverty.

अपरिचयिन्, -परिचेय a. Having no acquaintance ; unsocial, introvertic.

अपरिच्छिद a. Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न a. 1 Undistinguished, undistinguished. -2 Continuous, connected, without interval of thing paration.

अपरिच्छेदः 1 Want of distinction or division. -2 Want of or arrangement. -3 Want of ment. -4 Continuance, connection.

अपरिज्यानिः f. Not losing, growing old or decaying ; इष्टं N. of a ceremony.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिणामः Unchangeableness, not prudent, improvident.

अपरिपर a. Ved. Not going a tortuous course.

अपरिनिष्ठित a. Not placed or established ; तस्योपदेशः न्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1 not grounded.

अपरिमाण, अपरिमित, अपरिमित Immeasurable, immense, unbounded.

अपरिम्लान a. Not fading, with ing, or decaying. -नः N. of a ( महासहाय्य ) Gomphrena Globosa.

अपरियाणि [ अ-परि° ] Not ing about ( used in curses only see अत्रयाणि.

अपरिविष्ट a. Ved. Not or enclosed ( अव्याप्त, वेष्टनशून्य ).



अपरिहृत *a.* Not enclosed or enclosed on all sides (as a field).

अपरिशेष *a.* Not leaving a remainder; all-surrounding, all-pervading; °पं ज्ञानं Sāṅkhya K. —°: Absence of remainder or limit.

अपरिष्करः Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical); coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

अपरिष्कृत *a.* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse.

अपरिष्टिः *f.* [ रिष्टोहिताया अभावः ] Worship ( पूजाया हिंसाहेतुकद्वेषशून्यत्वात् ).

अपरिसर *a.* 1 Not near, distant. —2 Not extensive, not current. —रः Absence of extent.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumbleness.

अपरिस्कंद *a.* Motionless.

अपरिहरणीय, अपरिहार्य *a.* 1 Inevitable. —2 Not to be abandoned. —3 Not to be degraded.

अपरिहृत *a.* Ved. Not endangered or afflicted; straightforward.

अपरीक्षित *a.* 1 Unexamined, एत-ञ्चापरीक्षितकयविषयं Mit.; untried, untested, unproved. —2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); °कारकं नाम पंचमं तत्र Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.'. —3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरीत *a.* Ved. Not surrounded or encircled, not approached (अन-मित). —तः N. of a people.

अपरुष *a.* Free from anger; अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरुष *a.* (पा.-यी *f.*) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped. —पं 1 Deformity, monstrosity. —2 Delight, wonder (Ved.).

अपरोक्ष *a.* 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses, visible. —2 Not distant or remote. —क्षं *adv.* In the presence of (with gen.); अपरोक्षात् perceptibly, visibly, manifestly, openly. —Comp. —अनुभूतिः *f.* direct cognition.

अपरोक्षयति Den. P. To make perceptible.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपरोपः Extermination, dethronement; Mu. 2. 20.

अपर्ण *a.* Leafless. —र्ण N. of Durgā or Pārvati; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name; —स्वयंविशीर्ण-द्रुमपर्णवृष्टिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसस्तया पुनः । तदप्यपाकीर्णमिति प्रियंवदां वदत्यपर्णेति च तां

पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; cf. Siva P. चतुर्थे त्यक्तपर्णा च अपर्णीख्यामवाप सा.

अपर्तु *a.* 1 Untimely. —2 Past menstruation time (निवृत्तरजस्का).

अपर्यंत *a.* Unlimited, unbounded.

अपर्याप्त *a.* 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. —2 Unlimited. —3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिराक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः *f.* Insufficiency; अमात्य-भूरिवसोरात्मजेत्यपर्याप्तिर्वहुमानस्य Māl. 1.

अपर्याय *a.* Without order. —यः Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित *a.* Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower); not standing over till the next day; °प्रतिज्ञे मारुतो Ve. 6.

अपर्वत्र *a.* Without a joint. —*n.* 1 No joint or point of conjunction. —2 A day which is not a पर्वत्र i. e. not the proper time or season (the Parva days being अमावास्या, पूर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतुर्दशी &c.); अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेष्टमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15. —Comp. —दंडः a sort of sugar-cane.

अपल *a.* Without flesh (पलशून्य). —लं A pin or bolt.

अपलप 1 P. 1 To deny, disown; राजदेयमपलपितं Kull. on Ms. 8. 400; refuse; शतमपलपति P. I. 3. 44 Sk. —2 To conceal, hide. —3 To detract from, slander. —Caus. To outwit, overreach, deceive; अपलापयमानस्य शत्रूस्तस्याभवन्मतिः Bk. 8. 44.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding; कृततिग्मश्रुतिमंडलापलापैः Si. 20. 28. —2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षासिद्धस्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S. B. —3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c.; उच्छ्रब्ददर्शनापलपनैः पिंडार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. —4 Affection, regard. —5 (In medicine) The part between shoulder and the ribs. —Comp. —दंडः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिन् *a.* One who denies, disowns, hides, conceals &c.; conceal- ing; जयति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः कल्पाणिन्यो नीतयः Māl. 10; साधारणस्यापलापिन् Y. 2. 236.

अपलाषिका [ लाषिका पर्यायेण इच्छा, तद्विपरीता इच्छा ] Excessive thirst or desire (अतिशयलालसा); (अपलाषिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलाषिन्, लाषुक *a.* 1 Thirsty (P. III. 2. 144.). —2 Free from thirst or desire; प्रलापिनो भविष्यन्ति कदाञ्चनेऽपलाषुकाः Mb.

अपल्यलनं Not cleansing or wash- ing; यदिदे स्नानवर्षं विहितमपल्यलनं कृतं भवति Sat. Br. (क्षारद्रव्यसंयोगादिनाञ्चेत); not cleansed or washed by cleaning sub- stances (as by a washerman).

अपवक्तु *m.* Ved. Speaking away, warning off, averting, preventing.

अपवचनं Speaking ill; Pt. 4.

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away or warning off, removing.

अपवाद 1 U. 1 To revile, abuse, censure, reproach; परानमी यदपवादं आत्मनः Si. 17. 19; नातोऽप्यपवादोऽस्मात् Ms. 4. 236; स्वं पुत्रं अपवादंति-ते वा P. I. 3. 77. Sk. (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामिते द्योतिते वा स्यात्); नृभ्योऽपवादमानस्य Bk. 8. 45 revil- ing or abusing men. —2 To disown, deny (A.); न्यायमपवादते P. I. 3. 73 Sk. —3 To argue out, refute, contra- dict; अपवादयुस्तानिहितासैः पुरातनैः Y. 3. 7. —Caus. 1 To blame, censure. —2 To oppose or contradict as unadvis- able.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reviling; cen- sure, reproach, blame, abuse; आस्ता- तापवादभिन्नमयाद् U. 5; लोकापवादो ब- लवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40; लोकापवादोऽन्यं Bh. 2. 62; scandal, evil report; चिर- कालान्मया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt. 1; Ki. 11. 25, 14. 12; Mk. 9. 3; U. 1; Pt. 4; Y. 2. 207; देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां साप- वादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6 spreading or indulging in scandals about; न केवल- मत्याहितं सापवादमपि U. 2; सापवादं censuringly Māl. 9. —2 An exception, a special rule that restricts or sets aside a general rule (opp. उत्सर्ग); मा हिंसात्सर्वधृतानि इति उत्सर्गः; बाययं श्वेतमालभेत इत्यपवादः; अपवादेरिवोत्सर्गः कृतस्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7; °प्रत्ययः ex- ceptional suffix; °स्थलं a case for a special rule. —3 An order, command; ततोपवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्चाल निर्द्वाद्वती महाचमूः Ki. 14. 27. —4 Refutation; (in Vedānta phil.) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुवि- वर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुग्राहत्ववत्, वस्तुभूतब्रह्मणो विवर्त- स्य प्रपंचदेः वस्तुभूतस्त्वतोपदेशः अपवादः Tv.; अच्यारोपापवादाभ्यां वस्तुतत्त्वविनिश्चयः Vedānta; hence also, a means of refutation. —5 Confidence, trust. —6 Love; familia- rity. —7 A small bell or other instru- ment sounded to decoy deer; मधुकरै- रपवादकरैरिव Si. 6. 9; (°करैः=आधिः, अपवादं घृगवचनाय घंटादिकुसितवाद्यं कुर्वति तैः Malli.)

अपवादक, अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, reviling, traducing, de- faming; घृगयापवादिना माठयेन S. 2. —2 Opposing; contradicting, except- ing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind. —नं [ अपकृष्टं कृत्रि-



मत्वात्स्वत्वाच्च वनं] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक, -वारक } See under अपवृ, अपवर्ग &c.  
अपवर्त &c. } अपवृज्-अपवृत्.

अपवह 1 P. 1 To carry off or away, bear off or away; अपवेवाह च वासोऽस्या मारुतः Mb.-2 To drive away; disperse, dispel, remove, take away; अमी जनस्थानमपोदविद्धं मत्वा R. 13. 22 freed from obstacles; अयानपोदार्णल-मप्यगारं (प्रविष्टं) 16. 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained; तदुच्छिद्यमपोह्य Dk. 133. -3 To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off; शम्भितापमपोदमही-रजः Si. 6. 33; संभ्रमोऽभवदपोदकर्मणं (ऋत्विजां) R. 11. 25; तद्वक्त्यपोदपितुरा-ज्यमहाभिषेके (सूर्यनि) 13. 70 thrown away; Dk. 67; दिव्येन शून्यं बलयेन बाहु-मपोदनेपथ्यविधिर्ददर्श R. 16. 73 before he had commenced his toilet.-4 To deduct, subtract.—Caus. 1 To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away; नलयकेतुरपवाहि-तः Mu. 1, 3; कलत्रं 2; इमां मया सार्धमप-वाह्य M. 5; Bk. 8. 86.-2 To chase or drive away, expel; हतसर्वस्वतया अपवाहितः Dk. 47, 59.-3 To reduce to powder, pulverize.-4 To cause to carry the yoke; गामिव नासिकां विद्धा-पवाहयति Mk. 8.

अपवाहः-हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal; Dk. 41; स्वराष्ट्रे वास-येद्राजा परदेशापवाहनात् H. 3. v. 1. bearing away men from other countries; See अभिषेद. -2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions).-3 N. of a metre.

अपवोहृ a. One who carries away or removes; Si. 18. 64.

अपोह p. p. Carried away, removed &c. See above.

अपवासः [अपवृत्त वासः] Ved. 1 Disappearance, vanishing, retreat.-2 N. of a plant.

अपविक्षत a. Uninjured, unhurt, unviolated.

अपविघ्न a. Unobstructed, unin-  
terrupted; शतं क्रतूनामपविघ्नमाप सः R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपव्यध.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignor-  
ance, Māyā or illusion (अविद्या); तत्त्वस्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्यां Ki. 16. 32.

अपविष a. Free from poison. —पा  
A sort of grass with aromatic roots;  
Kyllingia Monocephala.

अपवीण a. Having no lute, or  
having a bad lute.—पा A bad lute.

अपवृ 5 U. To open, uncover, dis-  
close, exhibit.—Caus. or 10 P. To

cover, wrap, envelop, screen, con-  
ceal; बाहुबंधनापवारितपयोधरोद्गमां Māl.  
7. covered, or concealed; विटपेनापवा-  
रितशरीरा भूत्वा Ratn. 1.

अपवरक-का [वृ-संज्ञायां वु] 1 An  
inner apartment; the lying-in  
chamber.—2 An air-hole, aperture;  
ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening.—2  
A garment, cloth.

अपवारकः 1 Covering &c.—2 An en-  
closed or screened place (जवनिका);  
‘के प्रविश्य एकांतिं तिष्ठ Mk. 8.

अपवारणं Covering, concealment,  
disappearance.

अपवारित p. p. Covered, concealed;  
‘तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk. 6 covered; va-  
nished, disappeared.—तं, अपवारितकं  
Concealed or secret manner.—तं, अ-  
पवारितकेन, अपवार्य ind. Frequently  
occurring in dramas in the sense of  
‘apart’ ‘aside to another’ (opp. प्र-  
काशं); it is speaking in such a way  
that only the person addressed may  
hear it; तद्वेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यदन्यस्य  
परावृत्त्य प्रकाश्यते । त्रिपताककरणान्यमपवार्य-  
तरा कथां S. D. 6.

अपवृत्तिः f. Opening.

अपवृज् 7 A. 1 To avert, destroy,  
dissipate; तमः, शत्रुं &c.—2 To tear off,  
pull out, take out.—3 To conclude,  
finish, absolve.—Caus. 1 To leave,  
quit, abandon, avoid; दूरापवर्जितच्छत्रैः  
शिरोभिः R. 17. 79 keeping the  
umbrellas at a (great) distance;  
त्वयात्महस्तेन मही मदच्युता मतंगजेन क्षनि-  
वापवर्जिता Ki. 1. 29 abandoned, left,  
lost.—2 To let go, drop down, throw,  
pour; सुमनसो दिव्याः खेचरैरपवर्जिताः  
Bhāg.; करयुग्मपद्मकुलापवर्जितैः Si. 13.  
37.—3 To abandon, release, dis-  
charge, pay off (as debt &c.); ab-  
solve oneself from, fulfil, make  
good (as a promise).—4 To sever,  
separate, cut off; भद्रापवर्जितेस्तेषां शि-  
रोभिः (मही तस्तार) R. 4. 63, Ki.  
17. 58 severed or cut off by arrows;  
इमान्यमूनीत्यपवर्जिते शनैः Ki. 8. 20  
plucked.—5 To overturn; empty;  
Y. 3. 300.—6 To honour, respect,  
esteem.—7 To give, bestow, grant,  
present; अपवर्जितं कोशजातं Dk. 36;  
दक्षिणामपवर्ज्य Mb.; अपवर्जितौ वरौ.  
Rām.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfil-  
ment or accomplishment of an ac-  
tion; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; III.  
4. 60; (अपवर्गः = क्रियाप्राप्तिः or समाप्तिः  
Sk.); क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीविसात्कृताः Ki.  
1. 14; अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनेरपि  
N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49; पंच° coming  
to an end in 5 days.—2 An exception,  
special rule; अभिव्याख्यापकर्षणमपवर्गः

Susr.—3 Absolution, final beatitude.  
अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयोर्धुवमंशाविष  
R. 8. 16; ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः Sāṅkhye  
44—4 A gift, donation.—5 Aban-  
donment.—6 Throwing, discharge (of  
arrows); Ki. 16. 20.

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment,  
making good, fulfilling (a promise);  
discharging (debt &c.).—2 A gift  
or donation; spending.—3 Final  
attitude, salvation.

अपवर्जित p. p. Left, abandoned,  
fulfilled; see above; oft in the sense of  
‘free from,’ ‘without,’ ‘destitute of,’ or with-  
out; पट्टभिरपवर्जिताशीतिः Bri. S.  
7 80 minus 6; Ki. 2. 26.

अपवृत्त p. p. Finished, ended.  
अपवृत्तिः f. Fulfilment, accom-  
plishment, completion.

अपवृत् 1 A. To turn back,  
away, depart; तस्मादपवर्तत इत्युक्तं  
6. 58; तस्मादपवर्तत कुडिनेशः 7.  
—Caus. 1 To turn back or away,  
aside, bend; व्यपोदपाश्चर्यपवर्तितं  
Ki. 4. 15; आसक्ततियोगपवर्तितं  
वक्त्रं (वहंती) Māl. 1. 40.—2 (Math.)  
To divide (as by a common measure)  
without remainder; समेन केनाप्य  
हारभाज्यो भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु  
To reduce to a common measure.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removal.  
—2 (Math.) The (common) divisor  
which is applied to both either of the quantities of an op-  
tion.—3 Reduction to a common  
measure.

अपवर्तकः A common measure.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transference  
from one place to another; स्थान-  
Taking away, depriving one of; वस्तु-  
गोस्ति द्विषंत्याश्च न च दायापवर्तनं  
79.—3 Abridging, abbreviation.—4  
Reducing a fraction to its lowest terms  
division without remainder, or  
divisor itself.

अपवृत्त p. p. 1 Turned away,  
versed, inverted, overturned;  
tated, disturbed; जठरशफरी Ki.  
49.—2 With downward face; कर्ण-  
कीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तचंद्रखंडः Māl. 3. 11.  
Ended, finished.—तं The ecliptic.

अपवृत्तिः f. End.

अपव्यध 4 P. 1 To pierce (to  
ly); अपविद्धः शरैर्भूतं Mb.—8  
throw or cast in general, throw  
cast off, toss away; प्रेक्षयन् पारि-  
पविद्धया (दोलया) R. 19. 44 left; let  
मुजस्तंभापविद्ध Mv. 2. 33 thrown  
or wielded; अपविद्धसर्वस्वा Dk.  
given or spent away; Ki. 30;  
30; Si. 8. 37; हृदयमशरणं मे पश्य  
दयाः कटाक्षैरपहतमपविद्धं पितृमुन्मूलितं  
Māl. 1. 28 pierced through,



tracted, overcome. —3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments &c.); पुरा इमंशाने सज्जि-  
वापविध्यते Mb., Ms. 11. 41, Dk. 98, 111.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of'; रक्षोविमृक्तावास्तामपविद्धश्चावि R. 10. 74. —2 Abject, mean. —*पुत्रः* A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132. —*Comp.* —*लोक* *a.* dead, departed from this world.

अपवेद्यः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it).

अपव्ययः [अपकृष्टः मर्यादासह्यं कृतः व्ययः] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness.

अपव्ययिन् - व्ययमान *a.* 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal. —2 Denying a debt.

अपव्रत *a.* Ved. 1 Swerving from religious observances, irreligious, impious; Rv. 1. 51. 9. —2 Disobedient, unfaithful. —3 Perverse.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशंक *a.* Free from fear or hesitation, fearless. —*कं* *adv.* Fearlessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद् *q. v.*

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning); त एव शक्ति-  
कल्पप्रमादालसतादिभिः । अन्यथाचारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतिरिताः ॥ दूरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा Bh. 134 (where 'वृद्ध' has also sense 4); अपशब्दशतं माघे Subhāsh. —2 Vulgar speech. —3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. —4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure; प्रापाक्ष्णोर्गलदपशब्दमंजनाभः Si. 8. 43.

अपशमः Cessation.

अपशम्य *a.* Not tending to the growth of cattle.

अपाशिरस् - शीर्षं, र्वन् *a.* Headless.

अपशु *a.* Without cattle. —*शुः* Not cattle; a bad animal; any animal other than a cow and horse; अपशवो वा अन्ये गोधेयः Sat. Br.

अपशुच *a.* Without sorrow. —*m.* (Without sorrow) The soul; क उत्तमश्लोकयुगाधुवादात् पुमान् विरज्येत विनापशुचन्नात् Bhāg.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or grief. —*कः* The Asoka tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमत्र ते जन्मन्यपश्चिमः पश्चिमावस्थामार्थितो मकरंद-  
चाहुपरिष्वंगः Māl. 9; अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य शिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः U. 1. v. l. for पश्चिम); प्रसीदतु महाराजो ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन Vc. 6; प्रणमापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; तात अत्र मेऽपश्चिम-  
प्रणामः Nāg. 5; अपश्चिमं कुरु वचनं Vc. 141. —2 Not last, first, foremost; श्रुतवतामपश्चिमः R. 19. 1. —3 Extreme; अपश्चिमामिमां कष्टामापदं प्राप्तवत्यहं Rām.

अपश्य *a.* Ved. Not seeing.

अपश्यः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपश्वासः = अपान *q. v.*

अपष्टं [अप-स्था, क सस्य पत्वं P. VIII. 3. 97] The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपष्टु *a.* [अप-स्था कु Up. 1. 25; P. VIII. 3. 98] 1 Contrary, opposite. —2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse. —3 Left. —*शु* *adv.* 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. —2 Falsely, untruly, wrongly; तत्र धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपष्टु पठ्यते Si. 15. 17; अपष्टु पठतः पाठ्यमधिगोष्ठिं शठस्य ते N. —3 Faultlessly —4 Well, properly, handsomely. —*दुः* Time.

अपष्टुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपसृ *n.* [आप् असृन् हलश्च; आपः कर्मो-  
ख्यायां ह्रस्वो बुद्धिर्वा स्यात् Up. 4. 207. अमः, अपः] 1 Work, action; अपसा संतु नेमे Rv. 1. 54. 8. —2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. —3 Water. —*a.* (आपः) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मशुक्त). —2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R. अपसः *f. pl.* stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites; (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun; and (3) the active or running waters. [cf. L. *opus*]

अपस्तम *a.* Most active or rapid.

अपस्य *a.* [अपसि कर्मणि साधुः यत्] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुकर्मकारिन्); Yv. 10. 7; flowing, watery. —*स्या* 1 Activity. —2 Water. —3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar.

अपस्यति Den. P. To be active.

अपस्यु *a.* [अप्-स्यच्-उ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working.

अपसद् [अपकृष्टो नीच इव सीदति; सद्-अच्] 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'vile,' 'wretched' 'accursed'; कापालिक° Māl. 5; रेरे क्षत्रियापसदाः Vc. 3; नरः, ब्राह्मण° &c. —2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य त्रिषु वर्णेषु नृपतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् पंड-  
तेऽपसदाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसमं *ind.* Last year; at the end of the year (वर्षाव्ययं).

अपसर-सर्प &c. See under अपसृ, अपसृप्.

अपसर्जनं [सृज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, abandonment. —2 A gift or donation. —3 Final beatitude.

अपसल = अपस्य below.

अपसलवि *ind.* [अप-सल्व वा° अवि] 1 To the left (opp. प्रसलवि); °वि सुटया रज्ज्वा Kāty. (अप्रादक्षिण्येन). —2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Manes, as water &c. in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them being poured down through that space; प्रदेशिन्युदयोरंतरा अपसलवि अपस्यं वा तेन पितृभ्यो निदधाति Sabdak.

अपसव्य, -सव्यक *a.* 1 Not on the left, right; अपसव्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. —2 Contrary, opposite. —*व्यं* *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सव्यं when it hangs over the left); a position of the thread in Srāddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सव्य, निर्वीत & अपसव्य) Ms. 3. 279; °व्यं कृत्वा to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him, to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसव्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion; सिद्धांतमभ्युपेक्षानियमात् कथाप्रसंगेऽपसिद्धांतः Gaut. S.

अपसृ 1. P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart; अपसर इतः begone, avant, hence, get you gone; अपसरायतः Pt. 1. —2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; यदपसरति मेघः कारणं तत्पहृष्टं Pt. 3. 43. —3 To vanish, disappear; यस्याञ्जुष्टनेन मे संततिविनाश दुःस्वप्नपसरति Pt. 1. —4 To escape elude the sight. —*Caus.* To make (a



thing or person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside; अपसारय घनसारं K. P. 9; अपसारयतां वेत्रलता Pt. 1 put aside, take, away; Ms. 7. 149.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. -2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c.) Ms. 8. 198.

अपसरणं 1 Going away, retreating, escape; तत्ते युक्तं कर्तुमपसरणं Pt. 3. -2 Egress.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. -2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश); Pt. 3. 120; अनपसारमार्गः Dk. 163; H. 3. 53; Si. 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeing; Mk. 7. 3.

अपसारणं-गा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mar. वाजू, वाजू).

अपसृत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, retreated &c.; dropped or fallen down; अपसृतपांडुपुत्रा सुचंचत्यश्रुणीव लताः S. 4. 15.-2 Extended, held out, stretched; S. 6. -3 Discharged; अपसृतमिव शस्त्रं Mv. 2.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off.-2 To withdraw, retire, go away; त्वरितमनेन तरुगहनेनापसर्पत U. 4; उत्प्रेक्षितविकारः अपसर्पेत Mv. 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy); सुद्रांतचारी दुर्मुखः स मया पौरजानपदानपसर्पितुं प्रयुक्तः U. 1. -Caus. To drive away or off.

अपसर्पः-र्षकः A secret agent or emissary, spy; सोपसर्पैर्जजागर यथाकालं स्वपक्षि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating; observing as a spy.

अपसृतिः *f.* Going away or forth.

अपस्कंभः Fastening, making firm.

अपस्करः [अप-कृ अप-सृद् रथांगे निपातः P. VI. 1. 149] Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (also); अपस्करमधिष्ठाने हिमवान् विक्षयपर्वतः Mb. -2 Excrement. -3 Vulva. -4 Anus.

अपस्कारः The root or underpart of the knee.

अपस्वलः Leaping or jumping off.

अपस्तंभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्नात *a.* [अपकृष्टं स्नातः] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing,

bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नान-शिष्टं जलं) Ms. 4. 132.

अपस्पश *a.* Devoid of spies; शब्दविधेय नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा Si. 2 112 (where 'शा also means without पस्पश).

अपस्पृश *a.* Ved. Not letting oneself be touched.

अपस्पृश *a.* Insensible.

अपस्फिग *a.* Having badly formed hips; (P. VI. 2. 187).

अपस्फुर (-स्फूः), -र, -रत् *a.* Injured (Sây.); swelling, increasing (?).

अपस्मारः, स्मृतिः *f.* [अपस्मारयति स्मरणं विलोपयति, स्मृ-णिच्, कर्तरि अच्, or अपगतः स्मारः स्मरणं यतः] 1 Forgetfulness, loss of memory; स्मरं Bh. 1. 89.-2 Epilepsy, falling sickness; Susr. thus derives it; स्मृतिभूतार्थविज्ञानमपश्च परिवर्जने । अपस्मार इति श्लोकस्ततोयं व्याधिरंतकृत् ॥

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic, having an epileptic fit; Ms. 3. 7; Si. 3. 72.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपस्य, -स्यु &c. See under अपस्.

अपस्वरः An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन् 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove; अपहन्तो दुरितं हव्यगधेः S. 4. 7; न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञानि शक्तिं करोत्यपहन्ति वा U. 2. 4 takes away; Ms. 6. 96; अपहतपाप्मानं सवितारमुपतिष्ठस्व U. 3. -2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.). -3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice). -4 To shoot out.

अपह *a.* [अप-हन्-ड] (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c.; न दंशमशकापहं Pt. 3. 97; सगिर्यं यदि जीवितापहा R. 8. 46; परकर्मापहः सोऽधूत् 17. 61.

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहननं Warding off, repelling &c.

अपहल *a.* Having a bad plough.

अपहस 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride; सहसापहसितकुमारेण Dk. 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

अपहसितं, हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहसितं).

अपहस्तः [अपसारणार्थो हस्तः] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त); one that is so driven out. -2 Throwing away or off, taking away. -3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Den. P. To seize neck and drive out; hence away, abandon, leave, discard (fig. also).

अपहस्तित *p. p.* Thrown away, carded, abandoned, cast off, up; सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विपक्षि हृदयं K. 233, 202; वांधवे त्वयि 9. 19; अयं मम लज्जो व्यवसायः Ki. 9. 36.

अपहा 2 P. To leave, abandon, pass. To waste away, wane.

अपहानं Leaving, abandoning.

अपहानिः *f.* 1 Leaving, abandonment; stopping. -2 Ceasing, ending. -3 Exception, exclusion.

अपहाय *ind.* Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting with the force of a preposition.

अपह 1 P. 1 (a) To take off, or snatch away, carry off; अपहृतभरः V. 3. 1 relieved of burden; तत्रादचिरापहतः पटः P. V. 2. 70 Sk. (b) To avert, turn away; वदन्मपहरंती (गीर्वा) 95 averting or turning away.

(c) To rob, plunder, steal, sever, separate, cut off; R. 13. To overpower, overcome, subvert, tract, ravish, captivate; affluence (in a good or bad object).

अपहिये खलु परिश्रमजनितया विदुषा 1 overpowered; उत्सवापहृतः K. Ratn. 1; यथा नापहियसे सुखेन seduced, led away, 277; न यतमानमयाहरत् R. 9. 7 did not i. e. did not divert his mind.

remove, take away, destroy, late, deprive (one) of; कीर्ति 74; प्रिया मे दत्ता वाक् पुनर्मे 52.-5 To take back, resume.

प्रतिश्रुतं चैव दत्त्वा नापहरेत्पुनः Y. 6 To subtract, deduct. -Caus. (b) cause (others) to take away from 1. 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying removing.-2 Stealing.

अपहर्तृ *a.* One that takes or away, steals, removes, destroys. -2 Removing, expiating; सर्वे देवां व्रतानां Ms. 11. 162.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying, stealing, plundering, removing, ing, destroying; कर्णनासापहारो नी मे विरूपिता Rām. by the ears and nose; निद्रापहार, Concealing, dissembling; अपहारं करोमि S. 1 how shall I able myself, conceal my real and character; see अपहारक Spending or using another's perty.-4 Loss, damage.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying, stealing, plundering, removing, ing, destroying; कर्णनासापहारो नी मे विरूपिता Rām. by the ears and nose; निद्रापहार, Concealing, dissembling; अपहारं करोमि S. 1 how shall I able myself, conceal my real and character; see अपहारक Spending or using another's perty.-4 Loss, damage.

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अपहारक, हारिन् *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, removes, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिणः H. 1; परद्रव्यं plunderer, thief; परचित्; वागपहारकः Ms. 11. 51; Y. 3. 210; Ms. 4. 255; 2. 88.—*कः* A robber, thief.

अपहृत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off &c.; destitute of, free from.

अपहृ 2 A. To conceal, hide, disguise; Ms. 8. 53; कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपहृतः Ratn. 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. —2 To deny, disown; गुणांश्चापहृषेऽस्माकं Bk. 5. 44; अपहृवानस्य जनाय यन्निजां (अधीरतां) N. 1. 49.—3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपहृवः 1 Concealment, hiding; concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c.—2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation; वेज्ञः P. I. 3. 44; ज्ञातं मया ते हृदयं सखे मापहृवं कुर्याः Ks. 10. 92.—3 Appeasing, satisfying. —4 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial.—2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to, or superimposed upon, it; प्रकृतं यन्निविद्यान्त्यसाध्यते सा त्वपहृतिः K. P. 10; (उपमेयमसत्यं कृत्वा उपमानं सत्यं तथा यस्याप्यन्ते सापहृतिः); *e. g.* नेदं नभोमंडलं मंभुराशिर्निताश्च तारा नवफेनभेगाः । नायं शशी कुंडलितः कर्णोदो नासौ कलकः शवितो मुरारिः ॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाक *a.* 1 Ved. [fr. अच् with अप] (*a*) Situated aside or behind. (*b*) Remote, distant. (*c*) Coming from a distant place. (*d*) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्य Sây.); चक्षुस् of unequalled brightness; कात्-का aside, distant; केस्थ standing behind.—2 Raw, unripe.—3 Not matured, undigested.—4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाकः पक्वपन्नः सूर्यः तद्विलक्षणः) Rv. 1. 110. 2, 6. 12.2.—*कः* 1 Indigestion (of food &c.). —2 Immaturity, not being ripe or cooked.—*Comp.*—*ज* *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening —2. natural, original; Bhāṣhā P. 42, 95.—*ज्ञाकं* ginger.

अपाक 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep, put or take away; तज्ज्ञेनं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; स्फुटता न पदेरपाकृता Ki. 2. 27; पापमपाकरोति Bh. 2. 23; शुद्धोपि

येषां प्रथमात्मजन्मनां न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Māl. 6. 4; R. 6. 57; Si. 8. 61.—2 To cast off, reject (also an opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हंसैर्यियासुभिरपाकृतमुन्मनस्कैः Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50.—3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाकरणं, अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Driving away, removal.—2 Rejection, refutation; तद्पाकरणायाह Prasna Up.—3 Payment, liquidation; ऋणत्रयापकरणाज्ञास्त्यपवर्गः Nyāya S.

अपाकर्मन् *n.* ( *मं* ) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकरिण्यु *a.* 1 Driving away, removing.—2 Excelling, eclipsing; वर्णः स्वर्णापाकरिण्युः Bh. 1. 5.

अपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c.—2 Devoid or destitute of, free from; कृतमिदमपाकृते गुणैः Si. 15. 33; यत्स्वयमभियोगः खेरपाकृतं तदेव राज्यं सुखयति Mu. 1.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c.—2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* [अपगतः अक्षमिद्वयं] 1 Present, perceptible.—2 [अपगते अपकृष्टे वा अक्षिणी यस्य] Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपांक्त, -पांकेय, -पांक्त्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or line'; especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast; उपहृत defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपांग-गक *a.* [अपगतं अंगं यस्य] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body.—2 Maimed crippled.—*गः*, -गकः [अपांगतिं तिर्यक् चलति नेत्रं यत्र, अप-अंग-वच्] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापांगं हृष्टि S. 1. 24; अम्महे अपांगकः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M. 2. 4.—2 A sectarian mark on the forehead.—3 Cupid, the god of love.—4 N. of a plant (अपामांग).—*Comp.*—*दर्शनं*, -दृष्टिः *f.*, -विलोकितं, -वीक्षणं &c. a side-glance side-long look, wink.—*देशः* the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself.—*नेत्र* *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners; यदियं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाय हृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would however be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners' अपांगयोः प्रेरिते नेत्रे यथा *i. e.* casting side-long looks).

अपाच्, अपांच् (*m. क, f. ची, n. क*) [अपांचति, अंच् क्ति] 1 Going or situat-

ed backwards, behind.—2 Not open or clear (अप्रकाश).—3 Western.—4 Southern (opp. उदंच्); probably for अवांच्.—*क* *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards.—2 Westward or southward.

अपाची The south or west; इतरा the north (other than south).

अपाचीन *a.* [अपाचां भवः ख] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards.—2 Not visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4.—3 Southern.—4 Western.—5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* [अपाच्-यत्] Western or southern.

अपाटव *a.* Unskilful.—*अ* 1 Unskilfulness.—2 Sickness, illness.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). —2 (पाणिनिः अष्टाध्यायीरूपं ग्रंथं यो नाधीति) One who does not (properly) study Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.* a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or utensil.—2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient.—3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले यद्वा न मपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26.—*Comp.*—*कृत्या*, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy; four disqualifications for a Brāhmana are mentioned in Ms. 11. 70 :—निदिष्टेभ्यो धनादानं वाणिज्यं सूद्रसेवनं । अपात्रीकरणं ज्ञेयमसत्यस्य च माषणम् ॥ ; see also 11. 126.—*दायिच्* *a.* giving to unworthy persons.—*भूत्* *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; प्रायेणापात्रभूद्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाद् = अपद् q. v.

अपादा 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तत्पाप्मानमपादत्ते; सुस्तिष्ठमपादाय महावीरं करोति Sat. Br.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed.—2 (In gram.) The sense of the ablative case; भ्रुवमपादेऽप्रादानं P. I. 4. 24; अपादाने पंचमी II. 3. 28; अपाये यदुदासीने चलं वा यदि वाऽचलं । भ्रुवमेव तद्वेशात्तद्पादानमुच्यते ॥ Hari; अपादान is of three kinds:—निर्दिष्टविषयं किंचिदुपात्तविषयं तथा । अपेक्षितक्रियं चेति त्रिधापादानमिष्यते ॥ *e. g.* वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, मेवाद्रियोतते विद्युत्, & कुतो भवान्.

अपाध्वन् *n.* A bad way; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपान् 2 P. [अप-अन्] 1 To breathe out, respire; यद्वै प्राणिति स प्राणो यदपानिति सोऽपानः Ch. Up.—2 To expire.



**अपानः** Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण); प्राणापानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यन्तरचारिणौ Bg. 5. 27; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनान्मृदुरीषादेरपानोऽधोवृत्तिर्वायुर्नाभिस्थानः); मृदुशुक्रवहो वायुरपान इति कीर्त्यते. —नः—नः The anus (आधरे वृत्). —Comp.—दा giving Apāna.—द्वारे the anus.—पवनः, —वायुः 1. the life-wind called अपान.—2. ventris crepitus.—भृत् *f.* a sort of brick (cherishing the life-wind अपान).

**अपाननं** 1 Respiration.—2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

**अपानृत** *a.* Free from falsehood, true.

**अपाप-पितृ** *a.* Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते । यदि संभाव्यते पापमपापेन च किं मया ॥ Mk. 9. 37.—Comp.—काशिन *a.* 1. not ill-looking.—2. not revealing evil.—वस्यसं Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

**अपांपित्त-°नपात्** &c. &c. see under अप्.

**अपामार्गः** [ अपमृज्यते व्याघ्रादिनेन इत्यापामार्गः; मृज् करणे घञ् कुत्वं दीर्घश्च P. III. 3. 121 Sk. ] N. of a plant *Achyranthes Aspera* (Mar. आषाढा) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations; अपामार्गं त्वया वयं सर्वं तद्वपुष्महे; अपामार्गं ओषधीनां सर्वासामेक इदृशी । Av.—Comp.—क्षारतैलं, तैलं N. of two medicated oils.

**अपामार्जनं** Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

**अपाय-यिन्** See under अपे.

**अपार** *a.* 1 Shoreless.—2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited; अपारस्याप्रमेयस्य परं पारदुपाश्रिते Rām. unfathomable, of great length.—3 Inexhaustible, immense, great (अधिक); Rv. 5. 87. 6.—4 Out of reach.—5 Difficult to be crossed; difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy); रावणश्च महाशत्रुरपारः प्रतिभाति मे । Ram.—१ 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence.—2 The opposite bank of a river.—३ The earth.

**अपारक** *a.* Unable, incompetent.

**अपार्ण** *a.* [ अप-अर्द-क निपातः ] 1 Distant, remote, far.—2 Near.

**अपार्थ** [ अप-अर्थ ], अपार्थक *a.* 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless; सर्वमेतदपार्थं ते क्षिप्रं तौ संमसादय Mb.—2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless;

अपार्थं बहु भाषते Susr.—र्थ Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric); श्रेयतासत्याकांक्षाशून्यं वाक्यं Gautama; वीर्वापर्यायोगादप्रतिबन्धार्थमपार्थकं; cf. also Kāv. 3. 128; समुदायार्थ-शून्यं यत्तदपार्थमिति ध्येते । —Comp.—करणं advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

**अपालंकः** N. of a plant, *Cassia Fistula*.

**अपालंबः** Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

**अपावृ** 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unveil, uncover; expose, display, reveal; (ज्ञानं) तस्य विभ्रमरतान्यपावृणोत् R. 19. 25.—2 To cover.

**अपावृत** *p. p.* 1 Opened, laid bare or open; स्वर्गद्वारमपावृतं Bg. 2. 32.—2 Covered, concealed; enclosed.—3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

**अपावृतिः** *f.*, अपावरणं 1 Opening, laying bare or open.—2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding.—3 Concealing, hiding, screening.

**अपावृत्** 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back; to turn away from, abstain or desist from.—2 To come to nothing.—Caus. To send back, turn back; to reject, repulse.

**अपावर्तनं, वृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring; repulse, rejection.—2 Revolution.

**अपावृत्** *p. p.* 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted; reversed, repelled, driven back.—2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt; प्रतिग्रहादपावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केन चित् Mb.—३ Rolling on the ground (of a house).

**अपादया** Not a large number of snares, i. e. a few snares; P. VI. 2. 156.

**अपाश्रि** 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to; परस्परं केचिदपाश्रयंते Rām.—2 To use, practise, employ; आहारमनपाश्रित्य शरीरस्येव धारणं Mb.—3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.).

**अपाश्रय** *a.* Without support or refuge, helpless.—यः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge; कर्णे कृतापाश्रयः Ve. 5. 1.—2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard.—3 Head; त्वदकापाश्रयां तं Dk. 34. 69.

**अपाश्रित** *p. p.* 1 (Passively used) (a) Restored to. (b) Girt round, fastened. (c) Inhabited by.—2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

**अपाटिः** *f.* Ved. The heel.

**अपाठः** [ स्था-क;—सस्य धत्वं ] Ved. barb or point of an arrow.—यः remainder of the Soma plant has been pressed out; °धत् barb.

**अपास्** [अप्-अस्] 4 U. 1 (a) throw or fling away, cast away, off, leave, keep or put aside, discard (opinion also); सारं ते ह्यमपास्य कल्यु Pt. 1; किमित्यपास्तानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धक्योभि चल्क 5. 44; निरस्तगांभीर्यमपास्तमुप्युक्ते 55; इत्यादीनामपि काव्यलक्षणत्वमपास्त D. rejected, discarded. (b) To abandon, desert, quit, retire or draw from; यदि समरमपास्य नित्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4.—2 To scare, drive away; अपास्य चास्य यन्तरे To leave behind, leave in a decondition; to disregard, take notice of, contemn.

**अपासनं** 1 Throwing away, discarding.—2 Quitting.—3 Killing.

**अपासित** *p. p.* (fr. caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c.; injured, trod, killed.

**अपासंगः** [ संज्ञ-घञ्-कुत्वं ] A quit.

**अपासरणं** Departure, retreat, removal; see अपसरण.

**अपासु** *a.* Lifeless, dead.

**अपाहा** 3 P. =अपहा q. v.

**अपि** *ind.* (sometimes with a dropped according to the opinion of Bhāguri; वटि भागुरिरहोपमवाच्योऽपि पिषा, पिषान् &c.) 1 (Used with verbs and nouns in the sense of) Near or over, taking towards, going with; reaching or going in proximity, nearness &c. [ Cf. *epi*, Zend *api*, Germ. and Eng. (Note. अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place taken by अभि in classical literature.—2 (As a separable adverb of junction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a relative force (समुच्चय); अस्ति मे त्वं स्नेहोप्येतेषु S. 1; on one's part, one's turn; विष्णुश्चर्मणापि राजकुलं धिताः Pt. 1; राजापि मुनिवाक्यमपि तिष्ठत् Dk. 2; अपि-अपि or अपि well as, and also; अपि सुष्ठि सिञ्च P. I. 4. 96 Sk., न-नापि न वापि, नापि, वा, न चापि neither न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवयवं M. 1. 2 वापि or; अल्पोप्येवं महान् वापि 53 whether small or great.—3 Often used to express emphasis in the sense of 'too', 'even' विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुर्नाम 1 the very moon; यूयमप्यनन्तरं परिश्रान्ताः S. 1 even you, you अन्यदपि also another; अद्यापि



yet, still, even now; इदानीमपि even now; सुहृत्तमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least; नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यपि though, although, even if; तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet; sometimes यद्यपि is understood, तथापि only being used; as in Ki. 1. 28. -4 Though (oft translatable by 'even', 'even if'); सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1 20 though overspread &c.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा बलकेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark dress; बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् 1. 2 though ever so learned. In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध); कृष्णमपि अनुदर्शनं, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा &c. -5 But, however. -6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि सञ्जिह्वितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशं...अपि स्वशक्त्या तपासि प्रवर्त्तते Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35; अप्यग्रणीमित्र-कृतामृषीणां कुशग्रन्थुद्धे कुशली युक्ते R. 5. 4. -7 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood); कृतं राम-सदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्स ब्राह्मणाशिशुः U. 2. I hope the Brāhmana boy comes to life. Note—In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all probability' or (c) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मनागवतीर्गांसि रति-रमणवाणनोच्चरं Māl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अभिमतः पाणिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid.*; अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलंकुर्यात् U. 2; 'is it likely', 'I wish'; यथा वनज्योत्स्ना-लुरूपेण पादपेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहम-प्यात्मनोऽनुरूपं वरं लभेयेति S. 1 would that; अपि नामाहं पुरुखा भवेयं V. 2 I wish I were P. -8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि somewhere; कदापि at any time; कथमपि any how &c.; केऽपि एते प्रवयसः त्वां दिदृक्षुः U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable', 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिषजति पदार्थान्तरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं योहि यस्य प्रियो जनः 2. 19; Mu. 3. 22 K. 143; कोपि महिमा स्यात् U. 6. 6. 11, 7. 12; Māl. 1. 26; R. 1. 46. -9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शंका); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief.

-11 (with pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; P. I. 4. 96; III. 3. 154; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुं, अपि स्तुयाद्राजानं, अपि गिरिं शिरसा भिद्यात् Sk.; सोयमपि सिंचेत्सहस्रं द्राक्षाणां क्षणेनैकेन Dk. 127. -12 Contempt, censure, or reproof; P. I. 4. 96, III. 3. 142; धिग्देवदत्तमपि स्तुयाद् वृषलं; धिग्जालम् देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत् पलांडुं; अपि जायां त्यजसि जातु गणिकामाधत्से गर्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, &c. or fie upon, Devadatta &c. -13 It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अन्ववसर्ग or कामचारानुज्ञा, the imperative being softened); अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुह्यपि सेधास्मांस्तथ्यमुक्तं नराज्ञं Bk. 8. 92. -14 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. -15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (पदार्थ), and is treated as a कर्मप्रवचनपि P. I. 4. 96; the example usually given is सर्षिणोपि स्यात् where some word like बिंदुरपि 'a drop', 'a little' &c. has to be understood, 'there may perhaps be a drop of ghee', 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c. अपि संभावनाप्रश्नशंकागर्हसमुच्चये। तथायुक्त-पदार्थेषु कामचारक्रियासु च ॥ Visva; अपिः पदार्थसंभावनान्ववसर्गगर्हसमुच्चयेषु P. I. 4. 96. G. M. adds the senses of आशिष् 'blessing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and श्रृङ्गा 'decoration' (अपि नक्षति हारं).

अपिकक्षः Ved. The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals.—क्षं *ind.* In the armpit.

अपिकक्ष्य *a.* belonging to this region (Sāy. on Rv. 1. 117. 22 says 'क्ष्यं छिन्नस्य यज्ञशिरसः कक्षप्रदेशेन संधानमूर्तं प्रवर्त्यवियाख्यं रहस्यं').

अपिकर्णं The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6. 48. 16.

अपिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described.

अपिच्छिल *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. -2 Deep.

अपिज *a.* Born after or again, epithet of several deities.—जः [अपि अन्तु जायते, अलुक् वेदे अपशब्दस्यैकवचनत्वमपि] N. of the month of Jyeshtha (जल-श्रीडारतिसाधनत्वाच्चात्वं).

अपित् *a.* [आपः इतो गता यस्य वेदे न जम्] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river. -2 Not having the इतु or अनुबन्ध प.

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless. -2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपितृक also in this sense).

अपित्र्य *a.* Not ancestral.

अपित्वं Ved. [अपित्वस्ते अस्मै त्वर् वा° ड] A part, portion, share.

अपित्विन् *a.* Having a share.

अपिधा 3 U. To shut, close, cover, conceal.

अपिधानं-पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing, concealment. -2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also); अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा; नैकजलदच्छत्रापिधानं जगत् Mk. 5. 24; a cloth for covering.

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment, covering. -धिः What is given to another's entire satisfaction तृतिपर्यंतदत्त.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); वाष्पापिहित covered with tears. -2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थो गिरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित्, सत्यं चकास्ति मरहदुवधू-स्तनाभः Subhāsh.

अपिप्राण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Always animating or vivifying (सर्वदाचेष्टमान).

अपिभाग *a.* Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share.

अपित्रत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood; अपित्रताश्चान्वारभन्ते यजमानं Kāty. (संयुटं साधारणकर्म येषां ते अपित्रताः अविभक्ता दयादाः, ते हि एकेनापि कृष्यादिकर्म कृतं सर्वं उपजीवन्ति Com.)

अपिशर्वर *a.* Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night.—र् Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदेशमुखं).

अपिशलः *N.* of a man, a grammarian; (pl.) his descendants.

अपिशस् *a.* Ripping up.

अपी [अपि-इ] 2 P. (Mostly Ved.) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. -2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरामृत्युं पुनरेवापियन्ति Mund. -3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into; स्वमपीतो भवति तस्मादेनं स्वपितीत्याचक्षते Ch. Up. -4 To die. -5 To pour out (as a river).

अपीतिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. -2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. -3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय). अपीतौ तद्वत् प्रसंगादसमजसं Br. Sūtra II. 1. 8. -4 Encountering, joining in battle.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture. -2 Pouring out (of rivers). -3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself.



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danger ( oft opp. उपाय ); तदपि मरणापायचकितः Bh. 3. 9; तदनेनपापबुद्धि-नोपायश्चित्तितो नापायः Pt. 1 not the danger (resulting from the plan); उपायं चित्तयेत्याज्ञस्तथापायं च चित्तयेत् Pt. 1. 406; अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपायसंदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं 1. 61; बहुपाये वने Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers, dangerous; कायः सनिहितापायः H. 4. 65 exposed to dangers or calamities; सत्येऽप्यपायमपेक्षते H. 4. 102; Ks. 14. 19. -6 Loss, detriment, injury. -7 The end ( of a word ).

अपायिन् *a.* Departing, transient; perishable; see अनपायिन्.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared; अपेतयुद्धाभिनिवेशसौम्यः Si. 3. 1. -2 Departing or deviating from, swerving from, contrary (with abl.); अर्थान्दनेपेतं अर्थं P. IV. 4. 92 Sk. ( धर्मार्थन्यायादानपेतं ); स्मृत्यपेतादिकारिणः Y. 2. 4. -3 Free from, devoid of, deprived of ( with abl. or in comp. ); सुखादपेतः Sk.; उद्वहद्वन्द्व्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70 faultless; अग्निः Ms. 7. 197; भर्तृपेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव S. 7. 32 freed from ( mental ) darkness. -Comp. -राक्षसी N. of a plant, Ocimum Sanctum ( तुलसी ) ( अस्याः राक्षसतुल्यापादिहरणाक्षमामस्य ).

अपेक्ष [ अप-ईक्ष ] 1 A. 1 To look round or about for something, to look or hope for, expect. -2 To wait for, await; सज्जो रथो भर्तुर्विजयप्रस्थानमपेक्षते S. 2 awaits; क्षणमपेक्षस्व U. 7; K. 84; न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk. 7; न स्वयं देवमादत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते H. Pr. 35; पादेन नापेक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाश्लिजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26. -3 To require, want, stand in need of; wish or desire for; शब्दार्थौ सत्कविरिव द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86; न ज्ञालेः स्तब्धकरिता वसुधुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; प्रभुता रमणे-षु योषितां न हि भावस्खलितान्यपेक्षते V. 4. 12; Ku. 3. 18; Pt. 2. 26. -4 To have regard to, look to, have in view, have an eye to; किमपेक्ष्य फले पयोधरान् ध्वनतः प्रार्थयते नृगाधिपः Ki. 2. 21; यतः शब्दोऽयं व्यंजकत्वेऽर्थोत्तरमपेक्षते S. D. -5 To take into account or consideration, consider, think of, respect, care for; उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते K. 35, 197, 257, 315; नूनमस्यायमनपेक्षिता-स्मद्वचो व्यापारः Māl. 9; अनलेष्विष्टवान् कस्माच्च त्वयाऽपेक्षितः पिता Bk. 6. 128; S. 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309; with न not to like, not to care for; अनपेक्षित-राजराजं Mu. 3. 18; तदानपेक्ष्य स्वशरीरमादवं Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. -2 Need, requirement, necessity; निरपेक्ष without hope or need, regardless of; सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात्समासः; अनपेक्षः झुचिर्दक्षः Bg. 12. 16; or

in comp.; स्फुलिगावस्थया बह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. -3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case; more usually in comp.; मध्यमंगानपेक्षं Ratn. 1. 17, regardless of; the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word frequently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for', 'with a view to', 'for the sake of'; सापि कार्यकरणपेक्षया क्षुरमेकमादाय तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास Pt. 1; नियमापेक्षया R. 1. 94; वृषलापेक्षया Mu. 1; पौरजनापेक्षया 2 out of regard for; किमकौशलदुत प्रयोजनपेक्षया 3 with a view to gain some object. प्रथममुकतापेक्षया Me. 17; दंडं शक्त्यपेक्षं Y. 2. 26 in proportion to, in accordance with; अत्र व्यंग्यं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. -4 Connection, relation, dependence as of cause with effect or of individual with species; शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्व्यमः Ak. -5 Care, attention, heed; देशापेक्षास्तथा यूयं यातादायांशुरीयकं Bk. 7. 49. -6 Respect, deference. -7 ( in gram. ) = आकांक्षा q. v. -Comp. -बुद्धिः ( In Vaiseslika phil. ) the distinguishing perception by which we apprehend 'this is one,' 'this is one &c.' and which gives rise to the notion of duality; see Sarva. chap. 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः = विनाशकविनाशप्रतियोगिनी बुद्धिः; cf. Bhāṣhā P. द्वित्वादयः परार्थिता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा मताः । अनेकाश्रयपर्याता एते तु परिकीर्तिताः अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच नाशस्तेषां निरूपितः 107-8.

अपेक्ष्य, -क्षितव्य, क्षणीय *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

अपेक्षित *p. p.* Looked for, expected; wanted, desired, required; considered, referred to &c. -तं Desire, wish; regard, reference, consideration.

अपेक्षिन् *a.* Hoping, waiting for wishing or desiring for, wanting; considering, caring; usually as last member of comp.; गुरुर्विधिवलापेक्षी R. 15. 85; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Ku. 3. 1 according to.

अपेय *a.* Not fit to be drunk; अपेयेषु तडोनेषु बहुतरुदकं भवति Mk. 2.

अपेहि ( Imper. 2nd sing. ) Used as the first member of some compounds ( belonging to the class मयूरव्यंसकादि P. II. 1. 72 ); 'करा, 'द्वितीया, 'प्रकरा, 'वाणिजा, 'स्वागता where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,' 'refusing admission to'; *e. g.* 'वाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are excluded; so 'द्वितीया &c. -Comp. -वाता N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोगंडः [अ-योगंडः, or अपति ( वैष ) कर्मणि गंडः त्याज्यः Tv. ] 1 Having a limb too many or too few ( redundant, or deficient ) -2 Not under 16 years of age; बाल आषोडशाद्वर्षांतोऽपि संज्ञितः । Nārada; Ms. 8. 148; योगंडः पंचमाद्व्या-द्वर्षाच्च दशमाद्व्यतः । -3 A child or infant ( किशोर, शिशु ). -4 Very timid. -5 Wrinkled, flaccid. -6 One past 16.

अपोह See under अप-वह.

अपोदक *a.* Ved. 1 Waterless; water-tight ( नीः Rv. 1. 116. 3 ). -2 Not watery, not fluid. -कं [ अपकृष्टमुदकं यस्मात् ] Poison &c. that removes water ( जलापकर्षहेतुविषादि ).

अपोदका *f.* A sort of potherb ( अप-पनद्धमुदकं यस्याः, तत्कलेषुदकवत्त्वात्तथात्वं ).

अपोह 1 U. [ अप-उह् or ऊह ] To remove, drive or push away, dispell take away, destroy; स हि विज्ञानपोहति S. 3. 1; कुसुमानि ... प्रभवत्यायुरपोहितं यदि R. 8. 44, 54; पूर्वमुत्सवमपोहदुत्सवः ( उत्तरः ) 19. 5 pushed away, displaced, supplanted; V. 3. 10; अकिंचिदपि कुर्वाणः सौख्यैर्दुःखान्यपोहति U. 2. 19 removes; Bk. 17. 83; 15. 119; Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108; कल्पनाया अपोहः कल्पनापोहः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. removed from or beyond imagination. -2 To heal, cure ( as illness ). -3 To avoid, give up, leave; Ms. 10. 86; पंचवत्यां ततो रामः... अनपोह-स्थितिस्तस्यो R. 12. 31 not leaving ( the path of ) propriety. -4 To deny; स्थाप्यतेऽपोह्यते वा चेत् S. D. 730. -5 To reason, argue by way of opposing a statement.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. -2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. -3 Reasoning, arguing; reasoning faculty. -4 Negative reasoning ( opp. ऊह ) ( अपरतर्कनिरासाय कृतो विपरीतसर्कः ), one of the *dhigunas* q. v.; स्वयमूहापोहासमर्थः Mbh.; ऊहापोह-मिमं सरोजनयना यावद्विधत्तेतरा Bv. 2. 74; hence ऊहापोह = complete discussion of a question. -5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः ( where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्यावृत्ति *i. e.* तद्विचलनायः )

अपोहनं 1 Removal &c. = अपोह above. -2 Reasoning faculty; मत्तः स्मृतिज्ञानमपोहनं च Bg. 15. 15 ( Mr. Telang translates अ° by removal ).

अपोह्य, अपोहनीय *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated ( as sin ); to be established by reason.

अपौरुष -पौरुषेय *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid -2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of







to do), perplexity; °विकल &c. K. 159; (अप्रतिपत्तिर्जडता स्यादिति निष्ठदर्शनश्रुतिभिः); °तिसाध्वसजडा K. 240; Ki. 14. 43.-5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्फूर्त्यभाव); उत्तरस्याप्रतिपत्तिरप्रतिभा Gaut. S.

**अप्रतिपद् a.** Not going (विकल).

**अप्रतिबंध a.** 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed.-2 Direct, undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

**अप्रतिबल a.** Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

**अप्रतिभ a.** 1 Modest, bashful.-2 Not ready-witted, dull.—भा Bashfulness, modesty.

**अप्रतिभट a.** Unrivalled.—टः An unrivalled warrior; आत्मानं °टं मन्यमानः Dk. 3.

**अप्रतिम a.** Without an equal or parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्रतिमान; °नमोजः Mv. 1. 62; °रूपत्वं; °वीर्यं; °बुद्धि &c.

**अप्रतियत्नः** Natural or spontaneous state.

**अप्रतियोगिन् a.** 1 Without an adversary.-2 Having no opposite or counterpart.

**अप्रतिरथ a.** or —थः (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior; द्यौष्यं-तिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19, S. 7, 7. 33.-2 Matchless Mv. 1. 46.—थः N. of a Rishi.—थः-थं N. of a hymn composed by अ°; यद्यात्रांगलं साम तदप्रतिरथं विदुः.

**अप्रतिरव a.** Uncontested, undisputed; वर्षज्ञताधिकभोगः संततोऽप्रतिरवः स्वत्वं गमयति Mit.

**अप्रतिरूप a.** 1 Not corresponding with, unfit.-2 Of unequalled form.-3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense).—Comp.—कथा incomparable talk (संगणिक), उत्तरवाक्यरहिता वाक्.—वीर्यं irresistible power.

**अप्रतिवीर्य a.** Of incomparable prowess.

**अप्रतिशासन a.** Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

**अप्रतिष्ठ a.** 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25.-2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless; Ms. 3. 180.-3 Disreputable, infamous.—ष्टः N. of a hell.—ष्टः Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour.—ष्टः Brahma (स्वधामप्रतिष्ठितं ब्रह्म).

**अप्रतिष्ठान a.** Ved. Not firm, having no solid ground.—नं Instability,

want of solidity or firmness (fig. also); तर्कप्रतिष्ठानादव्ययथाबुद्धेयं S. B.

**अप्रतिष्ठित a.** Unsettled, unfixed, uncelebrated, obscure; unconsecrated, unholy.—तः An epithet of Vishnu.

**अप्रतिसंक्रम a.** Having no intermixture.

**अप्रतिसंख्य a.** Unobserved, unnoticed; °ख्य (ख्या) निरोधः unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object; one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of निरूप्य, the other two being प्रतिसंख्यानितो-य wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकाश the ethereal element.

**अप्रतिहत a.** 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; °हताच् पुत्रान् K. 62; अस्मद्गृहे °गतिः Pt. 1 free to move; U. 3. 36; जुंभतामप्रतिहतम-सरमार्यस्य क्रोधज्योतिः Ve. 1.-2 Unimpeded, unmarred, unrepleased, unaffected, at home in every respect; सा बुद्धिरप्रतिहिता Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; so °चित्तं, °मनस्.-3 Not disappointed.—Comp.—नेत्र a. of unimpaired eyes.—(त्रः) N. of a Buddhist deity.

**अप्रतीक a.** Without parts or body, epithet of Brahma.

**अप्रतीत a.** 1 Not pleased or delighted.-2 Unapproached; unassailable.-3 Unopposed -4 (In Rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); अप्रतीतं यत्केवलं शास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं K. P. 7, i. e. a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes of works only (and not in general or popular use); e. g. सम्यग्ज्ञानमहाज्योतिर्दलिताशयतायुषः (where आशयः वासना occurs in Yoga Sāstra only).

**अप्रतीतिः f.** Unintelligibleness; mistrust.

**अप्रतुलः** 1 Want of weight.-2 Want, necessity.

**अप्रत्त (°प्रदत्त)** Not given away.—ता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

**अप्रत्यक्ष a.** 1 Invisible, imperceptible.-2 Unknown.-3 Absent.—Comp.—शिष्ट a. not distinctly taught.

**अप्रत्यय a.** 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेत् S. 1. 2.-2 Having no knowledge.-3 (In gram.) Having no affix.—यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt; क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191.-2 Not being understood.-3 Not an affix; अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपादिकं

P. I. 2. 45.—Comp.—स्थ a. (in gram.) not pertaining to an affix.

**अप्रवृत्त a.** Not attacked.

**अदप्रक्षिणं ind.** From the left to the right.

**अप्रदुग्ध a.** Ved. Not milked completely.

**अप्रधान a.** Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवां तावदप्रधानौ H. 2.—नं (°ता, °त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority.-2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp.).

**अप्रधृष्य a.** Unconquerable, invincible; यदाश्रौषं भीष्ममर्त्यतश्चूरं हतं पार्थेनाहवेष्मप्रधृष्यं Mb.; यस्याप्रधृष्यः प्रभवस्त्वदुद्यैः M. 5. 17.

**अप्रपदनं** Ved. A bad place of refuge.

**अप्रभ a.** 1 Obscure, dull.-2 Mean.

**अप्रभुः a.** 1 Wanting power, not powerful.-2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent (with gen. or loc.).

**अप्रभृतिः f.** Little effort.

**अप्रमत्त a.** Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful; Ms. 7. 142.

**अप्रमद a.** Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

**अप्रमाद a.** Careful, vigilant, cautious, steady.—दः Care, attention, vigilance.—दं ind. Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

**अप्रमय a.** Imperishable; unlimited (अप्रमेय).

**अप्रमा** Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

**अप्रमाण a.** 1 Unlimited, immeasurable, boundless.-2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized.-3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy; आजन्मनः शाक्यमशिक्षितो यस्तस्याप्रमाणं वचनं जनस्य S. 5. 25.—णं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; i. e. a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory.-2 Irrelevancy.—Comp.—आमः, शुभः (pl.) 'of unlimited lustre', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists).—विद् a. not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence.

**अप्रमायुक a.** [प्र-मि-उण् आत्वे युच्, स्वार्थे क् Tv.] Not dying suddenly, very long.



**अप्रमित** *a.* 1 Not measured, unlimited. -2 Not proved or established by authority.

**अप्रमूर्ख**, **अप्रमूर्खित** *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise.

**अप्रमृष्य** *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अवाध्य) Rv. 6. 20. 7.

**अप्रमेय** *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless; °महिमा Mv. 4. 30. -2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable, unfathomable (of person or thing); अचित्तित्याप्रमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वार्थवित्प्रभुः Ms. 1. 3; 12. 94. -3 Not to be proved or demonstrated (as Brahma). -च° Brahma. -Comp. -अनुभाव *a.* of unlimited might. -आत्मन् 'of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of Siva.

**अप्रमोदः** -दं 1 Inability to remove pain. -2 Absence of delight.

**अप्रयत्न** *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent, apathetic, not zealously devoted to (with loc.); °त्नः सुखायेषु Ms. 6. 26. -त्नः Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

**अप्रयाणिः** *f.* [अप्रया-अणि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P. VIII. 4. 29] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्रयाणिस्ते ञ्ठ भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress! See अजीवनि.

**अप्रयापणिः** -निः *f.* Not allowing to go on or progress (P. III. 3. 112; VIII. 4. 30).

**अप्रयावं** *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

**अप्रयुच्य**, **अप्रयुत**, **अप्रयुत्न** *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated (अपृथग्भूत); careful, attentive.

**अप्रयुक्त** *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used as a word. -3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); अप्रयुक्तं तथान्मतमपि कविभिर्नादृतं; तथा मन्ये देवतोस्य पिशाचो राक्षसोऽथवा। where the mas. gender of देवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

**अप्रयोगः** Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

**अप्रलंब** *a.* Prompt, quick.

**अप्रवर्तक**, **अप्रवर्तन्** *a.* 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

**अप्रवर्तनं** Not engaging in, not exciting to any action.

**अप्रवृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus. -3 (In medic.) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c.

**अप्रवीत** *a.* Ved. Not approached Rv. 4. 7. 9. -ता 1 Not loved (अकामिता). -2 Not impregnated.

**अप्रवेद** *a.* Difficult to be found.

**अप्रशस्त** *a.* 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 (Ved.) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed (क्षीण).

**अप्रसक्त** *a.* 1 Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate. -2 Unconnected.

**अप्रसक्तिः** *f.* Non-attachment, moderation.

**अप्रसंगः** 1 Want of attachment. -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion; अप्रसंगाभिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते।

**अप्रसन्न** *a.* 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

**अप्रसादः** Disfavour, displeasure.

**अप्रसव** *a.* Not being prolific. -वः Not being born.

**अप्रसूत** *a.* Barren, childless.

**अप्रसाह** *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

**अप्रसिद्ध** *a.* 1 Unknown, unimportant, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon; °पदं an obsolete word.

**अप्रसिद्धिः** *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

**अप्रस्ताविक** *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (=अप्रास्ताविक q. v.).

**अप्रस्तुत** *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical; रे गोरं किमप्रस्तुतं लपसि Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready. -Comp. -प्रशंसा a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds:—कार्यं निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति। तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पंचधा॥ i. e. when the subject-matter is viewed (a) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed

as a particular instance by a general assertion; and (e) viewed as similar by stating similar to it, see K. P. 10; 706 for examples.

**अप्रहत** *a.* 1 Unhurt, intact. Waste, unploughed, K. 326. -2 and unbleached (as cloth); ईदं श्वेतं सदृशं यत्रधारितम्। निर्णेजकाक्षानि वास उच्यते॥

**अप्रहन्** *a.* Not destroying, ing, aiding (अनुयाहक).

**अप्रहित** *a.* 1 Not sent out. -2 attacked by foes.

**अप्राकरणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Not longing to the subject-matter; अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिककृतं प्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

**अप्राकृत** *a.* 1 Not vulgar. -2 original. -3 Not ordinary, extraordinary; °आकृतीनां K. 174, Mv. 1. Special.

**अप्राच्य** *a.* Secondary, subordinate; inferior.

**अप्राचीन** *a.* 1 Modern. -2 eastern, western.

**अप्राण** *a.* Lifeless; inanimate. -णः The Almighty Being.

**अप्राप्त** *a.* 1 Not obtained or attained. -2 Not arrived at or reached; Bhāṣhā P. -2 Not arrived or reached. -3 Not authorised or followed as a rule. -4 Not come to or reached; R. 12. 96. -5 Not of a marriageable age. -Comp. -काल *a.* 1 opportune, ill-timed, unseasonable. -लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रूवत्। लभते ब्रह्म ज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. under age. ( -लं ) an irregular discussion (of any subject). -यापकः conveying (the sense of) what is otherwise specified, such as the mood in स्वयंक्रामो 2. not yet tamed (as a young bull). -यौवन *a.* not arrived at puberty, who has not reached his youth; 42 -व्यवहार, वयस् *a.* (in law) age, not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsibility, a minor (a boy before his 16th year); अप्राप्तव्यवहारो बोडशवार्षिकः Daksha.

**अप्राप्तिः** *f.* 1 Non-acquisition. तदप्राप्तमिहाहुः खविलीनाशेषपातका K. 4. -2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विधिरत्नानि नियमः पाक्षिके सति Mim. -3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being applicable = अनुपपत्ति q. v.

**अप्रामाणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 authoritative, unwarranted; अप्रामाणिकं. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.



अग्रामि *a. Ved.* Unhurt, unimpaired.

अग्रायत्तं *Ved.* 1 Impurity. -2 Ungovernableness.

अग्रायु *a. Ved.* Not going forth (*अंगु*) *Rv.* 1. 89. 1; unceasing.

अग्रायुस् *a. Ved.* With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

अग्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive; *अग्रियस्य* च पश्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः *Rām.*; *Ms.* 4. 138; *S.* 5. 17; hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly. —यः A foe, an enemy. —या A sort of fish (*शुभीमत्स्यः*). —यं An unfriendly or offensive act; *पराग्रिग्रहस्य* साध्वी श्री नाचरेत्किंचिदग्रियं *Ms.* 5. 156.

—*Comp.* —कर, —कारिन्, —कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भगिन् *a.* ill-fated. —वद्, (°यं), —वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words; *वैद्यार्थद्वयप्रियंवदा* *Y.* 1. 73; *माता यस्य* गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाग्रियवादिनी *Chāṇ.* 44.

अग्रिपतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. -2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. -3 Pain. —*Comp.* —कर (*रि* *f.*) 1. unkind; unfavourable. -2 disagreeable, disliked.

अग्रैतराक्षसी = अग्रैतराक्षसी *q. v.*

अग्रैमन् *a.* Disliking, unfriendly. —*n.* Dislike.

अग्रौढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant -2 Timid, gentle, not bold. -3 Not full-grown. —ह्र 1 An unmarried girl. -2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अग्रुव *a.* 1 Without a ship. -2 Not swimming.

अग्रुत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अग्र्व *a.* [ *आप्* बाह्वि° व, प्रथो° ह्रस्वः ] Attainable. —ज्रा Disease, danger; the region of the throat or neck(?).

अग्रसः-प्सा *m.* (—साः) *Ved.* [ *अपः* सनेति, सन्-इ ] 1 giving or yielding water; forming the essential portion of water (*अपां सारयुतो रसः*). -2 Not destroying. —स्तं Form, see *अग्रस्*.

अग्रसरः [ *अग्* सु-*अच्* ] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

अग्रसरस् *f.* (—राः-रा) [ *अग्र* सः सनेति उद्गच्छति, सु-*अमुन्* *Up.* 4. 236; cf. *Rām.* *अप्* निर्मथनादेव रसात्तस्माद्ग्रन्थिः । उत्प्रेतुर्भुजयेथ तस्मादग्रसरसोऽभवत् ] 1 A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाव). They are called स्वर्ग्याः and are usually described as

the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful; cf. या तपोविशेषपरिश्रितस्य सुकुमारं प्रहरणं नर्हदस्य *V.* 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field; cf. *R.* 7. 53. *Bāṇa* mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see *K.* 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (त्रियां बहुवचसरसः); but the singular, as also the form *अग्रसर*, sometimes occurs; *नियमविन्नकारिणी भेनका नाम अग्रसरः* *S.* 1; *एकान्तरः* &c. *R.* 7. 53 and see *Malli*, thereon; *अनन्तरैव प्रतिभासि* *V.* 1. -2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक् च) —*Comp.* —तीर्थ *N.* of a sacred pool in which the *Apsarasas* bathe; probably it is the name of a place, see *S.* 6. —पतिः lord of the *Apsarasas*, epithet of *Indra*.

अग्रसव *a.* [ *अग्रं* जडरसं वाति हिनस्ति, वा-क ] Devoid of the essence (freshness) of water; possessed of form or shape; giving water(?).

अग्रस्य *a.* [ *अप्* भवः यत् ] Being in, or fit for, water.

अग्रस् *n.* *Ved.* Form, beauty; or one possessed of beauty; cheek(?).

अग्रु *a.* [ नास्ति ष्व रूपं यस्य *Nir.* ] 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Not beautiful. Note — *अप्* forms the first member of several compounds. —क्षिद् a god.

—चर *a.* aquatic; moving in waters.

—ज, —जा *a.* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. (—जाः) —येनिः 1. a horse. -2. a cane or reed.

—जिद् vanquishing the aerial *Asuras*.

—मत् *a.* possessed of what is in water; not losing one's nature in water (as lightning); getting sufficient water.

अफल *a.* [ *न. व.* ] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); लाओपयः, लं कार्यं &c. -2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा पंडोऽफलः क्षीपु यथा गौर्ध्वि चाफला । यथा चाज्ञोऽफलं दानं तथा विशोऽनुचोऽरुलः *Ms.* 2. 158. -3 Deprived of virility, castrated; emasculated; अफलोर्हं कृतस्तेन क्रोधात्सा च निराकृता *Rām.* —लः 1 *N.* of a plant (झाङ्गु). -2 A goat. —ला The *Aloe* plant (वृत्कुमारी); another plant (धूम्यामलकी).

—*Comp.* —आकांक्षिन्-प्रेप्सु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफलाकांक्षिभिर्ज्ञः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः *Mb.*

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं Opium (perhaps a corruption of अहिर्न; अ has here a depreciative force).

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अब् = अन् *q. v.*

अबद्ध-दृक् *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. -2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *c. g.* याचजीवमदं मैनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मन वंध्यासीदपुत्रश्च पितामहः ॥ (contradictory); जद्भवः कंचलपादुकाभ्यां द्वावि स्थितौ गायति मंगलानि । तं ब्राह्मणी पृच्छति पुत्रकामा राजन्नगर्वा लवणस्य कोथः *Rāyamukūta* on *Ak.* —*Comp.* —दुस् *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अबध-दय See *अबध-य* &c.

अबधक *a.* 1 Not binding. -2 Without any pledge.

अबधन *a.* Free, without bonds.

अबध्र *a.* *Ved.* Without ligatures; falling asunder.

अबधु, —बांधव *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. -2 Unowned. —*Comp.* —द्वृत् *a.* causing want of companions. —कृत *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously; *S.* 4. 16.

अवल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. -2 Unprotected. —लः *N.* of a plant (वरुण-वृक्ष). —ला 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); वूनं हि ते कवि-वरा विपरीतबोधा ये नित्यमाहुरवला इति कामिनीनाम् । वामिर्बिलोलतरतारकदृष्टिपतिः शक्रादयोपि विजितास्त्ववलाः कथं ताः ॥ *Bh.* 1. 11; compare also:— हृदये वहसि गिरिंद्री विधुवन-जयिनी कटाक्षेण ॥ अवला त्वं यदि मन्ये के वल-वंतो न जानीनः ॥ *Udb.*; जनः a woman; *S.* 4. 3; *R.* 9. 46. -2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists. —लं Weakness, want of strength; see *बलावलं* also. —*Comp.* —अवलः *N.* of *Siva*.

अवलास *a.* Not consumptive.

अवल्य 1 Weakness. -2 Sickness.

अवाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. -2 Free from pain. —धा The segment of the base of a triangle. —धः 1 Non-obstruction. -2 Non-refutation.

अवाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. -2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अवाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal; *R.* 14. 50. -2 (fig.) Familiar or intimately acquainted with, conversant with; गीतनुत्पवाद्यादिष्व-वाह्यः *Dk.* 155. -3 Without an exterior.

अविधनः [ *आपः* एव इधनं यस्य ] The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean); अविधनं वह्निम-सौ विभर्ति *R.* 13. 4.

अविभीवस् *a.* *Ved.* Fearless.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise; अपवा-दमात्रमबुद्धानां *Sân. S.*

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understanding. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; नत्



foolish, ignorant.—*a.* Ignorant, dull-witted, stupid.—*Comp.*—पूर्व, पूर्वक *a.* 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness; not wanton or intentional.—2. beginning with non-intelligence.—(र्व, र्वकं) *adv.* unconsciously, ignorantly.

अबुध-बुध *a.* Foolish, stupid.—*m.* A fool.—*f.* (अबुध्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अबुध्य *a.* Ved. Not to be perceived or awakened.

अबोध *a.* 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid.—2 Perplexed, puzzled.—यः 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; धोषहताश्चान्ये Bh. 3. 2; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविकृताः कं भूयतीनां चरितं कं जेतवः Ki. 1. 6.—2 Not knowing or being aware of Si. 6. 41.—*Comp.*—गम्य *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अबोध्य, बोधनीय *a.* 1 Unintelligible.—2 Not to be awakened.

अबुधन *a.* Having no bottom or root, bottomless.—*दन्तं* Ved. The air or intermediate region.

अब्ज *a.* [अबु जायते, जन्-ड] Born in or produced from water Ms. 5. 112, 8. 100.—*जः* 1 The conch (*n.* also).—2 The moon.—3 Camphor.—4 N. of a tree (निबुल).—5 Dhanvantari, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the churning of the ocean along with other jewels.—*जं* 1 A lotus.—2 One thousand millions.—*Comp.*—कणिका the seed vessel of a lotus.—जः, भवः, भूः, योनिः epithets of Brahmā, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Vishnu).—दृश, नयन, नेत्र, लोचन &c. *a.* lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes.—बांधवः 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun.—भोगः 1. the root of a lotus.—2. a cowrie (वराटक) as large as a conch.—वाहनः 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of Siva. (—ना) 'having the lotus for her seat,' N. of Lakshmi.—स्थितः N. of Brahmā.—हस्तः the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand).

अब्जम. (ब्जाः) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21).—*f.* A pearl-oyster.

अब्जिनी 1 A lotus plant.—2 A collection of lotuses.—3 A place full of lotuses.—*Comp.*—यतिः the sun.

अब्जस् *n.* Ved. Shape, beauty.

अब्जित *a.* Conquering waters.

अब्द *a.* [अपो ददाति, दा-क; said in Up. 4. 98 to be from अब्; अवतीत्यब्दः] Giving water.—ब्दः 1 A cloud.—2 A year (in this sense *n.* also).—3 N. of a grass (मुस्ता).—4 N. of a mountain.

—*Comp.*—अर्ध half a year.—वाहनः N. of Siva.—शतं a century.—सारः a kind of camphor.

अब्दया *adv.* Ved. With a desire to give water.

अब्दिः Ved. A cloud; भृत् possess- ed of clouds; giving water, as a cloud.

अब्दुर्गः A fortress in water, one surrounded by a moat or lake.

अब्देवताकः, देवत *a.* Having the waters for divinities, praising the waters; Ms. 11. 133.

अब्धिः [आयः पीयते अब्ध, धा-कि] 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःखं, कार्यं, ज्ञानं &c.; store or reservoir of anything.—2 A pond, lake.—3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4.—*Comp.*—अग्निः the submarine fire.—कफः, केनः 1. froth, foam.—2. the cuttle-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean.—ज *a.* born in the ocean. (—जः) 1. the moon.—2. The conch. (—जौ) (dual) N. of the Asvins. (—जा) 1. spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean).—2. the goddess Lakshmi.—झयः a sea-fish.—द्वीपा 1. the earth.—2. a portion of land surrounded by the ocean.—नगरी N. of Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa.—नयनीतकः the moon (the butter of the ocean).—मंडूकी the pearl-oyster.—झयनः N. of Vishnu (so called from his resting in the ocean at the destruction and renovation of the world).—सारः a gem.

अब्धक्ष *a.* Living upon water.—क्षः A serpent.

अब्धक्षणं Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

अब्ध्र &c.=अभ्र q. v.

अब्रह्मचर्य *a.* Unchaste.—र्व-र्वकं 1 Unchastity.—2 Sexual union.

अब्रह्मण्य *a.* 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अब्रह्मण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halāy.—2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas.—ग्यं An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अहो ण्यं ण्यं Pt. 1; S. 6; U. 1; अत्रांतरे ब्राह्मणेन सूतपुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सौरस्ताडनमब्रह्मण्यमुदघोषितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress; अथेत्य योगेनदस्य व्याधिना क्रुदितं पुरः । अब्रह्मण्यममुक्तांतजीवो योगस्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

अब्रह्मन् *a.* 1 Not accompanied by devotion; wanting in sacred or di-

vine knowledge.—2 Separated or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नान्ब्रह्मण्यो मुह्यन्ते Ms. 9. 322.—*Comp.*—विज्ञा not knowing Brahma or the Spirit.

अब्राह्मण *a.* Devoid of or without Brāhmaṇas.—गः Not a Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 241-2; (= ब्रह्म); six kinds usually mentioned.

अब्राह्मण्यं 1 Violation of the of a Brāhmaṇa; breach of the sanctity.—2=अब्रह्मण्यं q. v.

अब्रूकृतं Making a growling (Abrā) sound, an indistinct utterer by shutting the lips.

अब्जिलिंगं [अपां लिंगं ज्ञापननामकं] a hymn or verse addressed to waters, Y. 3 30.

अभक्त *a.* 1 Not devoted, unattached.—2 Not connected with.—3 Not worshipping.—4 Not accepted.—5 Not eaten.—क्तं Not eaten.—इच्छन्, इच्छ want of appetite. Not attachment.—2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अभक्षः, भक्षणं Not eating, abstaining from eating; fasting.

अभक्ष्य *a.* 1 Not to be eaten.—2 Prohibited from eating.—क्ष्यं Prohibited article of food.

अभग *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अभंग *a.* Not broken &c.—अभंगः absence of fracture or defeat.—Rhet.) A variety or other meaning is obtained by dividing the words (this comes to अर्थश्लेष); S. D. 644.

अभंगुर *a.* Undisturbed, firm.

अभद्र *a.* Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked.—द्र 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. 2 Sorrow.

अभय *a.* [न. व.] Free from danger, secure, safe; वैराग्यं Bh. 3. 35.—यः [न भयं यस्मात्] 1. epithet of the Supreme Being, or a pledge concerning that being.—2 Siva.—3 One devoid of all possessions.—4 One who executes scriptural commands.—5 N. of a Yoga (conjunct time) favourable to a march or expedition.—या 1 N. of a plant (Mar. हिरडा).—2 A form of the goddess Durgā.—यं 1 Absence or removal from fear or danger; मया अभयं दत्तं Pt. 1; अभयस्य हि यो दाता 303; S. 2. 16.—2 N. of a sacred hymn.—3 The root of a grass (वीरणमूलं, उशीरं).—*Comp.*—*a.* 1. not terrific, mild.—2. 3



safety-गिरिवासिन् *m.* one dwelling on the mountain of safety, *N.* of a class of Kātyāyana's pupils.-डिडिमः 1. proclamation of assurance or safety.-2. a military or war-drum.-द, दायिन्, प्रद *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety; भयेष्वभयदः Rām.; प्रदः Ms. 4. 232. (-दः) an Ārhat of the Jains; *N.* of Vishnu.-दक्षिणा, दानं, प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानेष्वभयप्रदानं (प्रदानं) Pt. 1. 290; Ms. 4. 247.-पत्रं a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'.-मुद्रा a variety of mudrā in Tantra literature.-याचना asking for protection; अञ्जलिः R. 11. 78.-वचनं, वाच *f.* an assurance or promise of safety.-सनि *a.* Ved. giving safety.

अभयंकर-कृत *a.* (अभय-कृ with the insertion of खच् P. III. 2. 43.) 1 Not dreadful.-2 Causing security.

अभर्तुका 1 A window.-2 An unmarried woman.

अभयः 1 Non-existence; नत् एव भवाभवौ Mb.-2 Absolution, final beatitude; प्रानुभवमभिवाञ्छति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18. 27.-3 End or destruction; भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षसां Rām.

अभय *a.* 1 Not to be, not predestined.-2 Improper, inauspicious.-3 Unfortunate, luckless; उपनतमवधीर्य-स्यभवाः Ki. 10. 51.

अभवत् *a.* Not existing.-Comp. अभवन्मतयोगः, -संयोगः (in Rhet.) a defect in composition; अभवन् असंभवत्वे मतः इष्टः योगः संवेद्यः यत्र K. P. 7; 'the failure of an intended connection,' or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; *e. g.* ईक्षसे यस्फटाक्षेण तदा मन्वी मनोभवः, here the word यत् can have no correlation with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षसे चेत् &c.; for other examples see S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

अभयका, अभयिका, also अभयका अभय P. VII. 3. 47] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows.-2 A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance).-2 Undivided.

अभाव *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without love or affection.-2 Non-existent.-वः 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; अतो भावोऽभावः Mk. 1 has disappeared.-2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वेषामप्यभावे तु ब्राह्मणा रिक्यभागिनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; सर्वाभावे हरेक्षपः 119 in the absence of all, failing all; तोयं, अन्नं, आहार &c.-3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity; नाभा-

व उपलब्धेः S. B.; Si. 20. 64; Ki. 18. 10.-4 (in phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kanāda. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, गुण, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments; all nameable things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य विशेष and समवाय and the second only one अभाव; cf. अत्र सप्तमस्याभावकथनादेव पण्यं भावत्वं प्राप्ते तेन भावत्वेन पृथगुपन्यासो न कृतः Mukta.). अभाव is defined as भावविज्ञाऽभावः (प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनाविषयत्वं) that whose knowledge is dependant on the knowledge of its प्रतियोगि. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गभाव and अन्योन्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, प्रवृत्ताभाव, and अलंताभाव.-Comp. -संपत्तिः *f.* false attribution (=अघास q. v.)

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment.-2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावेनीय *a.* Inconceivable.

अभावयितु *a.* Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

अभावित्, अभाव्य *a.* What is not destined to be or to take place; यद्भावि न तद्भावि H. 1.

अभाषणं Not speaking, silence.

अभाषित *a.* Not told.-Comp.-युक्तः a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, *i. e.* always feminine.

आभि *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to, 'towards' 'in the direction of'; अभिगम् go towards, अभिया, 'गमनं, 'यानं &c.; (b) 'for', 'against'; 'लभ्, पत् &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon', 'सिंच to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over', 'above' 'across'; 'भू to overpower, 'तन्; (e) 'greatly' 'excessively'.-कंप-2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; 'धर्मः' 'supreme duty'; 'तान्त्र' 'very red', 'नव' 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of', forming Adv. compounds; 'चैद्यं, 'मुखं, 'दूति &c.-3 (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (opp. अप); in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved.).-4 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense); अभ्यसि or अभिमभि शलभाः पतति; वृक्षमभि द्योतते विश्रुत् Sk.; Si. 9. 56, 7. 40; अभ्यर्कविश्वं स्थितः S. 7. 11. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of; Si. 7. 32; 15. 8. (c) On, upon, with regard or re-

ference to; सायमंडनमभि त्वरयत्यः Ki. 9. 6; साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमभि Sk. (d) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); वृक्षं वृक्षमभि सिंचति Sk.; भूतभूतमभि प्रभुः Bop. By P. I 4. 91 अभि has all the senses of अनु given in I. 4. 90 except that of भाग; *e. g.* (लक्षणे) हरिमभि वर्तते; (इत्यंभूताख्याने) भक्तोहरिमभि; (वीर्यायां) देवं देवमभि सिंचति; but यद्वा ममभिप्रायत् तदीयतां; प्राज्ञो गोविंदमभितृष्टि Bop. (e) In, into, to; Si. 8. 60. (f) For, for the sake, of, on account of (Ved.). According to G. M. अभि has these senses:—अभि पूजाभ्युद्योतयिष्यामि मुख्यसौख्यवचनाहारस्याभ्यासेषु; *e. g.* पूजायां, अभिवन्दते; भूशे, अभिनिवेशः; इच्छायां, अभिलाषः, अभिकः; सौख्ये or माधुर्ये, अभिजातः; अभिमुख्य, अभिमुखं, अभ्यसि; सौख्ये, अभिरूपः; वचने, अभियत्ते; आहारे, अभ्यवहरति; स्वाध्याये, अभ्यस्यति. [cf. L. ob; Gr. amphi; Zend ahi or aivi, Goth. bi; also umbi; um].

आभि (भी) क *a.* [अभि-कृ निपातयं; P. V. 2. 74] 1 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवतयत्समाः R. 19. 4; अपि सिंचेः कृशानो त्वं दुर्पे मय्यपि योऽभिकः Bk. 8. 92. —कः A lover, voluptuous person.

अभिकम् 10 A. To love, desire; कः स्त्रियमभिकामयमानां नाभिनंदति Dk. 88; Ki. 18. 23.

अभिकाम *a.* [कम् अच् or अभिवृद्धः कामो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, (with the object of love in acc. or in comp.); याचे त्वामभिकामाहं Mb. —मः 1 Affection, love. —2 Wish, desire. —सं *ind.* Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक *a.* Voluntary.

अभिकम्प 1 A To shake or tremble violently. —Caus. 1 To stir, shake. —2 To allure, entice.

अभिकम्पनं Shaking; alluring.

अभिकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To ask, request; long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do; कुरुक्षेत्रे निवेशमभिचक्रतुः Mb. —2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. —3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. —2 A charm, incantation.

अभिकृतिः *f.* *N.* of a metre containing 100 syllables.

अभिकृत्वन् *a.* (*m.* °त्वा; *f.* °त्वरी) Magical; a magician or spirit.

अभिक्रतु *a.* [आभिमुख्येन कर्तुं शक्तिं यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बलीयस्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.



अभिक्रंद् 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

अभिक्रंद्: A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वे-  
ष्वव्यं चार्थमहे वहु Mb. -2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over. -3 To attack, assail, fall upon. -4 To undertake, begin; to set about, prepare; गमनायाभिचक्राम Rām. -Caus. To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 40. -2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. -3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणः-क्रांतिः f. Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above; पुंड्रदेश Dk. 92.

अभिक्रांतिन् a. [ इष्टादिगण ] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. -2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with ( with loc. ).

अभिक्रुश 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. -2 To call out ( to one ) in a scolding manner; अन्योन्यमभिक्रुशुः Mb. -3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. -2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. -2 A herald.

अभिक्षत् a. Ved A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षद् a. [ क्षद्-अच् ] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1.; giving without being asked ( ? ).

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at ( as the lash of a whip at a horse ); to insult. -2 To excel; Bk. 8. 51.

अभिक्षित p. p. Thrown, surpassed.

अभिक्ष्या 2 P. Ved 1 To see, perceive, view. -2 To be gracious, look graciously. -Caus. ( ख्यापयति ) To tell; declare, make known, proclaim; कलहकंदक इत्यभिक्ष्यापिताख्यः Dk. 136, 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिक्ष्या a. [ कर्तरि क्ति ] Going towards; well-known, celebrated. -ख्या [ ख्या-अच् ] 1 ( a ) Splendour, beauty, lustre; काव्यभिक्ष्या तयोरासीद व्रजतोः शुद्धवेषयोः R. 1. 46; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिक्ष्यां Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. ( b ) Look, view, appearance, aspect ( Ved. ). -2 Telling, declaring. -3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym. -6 Fame; glory; notoriety ( in a bad sense ); greatness ( माहात्म्यं ). -7 Intellect ( Nir. ).

अभिक्ष्यात् p. p. Become or made known; celebrated; दोषः Y. 3. 301.

अभिक्ष्यात् a. Ved. Looking, supervising, superintending.

अभिक्ष्यानं Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach ( with acc. ); एनमभिगम्यमुह-  
र्षयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुमेकाग्र-  
मासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1; 11. 100. -2 To follow, go after; अङ्गराग-  
द्वने रामं दिष्ट्या त्वमभिगच्छसि Rām. -3 To find, meet with ( casually or by chance ). -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse ( with man or woman ); अभिगतास्मि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति ह Y. 2. 205; अभ्यगच्छः पतिं यत्वं भजमानं Mb. -5 To take to, undertake, betake oneself to. -6 To get, to share in; be subject to; निद्रामभिगतः Rām. -7 To conceive, apprehend, understand, comprehend. -Caus. 1 To cause to go to or approach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102. -To cause to apprehend; explain, teach.

अभिगंतु a. One who approaches or has intercourse ( with a woman ); one who understands &c.

अभिगमः, -गमनं 1 ( a ) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; तवाहृतो नाभिगमेन तृप्तं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; ज्येष्ठाभिगमनात्पूर्वं तेनाप्यनभि-  
दिता 12. 35, K. 158; Pt. 3. ( b ) Find-  
ing out; enjoying; कृत्वा तासामभिगम-  
मपां Me. 49 ( सचने Malli. ). -2 Sexual intercourse ( with a man or woman ); परद्वाराभिगमनं K. 107; प्रसह्य दास्याभि-  
गमे Y. 2. 291; Pt. 1; H. 1. 164; नीचं Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

अभिगम्य pol. p. 1 To be approach-  
ed, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. -2 Accessible, that can be approached without fear, inviting; तथाप्यनभिग-  
मनीयो लोकस्य Mk. 4; भीमकांतैर्दृष्टगुणैः  
...अध्वन्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगामिन् a. Approaching, having intercourse with; Ms. 3. 45; Y. 2. 282.

अभिगासुक a. Inviting, leading one to approach ( as qualities ).

अभिगर्ज् 1 P. To roar or bawl at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगा = अभी q. v.

अभिगृप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect, defend; लंकायामभिगृतायां सागरेण समंततः Rām. -2 To hide, conceal.

अभिगृतिः f. Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोष्ठ m. Protector, guardian.

अभिगृ 6 U. To assent or agree to, approve of ( Ved. ).

अभिगृत् p. p. Approved of; destin-  
ed for an offering; uttered ( with praise ).

अभिगृतिः f. 1 Song of praise, stant desire or thought; Rv. 6. -2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To call to, address approvingly, join in, come, praise. -2 To accept pro-  
ly, allow, approve.

अभिगर्गः [ गृ-अच् ] Song of praise.

अभिगे 1 P. 1 To call to, sing, 2 To fill with song, make no-  
songs; अंगराजाभिगीतानि Rām. -3 To sing, celebrate in  
तद्व्येष श्लोकोऽभिगीतः Ait. Br. 4. 9. 1  
prove, allow.

अभिगीत p. p. Sung, celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेष्ण-पण्डु a. [ गे-इण्डुच् ] Sing

अभिग्रह् ( Ved. ग्रह् ) 9 U. take or seize, catch, catch  
seize forcibly, attack; विग्रहः Dk. 5, 98, 103. -2 To accept, -3 To receive, ( as a guest ), fold, lay or bring together ( hands ). -5 To set, show or forth ( as blossom, fruit &c. ). -To catch or surprise one in very act, to let oneself be so  
अर्थवर्षस्य कस्यचिद् गृहे चोरति  
भिग्रहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 1 Seizing, robbing, dering. -2 Attack, assault, -3 Challenge. -4 Complaint. Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहणं Robbing, seizing, presence of the owner.

अभिवर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिवात्, -वातक, -तक्ति See under अभिहन्.

अभिघृ ( Used only in caus. ) cause to trickle down, let  
down by drops; तां ( वपां )  
सुवेणाभिधारयन्नाह Ait. Br. 4. 9. 1  
sprinkle with.

अभिघारः [ घृ-णिच्-भावे-वच् ] 1 or clarified butter. -2 Dropping ghee upon offerings at sacrifice. प्रणीतपूजदाज्याभिघारचोरस्तनूनात्  
अभिघारणं Act of sprinkling ghee, besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, to bring the nose close to other's forehead ( as in caressing ) &c. as a token of affection.

अभिघ्राणं Smelling at or the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To look at, perceive, see; अभि यो विष्वा चष्टे ( सूर्यः ) Rv. 7. 61. 1. -2 To



to or address. -3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Rv. 7. 104. 8. -4 To name, call. -5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिचक्षणं Ved. Means of defence; (magical) remedy. —ग Viewing, indicating.

अभिचर 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass; तत्र विराधदुक्कवंधप्रभृतयः केच्यभिचरन्तीति श्रुतं Mv. 2. -2 To be faithless (as wife or husband); पतिं वा नाभिचरति मनोदागदेहसंयता Ms. 5. 165; 9. 102. -2 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c.; वृष्ट्याशुःपुष्टिकामो वा तथैवाभिचरन्त्यपि Y. 1. 295; 3. 289. -3 To possess, occupy.

अभिचरः A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as इयनयाग); Mu. 4. 12.

अभिचरणीय a. Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितुः f. Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes; magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapātakas or minor sins); अभिचारेषु सर्वेषु कर्तव्यो द्विशतो दमः Ms. 9. 290; 11. 64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1. 62. -2 Killing.—Comp.—कल्पः N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda. —ज्वरः a fever caused by magical spells. —मंत्रः a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. —यज्ञः, —होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, —चारि (°रिक्, रिणी f.) a. Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki. 3. 56. —क्रः, —री A conjurer, magician.

अभिच्छाय a. Being in shade or turned towards the shade—यं adv. In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right; स महीमभिजायते Mb.; see also under अभिजात (1) below. -2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. -3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23 -4 To be, become, be turned into; तस्याः स्पृष्ट्वैव सालिलं नरः शैलोभिजायते Rām. -5 To be born of a high family.

अभिज a. Born or produced all round.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race, lineage; कलहसकादभिजनं ज्ञात्वा Māl. 8; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; Mu. 6. 6; Ms. 4. 18; Dk. 135, 170; U. 4. (b) Birth, extraction, descent; तुल्याभिजनेषु भूमिभरेषु (धरेषु ?) राज्ञां वृत्तिः M. 1; Ms. 1. 100; Y. 1. 123. -2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुतं तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Māl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलतटात्पतन्मभिजनः संदृष्टतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39; M. 5. -3 Forefathers, ancestors; अभिजनाः पूर्वे बांधवाः Kāsi. on P. IV. 3. 90; also descendants. -4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); cf. Sk. on P. IV. 3. 90:—यत्र स्वयं वसति स निवासः (यत्र संग्रति उच्यते Mbh.). यत्र पूर्वैरुचितं सोऽभिजनः इति विवेकः. -5 Fame, celebrity. -6 The head or ornament of a family; यद्विद्वानपि तादृशेष्वभिजने धर्म्यात्पथो विच्युतः Mv. 1. 33. -7 Attendants, retinue (= परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन (नी f.) a. Becoming one's high birth; Mv. 5. 18.

अभिजनवत् a. Of noble descent, nobly born; °र्त्ती मालविकां M. 5; °वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे S. 4. 18; Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजनितुः f. Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.); °तोः to produce.

अभिजात p. p. 1 (a) Born to or for; भवंति संपदं देवमभिजातस्य भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5. (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn. -3 Born, produced; अजातपक्षामभिजातकर्त्ता Rām. -4 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4; Māl. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं V. 1; K. 102, M. 3, Māl. 7; अनभिजाते Mu. 2. -5 Fit, proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable; प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. -7 Handsome, beautiful. -8 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु नाग्रद्वेष्टेषु संस्कृतं (वदेत्). —तं Nobility, noble birth. —adv. Nobly, politely, courteously; °ते खलु एष वारितः S. 6.

अभिजातिः f. Noble birth.

अभिजि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest. —Desid. To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory

अभिजित् a. [अभि-जि-क्विप्] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित् P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित. —m. 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called मवामयन;

Ms. 11. 75, also used for अतिरात्र q. v. -3 N. of a star; N. of one of the lunar mansions. —n. 1 The 8th Muhūrta of the day, midday (fit for a Śrāddha ceremony). -2 N. of a लग्न favourable to setting out. —Comp. —सुहृत्तः The 8th Muhūrta or period comprising 24 minutes before and 24 minutes after noon.

अभिजितः N. of an asterism or the Muhūrta indicated by it; सुहृत्तेऽभिजिते प्राप्ते सार्धरात्रे विभूषिते । देवक्यजनयद्विष्णुं यशोदा तां तु कन्यकां ॥ V. P.

अभिजितिः f. Ved. Victory, conquest.

अभिजुष 6 A. (or Ved. P.) 1 To visit, frequent, call upon; श्रियाभिजुषः Mb. -2 To be pleased or contented with, like, be fond of (Ved.).

अभिजुष p. p. Visited, frequented.

अभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize, discern; (सा) नाम्यजानाकलं नृपं Mb. -2 To know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of, perceive; अहं हि नाभिजानामि भवेदेवं न वेति वा Mb.; Bg. 18. 55, 4. 14; 7. 13; भवदभिज्ञातं कथयतु Dk. 3, 78. -3 To look upon, consider or regard as, know to be. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge; न पुत्रमभिजानामि त्वयि जातं Mb. -5 To remember, recollect; (used with the Future instead of the Imperfect. Imperfect with यत्, or both when interdependence of two actions is denoted, P. III. 2. 112, 114); cf. Bk. 6. 138, 139.

अभिज्ञ a. [ज्ञा-क्] 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with, experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कोशलमिन्द्र-सुहृदमने तत्राप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाभेदपातानां क्रियते नन्दनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अनभिज्ञो भवान्सेवाधर्मस्य Pt. 1. -2 Skilled in, conversant with, proficient, skilful, clever; यदि त्वमीदृशः कथायामभिज्ञः U. 4; see अनभिज्ञ also. —ज्ञा 1 Recognition. -2 Remembrance, recollection; अभिज्ञावचने लट् P. III. 2. 112. -3 A supernatural faculty or power of which five kinds are usually mentioned:—(1) taking any form at will; (2) hearing to any distance; (3) seeing to any distance; (4) penetrating men's thoughts; (5) knowing their state and antecedents. Monier Williams.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानहेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महात्मना Rām. (अभिज्ञान is a combination of अनुभव or direct perception and स्मृति or recollection; a sort of direct perception assisted by the memory; as when we say 'this is the same man I saw yesterday' सेयं



हो दुष्टो नरः, अनुभव or direct perception leading to the identification expressed by अयं and the memory leading to the reference to past action expressed by सः). -2 Remembrance, recollection; knowledge, ascertainment. -3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वत्स योगिन्यस्मि मालत्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Māl. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; R. 12. 62; Me. 112; उपपन्नैरभिज्ञानैर्दूतं तमवगच्छत Rām. -4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. -Comp. -आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4. -पत्रं a certificate, letter of recommendation. -शकुंतलं N. of a celebrated drama by Kālidāsa in seven acts in which king Dushyanta marries Kanva's daughter Sakuntalā by the Gāndharva form of marriage, forgets all about her owing to the curse of Durvāsas, but ultimately recollects, at the sight of the token-ring (अभिज्ञान) that he had duly married her; अभिज्ञानेन सृता शकुंतला अभिज्ञानशकुंतला; तामधिकृत्य कृतं नाटकं 'शकुंतलं'; (the reading 'शकुंतलं' is grammatically indefensible).

अभिज्ञापक *a.* Making known, informing.

अभिज्ञु *a.* Ved. [अभिगते जातुनी येन] On the knees, kneeling up to the knees.

अभिडीनं Flying towards.

अभितड् 10 P. 1 To beat, knock, thump, hit, smite, strike (fig. also); to wound; बाहूशरैरभिताडितः Rām. -2 (Astr.) To eclipse the greater part of the disc; Bri. S. 11. 61.

अभिताडनं Beating, thumping.

अभितप् 1 P. 1 To irradiate with heat, heat, inflame; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते केव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; 19. 56. -2 To pain, distress, wound, afflict. -*pass.* To suffer intensely, be afflicted. -*Caus.* To pain, distress, afflict.

अभितप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, scorched, burnt. -2 Distressed, grieving or lamenting for (actively used).

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवान्पुनर्मे मनसोभितापः V. 3.

अभितरां *ind.* Nearer to.

अभितस् *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथाच्छुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे K. 11. 8. -2 (a) Near, hard by, close by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाजवीद्वाक्यं सुमंत्रमभितः स्थितं Rām.; sometimes with gen.; निषसा-

दाभितस्तस्य *ibid.* (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वंतमिद्धमभितो युक्तंशु-जालं Ki. 2. 59.-3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; त्रिपथगामभितः Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14.-4 On both sides; चूडाचुवितकंपत्रमभितस्तुणीद्वयं पृष्ठतः U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; पादपैः पुष्प-पत्राणि सृजद्विरभितो नदीं Rām.; S. 6. 16; Bk. 9. 137.-5 Before and after. -6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); कीर्त्याभितः सुरभितः Dk. 1; परिजने यथाव्यापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1; S. 7; यस्याभितः U. 6. 36; everywhere Ki. 8. 10. -7 Entirely, thoroughly, completely, throughout. -8 Quickly. -Comp. -अस्थि *a.* surrounded by bones. -भविन् *a.* being all round, surrounding P. VI. 2. 182. -रात्रं Ved. near the night; just at the beginning or end.

अभिताम्र *a.* Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभितुप् 10 P. 1 To satiate, satisfy. -2 To refresh; Bri. S. 19. 15.

अभितर्पणं Satiation, refreshing.

अभिदक्षिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (=दक्षिणं q. v.)

अभिदापनं The being trodden under the foot by elephants (?)

अभिदृश् 1 P. To look at, behold. -*Caus.* 1 To show, point out. -2 To show oneself to, appear before. -*pass.* 1 To be seen, be visible, appear. -2 To be considered or thought.

अभिदर्शनं 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming visible; appearance.

अभिद्यु *a.* 1 Directed to heaven, tending or going to heaven, heavenward. -2 Heavenly. -3 Bright, brilliant. -द्युः A half month.

अभिद्रु 1 P. 1 (a) To run up to, run near; पयस्यभिद्रवति सुवं युगावधौ Si. 17. 40. (b) To invade, march against, fall upon, attack, assail; मकरंदेन प्रतिहतो जामाता बलात्कारेण अभिद्रवन् Māl. 7 laying violent hands on; गजा इवान्योन्यमभिद्रवन्तः (वारिधराः) Mk. 5. 21; Ve. 3. -2 To overrun; infest, harass, afflict; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिवेदनाभिरभिद्रुतं (देहं) Mb. -3 To come over, pass or run over. -4 To befall. -*Caus.* To rout, put to flight; पुररक्षानभिद्राव्य Dk. 14.

अभिद्रुत *p. p.* Attacked, overrun.

अभिद्रवः, वणं An attack.

अभिद्रुह् 4 P. (A. in epic poetry) To hate, seek to injure or maliciously assail, plot against (with acc.) नित्यमस्मच्छरीरमभिद्रोक्षुं यतते Mu. 1, 2;

क्रमभिद्रुह्यति Sk. (sometimes dat. also); मया पुनरेव एवाभिद्रुह्यते U. 6; नाभिद्रुह्यति धृतेभ्यः Bhāg. nan 5.

अभिद्रुह् *a.* Ved. Seeking to inimical.

अभिद्रोहः 1 Injuring, against, harm, cruelty, oppression Ms. 8. 271; Ki. 11. 21. -2 censure.

अभिधर्मः The supreme or Metaphysics according to dhistic dogmas. -Comp. 'basket of Metaphysics', the three sections (पिटक) of the dhistic holy writings which are अभिधर्म.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession of spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppression Striking against.

अभिधा 3 U. 1 (a) To speak, tell (with acc., rarely dat.); सा तद्यमेवाभिहिता भवेत् 63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bk. 68. (b) To denote, express, convey directly or primarily (as धियति &c.); state, mention, set forth, refer to संकेतितं बोधमभिधत्ते स वाचकः तज्ज्ञान येनाभिधधाति सत्त्वं. (c) To say or say to, address. -2 To name, designate; usually in *pass.* इदं शरीरं कतिपय क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते 1. -3 To lay or put on, fasten, to overlay, load; assail; comprehend, include; to draw self towards, hold, support (as Ved. in these senses).

अभिधा *a.* Ved. Naming; invoked. -धा 1 A name, applied oft in comp.; कुसुमवसंताद्यभिधा -2 A word, sound. -3 The power or sense of a word, denotation one of the three powers of a word (वाच्योर्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2. 2. -*Comp.* -ह्वंसिन् *a.* losing name. -मूल *a.* founded on a denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning speaking, naming, denotation तामर्थानामिद्धमभिधानं Nir.; गोष्ठ्यां हिकार्थाभिधानं S. D. -2 (In the Asserting or predicating of the of another, as the subject of the assertion, (which then can be in the nom. case only); predi-



assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. -3 A name, appellation, title, designation; अभिधानं तु पश्चात्तस्याहमश्रौणं K. 32; तवाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called, named; कृणाभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3. 20. -4 An expression, word. -5 Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 4 senses said to be also m.). -Comp. -चिन्तामणिः N. of a celebrated vocabulary of synonyms by Hemachandra. -माला a dictionary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary of words by Halāyudha.

अभिधानकं A sound, voice, noise. अभिधायक (यिका f.), अभिधायिन् a. 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; इतेषामभिधायकानि क्लीबे स्युः Sk.; कर्तुः कुल्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. -2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीमित्यभिधायिनि प्रियन्ते Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषः पृथमासाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* To be named, mentioned, expressed &c.; बागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति नपचा K. 151 words refuse, through shame, to express what I have to say. -2 Nameable, as a category or predicament (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः, अभिधेयत्वं पदार्थ-ज्ञानान्वलक्षणं. -3 Signification, meaning, sense, import; P. I. 1. 34 Sk.; Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance. -3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सम्योजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंज्ञाः Mugdhā. -4 primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयविनाशूत-प्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिहित *p. p.* 1 (a) Said, declared, spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभिहितं &c. (b) Predicated, asserted; अनभिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (c) Spoken to, addressed, called, named. (d) Whispered, prompted to say; determined. -2 Fastened, placed upon. -ते A name, expression, word; त्वं being said or spoken to, a declaration; authority, test. -Comp. -अन्वयवादः, -वादिन् m. a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words as opposed to अन्विताभिधानवादः, -वादिन्. [The *anvīṭābhīdhānavādins* (the *Mīmāṃsakas*, the followers of *Prabhākara*) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्वित); that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action; e. g. वटं दत्तं आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitānvayavādins* the *Naiyāyikas*, or the followers of

Kumārila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha*; see K. P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary *ad loc.*

अभिहितः f. Naming, speaking &c.

अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधाव् 1 P. 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards. -2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 41.

अभिधावक a. Assailing, rushing upon. -कः An assailant; Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधृष्णु a. Ved. Overpowering, subduing

अभिधै 1 P. (epic 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; यदभिधायम्यहं शश्वच्छुभं वा यदि वाशुभं Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिध्या [द्ये-अङ्] 1 Coveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general : अभिध्योपदेशात् Br. Sūt. -3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानं Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire; परब्रह्मे-ष्वभिध्यानं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनिन्द् 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (a) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविडम्बनामभिनिन्दन्ति K. 108; Dk. 75. (b) To celebrate (with rejoicings &c.); महोत्सवेन मज्जन्माभिनिन्दितवान् K. 137; नाभिनिन्दति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57. -2 To congratulate, hail with joy, welcome, greet; एनां परिष्वज्य तातकाश्यपेनैव अभिनिन्दितं S. 4; तापसीनिरभिनिन्द्यमाना शकुंतला तिष्ठति *ibid.*, 5, 6, 7; अभिनिन्दितागमनेषु समीरेषु K. 49, 63; अभिनन्द्य ब्रवीति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71; 11. 30; 16. 64; 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, command; यो रत्नराशिनयि विहाय अभिनिन्दते S. 2; अतस्ते वचो नाभिनिन्दामि *ibid.* do not approve; तद्युक्तमस्या अभिलाषोऽभिनिन्दितुं S. 3; श्रूयन्ते परिणीतास्ताः (कन्यकाः) पितृभिश्चाभिनिन्दिताः 3. 24; नाम यस्याभिनिन्दति द्विषोपि स पुमान्पुमान् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4; with न reject; R. 12. 35. -4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense); नाभिनिन्दति के-

लिकलाः Māl. 3; नाहारमभिनिन्दति K. 61; Dk. 159; आर्यपुत्रस्यैव मनोरथसंपत्तिमभिनिन्दामि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिनिन्देत मरणं नाभिनिन्देत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. -Caus. To gladden, delight.

अभिनिन्द a. That which delights, encourages, praises &c. -दः 1 Rejoicing, delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (सुखत्व). -6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. -दा Delight; wish, desire.

अभिनिन्दन् 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिनिन्दनीय-नञ्च *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिनिन्दनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिनिन्दिन् a. (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिनिभः, -नञ्च *adv.* Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; Si. 2. 2.

अभिनिम् 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिनिम्न a. Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तबकाभिनिम्ना R. 13. 32.

अभिनिव a. [अधिष्येन नवः, भृशार्थे अभिरज्] 1 (a) Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पदपंक्तिर्दृश्यतेऽभिनिवा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; कंठशोणित 6. 26; Me. 98; R. 9. 29; वा वधूः K. 2 newly married. (b) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); S. 1. 19; U. 5. 12; the younger; शाकदायनः; भोजः &c. (c) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. -वः [अभिनु अप्] Praise to win over, flattery. -Comp. -उद्भिद्-दः a new shoot, or bud. -चन्द्रार्धविधिः a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon. -तामरसं 1. a fresh-blown lotus. -2. a kind of metre. -यौवन, -वयस्क a. youthful, very young. -वैयाकरणः one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिनिह् 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes), to bind, tie, fasten; Si. 6. 75.

अभिनिहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिधन a. [अभिगतो निधनं मरणं] About to perish, approaching one's doom. -नं N. of certain verses of the Sāmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिनिधानं 1 Putting on, setting up. -2 Euphonic suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after ए or ओ; cf. अवग्रह.



**अभिनियुक्त** *a.* Occupied in, busy.

**अभिनियोगः** Close application, attention or intentness, absorption ; कार्य<sup>०</sup> Mu 1.

**अभिनिर्मुक्त** *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). -2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

**अभिनिर्माणं** 1 A march. -2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

**अभिनिवृत्ति** *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

**अभिनिर्वर्तः** Turning towards, turning again and again.

**अभिनिविष्ट** 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (a) To enter into, be settled in ; to occupy, set foot in. (b) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.) ; अभिनिविष्टते सम्मार्गं Sk. takes to, follows, a good path ; सैव धन्या गणिकादारिका यामेवं भवन्ननोऽभिनिविष्टते Dk. 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk. 8. 80. —*Caus.* To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to ; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something ; प्रतिबन्धवत्स्वविषयेषु अभिनिवेद्य M. 3, Si. 1. 15.

**अभिनिविष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to ; माधवापकारं प्रति अभिनिविष्टा भवामि Māl. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent ; अत्यभिनिविष्टविचक्षणस्य Dk. 29 ; Māl. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of ; युद्धमि-रभिनिविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालाजुभावेः R. 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse ; Si. 16. 43 ; Ki. 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. —*६* Perseverance.

**अभिनिविष्टता** Resoluteness, determination of purpose ; निन्दक्षेपापमाना-देरमर्षोऽभिनिविष्टता S. D. i. c. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

**अभिनिवेशः** 1 (a) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application (with loc. or in comp.) ; कतमस्मिन् भावाभिनिवेशः V. 3 ; अहो निरर्थकव्यापारेष्वाभिनिवेशः K. 120, 146, Dk. 81 ; Māl. 7. (b) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection ; चलीयान् खलु मेऽभिनिवेशः S. 3 ; अङ्कुरोऽस्यां शः *ibid.*, V. 2 ; असत्यभूते वस्तुन्यभिनिवेशः Mit. -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation ; wish, desire ; Māl. 5. 27. -3 (a) Resolution, determined resolve, determination of purpose,

firmness of resolve, perseverance ; जनाकात्मजायां नितातरूपाभिनिवेशमिश्रं R. 14. 43 ; अङ्कुरोऽतोविगा Ku. 5. 7 ; Si. 3. 1. (b) Idea, thought ; Ms. 12. 5 ; Y. 3. 155. -4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death ; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death ; अविद्याऽस्मितारागद्वेषाभिनिवेशः पञ्च क्लेशः Yoga S. ; cf. also Sāṅkhya K. 150 and Malli. on Si. 4. 55.

**अभिनिवेशिन्** *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, adhering or clinging to ; कल्याणाभिनिवेशिनः K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191. -2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to ; युगेष्वाभिनिवेशिनो भदुरपि विद्या M. 3 ; अहो नु खलु दुर्लभं शी मदनः V. 1 ; Dk. 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

**अभिनिष्कारिन्** *a.* Ved. 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of.

**अभिनिष्क्रमणं** 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the house to become an anchorite.

**अभिनिष्टानः** [ सन्-वच्, सस्य च पत्वं P. VIII. 3. 86 ] 1 A sound which dies away ; विसर्जनीयोऽभिनिष्टानः. -2 A letter of the alphabet (°नो वर्णः) -3 The Visarga.

**अभिनिष्पत्** 1 P. To rush out, issue, sally, go forth ; to spring or shoot forth ; Bk. 1. 8.

**अभिनिष्पतनं** Sallying, issuing.

**अभिनिष्पद्** 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. —*Caus.* To bring to, help to.

**अभिनिष्पत्तिः** *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

**अभिनिह्वः** Denial, concealment.

**अभिनी** 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to ; तदाभिनीतेनाभसा Ki. 8. 32 ; असात्यस्य गृहजनं स्वगृहमभिनीय रक्षसि Mu. 1, 5 ; 6. 15 ; दृष्ट्वा शरं ज्यामभिनीयमानं Mb. being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate, mostly occurring in stage-directions ; श्रुतिमभिनीय S. 3 ; acting as if he heard something ; Mu. 1. 2, 3. 31, M. 2. 6. -3 To quote, adduce, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse.

**अभिनयः** 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.) ; नृत्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं Ku. 5. 79 ; अभिनयान् परिचेषुमिवाद्यता R. 9. 33 ; नर्तकीरभिनयातिलिङ्गिनीः 19. 14 ; Ki. 10. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibi-

tion on the stage ; ललिताभिनयः भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकाभिनयः S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः— भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थानुकारः न चांगिको वाचिकश्चैवमाहार्यः 274, 'acting is the imitation of action'; it is of four kinds— (1) *gestural*, conveyed by bodily motions ; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words ; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by ornaments, decoration &c. ; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings as perspiration, thrilling &c. —**आचार्यः** a dancing preceptor. 1. 10. —**विद्या** science of dramatic representation art of acting ; मया तीर्थादभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता अभिनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly or polished, most excellent. -4 ly ornamented or decorated. -5 proper, suitable (योग्य) ; अभिवाक्यमित्युवाच युधिष्ठिरः Mb. ent, forgiving, even-minded. -6 gny (युक्तेऽतिसंस्कृतेमर्षिण्यभिनि- where the word may be used well). -8 Kind, friendly.

**अभिनीतिः** *f.* 1 Gesture, expression, gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience ; सात्वत्पूर्वमभिनीतिः Ki. 13. 36.

**अभिनयः**, नेतव्य *pot. p.* To act or dramatically represented दृश्यं तत्राभिनयेन तद्वपारोपा D. 273 ; M. 1 ; तस्य (प्रबंध- देशः अभिनयार्थः कृतः U. 4 अप- has been adapted to the stage. —**अभिनेतृ** *m.* An actor. —**अभिनेतृ** *m.* An actress.

**अभिन्न** *a.* 1 Not broken, unbroken ; not split ; अभिन्नः R. 17. 12. -2 Unaffected ; अभिन्नः S. 2. 4. -3 Not changed, altered, unchanged ; गतयः with their gait unchanged. -4 different from, the same, (with abl.) ; जगन्मियोभिन्नः श्वरात् Prab. -5 Undivided one (as number). -6 Hol- together, continuous.

**अभिपत्** 1 P. 1 To fly or hasten near, approach ; पतति पांडुसुतं Ki. 12. 36 ; स्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् Si. 9. 1 ; Dk. Mk. 9. 12 ; Ki. 10. 42. -2 To fall, attack, assail ; यन्ता गजस्याप- R. 7. 37 ; Dk. 62, 70, 96 ; Ki. 7. 1 fall down, fall (as tears) fall into, enter or come into overtake in flying. -6 To pass, traverse. -7 To get back,



retire; Si. 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54-8 (4 A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.). —*Caus.* To throw upon, throw down into; ज्वलनमभियादयानि Ve. 6.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. —2 Falling upon, assault, attack. —3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपद् 4 A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.); रावणावर-जा तत्र राघवं मदनानुरा । अभिपदे निदाघार्ता व्यालीव मलयद्रुमं ॥ R. 12. 32; 19. 11; Dk. 166; K. 265; to enter (into) Si. 3. 25; sometimes with loc. also. —2 To look upon, consider, regard; to take or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत जनैर्न मृषा गगनं गणाधिपतिमूर्तिरिति Si. 9. 27. —3 To help, assist; मयाभिपद्यं तं चापि न सर्वो धर्ययिष्यति Mb. —4 To seize, catch hold of; overpower, attack, subdue, take possession of, overcome, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपद्यैषा धार्तरा-ट्ट्री महाचक्रम्, चंडवाताभिपद्यानामुदधीनामि-व स्वनः Mb.; see अभिपन्न also. —5 (a) To take, assume; Ms. 1. 30. (b) To accept, receive; निरास्वाद्यतनं सुन्यं (राज्यं) भरतो नाभिपत्स्यते Rām. —6 To apply or devote oneself to, undertake, fall to, observe; स चिन्तामभ्यपद्यत Rām. —7 To honour.

अभिपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching, drawing near. —2 Completion.

अभिपन्न p. p. 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.); त्वमभ्यमाकारमिवाभिपन्नः Ki. 3. 46. —2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. —3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c.; कालाभिप-न्नाः सीदन्ति सिकताभेतवो यथा Rām.; यदि-दं सर्वं मृत्युनाभिपन्नं Sat. Br. दोषः, कश्मलः, व्याघ्रः &c. —4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. —5 Accepted. —6 Guilty. —7 Removed to a distance. —8 Dead.

अभिपद् a. very beautiful.

अभिपरिप्लुत a. Overflowed, filled with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed, affected, attacked; shaken; शोकेन म-न्युना &c.

अभिपित्तं a. or s. Ved. [पा मावे कि-त्वन्] 1 Come, approaching (अभिप्रातः). —2 Visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn &c.); the time of coming. —3 Approaching time. —4 Close or departure of day, evening. —5 Dawn sacrifice.

अभिपुष्प a. [अभितः पुष्पाण्यस्य] Covered over with flowers (as a tree). —रूपं An excellent flower.

अभिपूज् 10 P. 1 To adorn, wor-ship. —2 To honour; approve, assent to; तथेति भरतो वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्य तत् Rām.; Ms. 6. 58.

अभिपूजनं Honouring; approving.

अभिपूर्वं ind. One after another, successively.

अभिपू 3, 9 P. To fill. —*pass.* To become full. —*Caus.* 1 To fill, make full. —2 To load with (as animals); cover with. —3 To present with. —4 To overwhelm, overpower, master com-pletely; शोको मामभ्यपूरयत् Rām.

अभिपूरणं Filling, overpowering.

अभिपूजा Thinking constantly of.

अभिपूणी 1 P. To lead to, bring towards; consecrate; जज्वाल लोकस्थि-तये स राजा यथाध्वरे वह्निरभिपूणीतः Bk. 1. 4.

अभिपूयः Affection, favour, pro- pitiation.

अभिपूयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिपूयत a. 1 Intensely heated. —2 Dried up. —3 Exhausted with pain, fever &c.

अभिपूयनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिपूयक्षिण ind. Towards the right.

अभिपूय = प्रपूय q. v.

अभिपूयुर f. The tongue of fire (जुह्व) completely raised.

अभिपूयुत् 1 A. 1 To advance up to, approach, go up to. —2 To fall or flow into; यत्र भारीरर्थी नंगा यहुनाऽभि-प्रवर्तते Rām. —3 To become conversant with. —*Caus.* To roll onward or to-wards.

अभिपूयवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to. —2 Proceeding, acting. —3 Flowing, com- ing forth, as of sweat.

अभिपूयुत् p. p. 1 Advancing, going up to. —2 Occurring. —3 Engaged or occupied in (with loc.); Bg. 4. 20.

अभिपूयश्चिन् a. Ved. Desirous of asking many questions.

अभिपूयाननं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं).

अभिपूयार, -सि: &c. = प्राप् q. v.

अभिपूयति: f. Wish; rejoicing.

अभिपूये [अभिपू-इ] 2 P. 1 To go to or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिपूयेति संप्रदानं P. I. 4. 32. —2 to intend, aim at, think of, mean; cf. अभिप्रेत.

अभिपूय a. [इ-अच्] Going near, approaching; aiming at, intending, meaning, accruing to; कर्माभिपूये कि-याफले P. I. 3. 72. —यः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभि-पूया न सिध्यति तेनेदं वर्तते जगत् Pt. 1 158; साभिपूयाणि वचांसि Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः कवेरभिपूयः. —2 Meaning, sense, import, implied sense of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिपूयः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.). —3 Opinion,

belief. —4 Relation, reference. —5 N. of Vishnu.

अभिपूय p. p. 1 Meant, aimed at, in- tended; designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिपूयः; किमभिपूयतमनया Bh. 3. 67; निवेदयाभि-पूयेत Pt. 1. —2 Wished, desired; यथाभि-पूयेतमनुदीयतां H. 1. —3 Approved, accept- ed; पूर्वैरयमभिपूयेतो गतो मार्गीऽनुगम्यते Rām. —4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite with, beloved; धर्मस्तवाभिपूयः Dk. 42; S. 6. —5 Wishing.

अभिपूयक्ष्णं Sprinkling upon.

अभिपूय 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump or leap towards. —2 To overflow; (fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm; तमसाभिपूयते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसा-भिपूयतां नारीं Ms. 4. 41 being in her courses; Y. 2. 50. —3 To spring to or over, spring upon. —*Caus.* To wash or ripple against.

अभिपूयः 1 Affliction, disturbance. —2 Inundation, over flowing. —3 N. of a religious ceremony performed as part of the sacrifice गवामयन. —4 N. of the Prājāpatya Aditya.

अभिपूयलं A technical term in Rhetor- ic; अभिपूयलमभिसंधिच्छलेन यः S. D. 375 'an inquiry or examination by an artifice.' See Ratn. 3.

अभिपूयि: f. An organ of appre- hension, a बुद्धिद्वय or ज्ञानेद्वय (opp. कर्मेद्वय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिपूयंगः 1 Breaking down. —2 One who breaks down or destroys.

अभिपूया 2 P. To glitter or shine; दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिपूयति Mb.

अभिपूया Ved. [अभिपूया-अङ्] 1 Ap- parition, phenomenon; an inauspi- cious omen. —2 A calamity, state of being overpowered. —3 Superiority.

अभिपूया a. Very heavy.

अभिपूया A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To speak to, address; talk or con- verse with (with acc.); भोभवत्पूर्वकं त्वेनमभिपूयाधेत धर्मवित् Ms. 2. 128; some- times with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57. —2 To speak, say (as वार्ता, वचः &c.); इति अभिपूयते so they say. —3 To relate, narrate, speak of. —4 To proclaim, announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

अभिपूयाणं Speaking to, addressing, conversing with.

अभिपूयाणि a. Addressing, speak- ing to; speaking, talking; स्मितपूर्वाभि-पूयाणि R. 17. 31 whose words are preceded by a smile, speaking with a smile.

अभिपूय 1 P. 1 To overcome, sub- due, conquer, vanquish (of persons or things); prevail over, predomi- nate, defeat; (hence) excel, surpass;



अभिभवति मनः कदं ववायौ Ki. 10. 23; अभिभूय विद्युतिमार्तवीं R. 8. 36; 4. 56; 6. 29, 16. 10; K. 52, 53; Mu. 3. 20; Ms. 7. 5; धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कृत्स्नमधमोऽभिभवत्युत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers; so शोकाभिभूत, विपदं कामं &c.—2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail; विपदोऽभिभवत्यधिक्रमं Ki. 2. 14; अभ्यभावि भरताज्जस्तया R. 11. 16, 34; Bri. S. 33. 30; ममापि सत्त्वरभिभूयते गृहाः S. 6 infested; परित्रायध्वं मामनेन मधुकरेणाभिभूयमानां S. 1 attacked, troubled; अभ्यभूक्षितं भ्रातुः Bk. 6. 117. —3 To humiliate, mortify, insult, disrespect; अङ्गभंगाभिभूता Pt. 1.—4 To go up to, turn to or towards (Ved.). —Caus. To overpower, surpass, defeat &c.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering; इतरेतरानभिभवेन युगास्तमुपासते शुरुमिवांतसदः Ki. 6. 34 (cf. K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c.); 8. 28; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकांतास्तदन्त्यतेजोभिभवाद्भूमिं S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कुत एव सप्ततजः R. 9. 4, 4. 21.—2 Being overpowered; जराभिभवविच्छायां K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.); न रोगशान्तिर्न चाभिभवः Susr.—3 Contempt, disrespect; निरभिभवसाराः परकथाः Bh. 2. 64.—4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलभ्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतिः Ku. 5. 43; K. 195.—5 Predominance, prevalence, rise, spread; अधर्माभिभवात्कृष्ण प्रदुष्यति कुलक्षयः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवनं Overpowering, overcoming, being subjected to or overpowered by; Ms. 6. 62.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभाविन्, भाव (वृ) क a. 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering; शोकाभिभाविना भयेनाभिभूता K. 170 fear which conquered grief.—2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6.—3 Disrespecting, humiliating.—4 Attacking.

अभिभूः भूः Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over, a superior.

अभिभूति a. That which defeats, conquers &c.—तिः 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power.—2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिभयादसूतः सुखमुज्झंति न धाम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20.—3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation.—Comp.—ओजस् a. of superior or predominant power. (—n.) superior power.

अभिभूय Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूवन् a. Ved. Prevailing or victorious over; surpassing.

अभिमद 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमाद्यत्क a. Half drunk, partially intoxicated, stammering (like a drunkard).

अभिमव 4 A. (P. epic) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet, like; न त्वेवं ज्यायसीं वृत्तिमभिमन्येत कर्हिचिद् Ms. 10. 95; see अभिमत below.—2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit; give a grant (to any one. dat.).—3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard; तामार्यामसावन्यथाऽभ्यमन्यत Dk. 164; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5.—4 To injure, threaten (Ved.).—5 (8 A.) To think of self.

अभिमत p. p. 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite (person or thing); agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरमिह जगति सर्वजंतूनां K. 35, 58; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर वाहुः Bk. 1. 27; यद्येवमभिमतं Pt. 1 if you like to do so; तयोरभिमतं वद Mv. 6. 21 choose which you will; U. 1. 44, S. 3. 4, Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1. 70, Me. 49, Mu. 3. 4.—2 Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted; न किल भवतां स्थानं देव्या गृहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32; प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि कपिलकणभुङ्क्षुभूतीनां S. B. honoured, respected.—तं Wish, desire.—तः A beloved person, lover; Si. 7. 72, 8. 68, 10. 9.

अभिमतिः f. 1 Desire.—2 Pride.—3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमनस् a. Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; भवतोभिमनाः समीहते सुरुषः कर्तुमुपेत्य माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ° also means undaunted, of fearless mind).

अभिमनायते Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for; अभ्यमनायिष्ट चांतरात्मा Dk. 111, 119; कांतिं (विलोक्य) नाभिमनायत को वा स्थाणुसमोपि ते Bk. 5. 73 (Com= सचेताः or प्रीतमनाः).

अभिमतुः f. Ved. Injuring harming, destroying; तोः to destroy; to claim as one's own, pretending.

अभिमेतु a. Longing for; self-conceited, referring all objects to self; Ms. 1. 14.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense), self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानैकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67; Bh. 3. 5; अभिमानधनस्य गत्वैः Ki. 2. 19; संकल्पयोनिरभिमानभूतं Ku. 3. 24.—2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high-opinion of oneself; शिथिलनाः संवृत्ताः M. 2, Bh. 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4;

वत् proud, conceited.—3 Referring all objects to self, the act of personality, misconception (Karttana), see अहंकार.—4 Conceit, supposition, belief, Ki. 13. 7.—5 Knowledge, power (बुद्धि, ज्ञान); साधारण्यं S. D.—6 Affection, love.—7 Injury, killing, seeking to and.—10 A sort of state occasioned by love.—Comp.—शालिन् a. proud, humble.

अभिमानितं 1 Egotism.—2 Copulation, sexual union.

अभिमानिन् a. Possessed of a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited.—3 Regarding objects as referring to oneself; अभिमानिन्व्यपदेशस्तु विश्वत्रिव्यां Br. Sūt.—4 Fancying, or regarding oneself to be, Dk. 51; K. 194.—m. A foe. Agni.

अभिमाद्युक्त a. Ved. [मन्त्रं] Striving to hurt or injure.

अभिमन्त्र 10 A. (P. also) consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns; पञ्चरसो योऽभिमन्त्र हतः Ak.; यामदेवाभिमन्त्रितोऽयं Y. 3. 326; 2. 102; 3. 278.—आभिमन्त्रितं consecrate with magical charm, enchant, invoke or invoke means of charms; तदभिमन्त्रितं न Dk. 138; पानीयैरभिमन्त्रितं To speak to, address, invite.

अभिमन्त्रणं Consecrating, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 22 मन्त्रमुच्चारयन्नेव मन्त्रार्थत्वेन संसरेत् । मन्त्राणां स्मृत्वा स्यादितदभिमन्त्रणम् ॥ Mimamsa Charming, enchanting.—3 Advancing, ing, inviting; advising.

अभिमन्थ = अधिमन्थ q. v.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Subhadrâ, sister of Balarâma; also the metronymic Saubhadra. He was called Abhimanyu because at his very birth he appeared to be long-armed and very fiery (आद्यमन्युस्य). When the Kaurava army the advice of Drona formed a peculiar battle-array called 'Vyuha,' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pandavas would be able to break through it. Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only encouraged him. He accordingly entered the Vyuha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was slain by more than a match even for



veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, (Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatala daughter of Balarama and Uttara daughter of the king of Virata. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parishita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura].

**अभिमरः** [य-अच्] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. -2 War, combat. -3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party. -4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter. -5 One's own party or army. - One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

**अभिमाति** *a.* [भे कर्तरि क्तिन् इत्वं] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical. -तिः *f.* 1 Seeking to injure, hurt. -ग, plotting against. -2 An enemy, a foe.

**अभिमातिन्** *a.* [भे-क्त, इडादिभ्यः इन्] One who hurts or injures an enemy.

**अभिमाय** *a.* [अभिगतो मायामयिण] Bewildered (इति कर्तृत्व्यात्); ignorant, foolish.

**अभिमि** (मे) *a.* Ved. To be wetted (by making water upon).

**अभिमुख** *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [अभिगतं मुखं] P. VI. 2. 185] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संहनमी-तं S. 2. 11; °खा शाला Sk.; गच्छन्-भिमुखो बह्वो नाशं यति पतंगवत् Pt. 1. 37; with the acc.; राजानमेवाभिमुखा विदुः; पपामभिमुखो ययौ Rām.; Bg. 1. 28; K. 264; sometimes with at., or gen. or loc.; आश्रमाया-भिमुखा बभूवुः Mb.; यस्ते तिष्ठेदभिमुखे Rām.; मध्यभिमुखीयुय Dk. 124; so in comp.; शकुंतलाभिमुखो भूत्वा 1 turning towards S.; Ku. 3. 5, 7. 9. -2 Coming or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखीष्विव वाञ्छितसिद्धिषु व्रज-निर्वृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; यौवनाभि-मुखी संजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40. -3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; (ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; चंद्रापीडाभिमुखहृदया K. 198, 133; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रसा-भिमुखो वेधाः मृत्युवाच दिवौकसः Ku. 16; 5. 60; U. 7. 4, Māl. 10. 13; मरण्यभिमुखेन स्थेयं Dk. 89; अनभिमुखः खानां K. 45; प्रातः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय त- R. 5. 69; निद्रा चिरेण नयनाभिमुखी भूय 5. 24; sometimes as first mem-ber of comp. in this sense; फलमभि-मुखाकं राजजंघुमस्य V. 4. 13. -4

Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed; आनीय इदिति षट्यति विधि-भित्तमभिमुखीयुतः Ratn. 1. 7. -5 Taking one's part, nearly related to. -6 With the face turned upwards. -स्त्री One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists. -खं, -खे *ind.* Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; ये गताभि-मुखं विष्णुं Rām.; आसीताभिमुखं युरोः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्नुनेरभिमुखं स विकीर्ण-धानः Ki. 2. 59; Si. 13. 2; Ki. 6. 46; नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; स पुरा-भिमुखं प्रतस्थे Pt. 3; Me. 68; कर्णे ददा-त्यभिमुखं मयि भाषमाणे S. 1. 31; also at the beginning of comp.; अभिमुखनिह-तस्य Bh. 2. 112 killed in the front ranks of battle.

**अभिमुखता** 1 Presence, proximity. -2 Favourableness; °तां नी to win over Ki. 10. 40.

**अभिमुखीकृ-**मुखयति To propitiate, win over; Ki. 12. 19; K. P. 2.

**अभिमुखीकरणं** Causing (one) to turn the face towards; speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संनोधनमभि-मुखीकरणं.

**अभिमुखित** *a.* Utterly confused, bewildered.

**अभिमुद्** 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate (as a country). -2 (In astr.) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

**अभिमुदः** 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country (by an enemy). -3 War, battle. -4 Spirituous liquor.

**अभिमुदं** *a.* Crushing down, oppressing. -नं Crushing, oppression.

**अभिमुश्** 6 P. To touch (in all senses); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिमुद्, वच-सा°, पादतल°, गदा°.

**अभिमुर्शः**-र्शनं, -मर्षः, -र्षणं 1 Touch, contact; उष्णांशुकराभिमुर्शात् Si. 4. 16. -2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृताभिमुर्षामनुमन्यमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमुर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43 (Malli.=परर्षणं); Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

**अभिमुर्शक**-र्षक, -मर्शन्-र्षिन् *a.* 1 Touching, coming in contact with. -2 Outraging, assaulting; त्वत्कलत्राभि-मर्षी वैरास्पदं धनमित्रः Dk. 63.

**अभिमुष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Touched, rubbed or stroked gently. -2 Brought close to, grazing.

**अभिमुथिक** *a.* Ved. -मेथिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to

secure every thing ( सर्वप्राप्तिसाधनो वाग्मे- ३: ). -2 Abusive speech, obscene ex-pression; an imprecation.

**अभिमुत्तात**-न *a.* Ved. Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

**अभियज्ञः** A sacrificial act. -Comp. -गाथा a sacrificial verse.

**अभिया** 2 P. 1 To go up to, ap-proach, go or repair to; अभिययो स हिमाचलमुच्छिन्नं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. -2 To come or draw near (without an object); come (as time). -3 To march against, attack, assail, encounter; कुवेरादभियास्यमानात् R. 5. 30; Dk. 30. -4 To give or resign oneself to, de-vote, attach or betake oneself to. -5 To partake or share in, get, ob-tain -Caus. To send away.

**अभिया** *m. f.* Going to, approach-ing, assailing.

**अभियातु-**यातिच् *a.* Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailant; रामाभियायिनां तेषां R. 12. 43.

**अभियातिः**-यायिन्-तु *m.* (-यी, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe. -तिः *f.* Assailing.

**अभियानं** 1 Approaching. -2 March-ing against, attack, assault; रणा-भियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

**अभियाच्** 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, solicit (= याच् q. v.).

**अभियाचनं**-याच्चा Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

**अभियुज्** 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself ready for, prepare, set about, strive or en-deavour (used in *passive* also in this sense); तद्यदि न सहसे ततः स्वयमभि-युज्यस्व । एते स्वकर्मेण्यभियुज्यामहे । Mu. 3; Dk. 55; K. 300; व्यसनमभियुजान-स्य Mu. 4 trying to find out a weak point. -2 To attack, assail; भवन्तमभि-युक्नुमुक्ते Dk. 3; वृषलमभियाकुमुद्यतः Mu. 1; क इदानीमभिचोदयते U. 3. -3 To accuse, charge; complain or in-form against, prosecute, claim or demand (as in a law-suit); न तत्र विद्यते किञ्चित्पत्तरैरभियुज्यते Ms. 8. 183; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 claimed, asked, or demanded; Y. 2. 9, 28, 100. -4 To wish or long for, desire, ask for, request. -5 To say, speak, tell; नाभियोकुमनुतं त्वमिष्यसे Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7. -6 To appoint to, entrust with (with loc.). -7 To use (with instr.). -8 To be working or operative. -9 To put to; harness; harness repeatedly. -10 To hurt. -Caus. To join or unite to, attach oneself to; परकलत्रेषु सुहृत्वेनाभियुज्य Dk. 163.



अभियुक्त *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, applying oneself to, intent on ; स्वस्वकर्मण्यधिकतरमभियुक्तः परिजनः Mu. 1. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, zealous, intent, assiduous, zealously engaged, attentive, careful ; इदं विश्वं पालयं विधिवदभियुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30 ; Mu. 1. 13 ; Dk. 55 ; अश्वावेक्षणोऽभियुक्ते Mu. 3 ; भवतु भूयोभियुक्तः स्वरव्यक्तियुपलप्स्ये Mu. 1 ; Bg. 9. 22 ; Kām. 5. 77. -2 Well-versed or proficient in ; शास्त्रार्थेष्वभियुक्तानां पुरुषाणां Kumārila. -3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position ; a competent judge, an expert, connoisseur, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense) ; न हि शक्यते द्वैतमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62 ; अन्येऽभियुक्ता अपि नैवेदमन्यथा मन्यन्ते Ve. 2 ; सूक्तमिदमभियुक्तैः प्रकृतिर्दुस्त्यजेति *ibid.* -4 Attacked, assailed. अभियुक्तं त्वयै न ते गतारस्त्वामतः परे Si. 2. 101 ; Mu. 3. 25. -5 Accused, charged, indicted, Mk. 9. 9 ; prosecuted ; a defendant ; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यद्वि कुयदिपह्वं Nārada. -6 Appointed. -7 Said, spoken.

अभियुग्व (ज्व) न् *m.* One who hurts or attacks ; an enemy.

अभियुज् *f.* (कृ-य्) 1 Attacking &c. -2 An enemy.

अभियोक्तव्य, —योज्य *pot. p.* To be rebuked or blamed ; to be accused ; Ms. 8. 50 ; assailable, indictable.

अभियोक्तु *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing.—*m.* (क्ता) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader ; त्वय्युक्तुष्ट्वलेऽभियोक्तिरुपे Mu. 4. 15 ; 11. 3. 93. -2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor ; Ms. 8. 52, 58 ; Y. 2. 95. -3 A pretender, claimant ; a stronger party.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion (to some thing) ; connection ; शुरुचर्यातपस्तत्रमंत्रयोगाभियोगजां Māl. 9. 51 ; Ch. P. 11. -2 Close application, perseverance, zealous intentness, energetic effort, exertion ; भाज् persevering, resolute Ki. 3. 40 ; संतः स्वयं परहितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bh. 2. 73 ; Māl. 1. 34 ; मत्प्रियाभियोगेन Māl. 1 ; तदभियोगं प्रति निरुद्योगः Mu. 1 ; स्वयमभियोगदुःखैः *ibid.* ; Dk. 41, K. 345 ; Si. 7. 63. -3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something ; कस्यां कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5 to what art have you applied or devoted yourselves ; K. 109. (b) Learning, scholarship ; अनभियोगश्च शब्दादेरशिष्टानां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां Sabarasvāmin. -4 (a) Attack, assault ; invasion (of a town or country) ; क्षुभितं वनगोचराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46 ; Ku. 7. 50 ; Ve.

4 ; Māl. 8, Mu. 2, 1. 7, Mv. 6. 38. (b) Battle, war, conflict.—5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint, indictment ; अभियोगमनिस्तीर्य नैनं प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, absorbed in (in comp.). -2 Attacking, assaulting. -3 Accusing ; मिथ्याभियोगी Y. 2. 11. —*m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभियोजनं Ved. Harnessing (one horse) on to another, re-fastening to make firm or tight (Sây. युक्ते पुनर्योजनं).

अभिरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect, preserve, keep, guard, help ; भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षंतु Bg. 1. 10, 11. -2 To rule over, govern (as earth &c.) ; command.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection ; protection in every quarter ; प्रज्ञातवार्थं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

अभिरक्षितु *a.* Protecting, guarding.

अभिरंज् *pass.* 1 To be coloured or tinted. -2 To be flushed or greatly delighted, exult. —*Caus.* To tinge, colour, tint.

अभिरक्त *p. p.* Devoted, intent, attached.

अभिरंजनं Colouring.

अभिरम् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To be pleased or delighted (with loc.) हृष्टिर्ह्याभिरमते हृदयं च Mk. 4, 5. 15 ; न गंधहरिणो दमनककेदारिकायामभिरमति Vb. 3 ; Ratn. 2. Y. 1. 252. -2. To please or gratify oneself, take pleasure or delight in (with loc.) ; विद्यासु विद्वानिव सोभिरमे Bk. 1. 9. —*Caus.* To gratify, please ; मत्सपत्नीरभिरमयिष्यासि Dk. 90, 92, 163.

अभिरत *p. p.* 1 Glad, delighted, satisfied, Si. 10. 55, 89. -2 Engaged in, devoted or attached to ; performing, practising ; Bg. 18. 45. -3 Attentive to.

अभिरतिः *f.* 1 Pleasure, delight satisfaction ; attachment or devotion to ; न सुगयाभिरतिर्न दुरोदरं (तमपाहरत्) R. 9. 7 ; Ki. 6. 44. -2 Practice, occupation.

अभिरमणं Delighting in.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable ; मनोभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39 ; 2. 72 ; 6. 47 ; Ki. 6. 30. -2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming ; स्यादस्थानोपगतयसुनासंगमेवाभिरामा Me. 51 ; कुमारामाराभिरामाः Dk. 10 ; त्वं प्रमदवनस्य V 2 ; राम इत्यभिरामेण वृषा तस्य चोदितः R. 10. 67, 13. 32 ; K. 145 ; Mv. 5. 47-8 ; S. 3. 26 —*m.* An epithet of Siva. —*m.* *ind.* 1 Gracefully, beautifully ; श्रीवाभंगाभिरामं दत्तहाष्टिः S. 1. 7. -2 Referring to Rāma.

अभिराज् *a.* Reigning every supreme.

अभिराज् *Caus.* To propitiate 7. 1.

अभिराज् *a.* Propitiated, pleased 1. 71.

अभिराज् *a.* Ved. Who has established dominion or supremacy.

अभिरुच् 1 A. 1 To shine finely ; धर्मोऽभिरुचते यस्मादभिरुचते स्मृतः Mār. P. -2 To like, wish for. —*Caus.* To be inclined to, taste or liking for, long, wish for.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, relish, delight, pleasure ; यत्नः भिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63 ; परस्परामिष्यजो विवाहः K. 367. -2 Desire, fame, ambition ; splendour.

अभिरुचित *p. p.* Liked, —*n.* A lover ; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुचिर *a.* Very pleasant, agreeable, beautiful, splendid.

अभिरुत *a.* Sounded, vocal ; (as the voices of birds &c.) — sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* [अभिगतो रूपं] 1 responding with, conforming suitable to, congruous ; अभिरूपं वयसो यत्कलं S. 1. v. 1. -2 Pleasant, delightful, handsome, beautiful, well-formed ; अभिरूपं स्वदारसंतुष्टेन K. 51 ; उत्कृष्टं पाय वराय सदृशाय च (कन्यां ददात्) 9. 88. -3 Dear to, beloved or by, favourite ; यो यः प्रदशः सत्त्वानं रूपः S. 6. -4 Learned, wise, ened ; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषदिष्य K. 78 ; Ms. 3. 144. —*p.* 1 The or -2 Siva. -3 Vishnu. -4 Cupid. —*p.* 'having an agreeable band,' N. of a fast or rite to secure a good husband in the world ; Mk. 1.

अभिरूपक = अभिरूप *q. v.*

अभिरुद *a.* Ved. Causing (of joy or earnest desire).

अभिलक्षित *a.* Marked with bearing marks.

अभिलक्ष्य *a.* To be marked or —*श्र्यं ind.* Towards a mark or

अभिलक्ष् 1, 10 P. 1 To across or over ; Ms. 4. 54 ; Y. 1. To attack, rush upon or over, -3 To violate, transgress ; to injure.

अभिलंघनं Jumping across or flying at.

अभिलपू 1 P. To talk to or

अभिलपतश्च द्वारनिहितलोचनो



अभिलापः 1 Expression, word, speech; Ki. 10. 61. -2 Declaration, mention, specification; न च स्मार्तमत-  
द्वमभिलापात् Br. Sūt. -3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलक्ष 1, 4 P. To desire or wish for, long for, covet, crave or yearn after; तेन दत्तमभिलेपुङ्गनाः R. 19. 12; राजधानमभिलक्ष्यती Bk. 4. 22.

अभिलषणं Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. -तं Desire, wish, will, pleasure; यथाभिलषितं अङ्गीयतां Pt. 1.

अभिलाषः (सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, craving after; affection, longing of a lover, love, usually with loc. of the object of desire; अतोऽभिलाषे प्रथमं थाविधे मनो बन्ध R. 3. 4; भव हृदय अभिलाषं S. 1. 28; Me. 110; साभिलाषं नेर्षणं S. 3 casting a coveting or envious look; न खलु सत्यमेव शङ्कुतलायां सराभिलाषः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67; sometimes with प्रति and acc., or in comp.

अभिलाषक, -लापि (सि) च, -लापुक च. Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; यदार्थमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः S. 1. 22; जलाभिलाषी जलमादृशानां R. 2. 6; 3. 36; Me. 78; जयसत्रमवाञ्छूनमरातिष्वभिलापुकः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिलावः [ ल-वच् P. III. 3. 28 ] Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलिखित *a.* Written, inscribed. -तं, अभिलेखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 A writing.

अभिली 4 A. To enter into, lurk or lie hid into; कपिलाशवस्य क्रोडमभिलीयत Dk. 6.

अभिलीन *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8. -2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिलुलित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. -2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलूता A sort of spider.

अभिवद् 1 U. 1 To speak to, address; परस्मिन् योऽभिवदेत्तीर्थेऽरण्ये वनेषु Ms. 8. 356; Y. 2. 301. -2 To speak of or with reference to, tell, declare, mention; यत्कर्म क्रियमाणं ऋगभिवदति Ait. Br. -3 To express, utter, signify; यद्वाचाऽन्यदितं येन वागम्यद्यते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विद्धि नेदं यदिदमुपासते Ken. -4 To name, call. -5 To salute, greet; see *caus.* -*Caus.* 1 To greet or salute respectfully, oft. with the mention of the person saluted and the person who salutes; ततः प्राचेतसां गेवासी लवोऽभिवदयते U. 6; भगवन्मभिवदये V. 5; see अभिवाद also. -2 To

cause to salute (with acc. or instr. of agent of action); अभिवादयते देवं भक्तं भक्तेन वा. -3 To utter, pronounce. -4 To play on an instrument.

अभिवदन् 1 Addressing &c. -2 Salutation.

अभिवादः, -वादनं 1 Reverential salutation, respectful obeisance, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पादोपसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिवाद) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name. For the different ways of performing obeisance and the merit arising therefrom see Ms. 2. 120-126. -2 Abuse, insulting or scurrilous speech (for अतिवाद).

अभिवादक *a.* (दिक् *f.*) 1 Saluting; saluter. -2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिवादयितुं *m.* A respectful saluter. अभिवादिन् *a.* 1 Saluting respectfully. -2 Describing, referring to; तदभिवादिनी एषा ऋग्भवति Nir.

अभिवाद्य, -वादनीय *pot. p.* To be respectfully saluted. -द्यः N. of Siva.

अभिवद् 1 A. To salute respectfully.

अभिवदन् Respectful salutation; पादं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिवादनं above.

अभिवयस् *a.* 1 Very fresh or young. -2 Possessed of food.

अभिवासः, -सनं Covering, clothing with.

अभिवासस् *ind.* Over the covering or cloth.

अभिवह *a.* Conveying towards or near, driving near.

अभिवहनं Carrying towards.

अभिवाह्य *pot. p.* To be carried near. -ह्यं 1 Conveyance, transmission, carrying; Ms. 1. 94. -2 Presentation, offering.

अभिवान्या, अभिवान्यवत्सा Ved. A cow suckling an adopted calf.

अभिविख्यात *a.* Universally known, renowned, famous; called, known as.

अभिविधिः [ अभितो विधिर्योतिः ] 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the particle आ; आह मयादाभिविधोः P. II. 1. 13, the limit *inclusive* as opposed to the limit *conclusive* and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आवालं-आ बालेभ्यः-हरिभ-

क्तिः (मयादा and अभिविधि are thus distinguished तेन विना मयादा, तत्सहितोऽभिविधिः). -2 Complete pervasion, filling up or occupying completely; अभिविधौ माय इत्युक् P. III. 3. 44; also V. 4. 53 and Sk. thereon.

अभिविनी 1 U. To teach, instruct (= विनी *q. v.*).

अभिविनीत *p. p.* 1 Well behaved, well principled. -2 Taught, instructed; कस्यां कलायां अभिविनीते भवत्यौ M. 5 v. 1. for अभियोगः. -3 Pious, pure, devout.

अभिविमान *a.* Of unlimited dimensions, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभिविश्रुत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिचीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look at, view, behold, see, perceive, observe; न चैनं शुवि शङ्कोति कश्चिदप्यभिचीक्षितुं Ms. 7. 6. -2 To aim at. -3 To prove, test, examine. -4 To be affected towards, incline or lean to.

अभिचीक्षणं Perceiving, beholding.

अभिवीर *a.* [ अभिवृते वीरैः ] Surrounded by heroes.

अभिवृन् 1 A. 1 To go up to, go towards, go or come near, approach; used with or without any acc.; इत एवाभिवर्तते (in dramas) are coming hitherward or in this direction; आवस्तीमभ्यवर्तिषि Dk. 116; तमर्च्यमारादभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; यतो यतः षट्चरणोभिवर्तते S. 1. 23 turns. -2 To attack, assail, rush upon or towards, turn towards (inimically or to attack); वदन् मे मधुकोरोऽभिवर्तते S. 1; अयमेकचरोऽभिवर्तते मां Ki. 13. 3. -3 To face, encounter, stand opposite to. -4 To stretch or extend towards; दीर्घारण्यानि दक्षिणां दिशमभिवर्तते U. 2. -5 (a) To turn up, arise, begin. (b) To appear, commence, break (as day). -6 To be, exist, chance to be. -7 To procure for one (dat.). -*Caus.* 1 To carry over, transport. -2 To overcome, to be master of.

अभिवर्तन् *a.* Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवर्तनं Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवृद् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase, be augmented; हविषा कृष्णवर्त्सेव भूय एवाभिवर्धते Ms. 2. 94. -2 To thrive, prosper (of men also); दातारो नोऽभिवर्धता वेदाः संततिरेव च Ms. 3. 259; 7. 27; Y. 1. 245. -*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment, add to; कोशं, धर्मं, प्रीतिं &c. -2 To stretch, extend, lengthen. -3 To bring up, rear.

अभिवृद्धिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity; राष्ट्रं, लाभं, धनं &c.



**अभिदृष्ट** 1 P. To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing), pour or shower down upon; प्रसवेनाभिवर्षती (श्रु) R. 1. 84; 10. 48, 15. 58, 99; Ki. 2. 31; वागैर्ममभिवर्षति V. 4.—*Caus.* To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon,

**अभिदृष्ट** *p. p.* Sprinkled; rained upon, showered; स्थली नवांभःपृषताभिवृष्टा R. 7. 69; 15. 99; V. 4.6; also used actively; V. 4. 34.

**अभिवर्षणं** Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

**अभिवर्षिन्** *a.* Raining upon, bedewing &c.

**अभिवेगः** Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

**अभिव्यञ्ज** 7 P. (°अञ्) or *Caus.* To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

**अभिव्यक्त** *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. —2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. —*क्त ind.* Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

**अभिव्यक्तिः** *f.* 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction; exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition; सर्वांगसौष्टवाभिव्यक्तये M. 1; दूतसंप्रेषणेनर्या भावाभिव्यक्तिरिष्यते S. D. 6. —2 Association, concomitance; P. VIII. 1. 15 Sk. (= सहचर्य).

**अभिव्यञ्जक** *a.* Displaying, showing, indicating; गुणाभिव्यञ्जकौ शब्दार्थौ S. D. 1.

**अभिव्यञ्जनं** Manifesting, revealing.

**अभिव्यादानं** 1 Suppressed sound. —2 Repetition of the same sound.

**अभिव्याधिन** *a.* Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

**अभिव्याप** 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend; अधिकारोऽयं चूनस्तिः इत्यभिव्याप्य Sk. —2 To pervade, surround.

**अभिव्यापक**, **व्यापिन्** *a.* 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. —2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of आधार q. v.; °कः आधारः P. II. 3. 36. Sk.

**अभिव्याप्तिः** *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion, co-extension.

**अभिव्याप्य** *pot. p.* To be included. —*प्य* Validity of a rule.

**अभिव्याह** 1 P. To utter, pronounce; say or express well.

**अभिव्याहरणं**, **व्याहारः** 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. —2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

**अभिव्याहारिन्** *a.* Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

**अभिव्यङ्गः** Ved. Going towards or against, assault.

**अभिज्ञान्** 1 P. 1 To blame, accuse, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce; महापापोपपापान्यां योऽभिज्ञानेन्मुषा परं Y. 3. 286. —2 To praise, extol.

**अभिज्ञासक**, **ज्ञासिन्** *a.* Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive; Y. 3. 285.

**अभिज्ञासने** Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या° Y. 2. 289; abus-, insult, affront; पंचाशद् ब्राह्मणो दंड्यः क्षत्रियस्याभिज्ञासने Ms. 8. 268.

**अभिज्ञस्त** *p. p.* 1 Charged, falsely accused, calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. —2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिज्ञश्); देवि केनाभिज्ञस्तासि केन वासि विमानिता Rām.; Ms. 11, 113 threatened. —3 Cursed (for अभिज्ञश्). —4 Wicked, sinful, infamous. —*स्तं=अभिज्ञासि* q. v.

**अभिज्ञस्तक** *a.* 1 Falsely accused, defamed; wicked; Y. 1. 223; a person of bad repute; 2. 70. —2 Caused by imprecation or curse.

**अभिज्ञास्तिः** *a.* 1 A curse. 2 Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity. —3 Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult. —4 Asking, begging. —5 What curses or injures; the cause or source of injury.

**अभिज्ञां** 1 A. To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing); नाभिज्ञांकीर्त्तयाम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8; Ms. 8. 96; also with abl.; be afraid of; Bk. 6 2.

**अभिज्ञांका** Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

**अभिज्ञांकित** *p. p.* Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

**अभिज्ञाप** 1 U. To curse, execrate; अभिज्ञातः फलमेतदन्वभूत् Ku. 4. 41.

—*Caus.* To conjure, invoke (as by charms), charm, enchant; सत्येन मभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्यभिज्ञाप्य कं Y. 2. 108.

**अभिज्ञापनं**—**ज्ञापः** 1 A curse, imprecation. —2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिज्ञापः पातकामियोगः Mit. —3 Slander, calumny, false charge; असतो दोषस्य अध्याहारोऽभिज्ञापः. —4 An injury, hurt. —*Comp.*—**ज्वरः** fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

**अभिज्ञापनं** Pronouncing a curse.

**अभिज्ञाब्धित** Declared, announced, said, named.

**अभिज्ञास्** 1 P. To hurt, injure, attack (=अभिज्ञश् q. v.).—*f.* Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c.

**अभिज्ञस्त** *p. p.* Hurt, attacked. **अभिज्ञस्तु** *m.* An enemy, injurer. **अभिज्ञिरोय** *a.* With the top bottom inverted.

**अभिशीत**, —**श्यात** [श्ये-क] *a.* Chilly, as wind.

**अभिशीन**, **श्यान** *a.* Congealed, agulated.

**अभिशीकः** 1 Intense Warmth; ardour (Ved.).

**अभिशीच** *a.* 1 Shining, glowing with heat. —2 Causing great grief.

**अभिशीचनं** 1 Intense grief or torment. —2 That which torments spirit or demon.

**अभिशीचयिष्णु** *a.* Tormenting.

**अभिश्चरणं** Repeating Vedic while Brāhmaṇas are sitting on a Śrāddha.

**अभिश्चावः** Hearing; becoming renowned.

**अभिशी** *a.* Ved. 1 Joining, combined with, mixing. —2 Combining, ranging. —3 Approaching, having course to. —4 Worthy. —5 Strong. —6 Powerful.

**अभिश्चिष्ट**—**चिष्ट** *f.* (—*चि*) Ve. ligature.

**अभिश्चलणं** A bandage.

**अभिश्चस्** *m.* Ved. One breathes upon or towards.

**अभिश्चस्तः** Ved. Breathing forth upon, eructation (of the stomach).

**अभिश्चासः** Breathing or blowing upon; blowing into a flame.

**अभिषंज** 1 P. [°संज, सं] changed to ञ् by P. VIII. 3. To be in contact with, touch oneself to.

**अभिषंगः** (also अभिसंगः) 1 87. —plete contact or union; attachment, connection, association; कन्तुवोरव

**नन्ति हृदयं मनुष्याणामीदृशादुप** *tion.* Māl. 7 ill attachment or union.

8; सुहुरिति वनविभ्रमाभिषंगत् *anoin* 68; K. 146, 290. —2 Defeat, *af*

fication, discomfiture; जात *tion,*

**नृपतिः** R. 2. 30. —3 A sudden *af* shock or grief, a sudden *af* or misfortune, unexpected *af* in

**ततोऽभिषंगानिलविप्रविद्धा** R. 14-2 B *of* 77; Ku. 3. 73; जडं विजिगी *by* at

8. 75. —4 Possession *by* at

evil spirits; अभिघाताभिषंगत् *af*

**चाराभिषापतः** Mād. N. —5 *af* —6 Embracing; copulation. *af*

curse or imprecation, *af* or *af* a false charge or accusation, *af* ny or defamation. —9 *af*

**disrespect.** —*Comp.*—**ज्वरः** fever caused by the action of evil *af*

**अभिषंजनं** = अभिषंग q. v.

**अभिषव** see under अभिष.



अभिषह्य *ind.* By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

अभिषाच् *a.* [अभि-सच् स्वार्थे णिच् क्तिप्]. 1 Ved. Following. -2 Honouring, devoted. -3 Defeating.

अभिषाह् *a.* 1 Bearing, patient. -2 Overpowering.

अभिषिच् 6 U. [० सिच्, स changed to ष by P. VIII. 3. 65] 1 To sprinkle, pour down upon, water, wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्नातीहाभ्यषिचज्जलैः Bk. G. 21; 15. 3; 6. 23; संगे पुनर्दुहतराममृताभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 v. 1. अथ वपुराभिषेकं तास्तदाभोभिरीपुः Si. 7. 75. -2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loc. of the post of authority); अश्विर्वर्णमभिषिच्य राघवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13; सोऽद्वीराज्येऽभिषिक्तः H. 2; V. 5. 23. -*Caus.* 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c. -2 To let oneself be crowned.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering, wetting. -2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतोः R. 14. 7. -4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अमात्यपरिषदं ब्रूहि सन्नियतामायुषो राज्याभिषेक इति V. 5; यौवराज्यं *ibid.*; R. 17. 14. -5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय काश्यपाय S. 4; अत्राभिषेकाय तपेयनानां R. 13. 51, 1. 85, 10. 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 36, 96; Ku. 5. 16; 7. 11; S. 7. 12; H. 4. 187. -6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). -*Comp.* -अहः day of coronation. -शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेक्ता *a.* One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronation, inauguration; R. 8. 3.

अभिषेचनीय, -षेच्य, -क्य 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. -2 Belonging to coronation. -यः of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

अभिषु 5 P. (० हु) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुष्वंत अभिषुते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull. पदकेन संघा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Bk. 9. 90.

अभिषवः [अभि-स-अप्] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors

&c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablution (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice. -6 A sacrifice in general. -7 Ferment, yeast; any substance producing fermentation. -8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice. (Nir.) -वं Sour gruel.

अभिषवणं 1 Bathing; Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

अभिषवणी A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

अभिषावकः, -पोतु *m.* The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

अभिषुत *p. p.* Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice. -तं Sour gruel.

अभिषेण *a.* Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

अभिषेणनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेणयति Den. P. [अभिसेना-णिच् P. III. 1. 25, VIII. 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिष्टनः [अभि-स्तन्-अप् पत्वं] Ved. Roaring, a loud shout (सिंहनाद).

अभि (भी) णि *a.* (Ved.) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sây. अभियष्ट्य); an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). -ष्टिः *f.* Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice; a hymn; approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

अभिष्टिमत् *a.* Ved. Desirable.

अभिष्टु 2 P. (स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol; अथ इतरामभिष्टुवंति U. 5; Si. 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke; Y. 3. 307.

अभिष्टवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्यद् 1 A. (स changed to ष by P. VIII. 3. 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle; अभिष्य-ज्य-दते हुग्धं Sk.; सततमभिष्यद्मानमेवमेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरिः) U. 1 raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c.), to overflow with; यदि त्वामीहृशं रामभद्रः पश्येत् तदास्य हृदयं स्नेहनाभिष्येदत् U. 5.

अभिष्यं (स्यं) दः 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यद्भवमनं कृत्वेवो-

पनिवेशितं (आशयिप्रस्थं) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population *i.e.* by emigration (अभिष्यद् अतिरेकः अतिरिक्तजन इति यावत् तस्य वमनं निःसारणं कृत्वा स्थितमिव) cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

अभिष्यं (स्यं) दिन् *a.* 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. -*Comp.* -रमणं a suburb, a smaller city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one; cf. शास्त्रानगरं.

अभिष्वंगः [स्वङ्-वच्] 1 Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वभिष्वंगः Dk. 155; अहो अभिष्वंगः Mâl. 1; कामं *ibid.* Bg. 13. 9.

अभिसंयोगः Close contact or union, intimate connection.

अभिसंवृत *a.* Clothed, clad.

अभिसंशीन *a.* [श्ये-क] Coagulated, congealed.

अभिसंश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिसंसारः Coming together or in groups or flocks. -र *adv.* Having approached together.

अभिसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

अभिसंस्कारः 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

अभिसंस्तवः High praise.

अभिसंक्षिप्-संक्षेपः = संक्षिप् &c. q. v. अभिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

अभिसंख्य *a.* Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

अभिसंचारिन् *a.* 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Fickle, changeable.

अभिसत्त्वन *a.* Ved. Surrounded by heroes; (cf. अभिवीर).

अभिसंतप 1 P. To torment = संतप q. v.

अभिसंतापः War, battle, contest; जन्यं स्यादभिसंतापः Halây.

अभिसंहृष्ट *a.* Compressed, tightened.

अभिसंदेहः 1 Exchange. -2 Organ of generation (written also अभिसंदोह).

अभिसंधा 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at; (शूलं) चिक्षेप परमक्रुद्धो लक्ष्मणाभिसंहितं Râm. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of (with acc.); पदाविद्धं यांती स्थलितमभिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my



fault; कण्यमुकमभिसंधाय Mv. 5 towards, in the direction of; Mv. 6; Bg. 17. 12, 25; sometimes with dat.; अभिसंधते ये च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb. -6 To deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वा-नेकः सकलमभिसंधाय Māl. 1. 14. -7 To come to an understanding or agreement; फलं त्वनभिसंधाय Ms. 9. 52 (एवं यत्र नियमो न कृतः). -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिसंध्यात्सामादिभिः पक्रुते Ms. 7. 159 (वशीकुर्यात्). -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce. -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

अभिसंधः, -धकः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator; Ms. 4. 195.

अभिसंधा 1 Speech, declaration; word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुतिष्ठता Rām. true to his word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना Rām. -2 Cheating, deception; पराभिसंधानपरं यद्यप्यस्य विचेष्टितं R. 17. 76. -3 Aim, intention, purpose; अन्याभिसंधानेनान्यवादित्वमन्यकर्तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5 Attachment or interest in any object.

अभिसंधायः = अभिसंधिः q. v.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. -2 Intention, object, purpose, aim; तस्या अभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतोपि Māl. 1; Dk. 38; स्वर्ग° Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिसंधिः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses). -4 Opinion, belief. -5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation; अथावश्यमेव माधवसेनः पूज्येन मोचयितव्यः श्रूयतामभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Deception. -7 Making peace or alliance. -8 Junction, combination. -Comp. -कृत a. done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards, hasten, jump upon; महीतलात्केचिदुदीर्णविगाः पुनर्दुमाग्रानभिसंपतन्ति Rām. -2 To fly along; शस्त्रैश्च दिव्यैरभिसंपतद्भिः Mb. अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together, con- course, confluence. -2 War, battle, contest. -3 A curse.

अभिसंपद् 4 A. 1 To become (any thing); to be changed to, be similar to, assume the state of; इष्टकामाग्निरभिसंपद्यते Sat. Br., ओत्रे हीमे सर्वे वेदा अभिसंपन्नाः ibid. -2 To come or go to, arrive at. -3 To get, obtain. -Caus. To make similar to, change into.

अभिसंपत्तिः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, transi- tion; being changed into.

अभिसंपद् f. Becoming complete; complete number.

अभिसंपन्न p. p. Complete, complete- ly effected; वदत्ययमभिसंपन्नमार्गेण सं- स्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with his holy instruction.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंबंध 9 P. To bind together. -pass To be connected with, to re- late or refer to.

अभिसंबंधः Connection, relation; con junction, contact; sexual connec- tion; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिसंवाध a. Very much contract- ed or confined.

अभिसंमुख a. Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर, -सर्ग, -सर्जन &c. see under अभिमु, अभिमुह &c.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intention).

अभिसां (शां) त्व् 10 P. To concili- ate, propitiate, pacify, comfort, console.

अभिसां (शां) त्वः, -त्वन् Conciliation, consolation.

अभिसायं ind. At sunset, about evening; अतौदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः Si. 1. 16; Ki. 11. 51.

अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To go up to, go to- wards, approach; to go to some place or other, go or proceed; पुरोभिसत्वे सुर- सुंदरीजनैः Ki. 8. 4. -2 To attack, assail.

-3 To go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); सुंदरीरभिससार K. 58; Dk. 51, 52, 91; Si 6. 26. Caus. To visit, approach, go to meet; वलु- भानभिसिसारविष्णुणां Si. 10. 20, 21; S.D 115; Ki. 9. 38; Mk. 8.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an atten- dant; Dk. 73, 127. -2 A companion; मन्मथाभिसरा तदागरमभिसरामि Dk. 15. -3 N. of a people.

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). -2 meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; त्वदभिसरण- रमसेन बलंती पतति पदानि कियन्ति चलन्ती Git. 6.

अभिसर्तु a. One who attacks; an assistant.

अभिसारः 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation; रतिमुखसारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं Git. 5. -2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous; त्वरितमुपैति न कथमभिसारं Git. 6. -3 An attack, assault; श्वोडभिसारः पुरस्य नः Rām. -4 War, battle. -5 A follower, companion. -6 Might, power. -7 An instrument. -8 A purificatory rite. -9 (राः Pl.) N. of a people. -री N. of a town. -Comp. -स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभि- सारिका below.

अभिसारणं Going to meet &c.; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who goes to meet her lover or R. 43; R. 16 12; अभिसारयते कर्तुं R. 43; S. D. 115; कांताधिनी तु या राति S. D. 115; The directions are given by the kinds of अभिसारिका are given by the following 8 places as शोक (2) a garden; (3) a ruined house of a female (5) forest; (6) caravansary for pilgrims &c.; (7) a police and (8) the bank of a river. अभिसारालयो दूतीयुद्धं वनं। नालयं च यादीनां तदी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet; ing; attacking, rushing on; forth; युद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. अभिसारिका see above. -2 N. of the विट् metre in which contain 12 instead of 11 and which is therefore proach (अभिसरति) another called जगती.

अभिसृज् 6 P. 1 To part; forth; Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To pare; तस्य चित्तेयमभिसृष्टा Mb. unloose, untie. -4 To give, any अभिसृज्य वरद्वयं Rām. -5 To attack.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, Killing.

अभिसेवनं 1 Practising, -2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness, indulgence in.

अभिसंक्रंदः Ved. 1 An assault. -2 An assailant, adv. By attacking.

अभिसनेहः Attachment, love, desire; यः सर्वत्रानभिसनेहः

अभिसंपुरित a. Expanded, full, full grown (as a blossom).

...अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To assent to, approve of. -2 To praise.

अभिस्वर् f. (or n. according to some) [ अभितः स्वः स्वरणश्चो 1 Invocation, calling into presence. -2 A song or hymn of

अभिस्वरः Urging towards onwards. -रे Very close or

अभिसर्वर्त m. Praising; in- beat (fig. also); thump at

अभिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, हंत कथमेष माधव (स्वः) लोष्टैरभिहंतो नयत U. 4; हतः पोतः Dk. 7. -2 To kill, destroy. -3 To drive or like a



अभिवृत्त a. Covered, surrounded.



**अभिज्ञापः** A curse ; see अभिज्ञापः.

**अभीष्टः-पुः** [ अभि-अश्-उच्, पूषो° अत इत् ] 1 A rein, bridle ; तेन हि मुच्यतां मभीष्टवः S. 1. -2 A ray of light ; प्र-कुलतापिच्छनिभैरभीष्टुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; °मत्त resplendent, splendid. -3 An arm (अभ्यश्रुते कर्माणि Nir. ). -4 A finger.

**अभीष्ट** 6 P. To wish or desire for, seek for, strive to get.

**अभीष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired. -2 Dear, favourite, darling ; अनभीष्टदंपत्योः Pt. 1. 175 ; oft with gen. of person ; H. 1. 12. -3 Optional. -टः A darling. -ष्ट्र 1 A mistress, beloved woman. -2 Betel. -ष्ट्र 1 An object of desire. -2 A desirable object (अभिमत) ; अन्यस्मै हृदयं देहि नानभीष्टे वडामहे Bk. 20. 24. -Comp. -देवता favourite deity. -लाभः, -सिद्धिः *f.* gaining a desired object.

**अभीषंग** = अभिषंग *q. v.*

**अभीषया** *adv.* Fearlessly.

**अभीषाह** *a.* Overpowering ; guaranteeing safety from enemies (परेभ्योऽभ्यदाताः अभिषहमाणः सप्लान्, अभिभवति शत्रून् Nir. ). -*f.* ( द् ) Great power.

**अभुक्त** *a.* 1 Uneaten, unenjoyed, unused ; Bh. 3. 25. -2 ( Actively used ) One who has not eaten, enjoyed, used &c. ; cf. पीत. -Comp. -मृच्छं the interval between the closing part of Jyeshtha and the beginning of Mūla.

**अभुज्** *a.* Ved. One who has not experienced or enjoyed ; one who does not keep a promise.

**अभुञ्जत्** *a.* 1 Not eating. -2 Not allowing to enjoy. -3 Not protecting.

**अभुञ्ज** *a.* 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. -2 Well, free from disease.

**अभुज** *a.* Armless, maimed.

**अभुजिग्या** Not a slave or servant, an independent woman ; Mk. 4.

**अभूः** 'Unborn,' N. of Vishṇu.

**अभूत** *a.* Non-existent, what is not or has not been ; not true or real, false ; Mu. 3. 16, Ki. 14. 19. -Comp. -आहरणं 'utterance of an unreality,' a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud, one of the members of *garbha* S. D. 365. -तद्भावः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before ; कुम्भस्तिथिगो संपद्ये कर्तरि चि P. V. 4. 50 ; अभूततद्भावे इति वक्तव्यं ; अकुम्भः कुम्भः संपद्यते तं करोति कुम्भीकरोति Sk. ; cf. पयोधरीभूतचतुःस-सुदा R. 2. 3. -पूर्व *a.* unprecedented, unsurpassed ; अभूत् 'वं राजा चिंतामणि-नाम Vās. 1, Ve. 3. 2, Si. 3. 3. -प्रादु-र्भावः becoming manifest of what has

not been before. -शत्रुः *a.* having no enemy.

**अभूतिः** *f.* 1 Non-existence, non- entity. -2 Want of power. -3 Poverty.

**अभूमिः** *f.* 1 Non-earth, anything but earth. -2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for, beyond the reach or scope of ; अभूमिरियं माल-विकायाः M. 3 ; अभूमिरियमविनयस्य S. 7 ; स खलु मनोरथानामप्यभूमिर्विसर्जनाव-सरसत्कारः *ibid.* far exceeded or trans- cended my ( highest ) expectations ; Si. 1. 42 ; Sānti. 4. 22, K. 45, 196, 204. -Comp. -जः 1. produced in a bad or improper place. -2. not pro- duced in earth.

**अभूरि** *a.* Few, some ; several ; so अभूमन्, अभृष्टि.

**अभूत, अभूत्रिम** *a.* Not hired or paid ; Ms. 8. 231. -2 Not supported.

**अभृश** *a.* 1 Not much, little, few.

**अभेद** *a.* 1 Undivided. -2 Identical, same, alike ; तयोरभेदप्रतिगतिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. v. 1. -द्वः 1 Absence of dif- ference or distinction, identity, same- ness ; तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपनानोपमेययोः K. P. 10, Si. 13. 25. -2 Close union ; इच्छतां सह वयुभिरभेदं Ki. 9. 13 ; H. 3. 79 ; आशास्महे विग्रहयोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

**अभेद्य, अभेदिक** *a.* Not to be divid- ed, broken or pierced through, im- penetrable. -2 Indivisible. -द्यं A diamond.

**अभोक्त, भोगिन्** *a.* Not using or enjoying, abstemious.

**अभोगः** Non-enjoyment.

**अभोज्ज** *a.* Ved. Not sacrificing ; not giving food to the gods.

**अभोजनं** Not eating, fasting, absti- nence ; Ms. 11. 167, 204, 216.

**अभोजिन्** *a.* Not eating, fasting.

**अभोज्य** *a.* 1 Not to be eaten, pro- hibited as food, impure, unholy ; °अन्न *a.* one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others ; Ms. 4. 221.

**अभौतिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Not material, not elemental, not produced by the gross elements ; mental.

**अभौम** = अभूमिज *q. v.*

**अभ्यग्र** *a.* [ अभिमुखं अग्रं यस्य ] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Fresh, new ; इदं शोणि- तमभ्यग्रे संपहरेदुत्ततयोः Mb. -ग्रं Pro- ximity, vicinity.

**अभ्यंक** *a.* Recently marked.

**अभ्यञ्ज** 7 P. 1 To smear, anoint as with oily substances. -2 To de- corate, adorn ( Ved. ). -3 To defile

**अभ्यक्त** *p. p.* Smeared, ( with oil, perfumes &c. ) ; स्नातः S. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 68 ; अभ्यङ्गः 1 Smearing the body with oil ; अभ्यङ्गनेपथ्यमन्त्रोक्तः 7. 7 ; स्तन्यदानाभ्यङ्गपेपणादिभिः 5, Ms. 2. 178. -2 Smearing in inunction. -3 An unguent, ointment.

**अभ्यञ्जन** 1 Smearing the body with oily substances, inunction ; 3 T. 91. -2 Smearing or anointing in general. -3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes ; Ms. 2. 211. -3 Smearing with an oily substance ; oil, unguent, in- ornament, decoration ( Ved. ).

**अभ्यतीत** *p. p.* Dead, passed ; Ms. 4. 252.

**अभ्यधिक** *a.* 1 More than, ex- ceeding, beyond ; सद्यःकरण. पीतादभ्यधिकं U. 4. 1 remain- ter &c. ; Pt. 2. -2 Surpassing, greater than in quality or quantity ; एष चाभ्यधिकोऽस्ति Rām. ; न त्वत्समोऽस्त्यभ्यधिकः Bg. 11. 43 ; M. 3. 3, Ms. Y. 2. 295 ; sometimes or instr. ; धान्यं दशान्यः कुमेदे 5भ्यधिकं वधः Ks. 8. 320. 2. 27 ; प्रभुः क्षमावान् वीरश्च द्वा- र्थको नृपः Nala. 21. 13. धान्यं than ordinary, extraordinary, pre- nent ; भव पंचाभ्यधिकः S. 1. 1. *adv.* Very much, exceedingly.

**अभ्यर्ध्वं** *adv.* Towards the upper part of the way. -ध्वे Near the way.

**अभ्यनुज्ञा** 9 U. 1 To be an- assent or agree to, approve ; अनु- ज्ञानाद् भवती K. 209 ; M. 2. 1. -2 To permit one to leave to, dismiss. -Caus. To leave to depart, take leave.

**अभ्यनुज्ञा, ज्ञानं** 1 Consent, per- mission ; कृताभ्यनुज्ञा अनु- Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. -2 Order, mand. -3 Granting leave of absence. -4 Admission of a person. -*adv.* 1. 6.

**अभ्यनुक्त** *a.* Said after, what was said before.

**अभ्यन्तर** *a.* [ अभिगतं तन्तरं ] 1 internal, inner ( opp. बाह्यः ) ; 45 ; K. 66 ; Y. 3. 293. -2 Included in, one of a group ; देवीपरिजनाभ्यन्तरः M. 5 ; च Ms. 3. 154 ; R. 8. 95. -3 In, skilled or proficient in, or conversant with ; sometimes gen., or in comp. केऽभ्यन्तरे स्वः M. 5 ; अहो प्रयोक्त- शिनः M. 2 ; अनभ्यन्तरे आर्षा- वृत्तांतस्य S. 3 ; मंत्रेष्वभ्यन्तराः केऽ- see अभ्यन्तरीक below. -4 Near



अभ्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; नयनयोऽभ्यस्तमासी-  
लनं Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to; अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5 not accus-  
tomed to the use of the chariot; शुण्डा



च वाणी Māl. 3. 11. -2 Learnt, studied; शैशवेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89. -3 (In math.) multiplied; अयुतं दश-कृत्वोभ्यस्तं निरुतमुच्यते Nir. -4 (In gram.) Reduplicated, -स्तं Reduplicated base of a root.

**अभ्यासः** 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्याता इति पदभ्यासोऽध्यायपरिसमाप्तिं द्योतयति S. B.; नाभ्यासक्रम-मीक्षते Pt. 1. 151; Ms. 12. 74; Y. 3. 323. -2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अविरतश्रमाभ्यासात् K. 30. Pt. 1. 133; अभ्यासेन तु कौतये वैराग्येण च युज्यते Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to remain pure and unmodified); 12. 12; योग° Y. 3. 51 practice of concentration; hence sometimes used for 'concentration of mind upon one subject'; 'निगृहीतेन मनसा R. 10. 53; so शर°, अक्ष° &c. -3 Habit, custom, practice; निश्चयोपपदात् कृजोऽभ्यासे P. I. 3. 71; तद् यथाभ्यासे अभिधीयतां U. 1 therefore address me as is your wont; अमंगलाभ्यासरति Ku. 5. 65; Y. 3. 68. -4 Discipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. -5 Reciting, study, repeated reading or learning by heart; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाभ्यासः K. P. 1; K. 146, 200; Ms. 5. 4; वेद° is of 5 kinds:- वेदस्वीकरणं पूर्व विचारोऽभ्यसनं जपः । तद्दानं चैव शिष्येभ्यो वेदाभ्यासो हि पंचधा ॥ Dakṣha. -6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यास); चूतयष्टिरिवाभ्यासे (ज्ञे) मधौ परभृतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2; (अभ्यासे-ज्ञे मधौ must mean here (speaking to) 'Madhu who was near her,' scil. by having manifested himself before her, which fully preserves the simile of Pārvatī, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अपितेयं तवाभ्यासे सीता पुण्यव्रता बधूः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; Si. 3. 40; अभ्यासा-ज्ञा-दागतः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. (regarded as an Aluk compound). -7 (In gram.) Reduplication. -8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable; पूर्वोऽभ्यासः P. VI. 1. 4; अत्र ये द्वे विहिते तयोः पूर्वोऽभ्याससंज्ञः स्यात् Sk. -9 (In math.) Multiplication. -10 (In poetry) Repetition of the last verses or lines (as of a chorus); chorus, burden of a song. -Comp. -गत a. approached, gone near. परिवर्तिन् a. wandering about or near. -योगः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छासुं धनं-जय Bg. 12. 9. -लोपः dropping of the reduplicative syllable. -व्यवायः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable; 'येपि though separated by this syllable.

**अभ्यासिन्** a. Practising, exercising.

**अभ्यसूयति** Dan. P. 1 To be angry with, bear malice against, envy, be jealous of (with acc.); न च मां योऽभ्यसूयति Bg. 18. 67; ग्रहसंति स्म तां केचित् अभ्यसूयन्ति चापरे Mb. -2 Not to like, detract from, calumniate; ये स्वतदभ्यसूयन्तो नाद्विष्टन्ति मे मतं Bg. 3. 32.

**अभ्यसूय** a. Angry, jealous.

**अभ्यसूयक** a. (विका./.) Jealous, envious; a detractor, calumniator; मामात्मपरदेहेषु प्रद्विषन्तोऽभ्यसूयकाः Bg. 16. 18.

**अभ्यसूया** Envy, jealousy, disfavour, anger; हुक्राम्यसूयाविनिवृत्तये यः R. 6. 74.; रूपेषु वेषेषु च साभ्यसूयाः 7. 2, 9. 64; Me. 39. Ku. 3. 4.

**अभ्यस्तं** ind. [अस्तमभि] Towards sunset; 'गम-इ-या to go down or set (as the sun) during or with reference to some act.

**अभ्यस्तमयः** Setting of the sun during or with reference to some act.

**अभ्यस्तमित** a. One on whom the sun has set while asleep.

**अभ्याकर्षः** Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

**अभ्याक्रांक्षितं** 1 A false charge, groundless complaint. -2 A desire.

**अभ्याकारं** adv. By drawing to oneself.

**अभ्याक्रामं** ind. By or in stepping near or mutually, in stepping rapidly.

**अभ्याख्यात** a. Falsely accused, traduced.

**अभ्याख्यातं** A false charge; calumny, detraction.

**अभ्यागच्छ** 1 P. 1 To go near to, draw near, approach; visit; see अभ्यागत below; to come, arrive (as time.). -2 To come to, fall into, go to any state; चिन्तामभ्यागतः fell to thinking.

**अभ्यागत** p. p. 1 Come near, approached, arrived; भो भवानभ्यागतोऽतिथिः Pt. 4; क्रमादभ्यागतं द्रव्यं Y. 2. 119; तस्मिन् अभ्यागते काले Rām. -2 Come as a guest; सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः H. 1. 108; श्रोत्रियाय अभ्यागताय U. 4; Si. 4. 68. -तः A guest, visitor; 'क्रियया नियोजितः Pt. 2; K. 280; Si. 3. 81.

**अभ्यागमः** 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवाद् मुदः Si. 1. 23; किं वा मदभ्यागमकारणं ते R. 16. 8; Mv. 2. 22; वसन्तमास° K. 308. -2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -3 Arriving at or enjoying a result. -4 Rising, getting up. -5 Striking, killing. -6 Encountering, attacking. -7 War, battle. -8 Enmity, hostility.

**अभ्यागमनं** Approach, arrival, visit; हेतुं तदभ्यागमने परीतः Ki. 3. 4.

**अभ्यागारिकः** [अभ्यागारे तत्संबधिकर्मणि व्यापृतः कृत्] One who is diligent in supporting a family,

**अभ्याघातः** 1 An attack, striking. -2 Persuading to a Ms. 9. 272.

**अभ्याघातिन्** a. Attacking.

**अभ्याचर्** 1 P. 1 To approach, to use, practise, perform.

**अभ्याचारः** Ved. Approaching an enemy; disturbing, attacking.

**अभ्याज्ञायः** Ved. [ज्ञा-वृत्] 1. nition. -2 Order, command.

**अभ्यातन्** 8 U. To take aim at or hurl (missiles) against.

**अभ्यातानः** Spreading over, ing, expansion.

**अभ्यात्म** a. Directed towards self. -त्वं adv. Towards oneself.

**अभ्यादा** 3 A. 1 To take, snatch. -2 To put on, wear (&c.). -3 To take up (the conversation), to commence speaking (another).

**अभ्यात्त** p. p. 1 Obtained. Occupied or pervaded; epine the Supreme Being.

**अभ्यादानं** 1 Beginning, commencement, first beginning; ध्याना VIII. 2. 87 (°ने=आरंभ Sk.).

**अभ्याधा** 3 U. To lay (fuel &c.), to apply, throw Ms. 8. 372; यथाग्निरभ्याहितं दक्षः Br.

**अभ्याधानं** Laying on, adding (fuel).

**अभ्याहित** p. p. Laid down, पण्डुः a sort of gift or present VI. 3. 10 Sk.

**अभ्यांत** See under अन्य.

**अभ्यापातः** A calamity, misfortune, evil.

**अभ्यामर्दः**, -मर्दनं War, battle, fight, attack.

**अभ्यायम्** 1 P. 1 To stretch, tend, lengthen (sound), draw (as a rudder). -2 To give, aim at. -4 To restrain. -5 To approach, visit (=अभ्यागम).

**अभ्यायसेन्य** a. [यम्-कर्मणि वा] To be restrained, to be made (अभितो नियतय).

**अभ्यारं** adv. Near, at hand, going near.

**अभ्यारुह** 1 P. 1 To ascend, to, reach, get to (mostly Ved.).

**अभ्यारूढ** p. p. 1 Ascended, up to. -2 Surpassed, excelled.

**अभ्यारोहः**, -रोहणं 1 Ascending, mounting, going up to. -2 Ascending in prayer or devotion, ing holy prayers. -3 Transition, one place or state to another, gress,



अभ्यारोहणीयः N. of a religious ceremony.

अभ्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To come up to, approach. -2 To come again, be repeated. —Caus. 1 To come down, approach. -2 To repeat (as गवित्री).

अभ्यावर्तः 1 Repetition. -2 A hymn the verses of which are repeated in singing (आवृत्तिस्तोत्रं). —तः *adv.* By repeating, repeatedly.

अभ्यावर्तिन् *a.* recurring, Si. 18. 18.

अभ्यावृत्त *p. p.* Come near to, repeated. —तः The residue of sacrificial offerings (होमशेषद्रव्यं).

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see P. V. 4. 17, and Sk. thereon; see अनभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याश-स see under अभ्यश्-.

अभ्यासद् 1 P. 1 To get, obtain, attain; स्वमिव पुरुषकारं शैलमभ्याससाद् Ki. 5. 52. -2 To sit oneself in (acc.). —Caus. To attack, assail.

अभ्यासादनं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहन् 2 P. To strike, smite, wound, injure, kill, destroy; वृक्षस्य यो मूलेऽभ्याहन्त्यात् Ch. Up.

अभ्याहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten. -2 affected, smitten; अभ्याहतं कीर्ति-विपर्ययेण (हृदयं) R. 14. 33; मृत्युना तः &c. -3 Impeded, obstructed; रक्षो-भिरभ्याहतकर्मवृत्तिः Bk. 1. 17.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. -2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याह 1 P. 1 To bring towards, bring near; to give or hand over; गृहीत्वा फलमूलं च रामस्याभ्याहरन् बहु Rām. -2 To rob, plunder.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. -2 Robbing.

अभ्याहार्य *pot. p.* To be eaten.

अभ्युक्त *a.* Said with reference to some object.

अभ्युक् 1, 6 U. To sprinkle over.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्पराम्युक्षणतत्परणां (तासां) R. 16. 57. -2 Consecration by sprinkling; (प्रांक्षण, अभ्युक्षण and अवोक्षण are thus distinguished; उच्यतेनेव हस्तेन शोक्षणं परिकीर्तितम् । न्यं च ताम्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चावोक्षणं स्वतः ॥).

अभ्युचित *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चयः [चि-अच्] 1 Increase, augmentation, growth. -2 Prosperity.

अभ्युच्छित *a.* Uplifted, upraised; elevated by, distinguished for.

अभ्युत्क्रुष्ट *p. p.* Praised with loud acclamations.

अभ्युत्क्रोशनं Loud acclamation; मंत्र a hymn of applause.

अभ्युत्था 1 P. To rise for another, rise in honour of, rise to greet; न-

भ्युत्तिष्ठति इरुत् K. 108; S. 3; M. 5. 6; Si. 4. 68.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of; नाभ्युत्थानक्रिया यत्र Pt. 2. 62. -2 Starting, departure, setting out; अभ्युत्थानं च युद्धार्थं Rām. -3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, exaltation, prosperity, dignity, a position of dignity or authority; (तस्य) नवाभ्युत्थानदक्षिन्यो ननहुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थान-मधर्मस्य तद्दात्मानं सृजाम्यहं Bg. 4. 7 when impiety increases or is in the ascendant. -4 Sunrise.

अभ्युत्थायिन् *a.* Rising to greet or in honour of.

अभ्युत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen, arisen, gone up. -2 Blazing, flaming (fire); R. 1. 53. -3 Elevated, exalted.

अभ्युत्पत् 1 P. To fly up, to jump up to, leap upon. —Caus. To cause to fly up to (acc.).

अभ्युत्पतनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पतनो वृषेण R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदि 2 P. [उद्-इ] 1 To rise (fig. also); go up (as the sun); Ms. 4. 104. -2 To rise over (one); Ms. 2. 220, 219. -3 To come into existence, happen, originate. -4 To engage in combat with (one), encounter, (लोकवीरान्) को जीवितार्थी समरेऽभ्युदीयात् Mb. -5 To prosper, thrive.

अभ्युदय *a.* Rising. —यः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. -2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; स्पृशन्ति नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1 success; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशः R. 3. 14; Ms. 3. 254; Bh. 2. 63; R. 12. 3, V. 5. -3 A festival; any religious or festive celebration, festive occasion; कालः joyous or festive occasion; S. 7; Ms. 9. 84. -4 Beginning, commencement. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Accomplishment of a desired object (which is the cause of festivity). -7 The tonsure ceremony. -8 A Srāddha performed on account of child-birth (वृद्धिश्राद्धं) —Comp. —अर्थकं a Srāddha for prosperity or elevation. —इष्टिः *f.* N. of a particular expiatory sacrifice.

अभ्युदयिन् *a.* Rising, going up.

अभ्युदित *p. p.* 1 Risen; occurred. -2 Elevated, risen to prosperity. -3 Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen; Ms. 2. 221. -4 Celebrated as a festival. —ता N. of a religious ceremony. —तः Rising; sunrise.

अभ्युद्ग 1 P. 1 To go forth to meet. -2 To extend, spread

अभ्युद्ग *a.* Rising, uprisen.

अभ्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Gone forth to meet. -2 Extended, spread; elevated.

अभ्युद्गमः, —मनः, —गतिः *f.* 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). -2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्गटं Becoming visible (of a star). —टा N. of a ceremony.

अभ्युद्घुत *a.* 1 Taken out, taken up. -2 Got without solicitation. -3 Got after a request.

अभ्युद्यम् 1 P. 1 To bring, offer. -2 To lift up.

अभ्युद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; as आद्युध, शस्त्र, कर &c. -2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.); M. 3. 20, Ku. 3. 76; Bri. S. 12. 6; Me. 57; Ms. 9. 302. -3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यतनूतनेश्वरं R. 8. 15. -4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत *a.* 1 Raised, elevated; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. -2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगम् 1 P. 1 (a) To go to or near, approach; परलोकमभ्युपगते (भर्तारि) विविधः Si. 9. 13. (b) To come to the help of; वयमभ्युपगच्छामः कृष्णेन त्वां प्रघर्षितं Hariv. (c) To have recourse to. (d) To arrive at (a point of time); आपादीमभ्युपगतो भरतः Rām. -2 To obtain, get. -3 To admit, grant, own; अभ्युपगतं तावदस्माभिरिव S. 5 we admit all this; Mu. 3. -4 To assent to, agree to, undertake, promise; Dk. 73. —Caus. To induce or cause one to assent to or grant; सामभ्युपगमस्य Dk. 60, 118.

अभ्युपगत *p. p.* 1 Approached, agreed or assented to; granted; suffered; Ratn. 4. 20; promised &c. -2 Inferred, probable. -3 Similar.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.; confession (as of guilt); Ratn. 2. 19. -3 Undertaking, promising; निर्णय° M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise; Ms. 9. 53. -4 Probable ascertainment, belief; judgment, a view accepted; Mr. 1. 38; supposition, inference. -5 Analogy, affinity. —Comp. —सिद्धांतः an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपगमित *caus. p. p.* Made to consent, obtained by free consent. —तः A slave for a fixed term.



**अभ्युपपद 4 A.** 1 To deliver (from distress), protect; to console, comfort, take compassion or pity on, pity, favour; रतिमभ्युपपत्तुमातुरां मधुरात्मानमदर्शयत्पुः Ku. 4. 25; (कदा) तपः-कृशमभ्युपपत्त्यते सखीं वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां 5. 61; U. 2, 3, 7; Māl. 4. -2 To ask for help, seek protection, submit; अभ्युपपन्नवत्सलः Mk. 7. -3 To furnish with.

**अभ्युपपत्तिः f.** 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अभ्युपपत्त्या अस्या जीवितमवलम्बस्व S. 3; अनयाभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4; मम° निमित्तं Mk. 1. -2 Consolation. -3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणाभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथे नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112, 349; 10. 62; आर्तं Dk. 39. -4 An agreement, assent, promise. -5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

**अभ्युपपादनं** Protection &c.

**अभ्युपस्थित a.** Accompanied, assisted.

**अभ्युपाकृत a.** Asked to take part in a ceremony.

**अभ्युपे 2 P.** [उप-इ] 1 To go near, approach, arrive, enter; व्यतीतकालस्त्वहमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22; त्रिरहोऽभ्युपयत्तपः Ms. 11. 260 entering the water i.e. bathing; Y. 3. 3. -2 To go to or enter a particular state, attain to; सत्यं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपैति H. 61; so ब्राह्मणतां, वैश्यतां, सखित्वं &c. -3 To agree (to do something), accept, promise, undertake; मंदार्यते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्यकृत्याः Me. 38; अस्य दास्यमभ्युपेतं मया Dk. 44, 55, 89, 138, 159. -4 To admit, grant, own, acknowledge, Si. 11. 67; श्रुत्येव च तर्कस्याभ्युपेतत्वात् S. B.; Dk. 45. -5 To approve, agree with, assent to. -6 To obey, submit to, be faithful to; विरोध्य मोहात्पुनरभ्युपेयुषां Ki. 18. 42.

**अभ्युपायः 1 A** promise, an engagement, agreement. -2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्मिन्पुराणां विजयाभ्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

**अभ्युपायनं** A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

**अभ्युपेत्य ind.** Having approached; having agreed or promised. -**Comp.** -अभ्युपेया one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant (where the servant does not work having agreed to do so.)

**अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः** [अभितः उ-ऊ-यति अग्निना दहते, उ-ऊ-य वाहुः क] 1 A sort of cake or bread (Mar. पोकी or रोटी). (अभेक्षितयवादेष्टादिना मर्जितयवादेशं धृतपक्वाक्षय पोकी इति ख्यातस्य नाम). -2 Half parched food (in general).

**अभ्यु (-भ्यु) व्य-वीय, अभ्योप्य, अभ्योपीय a.** Belonging to, consisting of, or fit for, the above cake.

**अभ्युपित a.** [व्य-क्त] Dwelling near or with. -तः A servant who is in attendance.

**अभ्युह a.** [वह-क्त] Brought near.

**अभ्युह 1 U.** 1 To cover over, clothe. -2 (A.) To watch for; form a plot against. -3 To infer, guess. -4 To reason, argue, think over; Dk. 90. -5 To supply an ellipsis.

**अभ्युहः** [उह-वञ्] 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. -2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्युहस्थानान्यपि तदुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14. -3 Supplying an ellipsis. -4 Understanding.

**अभ्युषणं** [इय-वञ्] 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 Going towards, attack.

**अभ्र 1 P.** [अभ्रति, आनभ्र, अभ्रित] To go, wander about; वनेष्वानभ्र निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

**अभ्रं** [अभ्र-अञ्; but more correctly अप्-भृ; अपो विभर्ति, भृ-क, अभ्रं अचमरणत् Nir. being filled with water] 1 A cloud; अभ्रिर्वै धूमो जायते धूमादभ्रमभ्राद वृष्टिः Sat. Br.; अभ्रं वा अपां भस्म; धूमो भूत्वा अभ्रं भवति अभ्रं भूत्वा मेघो भवति मेघो भूत्वा प्रवर्षति Ch. Up. (these quotations show the conception of the ancient Rishis about the formation of clouds). -2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विपांडु दधदभ्रशिरः Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रलिह &c. -3 Talc, mica. -4 Gold. -5 Camphor. -6 A kind of reed; Calamus Rotang. -7 Cyperus Rotundus (मुस्ता). -8 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. [cf. L. imber; Gr. ombros, approx; Zend awra, Pers. abr.] -**Comp.** -अवकाशः clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain. -अवकाशिक, -काशिन a. exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain; Ms. 6. 23. -उत्थः 'sky born,' the thunderbolt of Indra. -कूटं a peak of a (mountain-like) cloud. -गंगा the heavenly river; K. 50. -घनः a mass of clouds; R. 13. 77. -जा a. Ved. born from clouds, caused by vapours. -नागः one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airāvata. -पथः 1. atmosphere. -2. balloon. -पिशाचः, -चकः 'sky-demon' epithet of Rāhu. -पुष्पः N. of a cane (Mar. वेत) Calamus Rotang. (-वृषं) 1. water. -2. 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. -मुष (दृ) f. sprinkling of clouds, rain. -मांसी N. of a plant (जटामांसी). -मातंगः Indra's elephant Airāvata. -माला, -वृंदं a line, succession, or mass of clouds; R. 7. 69, 13. 76, 16. 25. -रोहं the lapis lazuli. -लिप्ती 1. sky covered with a few clouds. -2. A

woman smeared with mustaka -वर्ष a. Ved. rained upon, showered with water. (-वृषः) downpour. -वातिकः, -का N. of a tree (अविक). -विलायं ind. just as clouds away; Ki. 11. 79.

**अभ्रलिह a.** [अभ्रं लेहि स्थितिः गमश्च P. III. 2. 32] 'Cloud touching or scraping the (very high); अभ्रलिहायाः प्रासादमभ्रलिहमारोह R. 14. 270; Si. 5. 65. -हः Wind.

**अभ्रकं** [स्वार्थे कन्] Talc, mica to be produced from Pārva's astrual discharge. -**Comp.** -भस्म of talc. -सत्त्वं steel.

**अभ्रकप a.** [अभ्रं कपति पीडयति खञ् सुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 42.] To or scraping the clouds, very much. -आदायाभ्रकपं प्रायान्मलयं फलशालि K. 33; Dk. 110; Mv. G. 7. -यः 1 air; अभ्रकयो वायुः Sk. -2 A mountain.

**अभ्रायते** Den. A. To create, make cloudy; अभ्रं करोति अभ्रयते.

**अभ्रित a.** [अभ्राणि यस्य संजातानि इत्यत्र तारकादिगण] Overcast with clouds; R. 3. 12.

**अभ्रिय a.** [अभ्रे भवः, इ] Belonging to or produced from clouds, mustaka. -यः Lightning. -यः of thunder-clouds.

**अभ्रचः** 'One who is clothed by the air', an ascetic who is naked.

**अभ्रम a.** Not mistaking, clear. -मः Composure, steadiness.

**अभ्रमुः f.** The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata. Indra's elephant; Si. 1. 52. -प्रियः, -वल्लभः Airāvata.

**अभ्रातृव्य a.** Without a friend or enemy.

**अभ्रांत a.** Composed, steady.

**अभ्रातिः f.** Composure, steadiness.

**अभ्रिः -भ्री f.** [अभ्रति गच्छति त्वत् or येन; अभ्र-इन्] 1 A wooden stick or sharp-pointed stick (for clearing a boat). -2 A spade, hoe in general. Ms. 11. 134. -**Comp.** -खतं 'of a spade', a ploughed field.

**अभ्रेषः** Non-deviation, propriety P. III. 3. 37.

**अभ्रव a.** 1 Huge, large (महत्). -2 Mighty, strong or powerful. -म्वं 1 Immense power, immensity. -2 Monstrosity, hugeness; (the pervading principle of the universe) water; a cloud; embarrassed calamity; a monster; closeness, spring, given by B. and R.)

**अभ्र ind.** 1 Quickly. -2 A



**अम् 1 P.** [अमति, अमितुं, अमित; Ved. pres. अमिति; अमीति] 1 To go; to go to or towards. -2 To serve, honour. -3 To sound. -4 To eat. -10 P. or caus. (आमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. -2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased. — With सं Ved. 1 A. 1. to convince oneself of, ascertain. -2. to ally or connect oneself with. -3 To fix or settle oneself.

**अम a.** Unripe (as fruit). —मः 1 Going. -2 Pressure, weight; strength, power (वृद्ध). -3 Fright, terror. -4 Sickness, disease. -5 A servant, follower, an attendant. -6 Vital air, life-wind (प्राण). -7 This, self. -8 Unmeasured state. —मा 1 Soul. -2 Unmeasured state.

**अमवत् a.** Ved. 1 Violent, strong, stormy (winds); powerful (sound also). -2 Persevering, constant. -3 Capable, fit, proper. -4 Attended by ministers. -5 Attended by diseases. -6 Possessed of self. —*ind.* Violently.

**अमतः** [अम्-अतच् Un. 3. 110] 1 Sickness, disease. -2 Death. -3 Time. -4 Dust, particle of dust.

**अमतिः** [अम्-अति Un. 4. 59] 1 Time. -2 The moon. -3 (Ved.) Form, shape (Nir.). -4 Want, poverty. —*a.*, -अमतीवत् a. Ved. 1 Evil-minded, wicked (दुष्ट, अमराशतबुद्धिमतः Say. ). -2 Poor.

**अमंगल-ल्य a.** 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; °अम्यामरति Ku. 5. 65; अमंगलयं शीलं तव भवतु नामैवमखिलं Pushpadanta. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —लः The castor-oil tree (एरंड). —लं Inauspiciousness, ill luck; evil; oft used in dramatic literature; शांतं पापं प्रतिहतममंगलं; cf. God forbid.

**अमंड a.** 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). —डः The castor oil tree (एरंड).

**अमत a.** 1 Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अम् also. —*Comp.* —परार्थता 'an unaccepted second sense', one of the faults of a word (शब्ददोष); अमतः प्रकृतविरुद्धः परार्थो यत्र, *c. g.* in राममन्मथशरेण ताडिता &c. (R. 11. 20) the second sense suggestive of शृंगाररस is opposed to the proper *rasa* of the passage which is either वीर or वीमल; K. P. 7.

**अमति a.** Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —तिः A rogue, cheat. —तिः *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought; अमत्यैतानि षड् जगध्वा Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. For some of the

other senses see under अम्. —*Comp.* —पूर्व *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

**अमत्र a.** Ved. [अम्-अत्र Un. 3. 105] overpowering (enemies), strong or disposed to march on (गमनशील) Rv. 1. 61. 9. —त्रं [अमति भुंक्ते अन्नमत्र, आधारे अत्र] 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. -2 Strength, power.

**अमत्रिन् a.** Ved. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Having a drinking vessel.

**अमद् a.** 1 Free from intoxication, grave, serious. -2 Sorrowful.

**अमत्तु a.** Sober, sane.

**अमत्सर a.** Not jealous or envious, charitable.

**अमध्व्य a.** Not sweet, not worthy of the sweetness of Soma.

**अमनस्, अमनस्क a.** 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. -2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). -3 Inattentive, careless. -4 Having no control over the mind. -5 Devoid of affection. (नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. -2 Inattention. —*m.* The Supreme Being. —*Comp.* —गत *a.* unknown, unthought of. —नति-ज्ञ *a.* disapproved, condemned; reprobate. —योगः absence of concentration of mind, inattention. —हर *a.* displeasing, disagreeable.

**अमनस्विन् a.** 1 Unintelligent. -2 Inhuman (as a demon).

**अमनिः** [अम्-अनिः, अमति गच्छत्यत्र Un. 2. 101] Motion (गतिः); way.

**अमनाक् *ind.*** Not a little, greatly, very much.

**अमनुष्य a.** 1 Not human, not manly. -2 Not frequented by man. —व्यः 1 Not a man. -2 A demon, fiend (= रक्षः पिशाचादि Sk. on P. II. 4. 23).

**अमंतु a.** Ved. 1 Unwise, foolish. -2 Guiltless, innocent. -3 Despising.

**अमंत्र, -त्रक a.** 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c.; Ms. 3. 121, 2. 66. -2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Sūdra, a female &c.; Ms. 9. 18. -3 Not knowing Vedic texts; अवतानाम-मंत्राणां 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; अनया कथमन्यथावलीढा न हि जीवंति जना मनागमंत्राः Bv. 1. 111. —*Comp.* —तंत्र *a.* without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical arts; Pt. 1. 70. —विद् *a.* Not knowing Vedic hymns.

**अमंद a.** 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent; M. 2. 3. -2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमं-

दमदुर्द्ध्विन U. 5. 5; अमंदमिलविंदिरे निखिलमाधुरीमंदिरे Bv. 4. 1; दृष्टोष्टकरावधू-ननं Ki. 8. 6 violently bit. —वृः N. of a tree.

**अमन्यमान a.** Ved. 1 Not understanding; offering no homage. -2 Not being aware of.

**अमन्युत a.** Ved. Not bearing ill-will towards another.

**अमम a.** Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment, devoid of personal ties or desires, शरणेष्वममश्चैव वृक्षमूलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26.

**अममता, -त्वं** Indifference, disinterestedness.

**अमग्नि a.** Ved. Immortal.

**अमर a.** [अ-पचयच् न. त.] Undying, immortal, imperishable, अजरामरवत् प्राज्ञो विद्यामर्थं च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. —रः 1 A god, deity. -2 N. of a Marut. -3 N. of a plant (सुहीवृक्ष). -4 Quicksilver. -5 Gold. -6 A species of pine. -7 The number 33 (that being the number of gods). -8 N. of Amarasimha, see below; N. of a mountain. -9 Mystical signification of the syllable उ. -10 A heap of bones. —रा 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरावती). -2 The naval string; umbilical cord. -3 The womb. -4 A house-post (स्थूण). -5 N. of several plants; इंद्रवारुणी, वटी, महानीली, घृतकुमारी, सुही, सुवर्चा, दुर्वा. —री The same as अमरा. —*Comp.* —अंगना, -स्त्री a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; सुषण रत्नानि हरामरांगनाः Si. 1. 51. —अग्निः 'mountain of the gods', N. of the mountain Sumeru. —अधिपः-इन्द्रः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, पतिः, भर्ता, राजः &c. 'the lord of the gods', epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also. —आचार्यः, -गुरुः, -इज्यः 'preceptor of the gods', epithets of Brihaspati. —आपगा, -तदिनी, -सरित् *f.* the heavenly river, an epithet of the Ganges; तदिनीरोधसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123. —आलयः the abode of the gods, heaven. —उत्तम *a.* the best of the gods. —उपम *a.* god-like. —कुण्डकं N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā. —कोटः 'the fortress of the immortals', N. of the capital of a (modern) Rajput state. —कोशः, -वः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमर-सिंह. —जः N. of a tree, a kind of खदिर. —तरुः-दारुः 1. a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमर-तरुकुसुमसौरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकामस्य Bv. 1. 28. -2. देवदारु. -3 the wish-yielding tree. —द्विजः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. —पुरं 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various



other towns.—पुष्पः, उपकः 1. N. of several plants (केतक, चूत). —2. N. of a kind of grass. —3 the wish-yielding tree (कल्पवृक्ष).—पुष्पिका N. of a plant (अधःपुष्पवृक्ष); a kind of anise.—प्रसूः प्रभ a. like an immortal.—प्रसूः one of the 1000 names of Vishnu.—माला N. of a lexicon.—रत्नं a crystal.—लोकः the world of the gods, heaven; ता heavenly bliss; तेषु सन्मयवर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकतां Ms. 2. 5.—चहरी N. of a plant (आकाशवल्ली).—सिंहः N. of the author of *Amarakosha*; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya. The dates of many of these 'gems' are still doubtful, but if he was really a contemporary of Kālidāsa, he could not have lived later than the 7th century which is usually assigned to Kālidāsa as the *terminus ad quem*.

अमरणं Not dying, immortality.

अमरता, त्वं The state of the gods, immortality.

अमरावती [अमर-वत्, र being changed to रा by P. VI. 3. 119] 1 Abode of the gods, residence of Indra (said to be above Meru or the sun's orb; cf. Ki. 7. 2); सत्संभ्रमेन्द्रतृपतातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियाःमरावती K. P. 1.—2 N. of a modern town in Berar, Amraoti.

अमरिष्णु, अमर्त a. Ved. Immortal.

अमर्त्य a. Immortal, divine, imperishable; भावेपि R. 7. 53; भुवनं heaven; ता immortality.—त्यः A god.—Comp.—आपगा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमरुः N. of a king and poet who composed 100 verses which are usually known by the name अमरु-शतक.

अमर्मन् a. Ved. Not a vital organ or part of the body, having no joint or vital part.—Comp.—जात a. not produced in a vital organ.—वेधिन् a. not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अमर्यादा a. [न. व.] 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः स्त्रियस्तिष्ठति सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142; तादृशं त्वममर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Rām. —2 Boundless, infinite.—दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, forwardness, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्ष a. Not enduring or bearing—र्षः 1 Non-endurance, tolerance, impatience; अमर्षश्च्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जातहादेन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं नु भवतस्ता-

तप्रतापोत्कर्षेणमर्षः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्ष is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it: परकृतावज्ञानानांपराधजन्यो मोनवाक्यारूप्यादि कारणभूतश्चित्तवृत्तिविशेषोऽमर्षः.—2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुत्रवधा-मर्षेणैपितेन गांडीविना Ve. 2; सामर्ष angry, indignant; सामर्षं angrily.—3 Impetuosity, violence.—4 Determination of purpose.—Comp.—ज a. arising from anger or impatience.—हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्षण-पित, -पितृ, र्ववत् a. 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving; विशेषात्परिपूर्णस्य याति शत्रोरमर्षणः आभिमुख्यं Pt. 1. 326.—2 Angry, indignant, passionate; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53; अभिमन्युवधामर्षितः पांडु पुत्रेः Ve. 4.—3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल a. [न. व.] 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, undefiled, stainless, spotless; Ku. 7. 32, 33; अमलाः सुहृदः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere.—2 White, bright, shining; कर्णावसक्तामलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23; R. G. 80.—ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi.—2 The navel cord.—3 N. of a tree (Mar. आंबळा) Emblica Officinalis Gaertn; also of a plant (सातलावृक्ष), also n. in this sense.—लं 1 Purity.—2 Talc.—3 The Supreme Spirit.—Comp.—आत्मन् a. of pure or undefiled mind.—पतत्रिन् m. (त्री) the wild goose.—रत्नं, -मणिः a crystal.

अमलयति Den. P. To make pure or spotless, brighten; Ki. 5. 44.

अमलिन a. Clean, spotless, pure (morally also); कुलममलिनं न त्वेवायं जनो न च जीवितं Māl. 2. 2.

अमलानकं Globe-amaranth.

अमवत् See under अम.

अमविष्णु a. Going in different directions, up and down.

अमसः [अम-असञ्] 1 Disease.—2 Stupidity.—3 A fool.—4 Time.

अमसृण a. Not soft or bland, harsh, violent, strong, intense.

अमस्तु n. Curds.

अमा a. [न मा-का] Measureless.—ind. Ved. 1 At home, in the house; कामश्चरताममाभूत् Rv. 2. 38. 6.—2 In this world, here below (इहलोके). —3 With, near, close to; अमैवासां तद्वदति Sat. Br.—4 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमात्य, अमावास्या q.v.; अमाकृ to draw near, have near oneself.—f. 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमायां तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa.—2 The sixteenth digit of the moon.—3 The fifteenth digit also —m. The

soul.—Comp.—अक्त a. Ved. come together.—अंतः the end day of new moon.—अरु f. growing home during life, growing out husband in the same day with her parents, as a maiden (पद्) Rv. 2. 17. 7.—पर्वण्यं sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

अमांस a. 1 Without flesh containing flesh.—2 Lean, thin, enfeebled.—सं Not flesh, but flesh.—Comp.—ओदनिक f. ) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमात् ind. Ved. 1 From hand.—a. Not measuring.

अमातृ-तृक a. Motherless. अमातृभागीण a. Not fit for of a mother.

अमात्यः (अमा सह वयति. P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt.) 1 One with or near another, an associate of the same house or family.—2 A companion or follower, king, minister; अमात्यपुत्रैः नृपेण न्वितः R. 3. 28.

अमात्र a. [नास्ति मात्रा इत्यत्र] 1 Boundless, immeasurable, whole or entire.—3 Not element.—4 Having the measure or quantity of the letter अ.—त्रं 1 Non-measure.—2 Not a measure or quantity. The Supreme Spirit.

अमात्रवत्त्वं 1 Spirit, spiritual.—2 Defect, deficiency.

अमाननं, -ना Disrespect, disobedience.

अमानव a. 1 Not human; Superhuman.

अमानस्यं Pain (मानसे साधु न) of stress.

अमानिन् a. Modest, humble. अमानिता, -त्वं Modesty, humility.

अमाहुष a. (वी. f.) 1 Not belonging to man, superhuman, unearthly, superhuman; अमाहुषतां K. 132; K. 131, 132, 258; शक्तिः गीतध्वनि 126 an unearthly.—2 Inhuman, monster-like;—3 Threatened towards man.—4 Desolate;—5 वनं 135.—अनं not a man, an irrational animal. 9. 284, S. 5. 22.

अमाहुष्य a. Not human, human &c.

अमाम (मा) सी = अमावसी of स्या q.v.

अमाय a. 1 Not cunning or cunning, guileless, sincere, honest, Immeasurable.—या 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, honesty.—2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence



elusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. —यं The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, मायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest, sincere, true.

अमारः Not dying.

अमार्ग *a.* Pathless. —र्गः Not a road, absence of road; a bad road.

अमावस्या, चास्या, वसी, चासी (also written अमामसी-मासी) [अमा वम्-प्यत्, अमा सह वसतः चंद्रार्कौ अस्यां सा P. III. 1. 122 Sk.] 1 The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; सूर्याचंद्रमसोः यः परः सन्निकर्षः अमावास्या Gobhila. —2 A sacrifice offered at that time. —3 The sacrificial oblation.

अमावास्या, स्वक *a.* [अमावास्या, वृत्-अत् P. IV. 3. 30-31; अमावास्यायां जातः] Born or produced on the night of new moon.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, infinite, great, immense; मितं ददाति हि पिता मितं भ्राता मितं सुतः अमितस्य हि दातारं भर्तारं का न पूजयेत् Rām. —2 Neglected, disregarded. —3 Unknown. —4 Unpolished. —Comp. —अक्षर *a.* Not having a fixed number of syllables; prosaic. —अज्ञानः powerful devourer, epithet of परमेश्वर; of Vishṇu —आभ *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. —अभः (अभः) a class of divinities mentioned in V. P. —ओजस् *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, almighty; Ms. 1. 4. —क्रतु *a.* of unbounded wisdom or energy. —तेजस्, द्युति *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. —विक्रमः 1. of unbounded valour. —2. a name of Vishṇu. —वीर्य *a.* of immense strength.

अमित्रः [न मित्रं; by Up. 4. 173 fr. अमृ to go against; अमैर्द्विषति चित्; अमित्रः शत्रुः] Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, a foe, rival, opponent; स्याताम मित्रो मित्रे च सहजमाकृतावपि Si. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; Dk. 109, 171; M. 1; प्रकृत्यामित्रा हि सतामसाधवः Ki. 14. 21; Ms. 7. 83; 12. 79; 2. 239. —त्रा An enemy; युद्धं Ved. subduing one's enemies. —Comp. —खाद् *a.* devouring one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —घात, घातिन्, हन्, हन् killing enemies. —जित् *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्रजिन्मित्रजिद्वोजसा यत् N. 1. 13; N. of a son of Suvarṇa. —द्वभन *a.* Ved. hurting one's enemies. —स (सा) ह *a.* enduring or overpowering one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —सेना a hostile army.

अमित्रता, त्वं Enmity; Pt. 2. 98, Mk. 1. 53.

अमित्रयति Den. P., अमित्रयते A. To act like an enemy, act hostilely towards, hate; Bh. 3. 111.

अमित्रिन् *a.* Hostile, inimical.

अमित्रीय, त्र्य *a.* Hostile, inimical.

अमिथित *a.* Ved. Not reviled, not provoked.

अमिथ्या *adv.* Not falsely truly; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्य R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिन *a.* Ved. Inviolable (अहिंस्य); immense (?).

अमिनत् *a.* Ved. Not hurting; unhurt.

अमिलातकं Globe-amaranth.

अमिश्र, श्रित *a.* Unmixed, unblended; not shared by others.

अमिष *a.* [न. व.] Free from guile or deceit. —यं [अमृ भोगे-कर्मणि इषत्] 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. —2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. —3 Flesh.

अमीत *a.* Unhurt; वर्णाः of unhurt or unextinguishable colour.

अमीवा [अमृ-चन्-ईडागमः निपातः] Ved. 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. —2 Distress, terror. —3 A demon; tormenting spirit. —वः An enemy, one who afflicts or torments. —व 1 Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* [अमृ-टेरकच् उत्पलन्ने Tv.] A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मतं मेऽमुकपुत्रस्य यदुत्रोपरिलिखितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयाभ्यर्थितेनेतन्मया ह्यमुकपुत्रना लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकंति ततो लिखेत् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. —2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —क्त A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. —Comp. —हस्त *a.* one whose hand is not open or free (to give), sparing, stingy (in a bad sense); frugal, economical, prudent (in a good sense); सदा प्रहृष्टया भाव्यं व्यये चामुक्तहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. —2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुच् *f.* Ved. Non-liberation.

अमुची *f.* Ved. Not unbinding, not setting at liberty (said of an evil spirit).

अमुतः *ind.* 1 From there, there. —2 From that place, from above, i. e. from the other world or heaven. —3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत्र *ind.* (opp. इह) [अदृक्-वत्] 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्रास्त्वं यवनाः Dk. 127. —2 There (in what precedes or has been said), in that case. —3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यावज्जीवं च तत्कुपयिष्यामस्व सुखं वसेत्; यत्तु वाणिज्यके दत्ते नेह नामुत्र तद्भवेत् Ms. 3. 181; Bg. 6. 40. —4 There; अनेनैवाभक्ताः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत्र भक्षिताः Ks. —5 Thither, that way. —Comp. —युग्ं Ved. being in the other world; dying.

अमुत्रस्य *a.* Belonging to a future life, being of the next world.

अमुथा *ind.* Thus, in that manner, like that; अस्त्वं to be thus, euphemistically for 'to fare very ill'.

अमुया *ind.* Ved. In that manner, thus and thus.

अमुहि *ind.* Then, at that time.

अमुचत् *ind.* Like a person or thing referred to without name.

अमुष्य (gen. of अदृक्) Of such a one (in comp. only). —Comp. —कुल *a.* [अदृक् स.] belonging to the family of such a one. (—ल) a well-known family. —पुत्रः, त्री the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायण.

अमुहश्, श-क्ष *a.* (—शी, —क्षी *f.* cf. अन्याश) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमृ *a.* Ved. Not perplexed or bewildered, not ignorant, infallible.

अमृत *a.* Formless, shapeless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. स्मृत where Mukṭā. says स्मृतत्वं = अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं). —तः N. of Siva. —Comp. —गुणः (in Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमृत or incorporeal such as धर्म, अधर्म &c.; धर्माधर्मौ मावना च शब्दो बुद्ध्याद्योपि च। एतेऽमृतगुणाः सर्वे Bhāṣhā P.

अमृति *a.* Formless, shapeless. —तिः N. of Vishṇu. —तिः *f.* Shapelessness. (m. pl.) A class of Manes who have no definite form.

अमृतिमत् *a.* Formless &c. —m. N. of Vishṇu.

अमूल, लक *a.* 1 Rootless (lit.); पशवोऽमूला ओषधयो मूलिन्यः Sat. Br.; (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. —2 Without authority; not being in the original; नामूलं लिख्यते किंचित् Malli. —3 Without material cause, as the Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas; मूलं मूलाभादमूलं. —4 Not fixed in the earth, moving. —ला N. of a plant (अग्निशिखा).

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless; invaluable.

अमुक्त *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, unharmed, safe. —2 Unwashed.



**असृणालं** [सादस्ये नव्] The root of a fragrant grass (वीरण, Mar. काळा वाळा) used for screens &c.

**असृते** *a.* 1 Not dead; असृते जारजः कुंडः Ak. -2 Immortal; अपाम सोमममृता असृते Rv. 8. 48. 3; U. 1. 1; Bg. 14. 27. -3 Imperishable, indestructible, eternal. -4 Causing immortality. -5 Beautiful, agreeable, desired. -तः 1 A god, an immortal, deity. -2 N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gods; also N. of Indra, of the sun, of Prajāpati, of the soul, Vishnu and Siva. -3 N. of a plant (वनसुद्ध). -4 N. of the root of a plant (वाराहीकंद). -ता 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of various plants; e. g. आमलकी, हरीतकी, शुद्धी; मागधी; तुलसी, इन्द्रवारुणी, ज्योतिष्मती गोरक्षदुग्धा; अतिविषा; रक्तनिवृत्त; दूरी, स्थूलमांसहरीतकी. -3 N. of one of the Nādis in the body; Māl. 5. 2. -4 One of the rays of the sun; R. 10. 58. -तं 1 (*a*) Immortality, imperishable state; न मृत्युर्नास्तीदमृतं न तर्हि Rv. 10. 129. 2; Ms. 12. 85. (*b*) Final beatitude, absolution; तपसा किल्बिषं हंति विद्ययामृतमश्नुते Ms. 12. 104; स श्रिये चामृताय च Ak. -2 The collective body of immortals. -3 (*a*) The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven; the power of eternity, immortal light, eternity. -4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवाहुरैरमृतमंडुनिधिर्ममंथे Ki. 5. 30; विषादप्यमृतं ग्राह्यं Ms. 2. 239; विषमप्यमृतं कच्चिद्वेदमृतं वा विषमीश्वरेच्छया R. 8. 46; oft used in combination with words like वाच, वचन, वाणी &c.; कुमारजन्मामृतसंमिताक्षरं R. 3. 16; आप्यायितोसौ वचनामृतेन Mb.; अमृत शिशिरे वह्निरमृतं क्षीरभोजनं Pt. 1. 128 the height of pleasure or gratification. -5 The Soma juice. -6 Antidote against poison. -7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञशेष); Ms. 3. 285. -8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; मृतं स्याद्याचितं भक्ष्यममृतं स्याद्याचितं Ms. 4. 4-5. -9 Water; अमृताधमातजीमूत U. 6. 21; अमृतादुग्धमयमानात् K. 136; cf. also the formulas अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतपिधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. -10 A drug. -11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम यत् संतो मंत्रजिह्वेषु छहति Si. 2. 107. -12 Milk. -13 Food in general. -14 Poiled rice. -15 Any thing sweet, any thing lovely or charming; a sweetmeat. -16 Property. -17 Gold. -18 Quick-silver. -19 Poison. -20 The poison called वल्लभा. -21 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). -22 N. of a sacred place. -23 N. of particular conjunctions of

**Nakshatras** (lunar asterisms) with week days (वारनक्षत्रयोग) or of lunar days with week days (तिथिनक्षत्रयोग). -24 The number four. -25 Splendour, light. [cf. Gr. *ambrosia*, *ambrosia*; L. *immortalis*]. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः -दीधितिः, द्युतिः, -रश्मिः &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीधितिरेष विदर्भजे N. 4. 104; अमृतांशुर्भव born from the moon; from whom was born the moon, N. of Vishnu. -अक्षर *a.* immortal and imperishable; क्षरं प्रधानममृताक्षरं हरः Svet. Up. -अधस्, -अज्ञानः, -आशिन् *m.* 'one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. -असृ *a.* whose soul is immortal. -आशः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a god. -आसंगः a sort of collyrium. -आहरणः N. of Garuda who once stole Amrita. -इष्टका a kind of sacrificial brick shaped like the golden head of men, beasts &c. (पशुशीर्षाणि). -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Siva. -उत्पन्ना a fly. (-नं), -उद्भवं a kind of collyrium (खर्षीतुल्यं). (-वः) N. of the Bilva tree. -कुण्डं a vessel containing nectar. -क्षारं sul ammoniac. -गतिः N. of a metre consisting of 40 syllables. -गर्भ *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (-भः) 1. the individual soul. -2. the supreme soul. -चितिः *f.* an arrangement or accumulation of sacrificial bricks conferring immortality. -ज *a.* produced by or from nectar. (-जः) a sort of plant, Yellow Myrobalan. -जटा N. of a plant (जटामांसी). -तरंगिणी moon-light. -तिलका N. of a metre of 4 lines, also called त्वरितगति. -द्रव *a.* shedding nectar. (-वः) flow of nectar. -धार *a.* shedding nectar. (-रा) 1. N. of a metre. -2. flow of nectar -पः 1. a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. one who drinks wine; भुवममृतपनामवांछयासावधरमसं मधुपस्तवाजिहीते Si. 7. 42 (where अ- has sense 1. also). -पक्षः 1. having golden or immortal wings, a sort of hawk. -2. the immortal or golden wings of sacrificial fire. -3. fire itself. -फलः N. of two trees पटोल and पारावत. (-लः) 1. a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). -2. = आमलकी. (-लं) a sort of fruit (रुचिकल) found in the country of the Mudgalas according to Bhāva P. -धनुः Ved. 1. a god or deity in general. -2. a horse or the moon. -भक्षतकी a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee mentioned by Charadatta. -धुञ्ज *m.* an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. -धृ *a.* free from birth and death. -मतिः = गति *q. v.* -मंथनं churning (of the ocean) for nectar. -मालिनी N. of Durgā. -योगः see under अमृत. -रसः 1. nec-

tar, ambrosia; काष्ठापामृतम् 1; चिद्विधकाष्ठापामृतसत्त्वं विष्णुः 40. -2. the Supreme Spirit. 1. dark-coloured grapes. -2. of cake (Mar. अनसा). -3. a nectar-giving creeper. -4. (युद्धी). -वाक *a.* prod. of dish mentioned in Bhāva. *a.* ambrosial; रानि यज्ञात् अमृतं (रः) 1. clarified butter. -2. of अयःपाक. -जः raw sugar. (युद्ध). -सुः, द्युतिः 1. the tilling nectar). -2. mother. -तोदरः 1. 'brother of horse called उच्चैःश्वर. -2. general. -स्रवः flow of N. of a plant and tree (अ. shedding or distilling 1. 45.

**अमृतता**, -त्वं Immortality; 2; Ms. 6. 60.

**अमृतमय** *a.* (यौ *f.*) 1. of nectar, ambrosial, full -2 Immortal.

**अमृतकं** The nectar of immortality. **अमृताफलं** The fruit of immortality (पटोलफल).

**अमृतायते** Den. A. To be in R. 2. 61; Ki. 12. 4.

**अमृतेक्षयः** N. of Vishnu in waters).

**अमृत्यु** *a.* Immortal; mortality. -त्युः Not death, immortality. -2 N. of Vishnu.

**अमृध** *a.* Ved. 1. Uninjured, invulnerable. -2 Unremittent, ceasing.

**अमृषा** *ind.* Not falsely, truthfully.

**अमृष्ट** *a.* Unrubbed. -अमृष्ट *a.* of unimpaired purity.

**अमेदस्क** *a.* Fatless, lean.

**अमेधस्** *a.* [अमेधा; अमेधः] Foolish, stupid, ignorant.

**अमेध्य** *a.* 1 Not able to sacrifice. -2 Unfit for sacrifice.

**नामेध्वं प्रक्षिपेदज्ञो** Ms. 4. 53. 132. -3 Unholy, filthy, impure; Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 1.

**अमृतो** 1 Excrement, ordure; सवर्णः यस्त्वमेध्वमनापदि Ms. 9. 28. 128; 12. 71. -2 An unlucky omen, a suspicious omen, अमेध्यं दृष्ट्वा by Kāty. -Comp. -युक्तं feeding on carrion. -युक्तं smeared with ordure, foul. -लेपः smearing with dirty.

**अमेन** Ved. 1 Having a widow. -2 Not injuring.

**अमेय** *a.* 1 Immeasurable, less; अमेयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 1. 1. -Comp. -अमेयः possessing an immeasurable



gnanimous, large-minded. (-m.) of Vishnu.

अमेष्ट *a.* [अमा-इष्ट] Ved. Sacrificed home.

अमोक्ष्य *a.* Ved. Not to be unloosed.

अमोचनं Not loosening or letting go, a liberation.

अमोक्ष *a.* Not liberated, unloosed. 1 Bondage, confinement. -2 a liberation from worldly existence.

अमोघ *a.* 1 Unfailing, reaching mark; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त चाये Ku. 56; R. 3. 53; 12. 97; कामिलक्ष्ये-मे: Me. 73. -2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.); अमोघाः प्र-हृतावच्योऽप्यदनाशिः R. 1. 44; युत-वत्या Ki. 6. 40. -3 Not vain or less, efficacious, fruitful, productive; मोघमपामंतकृतं क्षीजसज त्वया Ku. 2.5; बल, शक्ति, वीर्य, क्रोध &c. -वः not failing or erring, unerringness. N. of Vishnu (or of Siva according to some). -3 N. of a river. -चा of the plant पाटला (Mar. पाटली) the trumpet flower). -2 N. of another plant विडंग (Mar. दावडिग) the 1 of which is used as a vermifuge, hence also called कृमिघ्न. -3 = पद्मा. N. of a spear or शक्ति. -5 N. of a wife. -6 Mystical name of conjunct consonant झ. -Comp. अमोघः unerring in punishment, N. of a. -दक्षिण, दृष्टि *a.* of unerring and or view. -बल *a.* of never-failing strength or vigour. -वाच *f.* does not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled or realized. (*a.*) one of these words are not vain. -वाञ्छित never disappointed. -विक्रमः of never-failing valour, N. of Siva.

अमोत *a.* [अमा-उत] Ved. The is or skirts of which are not cut; even at home, taken care of or protected at home; पुत्रका a maiden protected at home.

अमोतकः 1 One protected at home a child). -2 A weaver (?).

अमोने 1 Non-silence. -2 Knowledge of the soul.

अमनस् *ind.* Ved. (म being changed by P. VIII. 2. 70) 1 Unawares, quickly. -2 At present. -3 A little.

अम्ब 1 P. 1 To go. -2 (A.) To and.

अम्बः 1 A father. -2 Sound; the la. -3 One who sounds. -चा see above. -चं 1 The eye. -2 Water. -च A particle of affirmation; 'well,' all now.

अम्बक 1 An eye (in त्र्यम्बक). -2 A copper. -3 Copper.

अम्बया Ved. A mother; good woman (as a courteous mode of address); or, conveying water.

अम्बर [अम्बः शब्दः तं राति धत्ते, रा-क] 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether; तावत्तर्जय-दम्बरे R. 12. 41. -2 Cloth, garment, clothing, apparel, dress; दिव्यमाल्याम्बरधरं Bg. 11. 11; R. 3. 9; दिग्म्बर, सागराचरा मही the sea-girt earth. -3 Saffron. -4 Talc. -5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris). -6 Cotton. -7 N. of a people. -8 Circumference, compass. -9 Neighbourhood, surrounding country (Nir.). -10 Lip. -11 Evil, sin. -12 Destroyer of elephants (नागभिद्र Trik.). -Comp. -अम्बः 1. the end of a garment. -2. the horizon. -ओकस् *m.* dwelling in heaven, a god; (मस्मरजः) विलिप्यते नैलिभिर्गवैरौकसां Ku. 5. 79. -ग *a.* sky-god. -गं cotton. -मणिः the sun. -युग्मं two principal garments used by men; upper and lower. -लेखिन् *a.* sky-touching; R. 13. 26. -शैलः a high mountain touching the sky. -स्थली the earth.

अम्बयति Den. P. To bring together.

अम्बरीष [In some senses अम्बरीषः also; अम्बः only by Un. 4. 29; कृषिर्विष-मं श्रोत्रे ना Ak.] 1 A frying-pan. -2 Regret, remorse. -3 War, battle. -4 One of the hells. -5 A young animal, colt. -6 The sun. -7 The hog-plum plant (आम्रतक). -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 N. of Siva. -19 N. of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a worshipper of Vishnu.

अम्बः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe; ब्राह्मणद्वैत्यकन्याया-मम्बटो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, 13, 15; Y. 1. 91. (According to Ms. 10. 47 the duty of an अम्ब is the curing of diseases; अम्बानां चिकित्सितं). -2 An elephant-driver. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; (they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Tāk, comprising the modern district of Lahore). -दा N. of several plants:—(a) गणिका, युथिका (Mar. जुई); (b) पाटा (Mar. पाहाडपुल). (c) चुक्रिका (Mar. चुका); (d) another plant (Mar. अम्बाडा). -दा, -द्वी An Ambashṭha woman.

अम्बटकी = अम्बटा (पाटा) see above. अम्बटिका N. of a plant (ब्राह्मी.)

अम्बा [अम्ब-वच्] (Voc. अम्बे Ved.; अम्ब in later Sanskrit) 1 A mother; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address; 'good woman', 'good mother'; किम्बाम्बिः प्रेषितः; अम्बानां कार्यं निर्वर्तय S. 2; कृताञ्जलिस्तत्र यदम्बं सत्यात् R. 14. 16. -2 N. of a plant (अम्बटा d). -3 N. of

Durgā, wife of Siva. -4 N. of an Apsaras; of a stater of Pāṇdu's mother, a daughter of Kāsirāja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichitra Vīrya who had no issue. Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhishma sent her to him; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. So she came back to Bhishma and prayed him to accept her; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised auster penance to revenge herself on Bhishma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhandini, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhandin and became the cause of Bhishma's death.] -5 A term in astrology to denote the fourth condition. [cf. Dravid Amma; Germ. amme; old Germ. Amma].

अम्बाडा (Ved. -ल) A mother; P. VI. 1. 118.

अम्बायुः *f.* A mother.

अम्बालिका 1 A mother; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment). -2 N. of a plant (Mar. अम्बाडा). -3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāsirāja, wife of Vichitra-Vīrya. She became the mother of Pāṇdu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyawati to beget a son to Vichitra-Vīrya who had died without issue.

अम्बिः *f.* Ved. Water; woman; mother; nurse.

अम्बिका 1 A mother, good woman, also used like अम्बा as a term of respect or endearment; अम्बिके अम्बिके कृष्णं मम विज्ञप्तिं Mk. 1. -2 N. of a plant (अम्बा 2); of another plant कटुकी. -3 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva; आशीर्भिरधयामासुः पुरः पाकाभि-रम्बिकां Ku. 6. 90. -4 N. of the middle daughter of Kāsirāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Vīrya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named धृतराष्ट्र. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्ता N. of Siva. -पुत्रः, -सुतः N. of धृतराष्ट्र.

अम्बिकयः, -यकः N. of Gaṇesa, Kārttikeya or Dhritarāshtra; more correctly written अम्बिकेय q. v.

अम्बु *n.* [अम्ब-शब्दे उण्] 1 Water; गङ्गा-मम्बुं सितमम्बुं यासुनं K. P. 10. -2 The watery element of the blood (cf. imber). -3 N. of a metre. -4 A term in astrology (लव्णावधिकं चतुर्थस्थानं). -Comp. -कणः a drop of water.



—कंदकः (short-nosed) alligator.  
—किरातः alligator. —कीशः, —कूर्मः a tortoise (शिखर); particularly Gangetic. —केशरः lemon-tree (डालगवृक्ष). —क्रिया libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. —ग, —चर, —चारिन् *a.* moving or living in water, aquatic (as fish &c.). —वनः hail. —चत्वरं a lake. —चामरं an aquatic plant (शैवाल). —ज *a.* produced in water, aquatic (opp. स्थलज); सुगंधीनि च माल्यानि स्थलजान्यं बुजानि च Rām. (-जः) 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the Sārāsa bird. -4. the conch. -5. N. of a tree (हिजल). (-जं) 1. a lotus; इंदीवरेण नयनं सुखमं बुजेन S. Til. 3. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —भूः, आसनः 'the lotus-born god,' Brahmā; आसना the goddess Lakshmi. —जन्मन् *n.* a lotus. (*m.*) 1. the moon. -2. the conch. -3. Sārāsa. —तस्करः 'water-thief', the sun (whose heat drinks up water). —तालः = चामर. —द *a.* giving or yielding water. (-दः) 1. a cloud; नवांबुदानीकमुद्धतलालने R. 3. 53. —धर [ धरतीति धरः, अंबुनां धरः; धृ-अच् ] 1. a cloud; वक्षिन्धवांबुधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43; शरत्पमृदांबुधरोपरोक्षः R. 6. 44. -2. the plant मुस्तकः. -3. tale. —धिः [ अंबुनि धीयते अव; धा-कि ] 1. any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; अंबुधिर्वटः Sk. -2. the ocean; शार° Bh. 2. 6. -3. the number four (in Math). —प्रसवा N. of a plant (वृत्कुमारी). —निधिः 'treasure of waters,' the ocean; देवासुरैरमुतमं बुनिधिर्मन्थे Ki. 5. 30. —प *a.* drinking water. (-पः) 1. the ocean. -2. Varuna, the regent of waters; रक्षोबुपानिलशशीशपुराणि चाष्टैः Sid. Sir. -3. N. of a plant (चक्रमर्दक). —पत्रा N. of a plant (उज्जटावृक्ष). —पद्मतिः *f.* —पातः current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगांबुपातप्रतिमा गृहेभ्यः Bk. 1. 8. —प्रसादः, —प्रसादनं [ अंबुनि प्रसादयति ] the clearing nut tree (कतक) Strychnos Potatorum; (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains; फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यययंबुप्रसादकं । न नामग्रहणदेवतस्य वारि प्रसिद्धिः). —भवं *a.* lotus. —भूत् *m.* 1. water-bearer, a cloud. -2. the ocean. -3. = पत्रा q. v. -4. N. of a plant मुस्तक. -5. talc. —मात्रज *a.* produced only in water. (-जः) a conch-shell. —मुच् *m.* a cloud; हवनितसुचितमं बुमुच्चां चयं Ki. 5. 12. —राजः 1. the ocean. -2. Varuna. —राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; स्वयं ज्वलत्यैव इवांबुराशौ S. 3. 3; चंद्रोदयारंभ इवांबुराशिः Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57; 9. 82. —रुह *n.* 1. a lotus, -2.

Sārāsa. —रुहः, —हं *a.* lotus; विपुलिनांबुहान सद्भिर्द्वयः Ki. 5. 10. (-हा) N. of the land-lotus plant (स्थलपद्मिनी). —रोहिणी *a.* lotus. —वाची [ अंबु तद्वर्णं वाचयति सूचयति ] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of Āshāḍha when it is supposed to be unclean (रजस्वला इव) and agriculture is prohibited; प्रदः the 10th day; त्यागः the 13th day. —वासिनी, —वासी N. of a plant (पाटला), the trumpet flower. —वाहः [ अंबु वहतीति ] 1. a cloud; तद्विस्वतमिवांबुवाहं Ki. 3. 1; भर्तुमित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामंबुवाहं Me. 99. -2. a lake. -3. water-bearer. -4. the number 17. -5. a sort of grass. —वाहिन् *a.* carrying or conveying water. (*m.*) 1. a cloud. -2. = मुस्तक. (-नी) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. -2. a woman fetching water. -3. N. of a stream. —विहारः sporting in water. —विश्रवा = वृत्कुमारी. —वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. —शिरीषिका N. of a plant. —सरणं flow or current of water. —सर्पिणी a leech (अंबुनि सर्पति). —सेचनी a wooden bailing vessel.

अंबुमत् *a.* Watery, containing water. —ती N. of a river.

अंबुकृत *a.* Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the month; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. —त् A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भद्रक्यूतामधुरसितशुक्लि स्त्यानमंबुकृतानि Ū. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अंब्यः Ved. A chanter.

अंभ्र 1 A. [ अंभते, अंभित ] To sound.

अंभस् [ By Ū. 4. 209 आप्-अभृन्; or अंभृ शब्दे अभृन् ] 1 Water; कथमप्यंभसामंतरनिष्पत्तेः प्रतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37; स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौभसा परिधिचति Si. 2. 54; अंभसाकृतम् done by water P. VI. 3. 3. -2 The sky. -3 The fourth sign of the zodiac. -4 Mystical name of the letter वृ. -5 A god. -6 A man. -7 The world of the Manes. -8 A Rākshasa or Asura. -9 (In phil.) तृप्ति or acquiescence of the soul. -10 Power; splendour; fruitfulness. —(dual. अंभसी) Heaven and earth. —(pl.) Collective name for gods, men, Manes, and demons. [ cf. L. imber: Gr. *onēpos* ]. —Comp. —ज *a.* produced in water, aquatic. (-जः) 1. the moon. -2. the (Indian) crane or Sārāsa. (-जं) a lotus; चाले तव सुखांभोजे कथमिंदीवरद्वयं S. Til. 17; सोपादं, नेत्रं; खंडः a group of lotus flowers; कुसुदवनमपत्रि श्रीमदंभोजखंडं Si. 9. 11, 64. —संभोजः, —संभोजिनी, —संभोजिनी 1 A lotus; विपुलिनांबुहान सद्भिर्द्वयः Ki. 5. 10. (-हा) N. of the land-lotus plant (स्थलपद्मिनी). —रोहिणी *a.* lotus. —वाची [ अंबु तद्वर्णं वाचयति सूचयति ] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of Āshāḍha when it is supposed to be unclean (रजस्वला इव) and agriculture is prohibited; प्रदः the 10th day; त्यागः the 13th day. —वासिनी, —वासी N. of a plant (पाटला), the trumpet flower. —वाहः [ अंबु वहतीति ] 1. a cloud; तद्विस्वतमिवांबुवाहं Ki. 3. 1; भर्तुमित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामंबुवाहं Me. 99. -2. a lake. -3. water-bearer. -4. the number 17. -5. a sort of grass. —वाहिन् *a.* carrying or conveying water. (*m.*) 1. a cloud. -2. = मुस्तक. (-नी) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. -2. a woman fetching water. -3. N. of a stream. —विहारः sporting in water. —विश्रवा = वृत्कुमारी. —वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. —शिरीषिका N. of a plant. —सरणं flow or current of water. —सर्पिणी a leech (अंबुनि सर्पति). —सेचनी a wooden bailing vessel.

born god, epithet of Brahmā. *n.* a lotus. —दः, —धरः 1. a cloud. —धिः, —निधिः the plant मुस्तक. —धिः, —निधिः 'receptacle of waters,' the ocean; देवासुरैरमुतमं बुनिधिर्मन्थे Ki. 5. 30. —प *a.* drinking water. (-पः) 1. the ocean. -2. Varuna, the regent of waters; रक्षोबुपानिलशशीशपुराणि चाष्टैः Sid. Sir. -3. N. of a plant (चक्रमर्दक). —पत्रा N. of a plant (उज्जटावृक्ष). —पद्मतिः *f.* —पातः current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगांबुपातप्रतिमा गृहेभ्यः Bk. 1. 8. —प्रसादः, —प्रसादनं [ अंबुनि प्रसादयति ] the clearing nut tree (कतक) Strychnos Potatorum; (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains; फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यययंबुप्रसादकं । न नामग्रहणदेवतस्य वारि प्रसिद्धिः). —भवं *a.* lotus. —भूत् *m.* 1. water-bearer, a cloud. -2. the ocean. -3. = पत्रा q. v. -4. N. of a plant मुस्तक. -5. talc. —मात्रज *a.* produced only in water. (-जः) a conch-shell. —मुच् *m.* a cloud; हवनितसुचितमं बुमुच्चां चयं Ki. 5. 12. —राजः 1. the ocean. -2. Varuna. —राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; स्वयं ज्वलत्यैव इवांबुराशौ S. 3. 3; चंद्रोदयारंभ इवांबुराशिः Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57; 9. 82. —रुह *n.* 1. a lotus, -2.

अंभोजिनी 1 A lotus-pl. flowers; वननिवासविलासं Bh. -2 A group of lotus flowers in a place abounding in lotuses, a place.

अंभृण *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful mighty (महत्). -2 Roaring. —णः 1 A vessel or tub used for paring the Soma juice. -2 The of Vāch.

अम्मय *a.* (ची. *f.*) [ अम्भृ-तृ-य ] tery, formed from water.

अम्यक् Ved. Towards, in.

अत्र = आत्र q. v.

अम्रातः —तकः A species of plum; see आम्रातक.

अम्ल *a.* [ अम्-लृ-अ-य ] Sour, acid; कदुम्लत्ववर्णः A l.

रुक्षविदाहिनः (आहाराः) R. 3. 1 Sourness, acidity.

—म्लः 1 Sourness, acidity. —म्लः six kinds of tastes or rasas.

—म्लः दंतहर्षमुत्पादयति मुखसाधनं जनयति यत् यति सोमः (रसः) Susr. -2 V. lect.

Wood-sorrel. -4 = अम्लवेतस.

The common citron tree.

—म्ली = चांगेरी. —म्लं Sour.

ter-milk, with a fourth part.

—Comp. —अक्त *a.* acidulated.

a variety of sorrel ('वेतस').

a disease of the eye. —म्लः

eructation. —कांडं N. of

(लवणतृण). —केशरः the Citrus

—गंधि *a.* having a sour smell.

sour butter-milk. —चुक्रिका

of sorrel. —जंजीरः, —निंबकः

tree. —नायकः = वेतसः q. v.

of a plant (शरी). —पंचको

collection of five kinds of

bles and fruits; कौलं च दाहिकं

चुक्रिका तथा । अम्लवेतसमिवेतसः

तम् ॥ or जंजीरं नागरं च तथा

तित्तिडीकं बीजपूरमल्लपंचफलं स्थलः

of a plant (अश्मंतक). (-त्री)

and शुद्राम्लिका. —पनसः N.

(लकुच). —पित्तं acidity of

sour bile. —पूरः = शुक्रालं q. v.

tamarind tree. (-लं) तामर

—भेदनः = वेतसः q. v. —रसः *a.* living in



—रुहा a kind of betel (मालवदेशजनाग-  
वृक्षभिः). —लोणिका, लोणी, लोलिका  
wood sorrel (Mar. रुका). —वर्गः a  
class of sour things including plants  
with acid leaves and fruits. —वल्ली  
N. of a plant (त्रिपर्णिका नाम कंदविशेषः).  
—वाटकः hog-plum. —वाटिका a sort  
of betel. —वस्तुकः a sorrel (शुक्रं).  
—वृक्षः the tamarind tree. —वेतसः a  
kind of sorrel (Mar. रुका, चांगरी).  
—शाकः a sort of sorrel (शाकाल, शुक्र-  
ल, अम्ल, पुक्रिका, चुड़) commonly used  
as a pot-herb. (—कं) = वृक्षाखलं, चुक्रं.  
—सारः 1. the lime tree. —2. a sort of  
sorrel (°वेतस). —3. N. of a plant  
(हिताल). (—रं) rice water after fer-  
mentation (कांजिकं). —हरिद्रा N. of  
a plant (°निशा).

अम्लकः N. of a plant (लकुच), a  
sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लि (म्ली) का 1 Sour taste in  
the mouth, sour eructation. —2 The  
tamarind tree. —3 Wood-sorrel; also  
पलाशीलता, भेताम्लिका, and क्षुद्राम्लिका.  
—Comp. —वटकः a sort of cake.

अम्लिमन् m. Sourness.

अम्लदः Sourness.

अम्लान a. 1 Not withered or faded  
(flowers &c.). —2 Clean, clear,  
bright (face); pure, unclouded;  
परार्थन्यायवादेषु काणोप्यम्लानदर्शनः. —नः  
Globe-amaranth (Mar. आंबाळी). —नं  
A lotus.

अम्लानि a. Vigorous, not fading.  
—निः f. 1 Vigour. —2 Freshness;  
verdure.

अम्लानिन् Clear, clean. —नी A col-  
lection of globe-amaranths.

अय 1 A. (sometimes P. also, es-  
pecially with उद्) (अयते, अयाचक्रे, अ-  
यितुं, अयित). To go.

अय a. Going, moving. —यः 1 Go-  
ing, moving (mostly in comp., as  
in अस्तमय). —2 Good actions of  
former birth. —3 Good fortune, good  
luck (शुभावहो विधिः). —4 शुद्धपाणिग-  
न्वितः R. 4. 26. —5 A move towards  
the right (in chess). —6 A die or  
cube (to play with); कलिः सर्वानयान-  
भिभवति Sat. Br. —Comp. —अन्वित,  
अयवत् a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभैः सदा  
नयवताऽयवता. Ki. 5. 20. —शोभिन् a.  
bright with good fortune.

अयत्न a. [अय-त्युद्] 1 Going (at  
the end of comp.); यथेसा नद्यः स्पंद-  
मानाः समुद्रायणाः Prasn. Up. —2 (As a  
patronymic affix) Descended from;  
c. g. शाकटायन. —नं 1 Going, moving,  
walking; as in रामायण. —2 A walk,  
path, way, road; अगस्त्यचिह्नादय-  
नात् R. 16. 44. —3 A place, site,  
abode, place of resort; ता यदस्यायनं  
पूर्वं Ms. 1. 10 (occurring in the de-  
rivations of the word नारायण). —4 A

way of entrance, an entrance (to  
an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु  
च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11.  
—5 Rotation, circulation period; अं-  
गिरसां अयनं; इष्टि°, पशु°. —6 A particu-  
lar period in the year for the per-  
formance of particular sacrificial or  
other religious works; N. of certain  
sacrificial performances; as गवामयनं.  
—7 The sun's passage, north and  
south of the equator. —8 (Hence)  
The period of duration of this pas-  
sage, half year, the time from one  
solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and  
दक्षिणायन; cf. also सायन and निरयण. —9  
The equinoctial and solstitial points;  
दक्षिणं अयनं winter solstice; उत्तरं अ-  
यनं summer solstice. —10 Method,  
manner, way. —11 A Sāstra, scrip-  
ture or inspired writing. —12 Final  
emancipation; नान्यः पन्था विद्यतेऽयनाय  
Svet. Up. —13 A commentary; treatise.  
—14 The deities presiding over  
the *ayanās*. —Comp. —अंशः, —भागः the  
arc between the vernal equinoctial  
point and the beginning of the fixed  
zodiac or first point in Aries. —कालः  
the interval between the solstices. —  
जः a month caused by *ayanimsā*. —  
संक्रमः, —संक्रांतिः f. passage through  
the zodiac. —वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयदम a. Ved. 1 Not consump-  
tive, healthy. —2 Causing health.  
—इमं Healthiness, freedom from dis-  
ease. —Comp. —करण a. causing  
health, making healthy and sound.  
—तातिः f. health.

अयजुष्क a. Without a sacrificial  
formula or verse.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice. —  
ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice; Ms.  
3. 120. —Comp. —साच् a. not per-  
forming a sacrifice.

अयज्ञक a. Unfit for sacrifice.

अयज्ञिय a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice  
(as माष). —2 Not fit to perform a  
sacrifice (as a boy not invested with  
the sacred thread). —3 Profane, vul-  
gar, common.

अयज्यु a. Ved. 1 Profane, impi-  
ous. —2 Obstructor or destroyer of  
sacrifices.

अयज्वन् a. Not sacrificing accord-  
ing to the rites; godless, impious;  
Ms. 11. 14, 20.

अयत् a. Not attempting.

अयत्न a. Uncontrolled, unchecked.

अयतिन् a. Of unsubdued desires or  
passions, incontinent.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort;  
°पटवासतां R. 4. 55. —त्नः Absence of  
effort or exertion; अयत्नेन, —त्नात्, —  
त्नतः without effort or exertion, easi-  
ly, readily. —Comp. —कारिन् a. mak-  
ing no effort or exertion, indifferent;

idle. —कृत, —ज a. easily produced  
spontaneous. —लभ्य a. easily obtain-  
able; Bh. 3. 10.

अयथं Ved. A foot, leg.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or  
is intended to be, unfitly, improper-  
ly, wrongly. —थं Ved. Without effort.

—Comp. —अर्थ a. 1. not true to the  
sense, unmeaning, nonsensical; Mu.  
3. 4. —2. incongruous, unfit, false, S.  
3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अशुभवो द्विवि-  
धो यथार्थोऽयथार्थश्च T. S.; °अशुभवः in-  
correct or untrue knowledge, wrong  
notion; तदभाववति तत्प्रकारकोऽशुभवोऽ-  
यथार्थोऽशुभवः । यथा शुक्रो रजतमिदमिति  
ज्ञानं सैव अग्रमेत्युच्यते. —इष्ट a. 1. not as  
wished or desired, disliked. —2. not  
enough or sufficient. —उचित a. un-  
fit, unworthy. (तं) unfitly. —तथ a.  
1. not as it should be, unfit,  
unsuitable, unworthy; इदमयथातथं  
स्वामिन्श्चेष्टितं Ve. 2. —2. vain, useless,  
profitless. (—थं) 1. unfitly, unsuita-  
bly. —2. in vain, uselessly; तदृच्छति  
अ° Ms. 3. 240. —3. wrongly; Ve. 5.  
—तथ्यं unsuitableness, incongruity;  
uselessness. —द्योतनं intimation or oc-  
currence of some thing or act which  
is not expected. —पुर, —पूर्व a. unprece-  
dented, unparalleled, unusual. —मुखीन  
a. having the face turned away.

—वृत्त a. acting wrongly. —शास्त्रकारिन् a.  
not acting according to the Sāstras,  
irreligious; अवथाशास्त्रकारी च न विभागे  
पिता प्रभुः Nārada.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly, erroneously,  
improperly.

अयंत्रं 1 Non-restraint; having no  
restraint. —2 A powerful weapon for  
restraining enemies.

अयन्त्रित a. Unrestrained, unchecked,  
self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, un-  
checked. —2 Untrimmed, undecorated  
(as nails &c.) Me. 92.

अयव a. 1 Deficient. —2 Having  
worthless or no barley, such as a  
religious ceremony (also अयवक in  
this sense). —वः 1 Name of a worm  
bred in excrement. —2 (अयवन् m.,  
अयवस् n. also) The dark half of the  
month; पूर्वपक्षा वे यवा अपरपक्षा वा अयवास्तं  
हृदि सर्वं युवते चायुवते च Sat. Br. —3 An  
incongruous enemy.

अयव्य a. Unfit for barley.

अयशस् a. Disreputable, infam-  
ous, disgraceful; also अयशस्क in  
this sense. —न. (शः) Infamy, dis-  
grace, ignominy, ill repute, stain,  
dishonour, scandal; अयशो महदाप्नोति  
Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु घोरमतः परं  
U. 3. 27; स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमुहं R.  
6. 41. —Comp. —कर a. (री f.) dis-  
graceful, ignominious.



अयशस्य *a.* Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् *a.* [इ-गतौ-अयस्] Going, moving; nimble.—*n.* (—यः) 1 Iron

(एति चलति अयस्कांतसंनिर्द्ध इति तथात्वं); अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43. —2 Steel. —3 Gold. —4

A metal in general. —5 Aloe wood. —6 An iron instrument. —7 Going.—

*m.* Fire. [cf. L. *aes, aeris*; Goth. *ais, eisarn*; Ger. *eisin*]. —Comp.—अयं—

अयकं a hammer, a mace or club tipped with iron; a pestle for cleaning grain.—अपाटि *a.* Ved. furnished

with iron claws or heels.—कंसः—सं an iron goblet.—कांडः 1. an iron-arrow. —2. excellent iron. —3. a large quantity of iron.—कांतः (अयस्कांतः) 1.

'beloved of iron,' a magnet, load-stone; शंभोर्यतध्वमाक्रुमयस्कातेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; स चकर्ष परस्मात्तदयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21. —2. a precious stone; मणिः a load-stone; अयस्कांतमणिशलाकेव लोहधातुमेतःकरण-

माकृष्टवती Māl. 1.—कारः 1. an iron-smith, black-smith. —2. the upper part of the thigh.—क्रीडं rust of iron. —कुंभः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so

पात्रं.—कुशा a rope partly consisting of iron.—कृतिः *f.* a preparation of iron; one of the ways of curing leprosy (महाकुष्ठचिकित्साभिदः). —गः an iron hammer.—गुडः 1. a pill; one

made of some preparation of iron. —2. an iron ball; Ms. 3. 133.—वनः [अयो हन्यते अनेन इति P. III. 3. 82] an iron hammer, forge hammer; अयोघनेनाय इवाभितप्तं R. 14. 33.—

चूर्णं iron filings.—जाल *a.* having iron nets; of impenetrable guiles. (—लं) An iron net work.—ताप *a.* making iron red-hot.—दत्, दंष्ट *a.* Ved. iron-toothed, having iron rims (as chariots); having iron weapons. —दूती a proper name; (P. V. 4. 143). —दंडः an iron club, K. 76.—धातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21.—पानं (अयःपानं) N. of a hell (where red-hot iron is forced down the throats of those who are condemned to it). —प्रतिमा (अयःप्रतिमा) an iron image.—मलं rust of iron; so रजः, रसः.—मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1. having an iron mouth, face, or beak. —2. tipped or pointed with iron; Ms. 10. 84. (—खः) an arrow (iron-pointed); भेत्स्यत्यजः कुंभमयोमुखेन R. 5. 55.—शंकुः 1. an iron spear. —2. an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95.—शय *a.* lying in, made of, iron, (said of fire). —शूलं 1. an iron lance. —2. a forcible means, a violent proceeding (तद्विधः उपायः Sk.); (cf. आयःशूलिक; also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छतीत्यायःशूलिकः). —स्थूण *a.* (अयं or यः) having iron pillars or stakes.—हत Ved. embossed in iron-work, made by a priest who

wears a golden ring on his finger (B. and R.).—हृदय *a.* iron-hearted, stern, cruel, unrelenting; सुहृदयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय, (अयोमय) *a.* (खी *f.*) Ved. Made of iron or of any metal.—यी N. of one of the three habitations of Asuras.

अयोच्छिष्टं Rust of iron.

अयस (At the end of comp.) see कर्णायस, कालायस &c.

अया *ind.* Ved. Thus, in this manner.

अयाचक *a.* One who does not ask or solicit.

अयाचित *a.* Unasked, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अमृतं स्यादयाचितं Ms. 4. 5; 11. 212.—तः N. of the sage Upavarsha.—तं Unsolicited alms.—Comp.—उपनत, उपस्थित *a.* got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमंबु केवलं Ku. 5. 22.—वृत्तिः, व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य *a.* 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Sūdra &c.). —2 (Hence) Out-cast; degraded, not admissible to or incapable of religious ceremonies.—3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings.—Comp.—याजनं, संयाज्य sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60).

अयात *a.* Not gone.—Comp.—पूर्व *a.* following, succeeding, subsequent to.—याम *a.* not old or weakened, not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming; मं वयः 158; उदांस्य यातयामानि Bhāg. (where Sridhara says अं=विगतदोषाणि free from faults, faultless, pure. (—मं) N. of certain texts of the Yajurveda revealed to Yājñavalkya. यामता freshness, unimpaired nature, strength, or vigour, purity.)—यामन् *a.* Ved. not weak, fresh.

अयातु *a.* Ved. Not demoniacal; free from evil spirits.—तुः Not a demon, not an evil spirit, not destructive.

अयाथार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not true, wrong, unjust, improper.—2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्थ्यं 1 Unfitness, incorrectness.—2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt.—2 Natural disposition, nature.

अयानयं [अयश्च अनयश्च तयोः सपञ्चरः] Good or bad luck.—यः A particular

position of the pieces on a board (आनीयते शारा अस्मिन् इत्यनेन दक्षिणावर्तेन अपसव्यगमनेन आनयः शीर्षस्थानं Saralā).

अयानयीनः [अयानय-न्] A chess or backgammon; अयानयः विशेषः तं नेयोऽयानयीनः शारः P. V. 2. 2.

अयावक *a.* Naturally red.

अयावर्नं Not causing to unite.

अयाशु *a.* Ved. 1 Unfit for pulation. —2 Destructive of things.

अयास् *a.* [fr. इ 'to go'] Ved. Agile, nimble.—याः *ind.* [fr. Un. 4. 221] Fire.

अयास्य *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, exhaustible, valiant, invincible.—A mystical name for the life-wind. —2 N. of Angirasa.

अयासोमीयं N. of some verses the Sāma Veda.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address the sense of 'friend', 'oh' (कोमलमंत्रणे); or simply as a

relative particle; अयि विवेकविश्रामं हितं M. 1; अयि कठोर U. 3. 27; ruthless one; अयि भो महर्षिषु अयि विद्युत्पनदानां त्वमपि च इव जानासि Mk. 5. 32; अयि मातङ्गं संभवे देवि सीते U. 4; see also 5, 11, 44. —2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation (अनुनय), 'prythee'; अयि संप्रति देहि दानं 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि मंदस्मितमधुरं वदनं यदि मनाक्कुरुष्व Bv. 2. 150. —3 As a

particle of gentle or kind inquiry अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3; दमेवं परिहासः 5. 62; अयि जानीष्वेह लस्य सार्थवाहस्य गृहं Mk. 3.

अयुक्त *a.* 1 Not yoked or harnessed. —2 Not joined, united or connected. —3 Not devout or pious, inactive, negligent. —4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; बुद्धिः, वाक्, अयुक्तः Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तः सैन्यः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. 1. 1. 1. 1. —5 Unmarried, true, wrong. —6 Reduced, opening externally. —7 Reduced to straits, miserable.—Comp.—अयुक्तः an official (perhaps for आयुक्त); अयुक्तः *a.* doing improper or wrong. —पदार्थः the sense of a word supplied, as the sense of अयुक्तः. —रूप *a.* incongruous, unsuitable. —पं किमतः परं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Disunion, separation; —2 Unreasonableness, want of conformity to correct principles. —3 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. —4 Separate, single. —अयुग, अयुगल *a.* 1 Separate, odd, uneven.—Comp.—अयुगः Fire.—नेत्रः, नयनं, शरः अयुगम्.—सतिः having seven Si. 11. 61.



**अयुगपद्** *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. —**Comp.** —ग्रहणं apprehending gradually. —भावः successive order, successiveness.

**अयुगः** *f.* A woman that bears only one child. (= काकवध्या q. v.).

**अयुग्म** *a.* 1 Not in pairs or couples; single, separate. —2 Odd, uneven (as a number) **अयुग्मासु** रात्रिषु Ms. 3. 48. —**Comp.** —छद्ः, —पद्ः having an odd (i. e. 7) number of leaves; the सप्तपर्ण tree; Ki. 1. 16. —नयनः, —नेत्रः, —लोचनः having odd (3) eyes, N. of Siva; Ku. 3. 51, 69. —बाणः, —शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. —बाहः, —सप्तिः having seven horses, the sun.

**अयुज्** *a.* Not being in couples, odd, uneven (opp. युज् even); **अयुजि** नयुगरेफतो यकारो युजि तु नजो जरगाश्च पुष्टिताया V. Ratn. —**Comp.** —इपुः, —बाणः, —शरः N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows). —छद्ः = सप्तपर्ण (Mar. सप्तपर्ण); **वयुरयुज्छद्दुच्छुद्धुगंधयः** Si. 6. 50. —पलाशः = सप्तपलाश. —पाद्यमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pādas. —नेत्र, —लोचन, —अक्ष, —शक्तिः N. of Siva.

**अयुज्** *a.* 1 having no equal or companion. —2 Separate, single, odd.

**अयुग** *a.* Ved. Not existing in couples, odd, uneven.

**अयुत** *a.* 1 Disjoined, detached, not connected. —2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed (Ved.) —ते Ten thousand, a myriad. —**Comp.** —अध्यापकः a good teacher. —सिद्ध *a.* (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. —सिद्धिः *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent. —होम a kind of sacrifice.

**अयुद्ध** *a.* Ved. 1 Not fighting. —2 Unconquered, irresistible. —द्धं Ab-sence of fighting or war. —**Comp.** —सेन *a.* of unconquerable armies. (or arrows), irresistible.

**अयुद्धा** *ind.* Without fighting

**अयुधः** A non-combatant.

**अयुध्य** *a.* Unconquerable, irresistible.

**अयुध्विन्** *m.* Not a warrior.

**अयुव** *a.* 1 Undisturbed, unshaken. —2 Unconnected.

**अये** *ind.* 1 As a vocative particle, as a kind of gentle address (=अ-ये); अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो त्रिनय Bh. 3. 123. —2 An interjection showing (a) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh' 'ah', अये तातिः S. 6; अये कुमारलक्ष्मणः प्राप्तः U. 1; अये मय्येव भुङ्क्षुदीधरः संबुतः U.

5; (b) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देव-पादपक्षोपजीविनोऽवस्थेयं Mu. 2 (alas!); (c) 'anger'; अये अश्वमेध इति विश्वविज-यिनां क्षत्रियाणां महादुत्कर्षनिकपः U. 4; (d) 'fear', 'flurry', 'agitation'; (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (g) 'fatigue'.

**अयोग** *a.* 1 Unconnected with. —2 Indistinctly connected. —3 Making vigorous efforts. —यः 1 Se-paration, disjunction, interval. —2 Unfitness, impropriety incongruity. —3 An improper conjunction. —4 In-efficacy of a remedy or medicine (as of a purgative or emetic). —5 Strong or vigorous efforts. —6 Medical treatment against the symptoms. —7 Non-application or misapplication of remedies. —8 A sort of disease (cured by prescribing emetics). —9 A widower; absent lover or husband (विधुर). —10 A hammer (for अयोग, अयोगन). —11 Dislike. —12 A conjunc-tion of two planets (also inauspicious). —**Comp.** —बाहः a term for अनुस्वार, विसर्जनीय उपध्मानीय, and जिह्वाहलीय as standing between vowels and con-sonants; अनुस्वारो विसर्गश्च क पी चैव पराश्रितौ । अयोगबाहो विज्ञेया आश्रयस्थानमागिनः ॥

**अयोगवः** (वा or वी *f.*) The son of a Sūdra man and Vaisya woman; Ms. 10. 32; see आयोगव; (his busi-ness is carpentry).

**अयोग्य**, —जाल &c. see under अयम्.

**अयोग्यः** A blacksmith.

**अयोग्य** *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, un-suitable, useless. —2 Not ascertainable by senses.

**अयोद्ध** *m.* 1 No warrior, a bad warrior. —2 One who is not equalled by other warriors.

**अयोध्य** *a.* Not to be warred a-against, unassailable; irresistible; अ-जयोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः Rām. —ध्या The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayū. [It is said to have ex-tended 48 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It was also called Saketa, and one of its suburbs was Nandi-grama where Bharata govern-ed the kingdom during the absence of Rama. The town plays an im-portant part in the story of the Ramayana; the second book (अयोध्या-कांड) dealing mostly with events that took place in that city during the youthful days of Rama.].

**अयोनि** *a.* 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जगदीनिरयोनिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9. —2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. —निः *f.* 1 Not the

womb; Y. 2. 293; Ms. 11. 174. —2 Not a particular verse of the Sāmaveda. —निः 1 N. of Brahmin and Siva. —2 A pestle. —**Comp.** —ज, —जन्मन् *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; शरीरं द्विविधं योनिजमयोनिजं चेति T. S. तनयां अयोनिजां R. 11. 47, 48; कन्या-रत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. (—जः) N. of Vishnu. ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Siva. (—जः), —संभवा N. of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, who was born from a furrow in a field.

**अयोनि** *a.* Without the words एव ते योनिः.

**अयौगपद्यं** Absence of simulta-neity.

**अयौगिक** (की *f.*) Not etymologi-cally derived (as a word).

**अयौक्तिक** *a.* Inconsistent with reason, unreasonable.

**अर** *a.* [इयति गच्छत्यनेन, अ-अर् ] 1 Speedy, swift. —2 Little. —3 (Going (at the end of comp.)) —रः 1 The spoke or radius of a wheel; (रं also); अरैः संघार्यते नाभिनीभौ चाराः प्रतिष्ठिताः Pt. 1. 81. —2 A spoke of the time-wheel; a jaina division of time. —3 A corner (कोण) or angle; त्रिपंचारे पीठे Syāmāstava. —4 Moss (क्षे-वाल). —5 = पर्यट q. v. —**Comp.** —अंतर (pl.) the intervals of the spoke; V. 1. 4. —चटः, —चटकः [अरैः घट्टयते रच्यते असौ ] 1. a wheel or machine for rais-ing water from a well (Mar. राहाट). (It usually consists of a single wheel with spokes on each side serving as handles to turn it, and a rope with a bucket attached to it passes over this wheel); हं खेलयमानः Pt. 4 turn-ing this machine; घटी a bucket so used; कूपमासाद्य दीर्घमार्गेण सर्पस्तेनानीतः Pt. 4. —2. a deep well.

**अरक्षस्** *a.* 1 Not disturbed by evil spirits. —2 Harmless, honest.

**अरंक्षु**, —गम् See under अरं below.

**अरंगिन्** *a.* Passionless; सत्त्वः a pas-sionless being; a class of divinities with Buddhists.

**अरजस्**, अरज, अरजस्क *a.* 1 Dust-less, clean, pure (tig. also). —2 Free from passion (रज्ज्). —3 Not having the monthly courses. —*f.* (—जाः) A young girl who has not reached the age of puberty; a girl before menstruation.

**अरजायते** Den. A. 1 To become dust-less or pure. —2 To lose the monthly courses.

**अरज्जु** *a.* Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. —*n.* A prison-house.



**अरण** *a.* (नी *f.*) Ved. 1 Departed, gone away; belonging to others, strange, unusual, foreign; distant, remote; (opp. स्व, नित्य or अमा); (Sây. grieved, sorry दुःखित, अरममाण); inimical, hostile, (with whom one is not on speaking terms). -2 Not fighting. -**ज** 1 Moving, going. -2 Entering into, being inserted. -3 A refuge.

**अरणिः** *m. f.*, **अरणी** *f.* [ **अ**-अनि Un. 2. 101; अरणिः अग्नेर्यनिः ] A piece of wood (of the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -**ज** (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -**जिः** 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Flint. -4 N. of several fire-producing plants, particularly अग्निमथ. -**जिः** *f.* 1 A path, way. -2 Ved. Stinginess. -**Comp.** -**केतुः** = अग्निमथ Premna Intergrifolia. -**सुतः** N. of Suka, a celebrated sage (born from the seed of Vyāsa fallen upon an *Arani* at the sight of the nymph Ghritāchi).

**अरणिमत्** *a.* Related to the two *Aranis*; to be produced by them.

**अरण्यं** (sometimes *m.* also, ) [ अर्यते गम्यते शेषे वयसि **अ**-अन्वचनित् Un. 3. 102 ] A land neither cultivated nor grazed, a wilderness, forest, desert; प्रियानाशे कृत्स्नं किल जगदरण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी। अरण्ये तेन गतव्यं यथारण्यं तथा गृहं। Chāṇ. 44; oft used as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest'; 'बीजं wild seed; 'कार्पासी, 'कुलत्थिका; 'कुसुमः &c.; so 'मार्जारः, 'मूषकः. -**ज** N. of a plant कटफल. -**Comp.** -**अध्यक्षः** headman or superintendent of a forest district; forest-keeper or ranger. -**अयने**, -**यानं** going into the forest, becoming a hermit; अथ यदरण्यायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तद् Ch. Up. -**ओकस्**, -**सद्** *a.* 1. dwelling in woods, being in a forest; किंतु 'सदो वयं अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5; वैकुण्ठं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः S. 4. 5. -2. especially, one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -**कणा** wild cumin seed. -**कदली** wild plantain. -**कांडं** N. of the third book of the Rāmāyana which embodies Rāma's exploits in the course of his journey through the forests in company with Viśvāmitra. -**गजः** a wild elephant (not tamed). -**गानं** N. of one of the four hymn-books of the Sāmaveda (to be chanted in the forest). -**चटकः** a wild sparrow. -**चंद्रिका** (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.) an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just

as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on श्रीणां प्रियालोककलो हि येषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽरण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः. -**चर** (°ज्येचर also), -**जीव** *a.* wild, living in woods. -**ज** *a.* wild; 'आर्द्रका wild ginger. -**जीरं** wild cumin. -**दमनः** N. of the plant called *dona*. -**द्वादशी**, -**व्रतं** N. of a ceremony performed on the 12th day of Mārga Śirsha. -**धर्मः** 1. wild state or usage, wild nature; तथारण्यधर्माद्विद्योज्य ग्राम्यधर्मे नियोजितः Pt. 1. -2. the duties of a Vānaprastha or anchorite. -**धान्यं**, -**शालिः** wild rice (नीवार). -**वृषपतिः**, -**राज** (द), -**राजः** 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यानां पतिः. -**पंडितः** [ अरण्ये एव पंडितः, ननु नगरादिषु जनसमाजेषु ] 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -**भव** *a.* growing in a forest, wild; यथा 'वास्तिलाः Pt. 2. 86. -**मक्षिका** a gadfly. -**मुद्गकः** a kind of wild bean. -**यानं** retiring to the woods. -**रक्षकः** conservator of forests, forest-keeper. -**राज्यं** sovereignty of the woods. -**रुदितं** (°ज्ये) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it, or any thing done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; प्रोक्तं श्रद्धाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तदलमधुनारण्यरुदितैः Amaru. 76. -**वायसः** a wild crow, raven. -**वासः**, -**समाश्रयः** 1. retiring into woods, residence in a forest; 'योन्मुखं पितरं R. 8. 12. -2. a hermitage, forest habitation. -**वासिन्** *a.* living in a forest, wild. (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. (-*नी*) N. of a plant अत्यम्लपर्णी. -**वास्तु** (स्तु) *k.* N. of a plant वनवेत. -**विलपितं**, -**विलापः** (°ज्ये) = रुदितं above. -**श्व** *m.* 'a wild hound', wolf. -**षष्ठी** N. of a festival celebrated on the 6th day of the bright half of Jyeshthā. -**सभा** a forest-court. -**अरण्यकं** 1 Forest-court. -2 N. of a plant.

**अरण्यानिः** -**नी** *f.* [ अरण्य-आनुक्, डी-पृ च; P. IV. 1. 49; हिमरण्ययोर्महत्त्वे ] 1 A large forest or desert, vast wilderness; यथारण्यान्यामुत्साश्वरतः Sat. Br. -2 The spirit or presiding deity of the woods and mother of wild animals.

**अरण्यीय** *a.* 1 Containing a forest. -2 Near a forest.

**अरण्येऽनुच्यः** (scil. पुरोडाश) 1 A kind of oblation (अरण्ये अनुच्यः पटनीयाः मंत्रा यस्याः). -2 N. of a Mantra.

**अरण्येतिलकः** (P. II. 1. 44) sesamum yielding no oil; (fig.) thing which does not answer expectation.

**अरत** *a.* 1 Dull, languid, discontented. -2 Dissatisfied, discontented. -**तं** Non-copulation. -**Comp.** *a.* not ashamed of copulation. -**अरतः** a dog (as copulating even in streets without shame).

**अरति** *a.* 1 Dissatisfied, discontented. -2 Dull, languid, restless. -**अ** Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the pangs of love; स्वाधीष्टवत्स्वलोपयाऽनवस्थितिः। अरतिः सा S. D. 2 R. the ten states of love-lorn agitation (अनंगदशा). -2 Pain, distress. -3 Anxiety, regret, agitation; संघते भूशमरतिं हि Ki. 5. 51. -4 Dissatisfaction, content. -5 Languor, bilious disease. -**तिः** [ **अ**-अति ] 1 passion. -2 Ved. Going quickly. -3 Moving flame. -4 ing, attacking. -5 Servant, assistant. -6 A master. -7 A gentle being.

**अरानिः** (*m.* or *f.*) [ **अ**-अस्ति यच्च ] 1 The elbow; the fist itself. -2 A cubit middle length, from the elbow tip of the little finger, an elliptical. -**निष्कनिष्ठेन मुष्टिना** Ak; मध्योन्मुखे माणिकः करः ॥ बद्धमुष्टिकरो रत्नरत्निकः ॥ Halāy; Ki. 18. 6. -3 The

**अरत्निकः** The elbow; Y. 3. 3. **अरथिन्** *a.* One who does in a car.

**अरथीः** Ved. Not a chariot.

**अरद** *a.* 1 Toothless (as a bear). -2 Whose teeth are broken.

**अरध** *a.* Ved. 1 Not large. -2 be subdued, invincible. -2 (सद्यः).

**अरंधनं** Absence of cooking; सिंह and कन्या संक्रांत).

**अरपस्** *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt (also अरप); sinless, unhurt, hurting, sound; salutary, beneficial.

**अरपचनः** A mystical name of the 5 Buddhas.

**अरं** *ind.* Ved. [ **अ**-अप् ] 1 near, at hand, present. -2 Ready, suitably, so as to answer purpose. -3 Enough, sufficient (अलं); excessively.

**अरं** To prepare, serve; 'कृतं gratifying, adorning, serving as a decoration. -**कृतिः** decorating, gratification.

**अरंगम्** To be present, appear near (to help); appear.



**अरंगमः** Coming near or into the presence, becoming visible, being present to help.

**अरंगः** 1 Praising readily.—2 Factious or made up poison.

**अरंघुष** *a.* Praising readily, sounding aloud.

**अरमणस** *a.* Ved. 1 Hostile.—2 Obedient, devoted to the worship of God.

**अरम** *a.* Low, vile.

**अरमति** *a.* Not resting, active, going everywhere.—*ति*: *f.* 1 Splendour. 2 Readiness to serve, obedience, devotion to God; hence personified in the Vedas as a goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and various works in general.

**अरमिष** *a.* Ved. Going near quickly.

**अरमण, अरममाण** *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable, unpleasant.—2 Unceasing, incessant.

**अररं** [ *क-अरन्*; *अरश्निन्* स्यात् *U.* 3. 32 ] The leaf or panel of a door ( *कपाटं* ); *सरभसमरराणि* द्रामपावृत्य *Mv.* 6. 7. (—*र*—*री* also); *चंचुकोटिविपाटितारर-दो* यास्याम्यहं पंजरात् *Bv.* 1. 58.—2 A door.—3 The sheath of a bamboo root ( *करिंकोष* ).—4 A covering or sheath in general.—*र*: 1 An awl.—2 A part of a sacrifice.—3 War, fighting.

**अररि**: The leaf of a door; a door.

**अररिदं** Ved. Water ( *अररिं* विपासोष-सं ददाति ).

**अररिबन्** *m. f.* 1 Not giving or offering.—2 Hard, unfriendly, envious, clinical.

**अररु** *a.* Ved. 1 Moving ( *गमनस्यभावः* ). 2 = *अररिबन्* above.—*रु*: [ *अररि*: *अरु*: *U.* 79 ] 1 An enemy.—2 A weapon.—3 of an Asura.

**अररे** *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; *अररे* महाराजं प्रति *तः* क्षत्रियाः *G. M.*

**अरर्यति** Den. P. 1 To work with awl.—2 To try, put to the test.

**अरविदं** [ *अराव् चक्रांगानीव पत्राणि विदंत* *दृश* *P. III.* 1. 138 Vart. ] 1 A lotus; it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; *अर* under पंचबाण ] *शक्रयमरविदंसुरभिः* *S.* 7. It is a sun lotus; cf. *सूर्याशुभिभिः* *मिवारविदं* *Ku.* 1. 32; *स्थलं, चरणं, खं* &c.—2 Also a red or blue lotus. 3 The ( Indian ) crane.—2 Copper. *Comp.*—*अक्ष* *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu. *द्वलप्रभं* copper.—*नाभिः*, *नाभः* of Vishnu, from whose navel sprang the lotus which supported *rahmā*; *हृदये* मदीये देवश्चकास्तु भगवान-विदनाभः *Bv.* 4. 8.—*सद्* *m.* N. of *rahmā*.

**अरविदिनी** 1 A lotus plant; प्रपतितमधुका भूमेः सुदिविवारविदिनी *Bk.* 5. 70.—2 An assemblage of lotus flowers.—3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

**अरस** *a.* 1 Sapless, not juicy, tasteless, insipid.—2 Dull, flat.—3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious.—*स*: No juice, absence of juice.—*Comp.*—*आशः* 1. eating sapless food.—2. maceration of the body.—*आशिन* *a.* 1. eating sapless food.—2 macerating the body.

**अरसिक** *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing).—2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, unfeeling, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c); *अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख* *Udb.*

**अरहस्** *n.* Absence of secrecy.

**अरहायते** Den. A. To become known.

**अराग, अरागिन्** *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकुण्णं कुण्णद्वैपायनं वंदे *Ve.* 1. 4.

**अराजक** *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजके जनपदे *Rām.*; *Ms.* 7. 3; *अराजके* जीवलोकं दुर्धला बलवचरैः पीड्यन्ते न हि वित्तेषु प्रभुत्वं कस्यचित्तदा *Mb.* *ज्ञौर्व्यं राज्यमराजकं* *Chāṇ.* 57.

**अराजन्** *m.* Not a king.—*Comp.*—*भोगिन* *a.* not fit for the use of a king.—*स्थापित* *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

**अराजिन्** *a.* Ved. Unchecked, unrestrained, or without splendour.

**अराटकी** Ved. N. of the plant *अजगृगी*.

**अराति**: [ *न राति ददाति सुखं, रा-क, न. त.* ] 1 An enemy, foe; *देशः सोयमराति-शोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्-हृदाः पूरिताः* *Ve.* 3. 31; (in the Veda) non-offering (of sacrifices), stinginess, hardness, malignity, malevolence, failure or adversity; malignity personified; evil spirit whose aim it was to defeat the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man (used in *f.*).—2 The number six.—3 The sixth position (in astronomy).—*Comp.*—*द्वृण, द्वृषि, ह* *a.* Ved. destroying adversities or enemies.—*भंगः* destruction of enemies.

**अराति** ( *ती* ) *यति* Den. P. Ved. To desire not to offer; to act like an enemy, act maliciously.

**अरातीयद्** *a.* Not offering, unfriendly, malicious, acting like an enemy.

**अरातीयु** *a.* Ved. Not accustomed to offer; inimical.

**अरातीवन्** *a.* Not offering; unfriendly, malicious, hostile, inimical.

**अराद्धिः** *f.* Transgression, sin, offence; envy.

**अराधस्** *a.* [ *राधः* धनं—*Nir.* न. व. ] Poor, not able to perform sacrifices, stingy; hard.

**अराय** *a.* [ *नास्ति रा धनं यस्य वेदे वृत् स मयः* ] 1 Devoid of wealth, without sacrificial gifts.—2 Stingy, niggardly.—*यः*, *यी* Any malignant or evil spirit.

**अराल** *a.* [ *क-विच् अरं आलाति, ला-क* ] Spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crooked; *पादावरालांगुली* *M.* 2. 3.—*लः* 1 A bent or crooked arm.—2 The resin of the plant *Shorea Robusta* ( *सर्जस* ).—3 An elephant in rut.—*ल* 1 An unchaste woman, harlot, courtesan.—2 A modest woman ( *अश्रुदा* ).—*Comp.*—*केशी* a woman with curled hair; *भित्वा निराक्रामदराल-केश्याः* *R.* 6. 81.—*पक्ष्मन्* *a.* having curved eyelashes; *Ku.* 5. 49.

**अरावन** *a.* Ved. Not offering, malignant, epithet of evil spirits.

**अराष्ट्रं** Loss of royal power or sovereignty.

**अरि** *a.* [ *क-इन्* ] Moving, going, reaching; obtaining, aspiring, devoted to, zealous ( *Ved.* ).—*रि*: 1 An enemy, foe ( cf. *U.* 4. 138 ); (used in the Veda like an adjective in the sense of 'ungenerous', 'malicious', 'not worshipping or devoted', 'hostile'); *विजितारिपुरःसरः* *R.* 1. 59, 61; 4. 4.—2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); *कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहा च मत्सरः*; *कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन* *Ki.* 1. 9.—3 A species of *खदिर* or *Mimosa* ( *विद्वद्विर* ).—4 N. of the number six (from the six enemies).—5 N. of a condition in astronomy.—6 Any part of a carriage.—7 A wheel.—8 A lord, master.—9 The wind.—10 A pious or religious man.—*Comp.*—*कर्षण* *a.* tamer or subduer of enemies.—*कुलं* 1. a host of enemies.—2. an enemy.—*युत* *a.* Ved. ready for the destruction of enemies; praised by devoted men or worshippers—*घ्नः* destroyer of enemies.—*चित्तनं, चिन्ता* schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs.—*त्र* *a.* protecting from enemies.—*धायस्* *a.* possessed by lords only ( *i. e.* very precious )—*नन्दन* *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy.—*निपातः* invasion made by enemies.—*भद्रः* the foremost or most powerful enemy; *R.* 14, 31.—*मर्दः* 'crushing enemies' N. of a plant ( *काममर्द* ).—*मर्दन* *a.* crushing or trampling foes, destroying enemies.—*मेदः* N. of a tree ( *विद्वद्विर* ); N. of a country; *Bri.* S. 14. 2.—*मेदकः* N. of an insect bred in excrement.—*स्थानकं* consternation, defeat.—*सदनः, हन्, हिंसकः* destroyer of enemies; *R.* 9. 18.



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अरुणीमन् *m.*, अरुणता Redness, red colour; अरुणिम्ना सिहितोपि शुक्लभावः *v.* 2. 180.

अरुणीयः, -योगः The 25th Upanishad the Atharvaveda.

अरुत *a.* Ved. Not to be broken.

अरुतुद *a.* [ अरुणि मर्माणि तुदति, अरुन्, खड्ग समागमश्च P. III. 2. 35; VI. 3. ] 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, corrosive, infernal, sharp (fig. also); caustic; अरुतुदनिवाला नमनिवाणस्य दन्तिनः R. 1. 3; Ki. 14. 55; Si. 2. 109. -2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition); Ms. 161.

अरुंधती [ न रुंधती प्रतिरोधकारिणी ] 1 A medicinal climbing plant. -2 N. of a wife of Vasishṭha; अन्वासितमरुंधरा स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56. -3 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishṭha; one of the Pleiades. -N. of the daughter of प्राचेतसदक्ष, one of the 10 wives of Dharma. [ In mythology Arundhati is represented the wife of the sage Vasishṭha, one of the 7 sages. She was one of the daughters of Kardama Prajapati Devalati. She is regarded as the chief pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same-even more-veneration as the Saptarishis; cf. Ku. 12; तामगौरवभेदेन मुनीनापश्यद्भीष्टः । श्री निलयनारथेया वृत्तं हि महितं सताम् ॥ cf. also naka's remarks in U. 4. 10. She, as her husband, was the guide and controller of Rāghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sita after she had been abandoned by Rama. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached : Susruta : न पश्यति सनक्षत्रां यस्तु देवी-वर्धनी । ध्रुवमाकाशगंगां च तं वदन्ति गतायुषं ॥ H. 1. 76 also ]. -5 The tongue personified. -Comp. -जानिः, -नाथः, -पतिः N. of Vasishṭha one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa major. -दर्शनन्यायः see under न्याय.

अरुष्ट *a.* Not angry; calm.

अरुष *a.* 1 Not angry. -2 Shining, bright; reddish. -3 Unhurt. -4 Moving, going about (as a horse). -अरुषः 1 The red horse of Agni; a name. -2 The sun; the day as presided over by the sun. -3 The red storm-cloud. -श्री 1 The dawn. -2 A name. -3 N. of the wife of Bhṛigu and mother of Aurva.

अरुष (प्य)ति Den. P. To go.

अरुष्कः [ अरुर्मर्मस्थानं कायति पीडयति ] N. of a tree (महातक).

अरुस् [ ऋ-उस् Un. 2. 116 ] Wound-sore. -*m.* (-रः) 1 The Arka tree.

-2 Red Khadira. -*n.* 1 A vital part. -2 A wound, sore (-*m.* also). -3 An eye. -Comp. -कर *a.* [ अरु-क-टः P. III. 2. 21. ] causing or inflicting wounds, wounding. (-रः) N. of a tree अरुष्क q. v. (-रः) the nut of this tree. -कृत *a.* wounded, hurt.

अरुसिका Eruption on the scalp with acute pain.

अरुहा N. of a plant (धूम्रामलकी).

अरुक्ष *a.* Not hard, soft; bland.

अरुक्षित, अरुक्षण *a.* Ved. Soft, tender, supple.

अरूप *a.* 1. Formless, shapeless. -2 Ugly, deformed. -3 Dissimilar, unlike. -रूप 1 A bad or ugly figure. -2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and Brahman of the Vedāntins. -Comp. -हार्य *a.* not to be attracted or won over by beauty; अरूपहार्य मदनस्य निग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरूपक *a.* Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरूपता -त्वं Shapelessness, deformity, dissimilarity.

अरुषः [ ऋ-ऊप् Un. 4. 73 ] 1 The sun. -2 A kind of serpent.

अरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यः; न वा अरे पत्युः कामायास्याः पतिः प्रियो भवति, Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyi); (b) of anger; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः U. 4; (c) of envy.

अरेणु *a.* Not dusty; not soiled with dust, not touching the dust (of the earth). -*n.* (-णु) What is not dust, the ether.

अरेपस् *a.* [ नास्ति रेपः पापं यस्य ] 1 Sinless, spotless. -2 Clear, pure, bright.

अरेरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्वोधनममुखाः कुर्वलसेनाप्रभवः Ve. 3; अरेरे वाचाट *ibid*; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राधागर्भ-भारभूत क्षतापसद *ibid*.

अरोक *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Without holes (अच्छिद्र). -2 Without splendour, obscured, dim. -Comp. -दत्त, -दंत *a.* [ P. V. 4. 144 ] 1. having black teeth. -2. having thick-set teeth (निविडदंत).

अरोग *a.* Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; अरोगाः सर्वसिद्धार्थाश्चतुर्वर्षशतायुषः Susr. -गः Sound health; न नाममात्रेण करोत्यरोगं II. 1. 167.

अरोगण *a.* Ved. 1 Freeing from disease. -2 Free from disease.

अरोगिन्, -अरोग्य *a.* Healthy.

अरोचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Not shining or bright. -2 Causing loss of

appetite, producing loathing or disgust. -कः Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

अरोचकिन् *a.* Suffering from loss of appetite or indigestion.

अरोचमान *a.* 1 Not shining. -2 Not attached; Ms. 3. 62.

अरोचिष्णु *a.* 1 Not shining, dark. -2 Disagreeable, ugly.

अरोपः Absence of anger, calmness.

अरौद्र *a.* Not terrible or fierce; a<sup>n</sup> epithet of Vishṇu.

अर्क 10 P. [ अर्कयति, अर्कयितुं, अर्कित ] 1 To heat or warm. -2 To praise.

अर्क *a.* [ अर्च-वच्-कृत्यं Un. 3. 40 ] Fit to be worshipped (अर्चनीय). -कः 1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning (Ved.). -2 The sun; अविष्कृता-रुणपुरःसर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1. -3 Fire. -4 A crystal. -5 Copper. -6 Sunday. -7 Membrum virile. -8 N. of the sun-plant, Calatropis Gigantea (Mar. रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind; अर्कस्थोपरि क्षिपिलं च्युतमिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8; यमाश्रित्य न विश्रामं धुधार्ता यति सेवकाः । सोऽर्कचन्द्रपतिस्त्याज्यः सदापुष्पफलोऽपि सत् Pt. 1. 51. -9 N. of Indra. -10 A sort of religious ceremony. -11 Praise, hymn; praising, extolling, song of praise. -12 A singer (Ved. in these two senses). -13 A learned man. -14 An elder brother. -15 Food (अर्क also). -19 N. of Vishṇu. -17 A kind of decoction. -18 The seventh day of a month. -19 The उत्तराफल्गुनी asterism. -20 The number 12. -Comp. -अङ्गः, -कला a digit or 12th part of the sun's disc. -अश्मन् *m.* -उपलः 1. the sun-stone, heliotrope, girasol. -2. a sort of crystal or ruby. -आहः the swallow wort. -इदुसंगमः the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दर्श or अमावास्या). -कांता 1. N. of a plant commonly called हडहडिगा. -2. sun's wife. -3. sun's shadow. -क्षेत्रं 1. the field of the sun; the sign *Leo*, presided over by the sun. -2. N. of a holy place in Orissa. -चंदनः a kind of red sandal (रक्तचंदन). -जः epithet of Karna, Yama, Sugriva. (-जौ) the two Āsvins regarded as the physicians of Heaven. -तनयः 'a son of the sun', an epithet of Karna, Yama, Manu Vaivasvata, Manu Sāvarṇi and Saturn; see अरुणात्मज. (-या) N. of the rivers Yamunā and Tāpti. -त्विष् *f.* light of the sun. -दिनं, -वासरः Sunday. -दुग्धं milky sap or exudation of *arka*. -नंदनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुहृद् N. of Saturn, Karna, or Yama. -नयन *a.* one whose eyes are difficult to be gazed at. (-नः) an epithet of Virāj Puruṣha. -नामन् *m.* the red *arka*



tree. —पत्रः, -पर्णः N. of the plant अर्क. (-त्रा) a kind of birthwort (गुग्गुला, अर्कमूला) with wedge-shaped leaves. (-त्र, -र्ण) the leaf of the अर्क plant. —पादपः N. of a plant (निव); another tree (आकंदः). —पुष्पः a flower of *arka*. (-ष्पी), —पुष्पिका N. of a plant (कुटुंबिनी). —प्रिया N. of a plant (जवा). —बंधुः, —बांधवः 1. N. of Buddha, Sākyamuni. —2 a lotus (the sun-lotus). —भं-1. an asterism influenced by the sun. —2. the sign *Leo*. —3. उत्तराफल्गुनीनक्षत्र. —भक्ता = कांता q. v. —मंडलं the disc of the sun. —मूलः, —ला = पत्रा; विलिखति वसुधामर्कमूलस्य हेतोः Bh. 2. 100. —वर्षः a solar year. —वल्लभः 1. N. of a plant (बंधुक). —2. a lotus. —विनाहः marriage with the *arka* plant (enjoined to be performed before a man marries a *third* wife, who thus becomes his fourth); चतुर्थदिविवाहार्थं तृतीयोऽर्कं समुद्रहेतुः Kāśyapa. —वेधः N. of a tree (तालीशपत्र). —व्रतः-तं 1. a vow performed on मावशुक्लसप्तमी. —2. the law or manner of the sun; when a king exacts taxes from his subjects only to add to their material comforts and happiness, just as the sun draws up water during 8 months of the year, only to give it back increased a thousandfold, he is said to follow अर्कव्रत; अथौ मासान् यथादित्यस्तोयं हरति रश्मिभिः । तथा हरेत्करं रात्राक्षित्यमर्कव्रतं हि तत् ॥ Ms. 9. 305; cf. R. 1. 18 (the point of comparison may also be the imperceptible way in which the sun absorbs water, see Pt. 1. 221). —शोकः Ved. brilliancy of rays. —सातिः f. 1. finding of rays. —2. poetical inspiration; finding out hymns. —सोदरः 'brother of the sun', an epithet of Airāvata. —हिता = कांता q. v.

अर्कवत् *a.* Containing flashes of lightning.

अर्किन् *a.* Ved. 1 Shining, bright. —2 Praising. —3 Praised or worshipped.

अर्कीय, अर्क्य *a.* [अर्क-इ; अर्च-प्यत् कुत्वं] 1 Belonging to *arka*. —2 To be praised or worshipped.

अर्गडः = अर्गल below.

अर्गलः -ला-ली-लं [अर्ग कलच् न्यक्यादि कुत्वं Tv.] 1 A wooden bolt, pin, bar &c. (for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel), a bolt, latch, bar; पुरार्गलादीर्घशुजो बुभोज R. 18. 4; 16. 6; अनायतार्गलं Mk. 2; ससंभ्रमेन्द्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियाऽमरावती K. P. 1; दत्तं च बहिरर्गलं Ks. 4. 62 bolted from without; oft used figuratively in the sense of a bar, impediment, something intervening as an obstruction; वाक्यार्गलया निवारिताः Pt. 2; Si. 2. 118; ईप्सितं तदव-

ज्ञानाद्विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 obstructed; वायर्गलाभंग इव प्रवृत्तः 5. 45; कंठे केवलमर्गलैव निहिता जीवस्य निर्गच्छतः K. P. 8; see अर्गल also. —2 A wave or billow. —3 The leaf of a door (कपाटं). —4 A kind of stotra or hymn.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small bolt.

अर्गलित *a.* Fastened by a bolt, chained, bolted; द्वारा K. 357.

अर्गलीय, -ल्य *a.* Belonging to a bolt or pin.

अर्घ्य 1 P. [अर्चति, अर्चितुं, अर्चित] To be worth, have value, to cost; परीक्षका यत्र न संति देशे नार्चति रत्नानि समुद्रजानि Subhāsh.

अर्घ्यः [अर्घ-यच्] 1 Price, value; कुर्यर्थं यथापण्यं Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251; कुत्स्याः स्युः कुरीक्षका हि मणयो धैर्यवतः पातितः Bh. 2. 15 reduced in their true value, depreciated; so अनर्घ्य priceless; महार्घ्य very costly. —2 A material of worship, respectful offering or oblation to gods or venerable men, consisting of rice, *Durvā* grass &c. with or without water; दर्वासर्ग्यपुष्पाणां दत्तार्घ्यं पूर्णमंजलिं Y. 1. 290; कुटजकुसुमैः कल्पितार्घ्या तस्मै Me. 4; (the ingredients of this offering are: —आपः क्षीरं कुशायं च दधि सर्पिः सतंडुलम् । यवः सिद्धार्थकश्चैव अष्टांगोऽर्घ्यः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see अर्घ्य below. —Comp. —अर्ह *a.* worthy of a respectful offering. —दानं presentation of a respectful offering. —चलावलं rate of price, proper price, the cheapness or dearness of articles, fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 329. —संख्यानं, संस्थापनं the price of commodities, appraising, assizes of goods; कुर्वीत चैषां (वणिजां) प्रत्यक्षमर्घ्यसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्घीशः N. of Siva.

अर्घ्य *a.* [अर्घ-यत् अर्घ्यमर्हति] 1 Valuable; अनर्घ्य invaluable; see s. v. —2 Venerable, deserving respectful offering; तानर्घ्यान् अर्घ्यमादाय दूरात्प्रत्युद्ययौ गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Si. 1. 14; Y. 1. 110. —र्घ्यं 1 A respectful offering or oblation to a god or venerable person (see अर्घ); अर्घ्यः पूजाविधिः तदर्थं द्रव्यं अर्घ्यं Sk.; अर्घ्यमस्मै V. 5; ददतु तरवः पुष्पैरर्घ्यं फलैश्च मधुश्चुतः U. 3. 24; अर्घ्यमर्घ्यमिति वादिनं नृपं R. 11. 69; 1. 44; Ku. 1. 5; 6. 50; (it often consists only of water given in a *drona* and forms part of the *Madhuparka* ceremony). —2 A kind of honey.

अर्घटे Ashes.

अर्च 1 U. [अर्चति-ते, आनर्च, आर्चति, अर्चितुं, अर्चित] 1 (a) To adore, worship, salute, welcome with respect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चीद्विजातीन् परमार्थवि-

दान् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 1. 29; चेत्यसौ शासने Mv. 1. 29; pectfully obeys. (b) To decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. —3 To shine. —1 To honour, adore, worship.

सामर्चितमर्चयित्वा K. 1. 1. [अर्चयति] To wish to.

WITH अर्चु to congratulate, joy. —प्र 1. to praise, sing of. —2. to honour, worship. —सं 1. to worship, to honour. —सं 1. to worship, to honour.

अर्च *a.* Ved. Shining.

अर्चक *a.* [अर्च-कृत्] Worshipping. —कः A worshipper. द्विजार्चकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चत्रि *a.* Ved. [अर्च-त्रि] Adorable, venerable (Singing aloud, singing loudly).

अर्चत्र्य *a.* Ved. To be worshipped.

अर्चन *a.* [अर्च-नृत्] Praising. —नं, —ना Worshence or respect paid to superiors.

अर्चनीय, अर्च्य *pot. p.* [अर्च-यत्] To be adored or venerable, adorable, respectable. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा [अर्च-अर्] 1 Worship. —2 An idol or image to be worshipped; मौयिहर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (the dispute among scholars as to the precise meaning of this passage).

अर्चिः f. [अर्च-इत्] Ray, fire or of the morning twilight. सीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपार्चिः 12. 1; नैशस्यार्चिर्दुतमुज इव धूमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिष्मत्, -वत् *a.* Ved. Shining.

अर्चित *p. p.* Worshipped, honoured; R. 10. 35; 235; Ku. 1. 59.

अर्चितिन् *a.* Honouring.

अर्चिन् *a.* 1 Praising, worshipping. —2 Shining, light, radiating. —m. (ची) light.

अर्चिस् *n.* (-चिः) [अर्च-इत्] 1 A ray of light, light, lustre; प्रशमाद्विर्वाते Ratn. 4. 16 (said to be also N. of the wife of *कुशा* and of धूमकेतु). —m. 1 A ray of Fire.

अर्चिष्मत् *a.* [अर्च-इत्] brilliant, bright; V. 3.



Fire, the god of fire. -2 The sun. -3 A sort of subordinate deity. -4 N. of Vishnu. -नी 1 N. of the town or world of Agni. -2 One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists.

अर्ज 1 P. [अर्जति, आर्ज, अर्जिष्यति, आर्जति, अर्जित, अर्जित] 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense; पितृद्रव्याविरोधेन यदन्यत्स्वयमर्जितं Y. 2. 118. -2 To take up; आर्जुर्वृजोन्नाणि Bk. 14. 74. -10 P. or *caus.* 1 To procure, acquire, obtain; स्वयमर्जित, स्वार्जित obtained by one's own exertions, self-acquired. -2 To work or manufacture, make prepare (सतो गुणान्तराधानं). -With अर्ति 1. to allow, permit, let go. -2. to remove, despatch, make away with. -अर्तु to let go, set free, deliver. -अर्पि to add to. -अन्व 1. to cause to go after or in a particular direction. -2. to visit with any thing, overcome. -अव्यति to add, append; say something in addition to what is already said. -अव to permit to leave, release, let go. -उद् to drive out, remove. -प्र *caus.* to furnish, supply, procure.

अर्जक *a.* [अर्ज-कृत्] (-र्जिका *f.*) Procuring, acquiring; one who acquires or gets; अर्जको ह्यंशमाहरेत् Smṛiti. -कः N. of several plants सितपर्णास, यक्षेभिद्; सामान्यतुलसी.

अर्जन [अर्ज-ल्युट्] Getting, acquisition; अर्थनामर्जनं दुःखं Pt. 1. 163; अर्जयितृव्यापारोर्जनं Day. B.

अर्जुन *a.* [अर्ज-उन्-णिङ् कृच् Un. 3. 58.] (ना-नी *f.*) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day; अहश्च कृष्णमहर्जुनं च Rv. 6. 9. 1; पिङ्गमर्जीयुजमर्जुनच्छविं Si. 1. 6. -2 Silvery. -नः 1 The white colour. -2 A peacock. -3 A sort of cutaneous disease. -4 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसाडा), with useful rind. -5 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kuntī by Indra and hence called इंद्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions' (पृथिव्यां चतुरेतायो वर्णो मे दुर्लभः समः । करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च त्वं मामर्जुनं विदुः). He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhravahana. During this exile he visited Dvaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in

marrying Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the King of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha, Bhishma, Karna &c. After Yudhishthira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhravahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharata khanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dvaraka amid the intestine struggles of the Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pandavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pandavas, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Partha, Gudakesa, Savyasachi, Dhananjaya, Phalguna, Kirita, Jishnu, Svetavahana, Gandivin &c. ] -6 N. of Kārtavīrya, slain by Parasurama. See कर्तवीर्य. -7 N. of a country Bri. S. 14. 25. -8 The only son of his mother. -9 N. of Indra.

-नी 1 A procuress, bawd. -2 A cow. -3 A kind of serpent. -4 N. of Ushā wife of Aniruddha. -5 N. of a river commonly called कर्तोया. -6 (नी, न्यः dual and pl.) N. of the constellation Phalguni. -नं 1 Silver. -2 Gold. -3 Slight inflammation of the white of the eye. -4 Grass. -नः (pl.) The descendants of Arjuna. -Comp. -उपमः the teak tree; also शाकद्रुम and महापत्राख्यद्रुम. -कांड *a.* having a white stem or appendage. -ह्रवि *a.* white, of a white colour. -ध्वजः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat. -पाकी N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक *a.* Belonging to Arjuna. -कः A worshipper of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस *a.* [वृणादिगण] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

अर्ज *a.* [कृ-न] 1 Being in motion, agitated; restless. -2 Foaming, effervescing. -जः 1 A flood, stream; water (Ved.). -2 The teak tree. -3 A letter (of the alphabet); पञ्चाणो मनुरीरितः. -4 N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Daṇḍaka. -जो A river (Ved.). -जं Tumult or din of battle, confused noise.

अर्जव *a.* Being agitated, foaming, restless (Ved.); full of water (Sāy.). -वः [अर्जोसि संति यस्मिन् अर्जस्व सलोपः P. V. 2. 109 Vārt.] 1 A stream, flood, wave. -2 The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also); शोक° ocean of grief; so चित्ता°; जन° ocean of men; संसारार्णवलंघन Bh. 3. 10. -3 The ocean of air. -4 N. of a metre. -5 N. of the sun or Indra (as givers of water). -Comp. -अंतः the extremity of the ocean. -उद्भवः 1. N. of a plant अग्निजार. -2. the moon. (-वा) Lakshmi. (-व) nectar. -ज *a.* sea-born, marine, (-ज, -जः) cuttle-fish. -योतः, -यानं a boat or ship. -मंदिरः 1. 'inhabiting the ocean,' N. of Varuna, regent of the waters. -2. N. of Vishnu.

अर्जस् *n.* [कृ-अमुन्-लुट् Un. 4. 196] 1 Water; a wave, flood, stream; सवर्णमर्जः कथमन्यथास्य Si. 12. 69. -2 The sea, ocean (usually °तः). -3 The ocean of air. -Comp. -दः 1. a cloud. -2. N. of a plant मुस्तक. -भवः conch-shell -वृत् *a.* Ved. including the waters.

अर्जस्वत् *a.* Having much water. -म. The ocean.

अर्तगलः = आर्तगल q. v.

अर्तन *a.* [कृ-ल्युट्] 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Sorry, grieved. -नं Censure, reproach, abuse.



अतिः *f.* [अर्द्ध-किन्] 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोऽस्ति head-ache. -2 The end of a bow.

अतिका [अर्द्ध-गुल्] An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्तुक *a.* Ved. [अर्द्ध-वाहं उक्त्वा] Provoking, quarrelsome (स्पर्धक).

अर्थ 10 A. [अर्थयते, अपि अर्थते; अर्थयाचके, अर्थयिष्यते, आर्तयत, अर्थयितुं, अर्थित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); त्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थमिहे वसु Mb.; प्रहस्तमर्थयाचके योद्धुं Bk. 14. 88. -2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

अर्थः [In some of its senses from अर्थ; in others from अर्थ-यन् Un. 2. 4; अर्थते ह्यसौ अर्थमिः Nir.] 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंबन्धः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्धिः, परिपन्थी Mu. 5; वशात् 5. 8; स्मर्त्योऽस्मि सत्यर्थे Dk. 117 if it be necessary; Y. 2. 46; M. 4. 6; oft used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for', 'intended for', 'for the sake of', 'on account of', 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; अर्थेन तु नित्यसमासो विशेष्यनिष्ठा च Vārt.; संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34; तां देवतापित्रतिथिक्रियार्थी (धेत्तुं) 2. 16; द्विजार्था यवाः Sk.; यज्ञार्थात्कर्मणोऽन्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थे or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force; (a) किमर्थं for what purpose, why; यदर्थं for whom or which; वेलापलक्षणार्थे S. 4; तद्देशनादधुच्छंभोर्भूयान्द्वारार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13; (b) परार्थे प्राज्ञ उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44; गवार्थे ब्राह्मणार्थे च Pt. 1. 420; मदर्थे त्यक्तजीवितः Bg. 1. 9; (c) सुखार्थाय Pt. 4. 18; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र नलस्यार्थाय देवताः Nala. 13. 19; ऋतुपर्णस्य चार्थाय 23. 9. -2 Cause, motive, reason, ground, means; अलुप्तश्च मुनेः क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means 'or cause'; अतोऽर्थ्यत् Ms. 2. 213. -3 Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds: -वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंग्य or suggested; तद्दोषो शब्दार्थो K. P. 1; अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः S. D. 2; वागर्थान्वित R. 1. 1; अवक्षेप धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थवित् 3. 21. -4. A thing, object, substance; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इन्द्रियं H. 1. 146; Ku. 7. 71; R. 2. 51; न निर्वह्या उपसर्गा अर्थान्निराहुः Nir.; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five रूप, रस, गंध, सङ्ग and शब्द). -5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; प्राक्प्रतिपक्षोऽयमर्थोऽग्निराजाय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽयमर्थतिरभाव्य एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽर्थोऽर्थवधी

Dk. 67; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparatus of singing); संदेशार्थाः Me. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages. (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः Ms. 4. 196; द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19; 2. 21; दुरापेक्षे 1. 72; सर्वार्थचित्तकः Ms. 7. 121; मालविकायां न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 38 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject-matter, contents (as of letters &c.); त्वामवगतार्थं करिष्यामि Mu. 1 will acquaint you with the matter; उत्तरोऽयं लेखार्थः *ibid.*; तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्था भवामि V. 2 if so I should know its contents; ननु परिगृहीतार्थोऽस्मि कृतो भवता V. 5; तथा भवतोऽविनयमंतरणे परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4 made acquainted with; त्वया गृहीतार्थाया अवभवती कथं न वारिता 3; अगृहीतार्थे आवां S. 6; इति पौरान् गृहीतार्थान् कृत्वा *ibid.* -6 wealth, riches, property, money (said to be of 3 kinds: -शुक्ल honestly got; शचल got by more or less doubtful means, and कृष्ण dishonestly got); त्यागाया संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; अर्थानामर्जने दुःखं *ibid.*; यस्यार्थस्तस्य मित्राणि 1. 3; तेषामर्थं निरुज्जीत शूरान् दक्षान् कुलोद्भूतान् Ms. 7. 62. -7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म, काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cf. Ku. 5. 38; अप्यर्थकामौ तस्यास्तां धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. -8 (a) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथा हि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थककला गुणाः R. 1. 29 for the good of others; अर्थानर्थान्बुभौ बुद्ध्या Ms. 8. 24 good and evil; क्षेत्रिणामर्थः 9. 52; यवानर्थ उदयानं सर्वतः संसृतोदके Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ, निरर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern (with instr.); कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जतेन Pt. 1 what is the use of a son being born; कश्च तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोऽर्थस्तिरश्वां गुणैः Pt. 2. 33 what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योऽयेनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18. 66; नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18; यदि प्राणैरिहार्थो नो निवर्तस्व Rām.; कोऽयं मे जीवितेनार्थः Nala. 12. 95. -9 Asking, begging; request, suit, petition. -10 Action, plaint (in law). -11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, तत्त्वविद्. -12 Manner, kind, sort. -13 Prevention, warding off; मशकार्थो धूमः; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). -14 Price (perhaps an incorrect form for अर्थ). -15 Fruit, result (फल). -16 N. of a son of धर्म. -17 The second place from the लग्न (in astr.). -18 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer; रे न नियोज्यो M. 2

—अधिकारिन् *m.* a treasurer, charged with financial finance minister. —अन्वेषणं S. after a matter. —अन्तरं 1. another different meaning. -2. another or motive; अर्थोऽयमर्थतिरभाव्य द्रष्टव्यः 3. 18. -3. a new matter or stance, new affair. -4. opposite antithetical meaning. —न्यासः a figure of in which a general adduced to support a stance, or a particular support a general proposition an inference from particular general and *vice versa*; उक्तिगुणक स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः (1) हनुमान् (—मोक्षं किं महात्मनां) (2) गुणवद्वत्सुखं चोपि गौरवं। पुष्पमालानुसंगेण सूत्रं निरु Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10. 709. (Instances of this figure in Sanskrit literature, especially the works of Kālidāsa, Bhāravi). —अन्वित *a.* 1. rich, -2. significant. —अर्थिन् *a.* longs for or strives to get gain any object. —अलंकारः a. of speech determined by and of the sense, and not on of a (opp. शब्दालंकार). —आगमः 1. collection of wealth, income; Pt. 1. -2. collection of conveying of a sense, S. D. ng. —आपत्तिः *f.* [अर्थस्य अनुपपत्तिः सिद्धिः] 1. an inference from stances, presumption, one of the five sources or modes of proof, according Mīmāṃsakas. It is 'deduction matter from that which else be'; it is 'assumption of not itself perceived but implied by another which heard, or proved'; it is an used to account for an consistency; as in the stance पितो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते parent inconsistency between 'ness' and 'not eating by day' counted for by the inference 'eating by night'; पितृत्वविशेषात् रात्रिभोजित्वरूपार्थस्य शब्दादनुपपत्तिः Strictly speaking it is no mode of proof; it is only अनुमान and can be proved by व्यति; cf. Tarka K. 17 and 2. -2. a figure of speech (acc. some rhetoricians) in which levant assertion suggests an ence not actually connected the subject in hand, or *vice* corresponds to what is called कैमुतिकन्याय or दंडाणुपपत्तिः हारोयं हरिणाक्षिणां लुटति स्तनमंडले। स्थयिकं वयं स्मरकिंकराः Amaru. 100. मयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरि R.



S. D. thus defines the figure:—**दंडा**—**विक्रयार्थमिदं** शीघ्रं कतिरित्ये—**उत्पात्तिः** *f.* acquisition of wealth; so **उत्पाज्जितं**—**उपक्षेपकः** an introductory scene (in dramas); **अर्थपक्षेपकः** पंच S. D. 308. **उपमा** a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under **उपमा**—**उष्मन्** *m.* the glow or warmth of wealth; **अर्थोष्मणा** विरहितः **पुरुषः** स एव Bl. 2. 40.—**ओषः**—**राशिः** treasure, hoard of money.—**कर** (—*री* *f.*), **कृत्** *a.* 1. bringing in wealth, enriching; **अर्थकरी च विद्या** H. Pr. 3.—2. useful, advantageous.—**कर्मन्** *n.* a principal action (opp. **गुणकर्मन्**).—**काम** *a.* desirous of wealth. (—*दो* dual) wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25.—**कृच्छ्रं** 1. a difficult matter.—2. pecuniary difficulty; न **मुह्येदर्थकृच्छ्रेषु** Niti.—**कृत्यं** doing or execution of a business; **अश्रुपे-तार्थकृत्याः** Me. 38.—**क्रमः** due order or sequence of purpose.—**गत** *a.* 1. based on the sense (as a **दोष**).—2. devoid of sense.—**गौरवं** depth of meaning; **भार-रथगौरवं** Udb., Ki. 2. 27.—**घ्न** *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal; Y. 1. 73; Ms. 9. 80.—**चित्तक** *a.* 1. thinking of profit.—2. having charge of affairs; **सर्वार्थचित्तकः** Ms. 7. 121.—**चिन्ता**—**चित्तनं** charge or administration of (royal) affairs; **मंत्री स्यादर्थ-चिन्तायां** S. D.—**जात** *a.* 1. full of meaning.—2. wealthy (जातयन). (—**तं**) 1. a collection of things.—2. large amount of wealth, considerable property; Dk. 63, S. 6; Mk. 2. 6.—3. all matters; Si. 11. 6.—4. its own meaning; Ki. 3. 48.—**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the sense or purpose; **अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते** Nir.—**तत्त्वं** 1. the real truth, the fact of the matter; H. 4. 94.—2. the real nature or cause or any thing.—**द** *a.* 1. yielding wealth; Dk. 41.—2. advantageous, productive of good, useful.—3. liberal, munificent Ms. 2. 109.—4. favourable, compliant. (—**दः**) N. of Kubera.—**दर्शनं** perception of objects; Ki. 2. 33; Dk. 155.—**दूषणं** extravagance, waste; H. 3. 115; Ms. 7. 48.—2. unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due.—3. finding fault with the meaning.—4. spoiling of another's property.—**दोषः** literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four **loshas** or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being **पददोषः**, **वाक्यदोषः**, and **वाक्यदोषः**; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7.—**नित्य** *a.* = **अर्थप्रधान** Nir.—**निबन्धन** *a.* dependent on wealth.—**निश्चयः** determination, decision.—**पतिः** 'the lord of riches'; **किंचिद्विहस्यापतिं चभाषे** R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3. 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74.—2. an epithet of Kubera.—**पर-लुब्ध** *a.* 1. intent on gaining wealth, greedy of wealth, covetous.

—2. niggardly, parsimonious; Bl. 2. 47; Pt. 1. 425.—**प्रकृतिः** *f.* the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:—**वीजं** बिंदुः प-ताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च॥ **अर्थप्रकृतयः** पंच ज्ञात्वा योज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317.).—**प्रयोगः** 1; usury.—2. administration of the affairs (of a state).—**प्राप्त** *a.* derived or understood from the sense.—**बंधः** 1. arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; **ललितार्थ-बंध** V. 2. 14 put or expressed in elegant words.—2. connection (of the soul) with the objects of sense.—**बुद्धि** *a.* selfish.—**बोधः** indication of the (real import)—**भाज्य** *a.* entitled to a share in the division of property.—**भूत** *a.* receiving high wages (as a servant).—**भेदः** distinction or difference of meaning; **अर्थभेदेन शब्द-भेदः**—**मात्रं**, वा 1. property, wealth; Pt. 2. —2. the whole sense or object.—**युक्त** *a.* significant, full of meaning; Ku. 1. 13.—**लाभः** acquisition of wealth.—**लोभः** avarice.—**वादः** 1. declaration of any purpose.—2. affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark, *exegesis*; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (it usually recommends a **विधि** or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support; **स्तुतिर्निन्दा परकृतिः** पुराकल्प इत्यर्थवादः Gaut. Sūt.; (said by Lau gākshi to be of three kinds:—**युगवादो** विरोधे स्यादनुवादोऽवधारिते। **भूतार्थवादस्तद्धानादर्थ-वादश्चिन्ता मतः**; the last kind includes many varieties.)—3. one of the six means of finding out the *lūtparya* (real aim and object) of any work.—4. praise, eulogy; **अर्थवाद एषः। दोषं तु मे किंचित्कथय** U. 1.—**विज्ञानं** comprehending the sense, one of the six exercises of the understanding (धीशुण).—**विद** *a.* sensible, wise, sagacious.—**वि-प्रकर्षः** difficulty in the comprehension of the sense.—**विकरणं** = **अर्थविक्रिया** change of meaning. **विकल्पः** 1. deviation from truth, perversion of fact.—2. prevarication; also **वैकल्यं**.—**विशेषणं** a reprehensive repetition of something uttered by another; S. D. 490.—**वृद्धिः** *f.* accumulation of wealth.—**व्ययः** expenditure; **ज्ञ** *a.* conversant with money-matters.—**शास्त्रं** 1. the science of wealth (political economy).—2. science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120; इह खलु **अर्थशास्त्रकारादिविधां सिद्धिमुपवर्णयन्ति** Mu. 3; **व्यवहारिन्** one dealing with politics, a politician; Mu. 5.—3. science giving precepts on general conduct, the science of practical life; Pt. 1.

—**शौचं** purity or honesty in money matters; **सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं** स्मृतं Ms. 5. 106.—**संस्थानं** 1. accumulation of wealth.—2. treasury.—**संग्रहः**, **संचयः** accumulation or acquisition of wealth, wealth, treasure, property.—**समाजः** aggregate of causes.—**समाहारः** 1. treasure.—2. acquisition of wealth.—**संपद** *f.* accomplishment of a desired object; Ki. 1. 15.—**संबन्धः** connection of the sense with the word or sentence.—**साधक** *a.* 1. accomplishing any object.—2. bringing any matter to a conclusion.—**सारः** considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42.—**सिद्ध** *a.* understood from the very context (though not expressed in words), inferable from the connection of words.—**सिद्धि** *f.* fulfilment of a desired object, success.—**हर** *a.* inheriting wealth.—**हीन** *a.* 1. deprived of wealth, poor.—2. unmeaning, nonsensical.—3. failing.

**अर्थतः** *ind.* [ **अर्थ-तत्सिद्धि** ] 1 With reference to the meaning or a particular object; **यच्चार्थतो गौरवं** Māl. 1. 7 depth of meaning; Si. 7. 28.—2 In fact, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थ-तोऽपि Si. 3. 56; **इत्यादिष्टमर्थं भवति** Mv. 3.—3 For the sake of money, gain or profit; **ऐश्वर्यादनुपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोर्थतः सेवते** Mu. 1. 14.—4 On account of, by reason of.—5 By reason of wealth or a particular purpose; **अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान्** Mk. 3. 27.

**अर्थना** Request, entreaty, suit, position; N. 5. 112.

**अर्थवत्** *a.* 1 Wealthy, rich; R. 14. 23.—2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; **अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः** S. 5; Pt. 1. 136; Ki. 3. 51.—3 Having meaning; **अर्थवद्भातुरमत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं** P. 1. 2. 45.—4 Serving some purpose; successful, useful; स **पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा** Ki. 11. 62; 10. 62.—*adv.* According to a purpose.—*m.* (—**वान्**) A man.

**अर्थवत्ता** Wealth, property; Mu. 6. **अर्थत्वं** *ind.* (abl. of **अर्थ**) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; **सूचिकेण दंडो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरित-मप्यपक्षगम्यार्थादायातं भवति** S. D. 10.—2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact.—3 That is to say, namely.

**अर्थपृ** = **अर्थ**. **अर्थिकः** [ **अर्थयते** इत्यर्थी कर् ] 1 A crier, watchman.—2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

**अर्थित** *p.* Requested, asked, desired.—**तं** [ **भवे-क्त** ] Wish, desire; supplication, petition.

**अर्थिता**—**त्वं** 1 State or condition of a suppliant, begging, request; न



व्यहृत्य कदाचिदर्थिता R. 11. 2 ; M. 3 ; K. 141 ; तेनार्थित्वं स्वयि विधिवद्वाद् दूर-  
च्युर्गतोऽहं Me. 6 ; Mv. 2. 9. -2 Wish,  
desire ; R. 14. 42 ; अनर्थित्वान्मनुष्याणां  
Pt. 1. 142 ; Ki. 13. 69.

अर्थिन् *a.* [ अर्थ-इनि ] 1 Seeking to  
gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous  
of, (with instr. or in comp.) ; तुषैरर्थि-  
नः Dk. 132 ; कोषदंडाभ्यां Mu. 5 ; को  
वयेन ममार्थी स्यात् Mb. ; Ve. 6. 25 ;  
अर्थार्थी Pt. 1. 4, 6. -2 Entreating or  
begging any one ( with gen. ) ; अर्थी  
वररुचिर्मेस्तु Ks. -3 Possessed of de-  
sires ; अनर्थी प्रार्थनावहः R. 10. 18. -*m.*  
1 One who asks, begs or solicits ; a  
beggar, suppliant, suitor ; यथाकामार्थि-  
तार्थिनां R. 1. 6 ; 2. 64 ; 5. 31 ; 9. 27 ;  
कोर्था गतो गौखं Pt. 1. 146 ; कन्यारत्नम-  
योनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1.  
30. -2 ( In law ) A plaintiff, complain-  
ant, prosecutor ; स धर्मस्थसखः श-  
वदधिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं । ददर्श संशयच्छेद्यान्  
चवहारानतर्जितः R. 17. 39. -3 A  
servant, follower. -4 A master or  
lord. -*Comp.* -भावः state of a sup-  
pliant, begging, request ; Māl. 9. 30.  
-सात् *adv.* at the disposal of beggars ;  
विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थीय *a.* [ अर्थ-इ ] ( In comp. ) 1  
Destined or intended for, doomed to  
suffer ; शरीरं यातनार्थीयं Ms. 12. 16.  
-2 Belonging or relating to ; कर्म चैव  
तदर्थीयं Pg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य *a.* [ अर्थ-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 Fit to be  
asked or sought for. -2 [ अर्थादनपेतः ,  
अर्थ-यत् ] Fit, proper, suitable ; अर्थ्यो  
विरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate, not  
deviating from the sense, signifi-  
cant ; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्याभिरुपतस्ये सर-  
स्वती R. 4. 6, 1. 59 ; Ku. 2. 3. -4 Rich,  
wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent. -र्थ्य  
Red chalk.

अर्द्ध 1 P. [ अर्द्धति, आर्द्ध, आर्द्धत्, अर्द्धितुं,  
अर्द्धित, or अर्ण ] 1 To afflict, torment ;  
strike, hurt, kill ; रक्षःसहस्राणि चतु-  
र्दशार्द्धात् Bk. 12. 52, see *caus.* below.  
-2 To beg, request, ask ; निर्गलिताङ्गु-  
र्धं शरदधनं नार्द्धति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -3  
To go. -4 To move, be agitated or  
moved ; be scattered ( as dust ) ; fly  
in pieces, dissolve ( Ved. ) ( The  
past participle is usually अर्द्धित, but  
अर्ण when the root is preceded by अभि,  
नि, वि, सं ; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5 )  
-*Caus.* ( or 10 P. ) 1 ( *a* ) To afflict,  
torment, distress ; तत एनं महावेगैरर्द्ध-  
यामास तोमरैः Mb. ; कामार्द्धित, कोप-  
मयं &c. ( *b* ) To strike, hurt, injure,  
kill ; येनार्द्धितुं दैत्यपुरं पिनाकी Bk. 2.  
46 ; 9. 19 ; 15. 90. -2 To stir up,  
rouse, agitate, shake vehemently,  
make agitated or restless. -3 To  
distort ; अर्द्धित्वानिलो वक्त्रमर्द्धितं जन-  
यत्यतः Susruta. -*With* अति to tor-  
ment excessively, fall upon or at-

tack ; अत्यार्द्धित् वालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15.  
115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain,  
oppress ; अभ्यर्द्धितो वृषलः ( इतिन पीडि-  
तः ) P. VII. 2. 25 Sk. -*त्र* Ved. to  
stream forth, flow out. -*प्र* to over-  
work, to work or exert oneself be-  
yond measure ; to cause to flow away.  
-*प्रति* to oppress or press hard in  
return, assail in return, return an  
attack. -*वि* Ved. to go or move  
away ; to oppress, harass, pain.  
( -*caus.* ) to cause to be scattered  
or dissolved, destroy, annihilate.  
-*सं caus.* to pain greatly, wound,  
distress.

अर्द्धन *a.* 1 Distressing, afflicting,  
tormenting ; पुरं, चलं. -2 Moving  
restlessly, being agitated. -*नं* [ मां  
ल्युट् ] Distressing, afflicting ; pain,  
trouble, anxiety, disturbance, excite-  
ment, agitation, restlessness. -*नं*,  
-ना 1 Going, moving. -2 Asking,  
begging. -3 Killing, hurting, giving  
pain.

अर्द्धनिः 1 Asking, begging. -2 Sick-  
ness, disease. -3 Fire.

अर्द्धित *p. p.* [ अर्द्ध-क्त ] Tormented,  
afflicted ; begged &c. -*तं* A disease,  
spasm of the jaw-bones, tetanus or  
hemiplegia ( paralysis of the muscles  
on one side of the face and neck ).

अर्द्धितन् *a.* [ अर्द्धितमस्यस्य-इनि ] Suf-  
fering from the spasms of jaw-bones.

अर्ध *a.* [ ऋ-णिच्-अच् ; according  
to Nir. from षृ or ऋ ] Half, form-  
ing a half ( divided into 2 parts ) ;  
अर्ध-अर्ध the one half—the other half.  
-*र्धः* [ ऋ-णच् ] 1 A place, region,  
country ; house, habitation ( Ved ).  
-2 Increase ( वृद्धि ). -3 Wind. -4 A  
part, portion, side. -*र्धः*, -*र्धः* 1 A half,  
half portion ; सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धं त्य-  
जति पंडितः ; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2 ; पू-  
र्वर्धः first half ; so उत्तरं latter half ;  
दक्षिणं southern half ( half on the  
right side ) ; so जघनं, अवरं, परं,  
ग्रामं &c ; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9 divid-  
ed in half ; रुज्यायतार्धं M. 27 ; R. 3.  
59, 12. 99 ; रात्रौ तदर्थं गतं Bh. 3. 107 ; one  
part of two, apart, partly ( Ved. ).  
-2 Nearness, proximity ; see अर्धदेव  
( अर्ध may be compounded with  
almost every noun and adjective ;  
as first member of compound  
with nouns it means ' a half of ',  
and forms an एकदेशसमास or तत्पुरुष ;  
कायः = अर्ध कायस्य ; पिप्पली, मार्गः ;  
पुरुषः &c. ; with adjectives, it has an  
adverbial force ; श्याम half dark ;  
भुक्त half eaten ; so पिष्ट, पूर्य &c. ;  
with numeral adjectives it may  
mean either ' a half of ' or ' with an  
additional half ' ; शतं half of 100 i. e.  
50 ; or अर्धेन सहितं शतं i. e. 150 ; with  
ordinal numerals it means half of that

number' ; तृतीयं containing  
the third only half ; i. e. two  
half ; so चतुर्थ three and  
-*Comp.* -अक्षि " side-lock  
Mk. 8. 42. -अंग half the  
-अंतरं half the distance ;  
fault in composition ; see S.  
-अंशः a half, the half.  
sharing a half. -अर्धः, -र्धः 1.  
half, quarter ; चरोरर्धार्धभागान्  
जयतामुभे R. 10. 56. -2. half of a  
-अवभेदकः pain in half of m  
hemisrania ( Mar. अर्धशिरी ).  
viding in equal parts. -अवश  
ing only a half left. -अक्षर  
the letter अ. -2. N. of अक्ष  
-आसनं 1. half a seat ; अक्ष  
भिदोऽधित्तो R. 6. 73 ; सम हि  
समक्षमर्धसिनोऽप्येव शितस्य S. 7  
considered a mark of  
respect to make room for  
&c. on the same seat with  
-2. greeting kindly or  
respect. -3. exemption from  
sure. -इंद्रः 1. the half or  
moon. -2. semicircular  
sion of a finger-nail.  
shaped nail-print ; N. 6. midw  
an arrow with a crescent fo  
head ( = अर्धचंद्र below. ) ; नो  
Siva Me. 59. -इंद्र *a.* that  
a half belongs to Indra.  
half said or uttered ; रामम  
धोक्ते महाराज U. 1. -उक्ति  
speech ; an interrupted speech  
water reaching half the bot  
1. the rising of the half moon  
tial rise. -3. a kind of posture  
a sort of posture in  
-उदित *a.* 1. half risen. -2.  
ed. -ऊरुक *a.* [ अर्धयूरोः अर्धो  
reaching to the middle of the  
( -कं ) 1. a short petti-coat, sh  
परकर ) ; see चंडातक. -2. mar  
-कृत *a.* half done, incomplete  
N. of Rudra. -कोशः a man  
one's treasure. -कोटिक *a.* Th  
half a kulava. -खारः, -री *a.*  
measure, half a Khāri ; P. V. क  
-गंगा N. of the river Kāver  
गंगास्तानार्धकलदायिनी ) ; so जा  
Ved. 1. in the middle of the  
-2. N. of the rays of the sun  
necklace of 24 strings. -कुंज  
gunja. -गोलः a hemisphere  
वर्तिन्, -चक्रिन् *m.* N. of the  
black Vasudevas and the nine  
of Vishnu. -चंद्र *a.* crescent  
( -द्रः ) 1. the half moon. सार्ध  
यः Ku. 6. 75. -2. the sem  
marks on a peacock's tail. -  
with a crescent-shaped head  
मुखैर्बाणैश्चिच्छेद कदलीमुखैः R. यते  
-4. a crescent-shaped nail-  
the hand bent into a semic  
for the purpose of seizing or



ing anything; दं द्वा to seize by the neck and turn out; दीयतामेतस्वार्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. (-द्रा) N. of a plant (कर्णस्फोट). —चंद्राकार, चंद्राकृति *a.* half-moon-shaped. (-र, -ति: *f.*) *a.* meniscus. —चंद्रिका N. of a climbing plant. —चोलकः a short bodice. —जरतीय-न्यायः a kind of न्याय, see under न्याय. —तड्डः *f.* half the body. —तिलः N. of a plant (नेपालनिव). —तूरः a kind of musical instrument. —दिन, दिवसः half a day, mid-day. —2. a day of 2 hours. —देवः 1. demi-god. —2. Ved. being near the gods; (देवानां नीचे वर्तमानः Say.). —द्रौणिक *a.* measuring a half *drōṇa*. —धारः a knife or lancet with a single edge one of the 20 surgical instruments mentioned by Susruta). —नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow; ब्रह्मक्षेत्री अर्धनाराचः V. 5. —नाराचणः form of Vishnu. —नारीशः, नारीश्वरः a form of Siva, (half male and half female). —नार्वं half a boat. —निशा midnight. —नैचाशत *f.* twenty-five. —पणः a measure containing half a pana. —पथ half way. (-थे) midway Y. 2. 193. —पादः half a pāda R. 109. —पादिक *a.* having half a foot; Ms. 8. 325. —पञ्चालिक *a.* born produced in the *ardhapanchāṭa*. —पारावतः a kind of pigeon (अर्धनाराच इव). —पुलकितः a half gallop, canter; चित्रं चकार पदमर्धपुलकितं Si. 5. 10. —प्रहरः half a watch, the hour and a half. —भागः a half, half a share or part; तदर्थभागिन लभ-कांक्षितं Ku. 5. 50; R. 7. 45. —भागिक *a.* sharing a half; सुते पितरि दुस्ते भ्रातरस्तर्धभागिकं Y. 2. 134. —भाज *a.* 1. sharing a half, entitled to a half; Ms. 8. 39. —2. a companion, sharer. —भास्तरः mid-day. —भो-क्रा a kind of cake. —भ्रमः, भ्रमकः a kind of artificial composition; for instances see Ki. 15. 27; Si. 19. —The Sar. K. describes it as a figure of speech thus: —आहुर्यभ्रमं नाम कार्यभ्रमं यदि. —माणवकः, माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक containing of 24). —मात्रा 1. half a (short) syllable. —2. a term for a consonant (यजन्त चार्धमात्रकं). —मार्गे *ind.* mid-day; V. 1. 3. —मासः half a month, fortnight. —मासतम = मासिक see V. 2. 57. —मासिक *a.* 1. happening every fortnight. —2. lasting for fortnight; Y. 2. 177. —मुष्टिः *f.* a half-clenched hand. —यामः half a watch. —रथः [अर्थः असंयुजः रथः रथी] a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a warrior); रणे रणेऽग्निमानी च विमुक्तश्चापि यते । घृणी कर्णः प्रभादी च तेन मेऽर्धरथो Mb. —रात्रः [अर्थ रात्रेः] 1. mid-

night; अथार्धरात्रे स्तिमितमदीपे R. 16.4; स्थितेऽर्धरात्रे Dk. 109. —2. a night containing half a whole day of 24 hours. —रात्रार्धदिवसः equinox. —लक्ष्मीहरिः Hari having a form half like Lakshmi. —विसर्गः, विसर्जनीयः the Visarga sound before क्, ख्, ए, and ह्, so called because its sign is the half of a Visarga (°). —वीक्षणं a side-look, glance, leer. —वृद्ध *a.* middle-aged. —वेनाशिकः N. of the followers of Kanāda (arguing half perishableness). —वैशसं half or incomplete murder; विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं नहु मां कामवधे विमुञ्चता Ku. 4. 31. —व्यासः the radius of a circle. —शतं fifty. —शनं [अर्धमशनस्य शकं] half a meal —शकरः a kind of fish. —शङ्ख *a.* having a low voice. —शेष *a.* having only a half left. —श्याम *a.* half clouded. —श्लोकः half a *śloka* or verse. —सम *a.* equal to a half. (-नं) N. of a class of metres in which the 1st and 3rd and 2nd and 4th lines have the same syllables and Ganas; such as पुष्पिताया. —सस्य *a.* half the crops, half grown. —सीरिन् *m.* 1. a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 166. —2. = अर्थिक q. v. —हर, हरिन् *a.* occupying the half (of the body); Ku. 1. 50, Bh. 3. 121. —हारः a necklace of 64 strings. —ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable. —अर्थक *a.* Half; see अर्थ. —अर्थचः = चं Half a verse, hemistich; अर्धदिनगः a class of words either *m.* or *n.*

अधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्थमर्हति इत्] 1 Measuring a half; तदधिक Ms. 3. 1. —2 Entitled to half a share; Y. 2. 296. —कः A half-caste man; वैश्यकन्या-समुदायो बालेन तु संस्कृतः अर्थिकः स तु वि-ज्ञेयो भोज्यो विज्ञेयं संज्ञाः Parāśara. —अर्धिन *a.* [अर्थ-अस्त्वर्थे इति] Sharing or entitled to a half; Ms. 8. 210.

अर्धुक्त *a.* Prospering, succeeding. —अर्ध *a.* 1 Belonging to the half (of anything). —2 Fit to be increased.

अर्पणं [अ-णिच्-त्युट्] 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादार्पणा-लुपद्भूतपुष्टे R. 2. 35. —2 Inserting, placing or putting in. —3 Giving, offering, resigning; स्वदेहार्पणनिष्कयेण R. 2. 55; सुखार्पणेऽपि प्रकृतिमगल्भाः 13. 9; तत्कुरुष्व मदर्पणं Bg. 9. 27. —4 Restoration, delivery, giving back; न्यास Ak. —5 Piercing, perforating; तीक्ष्ण-तुंडार्पणैर्वीर्यो नखैः सर्वो व्यदारयत् Rām. (Said to mean also fire, god, an oblation, a Mantra and the tongue of fire -Tv.).

अर्पितः [अ-णिच्-इङ् Un. 4. 2] The heart; flesh in the heart.

अर्ध 1 P. (अर्धति, आनर्ध, आर्धेतुं) 1 To go towards, 2 To kill, hurt.

अर्धु (धु) दः, -दं 1 A swelling, tumour, (of various kinds); मांस, नासा, शोणितं &c. —2 One hundred millions. —3 N. of a mountain in the west of India (Abu). —4 A serpent-like demon killed by Indra. —5 A serpent. —6 A cloud. —7 A place of pilgrimage (of the Jainas). —8 A long round mass, lump of flesh; यदि पिंडः पुमान्त्री चेत् पेशी नपुंसकं चेदुर्ध्वं Susr.; Y. 3. 75, 89 (मासपिंड). —9 N. of a people. —10 N. of a hell.

अर्धुदिः 1 A serpent-like demon conquered by Indra. —2 All-pervading lord.

अर्धदिन् *a.* Afflicted with swelling or tumour.

अर्ध *a.* [अ-भन् Un. 3. 152] Ved. Little, small, unimportant; —भः A child, pupil. [cf. L. *orbis*.]

अर्धक *a.* [According to Nir. अव-हन् भवति इत्थं तस्मादर्थकः] 1 Small, minute, short; नमो महद्भ्यो ननोअर्थक-भ्यः Rv. 1. 27. 13. —2 Weak, emaciated, lean. —3 Foolish. —4 Young, childish. —5 Like, similar. —कः 1 A boy, child; श्रुतस्य यायादयमंतमर्थकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. —2 The young of an animal. —3 A fool, idiot.

अर्धग *a.* Ved. Youthful, young.

अर्मः —र्म [अ-भन् Un. 1. 137] 1 A disease of the eye. —2 A country to which one should go (गंत्यदेशः or चित्तन्यागमनिवासः). —3 A cemetery.

अर्नक *a.* Narrow, thin. —कं Nar-rownness.

अर्मणं A measure of one *drōṇa*.

अर्मन् *n.* [अ-भन्ति] A disease of the eye (said to be of 5 kinds).

अर्थ *a.* [अ-यत्] 1 Excellent, best. —2 Respectable. —3 Attached, true, devoted. —4 Dear, kind. —र्थः 1 A master, lord; अर्थः प्रेम्णा नो तथा बहुभ-स्य Si. 18. 52; Sānti. 1. 18. —2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya. —र्थी 1 A mistress. —2 A woman of the Vaisya tribe. —र्थी The wife of a Vaisya. —Comp. —जारा the mistress of an Arya. —पत्नी the wife of a true or legitimate husband. —वर्गः a Vaisya of rank.

अर्थाणी [अर्थ-आदुर्-ङीर् च] A woman of the Vaisya tribe.

अर्थमन् *m.* [अर्थ श्रेष्ठं मिमति, मा-कनिन् निपातोऽयं Un. 1. 156] 1 The sun; प्रोषि-तार्थमणे मेरोरधकारस्तदीमिव Si. 2. 39. —2 The head of the Pitris or Manes; पितृणामर्थमा चास्मि Bg. 10. 29. —3 The constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. —4 N. of the *arka* plant. —5 One of the Adityas. —6 A bosom-friend, play-fellow. —Comp. —देवा N. of the 12th lunar mansion.

अर्थमिक *a.* Compassionate; (diminutive of अर्थमत् P. V. 3. 84).



अर्यम्. The sun ; a bosom-friend.

अर्व 1<sup>1</sup> To kill.

अर्वट Ashes.

अर्वत् *a.* [कृ-वनिप्] 1 Going, moving, running. —2 Mean, unworthy, censurable (गर्ह U. 4. 112 ; कुत्सित 5. 54). —*m.* (अर्वा, अर्वती, अर्वतः &c.) 1 A horse: श्रुतीकृतमग्रहमर्वता व्रजा: Si. 12. 31. —2 An epithet of a horse or its driver. —3 One of the ten horses of the moon. —4 Indra. —5 A short span (गोकर्णपरिमाण). —ती 1 A mare. —2 A hawd, procuress. —3 A nymph. —*Comp.* वसु: one of the principal seven rays of the sun.

अर्वश *a.* Possessed of coursers, quick.

अर्वाच *a.* [अवरे काले देशे वा अंचति पृषो० अर्वादेशः] 1 Coming hitherward (opp. पराच्). —2 Turned towards, coming to meet any one. —3 Being on this side (as the bank of a river); (opp. पर). —4 Being below or behind (in time or place). —5 Following, subsequent. —*कृ ind.* 1 Hitherward, on this side. —2 From a certain point. —3 Before (in time or place); यत्सुष्टेरर्वाकं सलिलमयं ब्रह्मांडमभूत् K. 125; अर्वाकं संवत्सरात्स्वामी हरेत् परतो नृपः Y. 2. 173, 113 ; 1. 254 ; Ms. 8. 30 ; 5. 59. —4 On the lower side, behind, downwards (opp. ऊर्च). 5 Afterwards, subsequently. —6 (With loc.) Within, near ; एते चार्वागुपवनमुवि छिन्न-दूर्ध्वीकुरायां S. 1. 15. —*Comp.* —कालः posterior time. —कालिक *a.* belonging to proximate time, modern ; ता modernness, posterity of time ; Ms. 12. 96. —कुलं the near bank of a river. —बिल *a.* Ved. having the hole or mouth hitherward. —वसु *a.* offering riches. (—सुः) 1. rain. —2. a cloud. —सामन् *n.* Ved. epithet of three days during which the Soma sacrifice is performed. —स्रोतस् *m.* N. of a creation of beings in which the current of nutriment tends downwards, or where the men are addicted to sensual enjoyments.

अर्वाके *ind.* In the proximity of, near.

अर्वाचीन *a.* [अर्वाच्-ख] 1 Turned towards ; favouring. —2 Being on this side, below. —3 Born afterwards, posterior. —4 Modern, recent. —5 Reverse, contrary ; ता state of being posterior or recent ; state of being contrary. —ने *ind.* (With abl.) 1 On this side of. —2 Thenceforward. —3 Less than. —4 Later than ; यदूर्ध्वं पृथिव्या अर्वाचीनमंतरिक्षात् Sat. Br.

अर्वाचित *a.* [अवकालोऽस्त्यस्य मतुप् पृषो०] Later, modern. —*f.* Proximity.

अर्वावसु *N.* of the Hotri of the gods (देवानां होता).

अर्वुक [अर्व-हिंसने बाहु० उक्त्] *N.* of a tribe or people in the south mentioned in the Mahābhārata and conquered by Sahadeva ; *N.* of kings living in the southern forest.

अर्श *a.* Bringing misfortune, sinful, indecent. —इः 1 Damage, hurt. —2 = अर्शस् q. v.

अर्शस् *n.* [कृ-अशुन् व्याधौ शुद् च U. 4. 195] Piles. —*Comp.* —घ्न *a.* destroying piles. (—घ्नः) 1. *N.* of the plant शुण, so called because it is said to cure piles. —2. one part of butter-milk with three parts of water. (—घ्नी) 1. *N.* of the plant Curculigo Archioides Lin. —2. the marking nut plant मल्लतक). —युज् *a.* afflicted with piles. —हित *a.* curing piles. (—तः) the marking nut plant.

अर्शस *a.* [अर्शस्-अस्त्यर्थे-अच्] Afflicted with piles ; Ms. 3. 4.

अर्शिन *a.* [अर्शनस्त्यस्य इनि] Afflicted with piles.

अर्शसान *a.* [कृ-असाशुच् शुद् च] Striving to hurt, malicious. —नः 1 Fire. —2 *N.* of a demon.

अर्षण *a.* [कृष गती ल्युट्] Flowing, moveable. —णं Going, moving. —णी 1 Means of moving, conveyance. —2 A piercing or pricking pain.

अर्ह 1 P. [अर्हति, अर्हितु, आनर्ह, अर्हित] (epic A. as रावणो नार्हते पूजां Rām.) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of (with acc. or inf.) ; किमिव नायुष्मानमरेभ्यराजार्हति S. 7 ; so दंडं, प्रायश्चित्तं, वधं &c. —2 To have a right to, be entitled to, be allowed to do any thing (with acc.) ; ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति S. 6 ; न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3 ; also with inf. ; न स तल्लब्धुमर्हति Ms. 8. 147 ; 11. 7, 18. —3 To be obliged or required to do a thing, oft implying duty or obligation ; नान्यत्स्वी दातुमर्हति Y. 2. 49 ; इमां प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88. —4 To be fit or deserve to be done ; अर्थना मयि भवद्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5. 112 ; Dk. 137. —5 To be equal to ; be worth, न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18 are not equal to ; सर्वे ते जपयज्ञस्य कलां नार्हति षोडशीं Ms. 2. 86 ; 3. 131. —6 To be able, translateable by 'can' ; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4 ; विनाशमप्यस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति Bg. 2. 17 ; अनुद्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नातुमर्हति H. Pr. 30 cannot get. —7 To worship, honour ; see caus. below. —8 (Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third) अर्ह represents a mild form of command, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by 'pray', 'deign', 'be pleased to', 'will be pleased to' ; दिवाण्यदानार्हसि सोढुमर्हति R. 5.

25 pray wait &c. ; नार्हति हंतुं 2. 58 ; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हति be pleased or be good ten to it ; Ku. G. 32 ; Ms. 10. 16, 2. 17 ; R. 1. 72. 46. —*Caus.* or 10 P. To be ship ; राजाजिहत्सं मधुपकपातिल 17 ; Ms. 3. 3, 119. अर्ह *a.* 1 Respectable, respect, deserving ; अर्हः प्रो दंडमर्हति मायकं Ms. 8. 1 ; अर्हः, having a claim to (with acc., inf., or in) ; वार्हः पैतृकं रिक्थं पतिवोत्सुक Ms. 9. 144 ; संस्कारमर्हति Rām. ; तस्मात्तार्हा वयं हंतुं वांधवान् Bg. 1. 37 ; प्रदक्षिणम् 1.76 ; so मानं, वधं, दंडं &c. required, obliged, or all (inf.). —4 Becoming, वलं यानमर्हं स्यात् Pt. 3. ; also ; स भृत्योर्हो महेशुजा or in comp. ; तदर्थेण प्रायश्चित्तं, यज्ञं Ak. 5. 5. [अर्ह-वच्] 1 *N.* of Vishnu. —3 Price (as in) ; हर्षय्यापरिवर्तनच्युते Ku. 5. 5. यस्याः Malli. ). —4 Fitne- —5 Motion, course (गति) ; यजी ship, adoration ; Ki. 1. 76.

अर्हण-णा [अर्ह-भावे-च्] adoration, honour, treat of spect or veneration ; अर्हणः सुनयो नयचक्षुषे R. 1. 55 ; 14. 58, R. 11. 23, Ms. 3. 3. अल

अर्हणा *ind.* Ved. Accusative is due ; according to one's adored.

अर्हणीय *pot. p.* Fit to be adored.

अर्हत् *a.* [अर्ह-शुच्] 1 the serving, deserving respect, able, adorable ; S. 5. 13. रोजि 1. 55 ; Ku. G. 56 ; Ms. 58 ; Praised, celebrated (संज्ञांकां) Worthy of, deserving (गतिः पु 1. 1. (mostly Ved. ). —*m.* 1. The highest rank in Bud- chy. —2 A superior divi- Jainas ; सर्वज्ञो जितरागवि- यथास्थितार्थवादी च देवोर्हः the word जैन also.

अर्हत *a.* [अर्ह-वा-ङ्] serving. —तः 1 A Buddha- dhist mendicant. —3 *N.* of

अर्हती The quality of be worshipped, venera- tion ; श्रौत्रार्हतीचणैर्युज्ये Sk. That. [अर्ह-वच्] अर्ह *pot. p.* [अर्ह-वच्] respectable. —2 Fit to —3 Right, fit, proper. —4 tained.

अहिरिषाणि *a.* Ved. mies cry aloud ; exultant



अल् 1 U. (अलति-ते, अलितुं, अलित) To adorn. -2 To be competent or able. -3 To prevent, ward off; see अल्.

अलं [अल्-अन्] 1 The sting in the tail of a scorpion. -2 Yellow orpiment; cf. आल.

अलकः [अल्-कन्, अलति ध्रुवयति मुत्तं] A curl, lock of hair, hair in general; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 1; अस्पृष्टालकवेदनौ R. 1. 42; 4. 54; लकभगतां गतः K. 4; अलके बालकुण्डलविद्धं Me. 65 (the word is *n.* also, appears from a quotation of Malli.: भाववक्राण्यलकानि तासां). -2 Curls on the forehead. -3 Saffron besmeared the body. -4 A mad dog (for अलकः). -का 1 A girl from eight to ten years of age. -2 N. of the capital of Kubera (situated on a peak of the Himalaya above the peak of Medinipur, inhabited also by Siva), and of the lord of the Yakshas: अलकामति-द्वि Ku. 6. 37; विभाति यस्यां ललिता-तायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 1; गंतव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वरा- Me. 7. -Comp. -अधिपः, -पतिः, -ईश्वरः 'lord of Alakā', N. of Kubera; -जीवदमरालकेश्वरौ R. 19. 15. -अंतः The end of a curl or ringlet; Si. 4. Me. 8. -नंदा 1. N. of the Ganges, a river falling into it. -2. a girl from eight to ten years of age. -प्रभा of the capital of Kubera. -प्रियः of a tree (पातकाल). -संहतिः *f.* of curls; Si. 6. 3.

अलकं *ind.* In vain, for nothing.

अलकः -लकः [न रक्तोऽस्मात्, रस्य लक्ष्, र्थे कन् Tv.] The red resin of certain trees, red lac or sap (formerly used by women to dye certain parts of their body, particularly the soles of the feet and lip); (दंतवात्सला) रोजितालककपाटलेन Ku. 5. 34, 68; 58; विचाधरालकः M. 3. 5; अल-कांकां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 7; स्त्रियो ह-र्षाः पुरुषं निरर्थं निष्पीडितालककवच-यति Mk. 4. 15. -Comp. -रसः red lac, &c.; अलकरसरक्ताभावलकरसवर्जितौ। -गपि चरणौ तस्याः पद्मकोशसमप्रभा- in. -रामः the red colour of *alakā*.

अलक्षण *a.* 1 Having no signs or marks. -2 Having no characteristic distinguishing marks, undefined, distinguished; Ms. 1. 5. -3 Having no good marks, inauspicious, unfortunate, ill-omened; क्लेशावहा-लक्षणाहम् R. 14. 5. -ण 1 A bad inauspicious sign; Ms. 4. 156. That which is no definition, a definition.

अलक्षित *a.* 1 Unseen, unperceived, unobserved; अलक्षितोपस्थित H. 1; अ-लक्षितानुत्पन्नो नृपेण R. 2. 27. -2 Un- characterized; not marked. -Comp.

-अंतक *a.* suddenly dead. -उपस्थित *a.* one who has approached unobser- ved.

अलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Invisible, unknown, unobserved. -2 Unmarked. -3 Having no particular marks. -4 Insignificant in appearance. -5 Having no pre- tence, free from fraud. -6 Not लक्ष्य or secondary (as meaning). -Comp. -गति *a.* moving invisibly. -जन्मता unknown birth, obscure origin; द्रु- विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता Ku. 5. 72. -लिंग *a.* disguised, *incognito*. -वाच *a.* addressing words to no visible ob- ject; Ku. 5. 57.

अलक्ष्मीः *f.* Evil fortune, bad luck, distress, poverty; कामान् दुग्धे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31.

अलगर्दः [Ety. ?] A water-ser- pent, the black variety of the Cobra de Capello (also written अलगर्थ). -र्दा A large poisonous leech.

अलगल *a.* 1 Speaking unconnect- edly. -2 Stammering.

अलघु (घु-घ्वी *f.*) 1 Not light, heavy, big, weighty (as breasts, hips &c.); आयासादलघुतरस्तनैः Si. 8. 1; 7. 5. -2 Not short, long (in prosody), -3 Serious, solemn. -4 Intense, violent, very great. -Comp. -उपलः a rock. -उष्मन् *m.* intense heat. -प्रति- ज्ञ *a.* solemnly pledged or promised. अलाववे Meanness, niggardliness R. 9. 16.

अलंघनं Not surmounting, not transgressing, not passing over or beyond.

अलंघनीय *a.* Insurmountable, im- passable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of; त्रिदशपरिपक्षस्यालंघनीये कृते स्वः V. 2 proof against injury; V. 4. Ki. 14. 37.

अलंघनीयता 1 Impassableness, in- surmountableness, inaccessibility; Si. 2. 48. -2 Inviolability; respect- ability. -3 Authoritative or absolute rule, superiority.

अलंघ्य *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed, overcome &c.; Si. 3. 64. -2 Beyond the reach of, impossible to be done; Ki. 13. 7. -3 Difficult to secure or at- tain, unattainable; Ki. 10. 6, 13; Si. 8. 57; ता state of being proof against an attack or injury; Ki. 11. 63.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलजी Inflammation of the eye; a sort of disease of the joints.

अलज्ज *a.* Shameless. -ज्जा 1 Boldness. -2 Impudence.

अलजरः -जुरः [अलं समर्थं जृणाति, जृ-अच्, णोऽन् Tv.] An earthen jar.

अलतिः [अल्-वाँअतिच्] Commence- ment of the notes of a song.

अलब्ध *a.* Unobtained. -Comp. -अ- भीष्टित *a.* disappointed in one's desired object. -नाथ *a.* friendless, without a patron.

अलभ्य *a.* Unobtainable, unat- tainable.

अलम् *ind.* [अल् -वाहुँ अम्] 1 (a) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालमेवां क्षुधितस्य वृत्त्यै R. 2. 39; Ku. 6. 82; अन्यथा प्रातराशाय कुर्याम त्वामलं वयम् Bk. 8. 98; Si. 2. 40, 106, 110; K. 133; Bh. 3. 22; Ms. 11. 77; R. 2. 39, 9. 32; 15. 64; Me. 64, 88. (b) A match for, equal to (with dat.); दैत्येभ्यो हरिरलं Sk.; अलं मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -2 Able, competent (with inf.); अलं भोक्तुं Sk.; वरेण शान्तिं लोकानलं दग्धुं हि तत्तपः Ku. 2. 56; V. 3. 10; with loc. also; त्रयाणाम- पि लोकानामलमस्मि निवारणे Rām. -3 Away with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलमन्यथा गृही- त्वा M. 1. 20; अलमलं बहु विकल्प्य M. 1; आलप्यालमिदं वभोर्यत्स दारानपाहरत् Si. 2. 40; अलं महीपाल तव अमेण R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 82; अलमियज्जिः कुसुमैः S. 4 so many flowers will do; Si. 10. 75; sometimes used, though less cor- rectly, with the inf. in the same sense; अलमात्मानं खेदयितुं Ve. 2. 3; अलं सुसजनं प्रबोधयितुं Mk. 3. -4 (a) Completely, thoroughly; अहंस्तेनं शम- यितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रैः Me. 53; त्वम- पि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालम् S. 7. 34; R. 10. 80; K. 169; Si. 3. 58; 4. 39. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; तुदंति अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak.; Mv. 6. 40; इत्यलमन्वशान् सुनिर्मी Ki. 13. 13 again and again, pressingly. -5 In vain. -6 Surely, verily. -7 In the sense of अस्ति and भूषण also. -Comp. -कर्मिण *a.* [अलं समर्थः कर्मणे ख] competent to do any act; skilful, clever. -कुमारि *a.* [अलं कुमर्यै] sufficient to support a maiden (धनं); P. I. 2. 44. -कृ, -कार &c. see separately below. -गामिन् *a.* [अलं पर्योक्तं गच्छति, णिनि] going after, fol- lowing in due or proper manner; P. V. 2. 15. -जीविक *a.* [अलं जीविकायै च- त्] sufficient for livelihood. -जुष *a.* [अलं जुषते कर्मणि वाहुँ क] sufficient, adequate to eating. -तम *a.* able, sufficient, having power. धन *a.* [अलं प्रभूतं धनमस्यस्य अच्] possessing suffi- cient wealth, rich; निरादिधनश्चेत्तु प्र- तिसूः स्यादलं धनः Ms. 8. 162. -धूम *a.* [अलमत्यर्थो धूमः] thick smoke, volume of smoke. -पशुः [अलं यज्ञे नि- रर्थः पशुः] a bad or useless animal (for sacrifice). (-*a.*) able to keep cattle.

-पुरुषीण *a.* [अलं समर्थं पुरुषाय; स्वार्थे- ख] 1. fit for a man, becoming a man. 2. sufficient for a man. (-णः) a man



who is chief of the opposite warriors in a battle. —चल *a.* 1. strong enough, having sufficient power. —2. an epithet of Siva —बुद्धिः 1. sufficient sense. —2. false notion (मिथ्या-बुद्धि). —धूणु *a.* [अलं सामर्थ्यं धूणु] able, competent; विनाप्यस्मदलधूणुरि-ज्याये तपसः सुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलङ्क 8 U. 1 To prepare, make ready [ Ved. ]. —2 To ornament, decorate, grace; तत्र च शयनीयमलङ्क-कार K. 207; कतमो वंशोऽलङ्कृतः S. 1. —3 To prevent from, impede (with gen.).

अलङ्करणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. —2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); सृजति तावदशेषशुणाकरं पुरुषरत्न-मलङ्करणं भुवः Bh. 2. 92. —3 Preparation.

अलङ्करिण्यु *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments, —2. Decorating, skilled in decorating. —3. Ornamented. —ण्युः An epithet of Siva.

अलङ्कर्तु *a.* A decorator, skilled in decoration.

अलङ्कारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. —2 An ornament (fig. also); अलङ्कारः स्वर्गस्य V. 1; अनुत्तमः खलु विक्रमालङ्कारः *ibid.* —3 A figure of speech of which there are three kinds: —शब्द°, अर्थ°, and शब्दार्थ°; शब्दार्थयोरेस्थिरा ये धर्माः शोभाति-शयिनः । रसादीनुपपद्यन्तेऽङ्कारास्तं अदादिवत् ॥ S. D. 631; उपपद्यन्ति ते सन्तं यैऽङ्गद्वारेण जातु चित् । शङ्खदिवदङ्कारास्तं शुभासोपमादयः K. P. 8. —4 The whole science of Rhetoric. —Comp. —चंदि का a commentary on Kuvalayananda. —शास्त्रं the science and art of Rhetoric, poetics. —सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments. —सूरः N. of a kind of meditation in Buddhism. —हीनं *a.* unadorned.

अलङ्कारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलङ्कृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration. —2 An ornament; कर्णालङ्कृतिः Amaru. 13. —3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्वदौ शब्दार्थौ सद्युपावनलङ्कृती पुनः कापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थवनलङ्कृती । असौ न मन्यते कस्मादुद्धरणमनलङ्कृती ॥; Chandr. 1; सालङ्कृतिः श्रवणकोमलवर्णराजिः Bv. 3. 6 (where अ° has senses 2 and 3).

अलङ्क्रिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also); प्रशमस्तस्य भवत्यलङ्क्रिया Ki. 2. 32.

अलङ्पट *a.* Not libidinous, chaste. —टः Women's apartments.

अलङ्घुपः 1 Vomiting. —2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —3 Prahasta, the minister of Rāvana. —4 A demon killed by Ghatotkacha. —घा 1 N. of a nymph or of a class of nymphs. —2 A kind of plant (लज्जालु). —3 A barrier, a line of

water drawn to prevent entrance (अन्याप्रवेशार्थं दत्ता जलेखा).

अलङ्ग *a.* [ नास्ति लङ्गः अवस्थानं यस्य ] 1 Houseless, vagrant, moving about; Si. 4. 57. —2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. —यः 1 Non-destruction, permanence. —2 Birth, production.

अलङ्गसा N. of a country.

अलङ्कः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. —2 A fabulous animal like a hog with eight legs. —3 A kind of worm. —4 N. of a plant (चेतार्क).

अलङ्क *n.* Merit.

अलङ्क *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pisachas (mostly used in dramas).

अलङ्कालं A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलङ्काल.

अलङ्क *a.* Not shining.

अलङ्क *ā.* [ न लसति व्याप्रियते, लम्-अच् ] 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, idle, indolent. —2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गश्रमादलङ्कशरीरं दारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4. 90; खेदालङ्क K. 143, 197, 211, 62, 98; Si. 8. 7; V. 3. 2; Dk. 20, Si. 13. 48; 9. 39; U. 1. 24; Ki. 10. 60, V. 5; गमनमलङ्क Māl. 1. 17. —3 Soft, gentle. —4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोणीभारादलङ्कगमना Me. 82; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भ-भरालङ्कायाः U. 3. 28. —सः 1 A sore or ulcer between the toes. —2 A kind of tree. —3 N. of a sage. —4 N. of a small poisonous animal. —सा N. of a plant (हंसपदी). —Comp. —ईक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलङ्क *a.* Indolent, idle. —कः Flatulence, intumescence of the abdomen, with constipation and wind; प्रयाति नोर्ध्वं नाधस्तादाहारो न च पच्यते । आमाशयोऽलङ्कसीधृतस्तेन सोऽलङ्कः स्पृतः ॥

अलङ्क *a.* Idle, lazy.

अलङ्कुः N. of a small noxious insect or other animal.

अलङ्कतः —तं [ ला-क्त, न. त. ] A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निवारणालङ्क-लाववं Ku. 2. 23 coal; सद्दृशेक्षणा Rām. चक्रप्रतिमं V. 5. 2.

अलङ्कुण *a.* Ved. 1 Disposed to afflict or injure very much. —2 Not granting anything. —णः A cloud.

अलङ्कुः —कुः *f.* [ न-लङ्कते; न-लङ्क-उणिक् न लोपश्च वृद्धिः Tv. ] The bottle-gourd. —कु (n.) 1 A vessel made of gourd. —2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि ना-इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54. —Comp. —कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. —पात्र *a.* jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलङ्कुमय *a.* Made of a

3. 60. अलङ्क *a.* [ न. व. ] With or profit. —भः Non-acquired. A d 2. 43; 6. 57, 2. 184. —2 L 9. 331, 11. 81; Bg. 2. 33.

अलङ्क *a.* Ved. 1 Gā ward (to meet). —2 An enemy, an assailant. —3 Indra.

अलङ्क A door.

अलङ्कः Inflammation at the root of the tongue.

अलङ्क *a.* Devoid of idle, unengaged; R. 16. 14.

अलिः [ अल्-इत् Up. 4. 1. ] black bee. —2 A scorpion. —3

—4 The (Indian) cuckoo. —5 of the zodiac called कुम्भिक.

—Comp. —कुलं a number of bees; सङ्कुलं a

swarm of bees; अलिङ्कुलं निराकुलनवदलनालतमाले Gā. 1

लः the kulja plant. —अलिः [ अलिः शब्दा निहा ] the palate. —कुली N. of a plant

—पत्रिका, —पर्णी N. of a tree (हयवृक्षः). —प्रिय *a.* pleasing

(—यः) the red lotus. —अलिः trumpet flower. —माला a

bees. —नोदा N. of a plant

—विराजः, —रतं song or hum

—वृद्धः = प्रिय q. v. अलिङ्क *m.* [ अल्-इत् ] 1 A

—2 A bee; मलिङ्कनालति ताम् Si. 6. 4. —नी 1 swarm

अरमतालिनी शिलीभिः Si. 6. 72 जिण्डः कच्चानां चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिङ्कः Ved. A kind of

अलिङ्क [ अल्यते मृष्यते अल्-इत् ] The forehead; अलिङ्केन च Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिङ्कवः A kind of car

अलिङ्कदः A kind of snake

अलिङ्क *a.* 1 Having no

eristic marks, having no

Having bad marks. —3

Having no gender. —यः of the Supreme Being.

of marks. अलिङ्किन् *m.* An imposter

tended ascetic. अलिङ्जरः A water-jar

अलिङ्क *a.* [ अल्-वाङ् इत् ] advanced in penance

—नः N. of a tribe. अलिङ्कः [ अल्यते मृष्यते, अल्-इत् ] 1 A terrace before a

इवालिङ्कतोरणं M. 5, Dk. 74. —3 (like a square) at the door. N. of a country or its

or its ruler also.



**अलिपकः** 1 A cuckoo.-2 A bee. -3 A dog.  
**अलिप्ता** Freedom from desire or rapidity.  
**अलिमकः** = अनिमक q. v.  
**अलिपक** -चक्र see अनिमक.  
**अलीक** *a.* [अल्-दीकन् Un 4. 25 निपातः] Unpleasing, disagreeable.-2 Untrue, false, pretended; °सुगन्धः K. 84; अली-कोपकातेन K. 147; °वचन Amaru. 23, 33, 43.-3 Little, not much, few.-क The forehead; दिशामलीकालकभंगतां ताः K. 4.-2 Anything displeasing, falsehood, untruth.-3 Heaven.-**Comp** -मत्स्यः a kind of dish resembling taste of fish (' mock-fish ').  
**अलीकायते** Den. A. To be deceived.  
**अलीकिन्** *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant.-2 False, deceiving.  
**अलीक्य** *a.* False.  
**अलीगर्दः** A snake; see अलिगर्द.  
**अलुः** [ अल्-उन् ] A small water-pot.  
**अलुक्**, 'समासः' [ नास्ति विभक्तेः लुक् ] A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; e.g. सरसिजं, आत्मनेपदं, जनु-यः &c.  
**अलुप्त** *a.* 1 Not cut off, undiminished.-2 Not destroyed, preserved; 2. 55.  
**अलुब्ध** *a.* Moderate, content, not covetous; °त्वं contentment.  
**अलुक्ष** *a.* Soft ( Ved. for अलुक्ष ).  
**अले** } *ind.* Unmeaning words  
**अलेले** } in the dialect of the  
 'isāchās chiefly introduced in plays.  
**अलेपक** *a.* Stainless.-कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.  
**अलेश** *a.* Not little, much, large.  
**अलेशैज** *a.* Firm, steady.  
**अलोक** *a.* 1 Not having space ( Ved. ).-2 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 8 ( न लोक्षत इत्यलोकः Malli. ); see लोका- also.-3 Having no people.-4 One who does not go to any other world after death ( not having performed meritorious deeds ).-कः, -क 1 Not the world.-2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानि-ल्लोकान् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हसि Rām.-3 The immaterial or spiritual world.-4 The ether world ( पाताल ).-5 A Riteij or any such priest.-6 One who is not a peer or observer.-का A kind of bird.  
**Comp.** -सामान्य *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; °गुणस्तद्वजः Māl. 1. 10.  
**अलोकनं** Invisibility, disappearance.  
**अलोकनीय** *a.* Invisible.  
**अलोकित** *a.* Unseen.

**अलोक्य** *a.* Not securing the other world or heaven; unusual, unallowed; Ms. 2. 161; °ता unfitness for heaven.

**अलोपांग** *a.* Not defective in a single limb.

**अलोमः** 1 Freedom from covetousness, moderation.-2 Non-confusion; right process.

**अलोभिन्** *a.* Not wanting or desiring anything.

**अलोल** *a.* 1 Tranquil; unagitated.-2 Firm, steady.-3 Not fickle.-4 Not thirsty, free from desire.-लं N. of a metre of 14 syllables.

**अलोलुप** *a.* Indifferent to sensual objects; °त्वं indifference to sensual objects.

**अलोलुप** *a.* 1 Free from desire.-2 Not greedy or covetous, apathetic, indifferent to sensual objects.

**अलोहित** *a.* Bloodless, not red.-तं Nymphaea Rubra, a red lotus.

**अलौकिक** *a.* (-की/.) 1 Not current in the world, not relating to this world, uncommon, supernatural.-2 Unusual, rare.-3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic; अधिहरि हरि ङि इत्यलौकिकं.-4 Theoretical; °त्वं rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वादमरःस्वकोपे न यानि नामानि समुदितेल्ल विलोक्य तैरप्यधुना प्रचारमयं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik. 1.-**Comp.** -सन्निकर्षः proximity not common to the world ( of three kinds ).

**अल्कः** 1 A tree.-2 A member of the body.

**अल्प** *a.* [ अल्-प ] 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant ( opp. महत् or गुरु ); Ms. 11. 36.-2 Small, little, minute, scanty ( opp. बहु ); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26.-3 Mortal, of short existence; अथ यदल्पं तन्मर्त्यं Ch. Up.-4 Young.-5 Seldom, rare.-ल्पं Very little.-ल्पं-ल्पेन-ल्पात् *adv.* 1 A little.-2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिरल्पेन भिद्यते Rām.-3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty.-**Comp.** -अल्प *a.* very little or minute, little by little; Ms. 7. 129; भासं Mc. 81.-अलु=°गण q. v.-आकांक्षिन् *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little.-आयुस् *a.* short-lived; Ms. 4. 157. (-युः m.) 1. a young one, cub.-2. a goat.-आरंभः a small or gradual beginning.-आहार, आहारिन् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. (-रः) taking little food, moderation, abstinence in food.-इच्छु *a.* moderate in wishes, seeking little.-इतर *a.* 1. other than small, large.-2, other than few,

many; as राः कल्पनाः many or various ideas.-ईशाख्य *a.* named after an insignificant chief or master, of low origin.-ऊन *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete.-उपायः small means.-कार्य *a.* small matter.-केशी 1 N. of a plant ( वृत्केरी ).-2. the root of a sweet flag.-क्रीत *a.* bought for a small sum, cheap.-गंध *a.* having little scent or odour.(-यं) a red lotus.-चेष्टित *a.* inert.-छद्, छाद् *a.* scantily clad, Mk. 1. 37.-ज्ञ *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial.-तनु *a.* 1. of short stature, dwarfish, short.-2. weak, thin.-3. having small bones. (-तुः) a kind of tree.-दक्षिण *a.* defective in presents ( as a ceremony ). not liberal in sacrificial gifts; Ms. 11; 39-40.-दृष्टि *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted.-धन *a.* of little wealth, not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 66; 11; 40.-धी *a.* weak-minded, having little sense, foolish.-पत्रः 1. N. of a plant ( a species of the Tulsi ).-2. a tree having a few leaves.-पद्म *a.* red lotus.-पशु *a.* Ved. having a small number of cattle.-यज्ज *a.* having few descendants or subjects.-यभाव *a.* of small weight or consequence, insignificant, unimportant; °त्वं insignificance.-प्रमाण, प्रमाणक *a.* 1. of little weight or measure.-2. of little authority, resting on little evidence. (-णः, -णकः) common cucumber.-प्रयोग *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used.-प्राण, असु *a.* having little power or strength, having short breath, asthmatic; °णश्च क्रियासु भवति Susr. (-णः) 1. slight breathing or weak aspiration.-2. ( in gram. ) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet ( in pronouncing which little effort is required ); अङ्गमा वयमया यणश्चाल्पात्तवः स्मृतः Sk. i. e. the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् च् ट् प् ग् ज् इ द् ब्. -चल *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength.-बाध *a.* causing little annoyance or inconvenience, not very harmful.-बुद्धि-मति *a.* weak-minded, unwise, silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74.-भाषिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn.-मध्यम *a.* slender-waisted.-मात्रं 1. a little, a little merely.-2. a short time, a few moments.-मारिपः [ अलः मारिपः शाक. कर्म° ] a kind of amaranth ( शाक ) Amaranthus polygamus.-सूति *a.* small-bodied, diminutive, dwarfish. (-तिः f.) a small figure or object.-सूत्य *a.* of small value cheap.-मेघस् *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly.-वयस् *a.* young in age, youthful.-वादिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn.-विद्य *a.* ignorant, ill-taught, uneducated.-विषय *a.* 1. of limited range or capacity; क चाल्पविषया मतिः



R. 1. 2. -2 engaged in trifling matters. —शक्ति *a.* of little strength, weak, feeble. —शमी *a.* a small tree like शमी. —सरस *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot seasons).

अल्पक *a.* (लपिका *f.*) 1 Small, little, minute. -2 Contemptible, mean; Si. 16. 28; नाश्रिपरिच्छिदमपि अल्पकाः प्रतिपद्यन्ते U. 4. —क Little. —कः *N.* of a plant (व्यास).

अल्पता, -त्वं 1 Smallness, minuteness; Bh. 3. 47. -2 Smallness of intellect, folly; Ki. 6. 37. -3 Inferiority, insignificance.

अल्पपच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. —चः A miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति आभ्युदयिकेषु, अल्पशः आह्वेषु P. V. 4. 42 Com., P. II. 1. 38. -2 Separately. -3 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* [अल, कृतार्थे णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Diminished. -2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; सृषा न चक्रेऽल्पितकल्पपादपः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन अलः इष्ट] Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीकृ 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number, commute.

अल्पीभूत *a.* Become small, diminished, reduced in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन अलः ईयस्] Smaller, less; very small.

अल्ला (Ety.?) 1 A mother (Voc. अल्ल) P. VII. 3. 107. -2 The Supreme Goddess.

अव् 1 P. [अवति, आव, आवीत्, आविष्यति, अवितुं, अवित or उत] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपक्षस्तदुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिष्टः S. 1. 1. -2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; do good to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते त्वायि R. 11. 75; न मामवति सद्दीपा रत्नसूरवि मेदिनी 1. 65. -3 To like, wish, desire, love. -4 To favour, promote, animate. (In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature; *e. g.* गति, क्रांति, अवगम, प्रवेश, श्रवण, स्वाम्यर्थ्य, or सामर्थ्य, याचन, क्रिया, दीप्ति, अवाति, ग्रहण, व्याप्ति, आलिङ्गन, हिंसा, आदान, दहन, भाव, भाग and वृद्धि). —Caus. To consume, devour. —WITH अव् to encourage, inspire. —उद् 1. to regard, attend to. -2. to wait for. -3. to promote, impel. —उप 1. to cherish, behave friendly towards. -2. to encourage. —सं 1. to satisfy, satiate. -2 to protect, maintain. [cf. L. *aveo*].

अवन *a.* [अव-ल्युट्] Protecting, defending; अनवनी नवनीपवनावालि; Si. 6, 37. —ने Protection &c.

अव *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वोपरो तोयनिधी बगल्ल Ku. 1. 1.) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. -2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवधू, अवसो; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकृ, -कीर्ण; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा, अवमन्; (d) littleness; व्रीहीनवहन्ति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलम्ब; (f) purification, अवदात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहन्ति शत्रून् (परामवति); (h) commanding; अवकल्प; (i) depression, bending down; अवतृ, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवद. -3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकुट; अवकोकिलः = अवकटः कोकिलया Sk.

अवशः A bad family, wrong family; पतितो राजा Chāp. 81.

अवकट *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे-कटच् P. V. 2. 30] 1 Downwards; backwards. -2 Opposite, contrary. —टं Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटिका Dissimulation.

अवकर, -कर्त &c. See under अवकृ-कृत्

अवकर्ण 10 P. To hear; Si. 15. 67.

अवकर्णनं Hearing; K. 108.

अवकर्षणं Drawing with strength, removing a thing from one place to another.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. -2 Known. -3 Taken, received. -4 Wicked, perverse.

अवका A grassy plant (शेवाल) growing in marshy land. —Comp.—अद *a.* eating moss. —उल्व *a.* covered or surrounded with अवका plants.

अवकाश 1, 4 A. To be visible, to be manifest. —Caus. To cause to look at.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणपुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; उत्तरावकाशमपाहरंत्या K. 204, 265; साहाय्यदानावकाशः Dk. 96; M. 3. 13; M. 2; oft used with लभ् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविध्यन्मां तत्र दग्धो मनोभवः Ks. 1. 41. -2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोद्वान्नामयाभ्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; Ms. 3. 207; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमास्ति न कथं चिदिहावकाशः Pt. 5. 8; अवकाशो विविक्तोयं महानद्योः समागमे Rām.; सदोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3 your unfinished sentence shows that there is room to find fault. (b) Footing, admission, scope, access, entrance; (छाया) शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; oft used

in these senses with लभ्; लभ् शा मे प्रार्थना, लब्धावकाशो S. 1; शोकावेगदुहिते मे मनसि नावकाशं लभते Prab.; also लब्धा 'to make room for, admit way to'; असौ हि दुस्त्वा Mk. 3. 6; तस्माद्देवो विपुलमतिः शोऽधमानां Pt. 1. 366; अवकाशः Amarn. 18; अदस्तावकाशो K. 45 not swayed by malice. 9. 271; Y. 2. 276; ददौ च नित्यं सोवकाशं मनोभुवः Ks. 20. 132, 141, 207; Ratn. 2. 14; अवकाशं to obstruct, hinder or prevent नयनसलिलोत्पीड्यद्वावकाशं (निद्रा) 91. -3 Interval, intermediate or time. -4 An aperture, opening, a glance cast on anything. -5 certain verses during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed on certain objects.

अवकाशवत् *a.* Spacious.

अवकाश्य *a.* Admitted in the recitation of the *Avakāśa* verses.

अवकीर्ण, -णिन् See under अवकृ

अवकुचन 1 Bending, contraction. -2 A kind of disease.

अवकुटार *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे कुटारच्] Very deep, downwards. —रं Deformity. See अवकुट

अवकुटित *a.* 1 Vexed, irritated. -2 Cut off.

अवकुंठनं 1 Investing, surrounding. -2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुंठित *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded. -2 Attracted.

अवकुत्स् 10 U. To blame, to condemn.

अवकुत्सित *p. p.* Blamed, reprimanded. —तं Blame, censure.

अवकृत् 6 P. To cut off or to remove. —Caus. To cause to cut off.

अवकर्तः A part cut off. —वस्त्रावकर्तनं संवीता Nala. 10. 22.

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, excising. —स्वार्थस्यावकर्तनं Nala. 10. 16.

अवकर्तिन् *a.* Cutting off or removing. —चर्म Ms. 4. 218.

अवकृष्ट 1 P. 1 To draw away, to pull off, drag down. -2 To extract, take out.

अवकर्षणं 1 Taking or pulling. -2 Expulsion.

अवकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away, pulled down. -2 Repelled.

-3 Expelled, turned out or driven off.

-4 Inferior, low, degraded, (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट); अवकर्षणं 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकर्षणं Rām. —ष्टः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (अवकर्षणं &c.) (संमार्जनशोषावर्षणं &c.)



पणो देयोऽवकृष्टस्य षडुक्तस्य वेतनं Ms 7. 126.

**अवकृ** 6 P. 1 To bestow, pour upon, to shower upon, cover with, fill; Si. 11. 62; (तं) अवाकिरन् चाललताः प्रसूनैः R. 2. 10, 4. 27; लाजांजलिभिरवकीर्यमाणः K. 86; Ki. 6. 2; अवकीर्योत्तरीयाणि Mb. spreading on the ground; तीर्थानि अवकीर्णानि तपस्विभिः Mb. filled with; Y. 3. 281; Me. 54. -2 To pour out, throw out Ms. 6. 48. -3 To shake off, throw off, leave. -4 (Atm.) (Used reflexively) (a) To extend, spread itself; अवकिरते हस्ती स्वयमेव Sk. (b) To fall asunder. (c) To pass away, fall off. (d) To become faithless or untrue.

**अवकरः** [ कृ-अप् ] Dust, sweepings; अवकरानिकरं विकिरति Bh. 2. 124.

**अवकीर्ण** p. p. 1 Scattered, filled, covered over; किमपि रजोभिरोद्धरेव कीर्णस्य मणेरुहावता Si. 16. 27. -2 Coarsely pounded. -3 Destroyed. -4 Violated (as the vow of a ब्रह्मचारी), degraded.

**अवकीर्णिन्** a. [अवकीर्णमनेन इष्टं इति] Violating the vow or engagements of continence. —m. (—र्ण) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णी मयेदृत्वा ब्रह्मचारी तु योषितम् । गर्भं पशुमालभ्य नेकृतं न विशुध्यति ॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155, 11, 118-9; व्रतं penance for an act of incontinence.

**अवकल्प** 1 A. 1 To correspond with, to answer. -2 To be right or fit, to be possible; इतश्च न प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्तिरवकल्पते S. B. -3 To help to, to serve, to accomplish, result in (with dat.); शरीरिणां संसृतेऽवकल्पते Bhāg.—Caus. 1 To put in order, to prepare; to make ready; संभारानवकल्पय Mb. -2 To use or employ becomingly. -3 To consider as possible; नावकल्पमिदं ग्लायच्छच्छेषु भवानपि Bk. 19. 17; यत्तत्र भवान्बलं याजयेन्नावकल्पयामि P. III. 3. 147 Sk.

**अवकल्पित** p. p. Corresponding with; right, fit.

**अवकृषिः** f. 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव भोक्ष्यसे अनवकृषतावेव Sk. (अनवकृषिरसंभावना). -2 Suitableness.

**अवकेश** a. Having the hair hanging down.

**अवकेशिन्** a. 1 Unfruitful, barren (as a tree). -2 [अवसन्नाः केशा विच्यंते अस्य इति] Having small or very few hair. —m. A fruitless tree.

**अवकोकिल** a. [अवकृष्टः कोकिलया] Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

**अवक्तव्य** a. 1 Not fit to be uttered, improper. -2 Censurable (as a saying). -3 False. -4 Indescribable, inexpressible.

**अवक्त्र** a. Having no opening (as a vessel, wound &c).

**अवक्र** a. Not crooked, straight; (fig.) honest, upright.

**अवक्राक्षिन्** [अव-कृष्णिनि पृ०] Dashing down, overcoming; अवक्राक्षिणं वृषभं यथा खुरम् Rv. 8. 1. 2.

**अवक्रन्द** 1 U. To cry out, roar.

**अवक्रन्द** a. Crying slowly, roaring, neighing. —दः A cry.

**अवक्रन्दनं** Crying out, weeping aloud.

**अवक्रम्** 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step down or away, run away, escape, withdraw. -2 To tread down, overcome; वज्रेणैवेनमवक्रामति Sat. Br. -3 descend, come down. —Caus. To cause to go down.

**अवक्रमः** Descending, descent.

**अवक्रातिः** f. Descending, descent. -2 Approach.

**अवक्रामिन्** a. Ved. Running away, escaping.

**अवक्रिया** Neglect, omissions non-performance of prescribed acts.

**अवक्री** 9 A. 1 To purchase. -2 To let out, hire. -3 To bribe, buy off.

**अवक्रयः** 1 Price. -2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. -3 Letting out to hire, leasing; Y. 2. 238. -4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राज्यायं द्रव्यं Sk.)

**अवक्रश** 1 P. To call down to; to revile.

**अवक्रुष्ट** p. p. Sounded ill or badly, reviled, censured.

**अवक्रोशः** 1 Discordant noise. -2 A curse. -3 Abuse, censure.

**अवक्रिन्न** a. Wet, thoroughly wet. **अवक्रेदः** 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. -2 Ichor.

**अवक्रेदनं** Trickling, falling (as dew or moisture).

**अवक्रणः** A discordant note.

**अवक्राथः** Imperfect digestion or decoction.

**अवक्रामः** Ved. Propitiatory offering; satisfaction of claims, compensation.

**अवक्षि** 1, 5, 9 P. To remove, carry off, destroy. —Pass. To waste away; decay.

**अवक्षयः** 1 Destruction, decay, waste, loss; लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H. 2. 8. -2 A kind of malady.

**अवक्षयणं** Means of extinguishing (fire &c.); as in अंगारं.

**अवक्षीण** p. p. Wasted, emaciated. —णं Loss, destruction.

**अवक्षिप्** 6 U. 1 To fling away, to throw or cast off; सूक्ष्मवस्त्रमवक्षिप्य मुनिवस्त्राण्यवस्त ह Rām. ; to hurl. -2 To cause to fly down or away. -3 To reprimand, revile any one, censure, slander; मदलेखामवक्षिप्य K. 317; अवाक्षिपद्वासुदेवं Mb. -4 To grant, yield. —Caus. To cause to fall down.

**अवक्षित** p. p. 1 Thrown down; badly thrown. -2 Said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated. -3 Reviled, censured, blamed.

**अवक्षेपः** 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Objection.

**अवक्षेपणं** 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman* q. v. -2 Contempt, despising; अवक्षेपणे कृत् P. V. 3. 95. -3 Censure, blame; P. I. 3. 32; VI. 2. 195. -4 Overcoming, subduing. —णी Rein, bridle.

**अवक्षु** 2 P. To sneeze upon.

**अवक्षुत** p. p. Sneezed upon; द्विषदक्षं नगर्यक्षं पतिताक्षमवक्षुतं Ms. 4. 213.

**अवखंड** 10 P. 1 To cut down, break into pieces. -2 To waste away, wear away; अर्धयाममात्रावखंडितायां विभात्र्या K. 49 when the night had advanced only half a watch. -3 To destroy, annihilate.

**अवखंडनं** Dividing, destroying.

**अवखातं** [ निम्नः खातः ] A deep ditch.

**अवखादः** [ अवज्ञातः निदितः खादः खाद्यं ] Bad or contemptible meal; an unworthy oblation.

**अवगण** 10 P. To disregard, not to heed, disrespect, despise, slight; पर्वतीय इति मावजीगणः Ki. 13. 67; अवगणितखलीनाकर्षणः Pt. 5.

**अवगणनं** 1 Disobedience, disrespect, contempt, disregard. -2 Censure, blame. -3 Insult, mortification. -4 Defeat.

**अवगण** a. Separated from one's companions, isolated, solitary, alone.

**अवगंडः** A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

**अवगथ** a. [निपातः Un. 2. 9] Bathed early in the morning (जातः स्नात).

**अवगादितः** 1 Having exception. -2 Censured, blamed.

**अवगम्** 1 P. [To go down, descend] अंजः सद्युद्धमवजगुरापः Rv. 1. 32. 2. -2 To come to, visit, go near. -3 To reach, obtain. -4 (a) To know, learn, understand, think, believe; कृतापराधमिवावगच्छति आत्मानं K. 203; सामेव-



मवगच्छति V. 2 ; कथं शांतमित्यभिहिते  
आंत इत्यवगच्छति सूत्रः Mk. ; 1 न खल्व-  
वगच्छामि, परस्तादवगम्यत एव S. 1. तत्त-  
देवावगच्छ त्वं मम तेजोऽसंभवं Bg. 10. 41.  
R. 8. 88 ; Bk. 5. 81. (b) To consider,  
regard, look upon. -5 To assure one-  
self, be convinced. -Caus. 1 To bring  
near. -2 To inform oneself of, find  
out, know; तावदेतेभ्यः प्रियाप्रवृत्तिमवगम-  
यितव्या V. 4. -3 To inform, cause to  
know, teach ; पुरुषविशेषमवगमयति Mu.  
5 ; सर्वमिदं पित्रारवगमय Dk. -4 To in-  
dicate, show ; सनाहोयं साहसमवगमयति  
Dk. 96 ; Bk. 10. 53, 62.

अवगतः p. p. 1 Gone away or down.  
-2 Known, learnt, understood ; some-  
times used actively ; तदैवध्यानादव-  
गतोऽस्मि S. 7 I learnt ; ऊढपूर्वा तद्वहित-  
रमवगतोऽहं *ibid.* came to know. -3  
Assented, promised.

अवगतिः f. 1 Knowledge, perception,  
comprehension. -2 True or determin-  
ate knowledge ; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः ;  
ब्रह्मावगतिस्त्वप्रतिज्ञाता S. B.

अवगमः, -गमनं 1 Going near, descend-  
ing. -2 Understanding, comprehen-  
sion, perception, knowledge, being  
acquainted with. -3 True or deter-  
minate knowledge ; प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्म्यं  
सुसुखं कर्तुमव्ययम् Bg. 9. 2.

अवगाढः A small wooden basin  
for bailing water out of a boat.

अवगाहः 1 A. 1 (a) To bathe one-  
self in, plunge into, dive into ; with  
acc. or loc. ; तनोपहं तमसां वगाह्य  
R. 14. 76 ; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहिष्ये V. 4 ;  
स्वमेवगाहतेत्यर्थं जलं Y. 1. 272 ; Bk. 6.  
29, 16. 38. (b) To go deep into, be  
absorbed into (fig.) ; अमात्स्याक्षसे-  
नाप्यनवगाहितमायच्छाणक्यस्य चरितमवगा-  
हितुमिच्छति Mu. 6. -2 To enter, pene-  
trate, fully pervade ; विमानशृङ्गाण्यव-  
गाहमानः (घोषः) Ku. 7. 40 ; पूर्वपरौ  
तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1 ; पूर्वपरसमुद्रा-  
वगाहः S. 7 ; Mk. 2 ; see अवगाह also.  
-Caus. To bathe, cause to bathe.

अवगाढः p. p. 1 Plunged into, entered  
into, immersed ; जलावगाढस्य वनद्वि-  
पस्य Mk. 2 ; अमृत-हृदमिवावगाढोऽस्मि  
S. 7 ; अवगाढः शोकसागरं Rām. -2 De-  
pressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.) ;  
अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तादवगाढा जघनगौरवात्प-  
श्चात् S. 3. 8 ; मन्दुरभजदवगाढतरः Si.  
15. 2. -3 That in which one bathes ;  
अवगाढा च पीता च (गंगा) पुनात्यासप्तमं  
कुलं Mb. -4 Congealed, curdling (as  
blood).

अवगाहः, -हन् 1 Bathing ; सुभगस-  
लिलावगाहाः S. 1. 3 ; अवगाहप्रस्थित-  
मिव वनमहिषयूथं K. 29 ; सदावगाहक्षमवा-  
रिसंचयः Rs. 1. 1. -2 Plunging, im-  
mersing (in general) ; entering into ;  
ह्रतश्ववगाहनसाहसिकां Dk. 16 ; परदेशाव-  
गाहनात् H. 3. 95 ; जलावगाहक्षणमात्रां

ता R. 5. 47 ; दुग्धानामवगाहनाय विधिना  
रम्यं सरो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. -3 (fig.)  
Mastering, learning, studying com-  
pletely ; सकलशास्त्रावगाहगंभीरबुद्धिः  
K. 56. -4 A place of bathing. -5 A  
bucket.

अवगाह्यः pot. p. 1 Fit for bathing.  
-2 Fit to be plunged into.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit ;  
अन्यदोषं परावगुणं Malli. on Ki. 13, 48.

अवगुंठः 10 P. 1 To cover with,  
shroud ; परुषचर्मावगुंठितं Pt. 1 ; Ms. 4.  
49. -2 To draw over, conceal, veil.

अवगुंठनं 1 The act of covering the  
head of women ; hiding, veiling. -2  
A veil (for the face) ; (fig. also) ;  
अवगुंठनसंवीता कुलजाभिसंरंघादि S. D. ;  
चांडालस्तिमिरावगुंठनपटक्षेपे विधत्ते विधुः  
*ibid.* ; कृतशीर्षावगुंठनः Mu. 6 ; उत्सृ-  
ष्टस्तपुरुषोचितलज्जावगुंठनानां Ve. 3 ; Mk.  
4. 24 ; Si. 5. 17. -3 A covering,  
mantle (in general). -4 A sweeping  
broom. -Comp. -मुद्रा [ अवगुंठनाय मुद्रा ]  
a sort of religious ceremony ; सच्य-  
हस्तकृता मुष्टिर्दीर्घाधोमुखतर्जनी । अवगुंठन-  
मुद्रेयमभितो भ्रमिता मता ॥

अवगुंठनवत् a. Covered with a veil,  
veiled ; वस्ती नारी S. 5.

अवगुंठिका 1 Veiling, hiding, cover-  
ing. -2 A veil. -3 A curtain.

अवगुंठितः p. p. 1 Veiled, covered,  
concealed ; रजनीतिमिरावगुंठिते Ku. 4.  
11 enveloped in nocturnal darkness.  
-2 Powdered, pounded.

अवगुंठितः a. Pounded, ground.

अवगुंफितः a. Woven.

अवगुरः 6 U. To assail with  
threats, to attack, to raise a weapon  
for the purpose of striking a blow  
(with loc. or dat.) ; न कादचिद् द्विजे  
तस्माद्विद्वानवगुरेदपि Ms. 4. 169 ; ब्राह्म-  
णायवगुर्येव 165 ; 11. 207.

अवगुरणं-गोरणं Menacing, assault-  
ing with intent to kill, assailing  
with weapons.

अवगुहः 1 U. 1 To cover, to hide,  
conceal ; (रविः) पांशुपुंजावगुहः Mb. -2  
To put into or inside ; उष्णीषं संवेष्ट्य  
निवीतिवगुहत् Kāty. -3 To embrace ; या  
मनोद्विजते नित्यं सा मामद्यावगुहते Pt. 4.  
अवगुहन् 1 Hiding, concealing. -2  
Embracing.

अवगे 1 P. 1 To sing in a discord-  
ant tone. -2 To sing deprecatingly,  
satirize in a song, revile, reproach  
(mostly used in p. p.).

अवगीतः p. p. 1 Sung in a discord-  
ant tone, sung badly. -2 Reproached,  
abused, censured ; अनवगीतः परिचयः  
U. 2. 2 ; अवगीतां गमिषे दशमिमां Ki.  
2. 7 ; सोढावगीतप्रथमायुधस्य 17. 28 ;  
Si. 11. 10. -3 Wicked, vile. -4 Sati-  
rized in a song. -5 Seen, frequently

well-known (सुदृष्ट). -तं 1 A  
song, derision. -2 Reproach.

-3 Bad or discordant singing.

अवग्रहः 9 U. 1 To let loose  
(as reins). -2 To divide,  
(as words or parts of words).

गमित्यत्र हि पितृ पणमित्यकारोऽन्ते  
2. 46 Com. -3 To break  
continue ; to distinguish,  
discern. -4 To punish,

वि नाम न महानवग्रहः साध्यः Si. 10. 1  
-5 To seize, choke ; गृहदिकान्तरं  
K. 307, 328. -6 To capture,

possession, overpower ; तन्नि अ  
वगृह्णाति Dk. 157 ; Dk. 32 ;  
To oppose, resist, hinder,

To lay hold of (with the feet).  
To knead, make dough.

अवगृहीतः p. p. Obstructed,  
ed, restrained.

अवगृह्यः a. Separable. -  
having the name अवग्रहः.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of  
nent parts of a compound.

other grammatical forms.

mark or interval of such a  
tion ; समानेऽवग्रहे स्वममकात्

syllable or letter after which  
separation occurs ; कदवग्रहः P.

4. 26. -4 A hiatus, absence of  
(as in विकृतां च तं च मदनं च

instead of चेमां च) Bh. 2. 3. 33  
mark (ऽ) used to mark the

of अ after ए and ओ. -6 With  
of rain, drought, failure of

दिर्भवति शस्यानामवग्रहविशेषिणः  
62 ; रावणावग्रहहृन्नांतमिति वागुने

48 ; नभोनभस्ययोर्द्विभवावग्रह इत्युप  
29 ; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. अवग्र

-7 An obstacle, impediment  
rance, restraint ; संसारं MML. अव

bonds or fetters of worldly  
ence ; प्रसह्य रक्षोभिरवग्रहं च R.

अनवग्रहः and निरवग्रहः -8 A  
elephants. -9 The forehead  
elephant. -10 Nature,

temperament. -11 A sort of  
ledge, a false idea. -13

(opp. अनुग्रहः) ; अनुग्रहावग्रहो  
1. 71. -14 An imprecation,  
abuse. -15 An iron hook

elephants are driven.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle,  
ment. -2 Disrespect, disre-

Knowledge.

अवग्रहः 1 Breaking,  
-2 Impediment ; अवग्रहस्ते

-3 A curse ; see अवग्रहः.

अवग्रहः 1 A. 1 To push  
away or off. -2 To split,  
cut asunder ; पंचवाणात्

Dk. 124. -3 To touch,  
जलौकोव्रणान्मथुना अवग्रहयेत्  
To stir up, agitate.



अवचहः 1 A hole in the ground, cave, a cavern. -2 A grindstone, stone-mill for grinding corn. -3 stirring up, shaking.

अवचहनं Rubbing away or off.

अवचुर् 1 P. 1 To proclaim aloud. 2 To send for, summon, convoke; a conclave (समाज). -3 To fill with cries, make resonant; नदीषु नैवावचुताडु Mb.

अवचोदः, -पणं Praclaiming, de-  
ouncing. -णा A proclamation.

अवचूर्ण 1 U. To whirl round, andish, move to and fro; as in अव-  
मानताम्रदृष्टिः; वने यथा शाल इवावचु-  
तः Mb. rocked to and fro.

अवचूर्णः Whirling round, a whirl-  
pool.

अवचूर्जनं Rolling or whirling round.

अवचूर्ण 1 U. To rub off, rub to  
ceas, grind to powder; मृदुना सलि-  
त खन्यमानान्यवचूर्णंति गिरिरवि स्थलानि

1 v. 1. -Caus. To rub off, scratch.

अवचूर्णं 1 Rubbing into. -2 Grind-  
g. -3 Cleaning, rubbing off; सलिलैः  
द्विरेतेषां गोवालैश्चवचूर्णगात् Y. 3. 60.

अवचोदित a. Covered on all sides,  
concealed.

अवचन्ना 1 P. 1 To smell at; touch  
with the mouth; Ms. 3. 218. -2 To  
smell (as the head); मूर्धनि त्रिरवचन्नाय

व्यापयति) To cause to smell at.

अवचन्नाय The act of smelling at.

अवच a. Lower.

अवचक्ष 2 A. 1 To look down  
upon (Ved.). -2 To perceive, observe.

अवचक्षण a. One telling a censur-  
al tale. -जं Looking down upon.

अवचन a. [न. व.] Not speak-  
ing, silent, speechless; शकुंतला स-  
त्ताद्वचना तिष्ठति S. 1. -नं [अभावे

त. ] 1 Absence of assertion, si-  
lence, taciturnity; अवचनेऽग्निष्टोमः

त्य. -2 Censure, blame, reproof;

अवचन a. not doing what one is bid,  
obedient.

अवचनीय a. 1 Not to be spoken  
uttered, obscene or indecent

(language); वादेऽवचनीयेषु तदेव द्विष्टं

त Ms. 8. 269. -2 Not censurable;  
not blamable, free from censure;

अवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; ता im-  
propriety of speech, freedom from

censure; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्ये कुतो अवचनी-  
ता U. 1. 5.

अवचस्कर a. Not speaking, si-  
lent, taciturn.

अवचंद्रमसं The looking down of  
a moon (Ved.).

अवचर् 1 U. 1 To move or come  
down. -2 To go down towards.

-Caus. 1 To cause to move or

descend upon. -2 To employ, use,  
apply; लेपान्, शस्त्रं, कषायं &c.

अवचार a. Going or moving down  
in or upon. -रः A place of descent,  
road; field of action.

अवचारण a. Moving, going. -जं 1  
Employing, application, mode of  
proceeding. -2 A kind of saline  
preparation (क्षारपक्वविधि).

अवचार्य a. To be cast down, to be  
given, to be put on or applied.

अवचि 3 P. 1 To worship, honour,  
respect. -2 (5 U.) To gather, pick  
up, pluck (with two acc.); गता  
स्यादनाच्चिन्ना कुसुमान्याभ्रमदुमान् Ek.

6. 10; वृक्षमवचिनोति फलानि Sk. -3 To  
take off. -4 To let down behind, to  
open (one's cloak).

अवचयः Gathering (such as flow-  
ers, fruits &c.); ततः प्रविशतः कुसुमा-  
वचयमभिनयंत्यौ सख्यौ S. 4.

अवचायः [अव-चि-वच्] Gathering  
flowers (with the hands); अवचित-  
कुसुमावचायखेदात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचायिन् a. Gathering, picking off.

अवचित p. p. 1 Gathered. -2 Filled,  
inhabited.

अवचूडः-लः [अवचना चूडा अयं यस्य वा  
डोलः] The pendent cloth on a  
chariot, an ornament (like a *chouri*)  
hanging from the top of a banner;  
विच्छावचूडमसु माधवधाम जग्मुः Si. 5. 18;  
द्विसकरधारणस्यावचूडचामरकलापः K.  
26, 114, 116; Si. 20. 46, 12. 18.

अवचूर्ण 10 P. To sprinkle with  
meal, dust. -2 To cover, put on or  
over, overlay; चूर्णेः शनैर्नर्णमुखमवचूर्ण्य  
Susr.; भेषो दिव्यपुष्पावचूर्णिताः Mb.

अवचूर्जनं 1 Pounding, grinding,  
reducing to powder. -2 Sprinkling  
with powder; especially, throwing  
absorbent powders on wounds. -3 A  
kind of disease or wound.

अवचूर्णित a. Pounded coarsely;  
त्रिजातावचूर्णितेन mixed with Dk. 133.

-2 Ground, crushed, reduced to  
powder.

अवचूल = अवचूड q. v.

अवचूलकः-कं A *chouri* or brush  
(formed of a cow's tail or peacock's  
feathers) for fanning off flies.

अवच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover over,  
overspread. -2 To conceal, obscure,  
leave in darkness.

अवच्छ (च्छा) दः A cover, cover-  
ing; कौचनावच्छादात् (सरान्) Rām.

अवच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, sepa-  
rate, tear in pieces, break asunder.  
-2 To discriminate, distinguish, cha-  
racterize. -3 To define, limit, modi-  
fy (as by time, space &c.) used in  
Nyāya; see अवच्छिन्न below. -4 To  
detach, excerpt. -5 To interrupt.

अवच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off. -2 Sepa-  
rated, divided, detached, excerpted.  
-3 (In logic) Separated or excluded  
from all other things by the proper-  
ties predicated of a thing as peculiar  
to itself. -4 Bounded, modified, de-  
termined; दिक्कलाचनवच्छिन्न Bh. 2.  
1. -5 Particularized, distinguished,  
characterized as by an attributive  
word.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion, (अवयव).  
-2 Boundary, limit. -3 Separation.  
-4 distinction, distinguishing, parti-  
cularization (as by attributes). -5  
Determination, decision, settlement;  
शब्दार्थस्यावच्छेदे विशेषस्यतिदेवः Vāk. P.  
-6 That property of a thing which  
distinguishes it from every thing  
else, a characteristic property. -7  
Bounding, defining. -8 Pervading  
(व्याप्तिः). अवच्छेदः generalizing, remov-  
ing, distinctions.

अवच्छेदक a. 1 Separating. -2  
Determining, deciding, प्रतियोगिकावच्छे-  
दकवच्छिन्न. -3 Bounding, limiting. -4  
Pervading. -5 Distinguishing, parti-  
cularizing. -6 Peculiar, characteristic.  
-कः 1 That which distinguishes. -2  
A predicate, characteristic property.  
-3 Boundary, limit.

अवच्छेदनं Cutting off, separating;  
determining, bounding &c.

अवच्छुरित a. Mixed. -तं A horse-  
laugh.

अवजि 1 P. 1 To spoil (deprive  
by conquest), to win; अवजित्य च  
तद्धनं Mb.; Ms. 11. 81; युध्यकं नाम  
विमानं वीर्यादवजितं Rām. -2 To recov-  
er; हतां क्षुण्णामवाजयत् Mb. -3 To  
ward off, prevent. -4 To conquer;  
अवजितमधुना तवाहमङ्गोः Si. 7. 60.

अवजयः Defeat, victory over; येनै-  
दलोकावजयाय दृष्टः R. 6. 62.

अवजित p. p. Conquered; contemn-  
ed, disregarded.

अवजितिः f. Conquest, defeat; Ki.  
6. 43.

अवजुष्ट a. Visited, frequented.

अवज्ञा 9 P. To have a low opinion  
of, to despise, to treat with con-  
tempt, disregard; अवज्ञानासि मां यस्मा-  
त् R. 1. 77; अवज्ञानंति मां मूढा मादृशीं  
तद्धमाश्रितं Bg. 9. 11; Bk. 3. 8.

अवज्ञा [अव-ज्ञा अहं] Disrespect,  
contempt; slighting, low opinion;  
नात्मन्यवज्ञा कर्तव्या H. 1; disregard  
(with the obj. in loc. or gen.); आ-  
त्मन्यवज्ञा शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41; ये  
नाम केचिदिह नः प्रथयंत्यवज्ञां Māl. 1. 6;  
Sānti. 3. 23; अवज्ञावज्ञेयं परितपति नो-  
च्चरपि इयं Udb. -Comp. उपहृत a.  
treated with contempt, humiliated.  
-दुःखं the agonies of humiliation;  
मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोपि जीवति  
Si. 2. 45.



अवज्ञात *p. p.* Disrespected, contemned, disregarded.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, disregard, contempt; ईप्सितं तदवज्ञानात् विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79.

अवज्ञेय *pot. p.* To be treated with disrespect; contemptible; विप्रहि क्षत्रियात्मानो नावज्ञेयाः कदाचन Y. 1. 153.

अवट *a.* [ अव-अट् ] Produced in a hole. —टः 1 A hole, cavity. —2 A pit; अवटे चापि मे राम प्रक्षिपेम कलेवरं; अवटे ये निधीयन्ते Rām. —3 A well. —4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवटश्चैवमेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरके Y. 3. 98. —5 A juggler. —Comp. —कच्छ-पः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world. —निरोधनः N. of a particular hell.

अवटीः, टी *f.* [ अव-अटि ] 1 hole. —2 A well. —3 A sinus.

अवटीट *a.* [ नासिकायाः नतं अवटीटं, अव-टीट् नासिकायाः संज्ञायां; नासिकाप्यवटीटा, पुरुषोप्यवटीटः P. V. 2. 31 Sk. ] Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवटुः [ अव-टाक् मितं टु ] 1 A hole in the ground. —2 A well. —3 The back or nape of the neck. —4 The depressed part of the body. —5 A kind of tree. —टुः *f.* The raised portion of the neck. —टु *n.* A hole, a rent. —Comp. —जः a hind curl, the hair on the back of the head; Si. 10 12.

अवट्य *a.* Ved. Being in a hole.

अवडंगः—कः A market, a mart.

अवड्डीनं [ अव-डी-भावे-क् ] The flight of a bird, flying downwards.

अवड *a.* Ved. Not without a tail (said of a cow).

अवतः [ अव-अट् वेदे पृ० टस्य तः ] A well, cistern.

अवतंसः—सं [ अव-तंस-वच् ] 1 A garland. —2 An ear-ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear-ornament (fig. also); गणा नमेरुप्रसवावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55 स्ववाहनक्षोभचलावतंसाः 7. 38; चंदनपल्लवावतंसां K. 11, 12, 140, 97; R. 13 49; Dk. 5. 88; Ki. 3. 11; Si. 3. 81; उत्पलं a lotus used as an ornament; Ku. 4. 8; oft with अ omitted; यैवतंस-कुसुमैः प्रियमेताः Si. 10. 67. —3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) anything that serves as an ornament; 'decked with'; तामरसावतंसा जलसंनिवेशाः Chât. 2. 3; पुंडरीकावतंसभिः परित्वाभिः Rām. ; पुष्पावतंसं सलिलं Susr.; कल्याणावतंसा कल्याणसंपद् Māl. 6.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear-rings, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयन्ति द्यमानाः प्रमदाः शिरीषकुसुमानि S. 1. 4; अवतंसयन् M. 3.

अवतंसकः An ear-ornament, an ornament in general; अशोकस्तचकेनैव

दिङ्मुखस्यावतंसक V. 5.3; प्रासादाद्वावतंसका ( लंका ) Rām.

अवतंसित *a.* Having a garland, crested; (fig.) decked, adorned.

अवतक्षणं 1 Anything cut in pieces. —2 Chopped straw.

अवतद् 10 P. To strike downwards; विद्युद्वताडयति Nir.; to crush under, trample down upon.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैर्वताडनानि U. 1. 14. —2 Striking.

अवतन् 8 U. 1 To stretch or extend downwards; ऋज्वीर्धनैरवतन्त्य कंधराः Si. 12. 18; विशालमूलावतन्तः ( न्ययोधः ) Hariv. —2 To overspread, cover; नभसि मेघावतन्ते Susr.; खमवतन्त्य सलिलदा Bri. S. 24. 19. —3 To loosen, undo ( especially a bow-string ).

अवतत *p. p.* 1 Overspread, covered; लताशोतेरवतता ( नदी ) Rām.; तुरगौघैरवतता ( मूः ) ibid. —2 Loosened, slackened; धन्वन् whose bow is unbent.

अवततिः *f.* Stretching, extending; प्रालेयावततिग्लान Ki. 11. 4 ( snow-fall ).

अवतानः 1 Stretching. —2 The unbending of a bow. —3 A downward face. —4 The spreading of a plant; लताशोतेरवततामवतानशोतेस्तथा Rām. —5 A cover ( in general ); an awning.

अवतप 1 P. To radiate heat or light downwards. —Caus. 1 To irradiate, heat; अथावताप्य पृथिवीं पृषा दिवसंक्षये जगामास्तं Mb. —2 To illuminate.

अवतप्त *p. p.* Heated, irradiated; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं an ichneumon's standing on hot ground ( metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man ) P. II. 1. 47; अथतप्तेनकुलस्थितं त एतत् Sk.

अवतापिन् *a.* ( A place ) where the sun strikes vertically down.

अवतमसं [ अवतन्तं व्याप्तं तमः अच्, समासः P. V. 4. 79. ] 1 Slight or dim darkness; क्षीणज्वतमसं तमः Ak. —2 Darkness ( in general ); अवतमसभिद्वारे भास्वताभ्युदयेन Si. 11. 57. ( where Malli. says यद्यपि क्षीणज्वतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधाद्विशेषानादरेण सामान्यमेव ग्राह्यं ). —3 Obscurity.

अवतरं *ind.* Ved. Farther away, more distantly.

अवतस् *ind.* Below, in the lower world; Ki. 5. 27.

अवतर्पणं A soothing remedy.

अवतृ 1 P. 1 To descend, alight, come down; रथादवततार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; वसन् दृवशावतरंतमं वरात् Si. 1. 1; यदुनातदमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; मेघपदवीमवतीर्णो स्वः S. 7. कदैतदवतरिष्यति चक्रं मस्तकात् Pt. 5; ( fig. also ) इति मतिरेव न बोधपदवीमवतरति K. 289 fails to see; वागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया 151 I cannot speak for very shame.

—2 To flow or run into contents, join ( as a river ) जयित्वा कुत्र वा महानद्यवतरे जयति also. —3 To enter, come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. देशमवतीर्य M. 5. —4 To begin. अवतरतु भवाच्च Dk. 152. संगीतकमवतरामि Dhāt. 1. oneself, appear forth, descend ( as a deity ) into the form of a mortal; 2. 21; मुनिकन्या च सा वतावतीर्य 2. 31. Rāj. T. 1. विष्णुरेवावतीर्णोऽसौ Mark. 1. 1. over, subdue, conquer; द्रोगमतिदुस्तरं Ks. 21. 194. तिर Rv. 10. 133. 5. —Caus. to descend, bring or fetch down. कथंचिदवतार्य Mu. 3. 9. चूलाग्रतः &c. —2 To take down; अवतारय सलिलं नात्रां कक्षांतरादवतार्य Pt. 1. तारिता R. 1. 34; अवतारयः —3 To take off, remove put aside; स्वगन्नादवतार्य 2, 5; अथांगराजादवतार्य अथोरुदेशादवतार्य पादं Ku. 36. —4 To bring down, bend down. —6 To introduce, ing, make current, begin. तारिता Rāj. T. 4. 485; तारितं 2. 58.

अवतरः Descent; N. 3.

अवतरणं 1 Descending in water &c., गन्धर्व, descending or alighting coming down; स्तन्यं —2 tion; see अवतार. —3 Crossing disappearance. —5 Steps leading to a river. —6 A place ( तीर्थ ). —7 Translating one language into another. —9 An extract.

अवतरणिका 1 A short beginning of a work supposed, causes the dis- dressed to descend from. Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी [ अवतरति ल्यट् ] 1 Preface. —2 Success method.

अवतारः [ अव-तृ कणे वच् ] alighting; descending into; ( fig. ) accepting. पाखंडिपथावतारः Dk. 7; in; वसंतावतारसमये S. 1. festation; मत्स्यादिभिरवतारः Sankara. deity upon earth, incarnate. 5. 34, धर्मार्थकाममोक्षप्राप्तये R. 10. 84; ऋष्यवतारो 18. —4 An incarnation



येन दशावतारगहने क्षितो महासंकटे Bh. 95. (There are ten incarnations of ahnu; the following verse from describes them; वेदासुद्धये जगन्निवहे लघुद्वित्रये दिवं दारयते बलिं छलयते क्षयक्षये ॥ पोलस्त्रं जयते हर्षं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते छान्दस्त्रं च दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ यः कूर्मो बराहश्च नरसिंहोऽथ वामनः ॥ रामो रामश्च अश्वत्थः कल्की च ते दश ॥ -5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं क-दिबोत्पलम् R. 3. 36; परीवादनवावतारः 24; यौवनावतारे K. 289; Ve. 3; Santi. 2. 26; 3. 14; Ks. 8. 30. -6 Any distinguished person (who, in the language of respect, is called an अवतार incarnation of a deity). -7 Aiming at an object. -8 A landing-place; रुद्धे न सरितः सरुपावतारे Si. 5. 33. -9 Sacred bathing-place. -10 Translation. -11 A pond, tank. -12 Introduction, preface. -13 Crossing; ०२ to gain one's object (with gen.). Comp. -कथा account of an अवतार, of a chapter in शंकरविज्ञान. -मंत्रः prayer causing the descent of a deity.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. -2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. -2 Translation. -3 Possession by an evil spirit. -4 Worship, adoration. The ends or border of a garment. Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतारिन् a. Making one's appearance, making a descent.

अवतीर्णं p. p. 1 Descended, alight-come down; शैलराजावतीर्णं ज-कन्यां Me. 50; जलनिधिमधुरूपं कन्यावतीर्णा R. 6. 85; संसारपथ-तीर्णानां K. 175 who have entered in mundane life. -2 Bathed in; धिनिवावतीर्णः K. 158; come to, entered into. -3 Appeared as an incarnation; तदर्थमवतीर्णाऽसौ मन्त्रियोग-र्भुजः Mb.; Pt. 1. -4 Crossed, passed over; अपि नमावतीर्णांसि बाण-वरं Māl. 1 crossed the path, gone within the range, of arrows; दर्शनप-वतीर्णः S. 3. -5 Fallen (as the hit); अवतीर्णायां तस्यां यामिन्यां K. 368. Translated. -Comp. -ऋण a. Solved from debt.

अवतुलयति Don. P. To rub with oil; तूलैरवकुण्णाति. तूलेन तृणाग्रमव-यति Bop.

अवतोका [अवपतितं तोकं अस्याः; प्रा-] A woman or a cow miscarrying in accident.

अवत्त, अवत्तिन् See under अवदो,

अवत्तस्त a. Terrified.

अवत्सीय a. Not suitable for a

अवदंशः [अवदश्यते पानरुच्यर्थः; अवदश् कर्मणि वञ्] 1 Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवदत्त a. 1 Given away. -2 Finished, accomplished.

अवदह् 1 P. To burn down, destroy.

अवदावः 1 Heat, burning down. -2 The hot season, summer.

अवदाह-हं [अवसादितो दाहो येन; प्रा- व-] 1 N. of the root of a plant (वीरण). -2 Burning down, heat; ०३ इष्ट-कापथं the root of the वीरण plant.

अवदात a. [अव-दै-क्त] 1 Beautiful; अवदातकांतिः Dk. 107, 37. -2 Clean, clear, pure, spotless, refined, purified, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेताः K. 36; so विद्यावदातं सुखं; शास्त्रं. -3 Bright, white; आपिशंगावदातया देहप्रभ-या K. 36, 65, 128, 187, 189, 43, 62, 95; रजनीकरकलावदातं कुलं K. 233; कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; cf. also Bh. 2. 25; Ki. 11. 75, 3. 25; 13. 37; Santi. 3. 14. -4 Virtuous, meritorious; अन्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K. 62. -5 Yellow. -तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A Pure or approved occupation. -2 An accomplished act. -3 A valorous or glorious act, prowess, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement; संगीयमानत्रिपुरा-वदानः Ku. 7. 48; Si. 7. 2, 18, 16; प्राप-दक्षमवदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21; Ki. 17. 16; तत्त्वपूर्वावदानेभ्यो न रोचते Dk. 52; Ki. 3. 43, 13. 32. -4 Object of a legend.

अवदान्य a. Niggardly, stingy.

अवदावद् a. Ved. Having no bad reputation.

अवदु 9 P. To split or force open to rend or tear asunder. -Caus. 1 To cause to burst, to rend, split; मनःशिलागिरेः शृंगं वज्रेणेवावदारितं Rām. -2 To dig down, excavate; तदर्थ-सुर्वीमवदारयद्भिः R. 13. 3; वसुधां चाव-दारयेत् Rām.

अवदरणं Breaking (as a boil), bursting, separating.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. -2 (करण-ल्युट्) A spade, hoe.

अवदीर्णं p. p. 1 Split into two, divided, broken; अवदीर्णशुक्तिपुटमु-क्तमौक्तिकप्रकरैः Si. 13. 37. -2 Melted, fused, liquefied. -3 Bewildered, perplexed; मयावदीर्णः संत्रासादवज्रं बहु भाषसे Mb.

अवदो 4 P. 1 To cut off, divide. -2 (Ved.) To appease (anger).

अवत्त p. p. [अव-दो-खंडणे कर्मणि क] Cut off.

अवत्तिन् a. [अवत्तमेन इष्टां इति]

One who divides or cuts off; पंचं dividing into five parts.

अवदानं [अव-दो ल्युट्] 1 Cutting or dividing into pieces. -2 A part, portion; हृदयाद्यवदानानाम् S. B. -3 Transgression. -4 The root of a plant; see अवदान also.

अवदोहः 1 Milking. -2 Milk.

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काव्यं नवनित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; किमवद्यः करिकुंभजो मणिः Si. 16. 45. -2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70; see अवद्य also. -3 Unfit to be told. -4 Low, inferior. -5 Sinful. -जं 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. -2 Sin, vice. -3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वह-दनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70. -4 Shame. -Comp. -गोहन a. concealing or keeping off want. -भीः f. fear of vices or sin.

अवद्यवत् a. Ved. Disgraceful, lamentable.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवद्योतिन् a. Shining down upon, illuminating.

अवद्रंगः A market.

अवध a. Ved. Inviolable, invulnerable. -घः Exemption from death; Ms. 5. 39.

अवध्य a. Not to be killed, inviolable, sacred; ०ता, ०भावः, ०त्वं exemption from death, inviolability; वधाहर्णामवध्यताम् R. 17. 19; सदेवावध्य-भावेन दूतो वदति नान्यथा H. 3. 15; R. 10. 43.

अवधर्ष्य a. To be defied.

अवधा 3 A. 1 To place down, deposit; अवधाय श्वश्रे सृत्पिडं Kāty. ; यथा क्षुरः क्षुरधानेऽवहितः Sat. Br.; ततस्तास्ते-षु कुंडेषु गर्भानवदधे तदा Mb.; बासुदेवः स्वमाययात्मन्यवधीयमानः Bhāg. ; to fix; पादाग्रे दृशमवधाय निश्चलांगी Mu. 5. 13. -2 To apply (as the mind). -3 To be attentive; इतोऽवधत्तां देवराजः Mv. 6. -4 To shut, close, press together. Pass. To be placed, applied, or directed (mind); अवधीयतां listen, hear.

अवधातव्य } pot. p. To be attended to, deserving attention

अवधानीय } and care.

अवधानं 1 Attention, अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयांतोन्मिशिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; अवधानं दीयमानं प्राथयि Ve. 1; intentness, attentiveness; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively. -2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अव-धानात् क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. l.

अवधानिन् a. Attentive,



अवधिः [ अव-धा-कि ] 1 Application, attention. -2 Boundary, limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); conclusion, determination; एकैकस्य जगत्त्रयप्रमथनत्राणावधिर्योग्यता Mv. 1. 46; रवितेजसामवधिनाधिषेष्टितम् Ki. 12. 22. -3 Furthest limit; इष्ट आह्लादनीयानामवधिः K. 124; स्मरक्षापावधिदां सरस्वती Ku. 4. 43 conclusion; oft at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with, 'as far as', 'till'; एष ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः U. 1; तत्प्रत्यागमनकालावधयोपि तावत् ध्रियतां प्राणाः K. 171; व्याडी रक्षतु मे देहं ततः प्रत्यागमावधि Ks. 4. 100; स्कंधः स्यान्मूलाच्छाखावधिस्तरोः Ak. -4 Period of time, time; सर्वे निदावावधिना प्रमुष्टाः R. 16. 52; शेषान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्थापितस्यावधेर्वा Me. 87; अपि सामां वनवासस्यावधिः Mv. 7. 2. 48; विवाहं मासावधिकमकल्पयत् Dk. 54, 174; K. 328; Ki. 12. 17; यदवधि-तदवधि from or ever since, till, Bv. 2. 79; अथ चेदवधिः प्रतीक्ष्यते Ki. 2. 16. -5 An engagement, appointment; रमणीयोवधिविधिना विसंवादितः S. 6. -6 A division, district, department; जनपदतदवधौश्च P. IV. 2. 124. -7 A hole, pit. ता, त्वं limit, limitation.

अवधिनन् *a.* Limited, bounded.

अवधेय *pol. p.* 1 To be placed down or deposited. -2 To be attended to, to be believed. -3 To be known or apprehended. -अं Attention.

अवहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Attentive, careful; शृणुत मनोभिरवहितैः V. 1. 2; शृणु मेऽवहिता वचः Rām.; Me. 100. -3 Celebrated, known. ता application, attention. -Comp. -अंजलि *a.* with joined hands.

अवधाव 1 U. To run down, to drop down, to run after.

अवधावनं 1 Running after, pursuing, seizure -2 Cleaning, washing.

अवधावित *p. p.* 1 Chased, pursued. -2 Cleaned, washed.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, disrespect, treat with contempt, slight; अवधीरितसुहृच्चनस्य H. 1; Si. 9. 59, Amaru. 83; to despise, repudiate, repulse; तत्किमवधीरयति मामार्यपुत्रः M. 5.

अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, despising; repulse; कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराधेऽपि यदा चिरंमयि R. 8. 48; M. 3. 19; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुको विशंकसे भीरुयतोवधीरणां S. 3. 14.

अवधीरित *p. p.* Disrespected, disregarded, slighted; अवधीरितार्तवृणं Ki. 6. 25 excelled, set at naught; अचेतनं नाम वृणं न लक्ष्येन्मयैव कस्मादवधीरिता प्रिया S. 6. 12.

अवधीरित् *a.* 1 Despising, scorning. -2 Excelling.

अवधू 5 U. 1 To shake, move, wave, cause to tremble; रेणुः पुवनावधूतः R. 7. 43; लीलावधूतैः चामरैः Me. 35; Rs. 6. 15; Ki. 6. 3; Si. 13. 36. -2 To shake off or out, shake, toss (lit. and fig.), remove (fig. also); overcome, get the better of; राजसत्त्वमवधूय मातृकं R. 11. 90; सुरवधूरवधूतभयाः शरैः 9. 19 removing the fears of; अवधूय तद्वचसां 3. 61; व्रजंति शत्रून्वधूय निस्पृहाः शमेन सिद्धिं मुनयो न भूयतः Ki. 1. 42; रुपावधूय रक्षांसि Rām. -3 To discard, spurn, reject or treat with contempt, disregard; चंडी मामवधूय पादपतितं V. 4. 38; Ku. 3. 8; अवधूतप्रणिपाताः V. 3. 5; अवधूतदुहितृप्रार्थनस्य Dk. 13. -Caus. (-धूनयति) To shake.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken, waved. -2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19. 43. -3 Insulted, humiliated. -4 Excelled, surpassed; Ratn. 2. 8. -5 Attacked, overcome. -6 Separated from worldly attachments. -तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections; यो विलंब्याश्रमावर्णानात्मन्येव स्थितः पुमान्। अतिथर्षाश्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते ॥ or अक्षरत्वात् बरेण्यत्वात् धूतसंसारबंधनात्। तत्त्वमस्यर्थसिद्धत्वादवधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥ -Comp. -वेष्ट *a.* undressed, naked.

अवधूननं 1 Shaking, waving; पादस्पर्शस्तु रक्षांसि दुष्कृतीन्वधूननं Ms. 3. 239; अमंददष्टोष्करावधूननम् Ki. 8. 6. -2 The practice of medicine, curing. -3 Agitation, trembling. -4 Disregarding. -5 Trampling on, treading.

अवधूकः One having no wife.

अवधूपित *a.* Perfumed with incense.

अवधूलनं Sprinkling absorbent powders on sores.

अवधू 10 U. 1 (a) To determine, fix, resolve; इत्यवधार्य Pt 1; चन्मयाऽवधारितं Mk. 4. चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3; विदभंगतममुद्येयमवधारितं M. 5. (b) To ascertain, determine accurately, make out; know, perceive, understand; न विश्वमूर्तेरवधार्यते वधुः Ku. 5. 78; Mu. 3. 4. -2 To consider or regard, think, look upon; सुतां मामवधारय Mb.; कुलीनेत्यवधार्यतां Ks. 21. 124; Si. 9. 22. -3 To hear, listen to, become acquainted with; वानप्रस्थस्य धर्मं ते कथयाम्यवधार्यतां Mark. P. -4 To reflect, consider, think; बालकोऽपित्यवधार्य Pt. 4. -5 To limit, restrict.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation; सर्वत्र यदवधारणेऽप्युच्यते स एकांतः Susr.

अवधारक *a.* 1 Determining accurately; इष्टावधारकं वाक्यं आशीः Bharata. -2 Restricting oneself to anything.

अवधारण *a.* Restrictive, limiting.

-णं -णा 1 Ascertainment, determining.

tion; मान° Dk. 161. -2 emphasis. -3 Limitation sense of words; यावदवधारणे रणे; मात्रं कात्स्न्येऽवधारणे धारणार्थः. -4 Restriction to instance or instances to exclusion of all others.

अवधारणीय, अवधार्य *ascertained, determined* 5; परिणतिरवधार्या वतनः 2. 99.

अवधारित *p. p.* Ascertained well observed, marked; Ratn. 1.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1 Determined, settled. -2 Heard.

अवध्य See under अवय.

अव (व) ध *a.* Ved. N. Fix, innoxious, beneficent.

अवध्वंस 1 A. 1 To spread, to, set about. -2 To stretch, spread; चूर्णेऽवध्वंसते 1 To cast down. -2 To stretch.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, -2 Powder, dust. -3 Disgrace, sure, blame. -4 Falling. -5 Sprinkling.

अवध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. -2 Censured, disgraced. Pounded coarsely or badly. -5 Sprinkled. -6 Seditious.

अवनं [ अव-नुद ] 1 Prostrate, fence; सुजोऽवने P. I. 3. 1. 4. -2 Gratifying, pleasing, desire. -4 Delight, satisfaction. Hurry, speed.

अवनक्षत्रं The disappearance of the stars.

अवनम 1 P. 1 To bow, bend down, stoop; Si. 9. bend oneself, hang down; 93. -जलमवनते Me. 46. See -Caus. (अवन-ना-मयति) To bend; अवनमय द्विषतां शिराति श्वगुच्छमवनानितम् Pt. 4.

अवनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, downcast; विनयं जा°, उत्तरकायं R. 9. 60; तान् Rām. -2 Verging in setting; रजनिरवनतदुलज्जय Si. 10. 91. -3 Bending, deepened, not projecting.

ble. -Comp. -अंग *a.* with limbs; Ku. 5. 86. -काय *a.* the body, crouching down with down-cast countenance *a.* bowing the head.

अवनतिः *f.* 1 Bending, down, stooping; अवनतिः 2, 3. 8; Si. 9. 8. -2 Declining west, setting; Si. 9. 8. -3 prostration. -4 Bending.

धृष्टशामवनतिः K. (where



means 'stooping'). -5 Modesty, absence of insolence, humility.

अवनञ्ज *a.* Bowed, bent; पर्याप्तपुष्प-स्तवकावनञ्ज Ku. 3. 54; पाद° fallen at the feet.

अवनामः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet; गलितनयनवर्याति पादावनामं Si. 11. 35. -2 Causing to bend down.

अवनामक *a.* What depresses or causes to bend or bow.

अवनमिन् *a.* Bending or bowing down; Ki. 7. 19.

अवनञ्ज 4 U. To bind on, tie on, put over, cover with.

अवनञ्ज *p. p.* 1 Formed, made. -2 Fixed, seated; स्त्यानावनञ्जघनशोणितशोणपाणिः Ve. 1. 21. -3 Covered, encircled; तांशूलितावनञ्जपुगखंडमंडितैः K. 19; Si. 3. 7; bound on, tied; चर्मवनञ्जं दुर्गधिपूर्णे यत्रपुरीषयोः Ms. 6. 76; हेममालावनञ्जः (रथः) Mb. पुष्पभारावनञ्जः (पादपः) Rām.; Br. S. 3. 19. 20, 67, 59, 84 fastened, woven, put together; खगवनञ्जमनोरमपट्टवा Si. 6. 53; 7. 52. -ञ्ज A drum.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनाट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः अव-नाटश्च see अवट्ट] Flat-nosed. -टं The condition of having a flat nose.

अवनिः नी *f.* [अव-अनि Un. 2. 101] 1 The earth; oft used at the end of comp. meaning 'ground' 'place'; कानगावनौ Dk. 7. 13; लीलावनौ place of recreation 25. -2 A finger (Nir.). -3 A river; Rv. 1. 190. -7. -4 N. of a plant. -5 Course, bed of a river. अवनिगत *a.* fallen prostrate on the ground. -Comp. ईशः, ईश्वरः, नाथः, पतिः, -पालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरवनिपतीनां तैश्चकाशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. -चरः *a.* roving over the earth, vagabond. -ध्रः a mountain Si. 16. 78. -तल the surface of the earth. -मंडलं the globe. -रुहः, -रुद्र a tree.

अवानञ्ज 3 U. To wash, purify, cleanse, to wipe off. -Caus. 1 To cause to wash off. -2 To fill with, pervade; सुसुगंधतयावनेजितानां Ghat. 15.

अवनिक *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Searched.

अवनेज्य *a.* Used for washing.

अवनेजनं 1. Washing, ablution; न कुर्याद्वरुणस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ms. 2. 209. -2 Washing off, ablution. -3 Water for washing, foot-bath; आपः पादावनेजनीः Ait. Br. -4 Sprinkling water on the darbha grass at a Srādhha ceremony.

अवनिश्चयः Deduction, ascertainment.

अवनिष्ठीवनं Spitting upon.

अवनी 1 P. 1 To lead or bring down, to push into; अश्वानपोऽवनीयमाना Kāty. -2 To cause to descend or flow. -3 To lead away. -4 To pour down or over.

अवनयः 1 Throwing down, precipitating. -2 Causing to descend.

अवनयनं Leading down, pouring down.

अवनायः Throwing down &c.

अवनायक *a.* Causing to descend.

अवन्ति-नी *f.* [अव-वाह, शिच् Un. 3. 50] 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness; cf.

अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी काचिरवन्तिका ॥ पुरी द्वारावती चैव सवेता मोक्षदायिकाः ॥ The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आवन्त्य एव निपुणा सुदृशो रतकर्मणि B. R. 10. 82. -2 N. of a river. -m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs. [According to Hemachandra अवन्ति is synonymous with Malava or the modern Malavā; but the latter country covered in ancient times, as now, a wider area than Avanti, as Bāṇa applies the name to a neighbouring kingdom in the east, whose capital was Vidisa on the Vetravati or Betva. In the time of the Mahabharata Avanti appears to have extended on the south to the banks of the Narmada and on the west probably to the banks of the Myhe or Mahi]; अवन्तिनाथोऽयमुदयशङ्खः R. 6. 32; असौ महाकालनिकेतनस्य वसन्तदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः G. 34, 35; प्राप्यावन्तीमुदयनकाकाविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30; अवन्तीपूजयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52. Comp. -पुरं the city of उज्जयिनी. -ब्रह्मः [अवन्तिषु ब्रह्मा अच् समासः P. V. 4. 104.] a Brāhmaṇa residing in Avanti. -सोमः [अवन्तिषु सोम इव] sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water (कांजिकं)).

अवंध्य *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive; अवंध्यवांछितफलप्रदान K. 260; अवंध्यपातेन वागेन V. 2. 2; H. 2. 12.

अवपद् 10 P. To split. -pass. To split oneself, to be split.

अवपाटिका Laceration of the prepuce.

अवपत् 1 P. To fall down, fly down, jump down, descend, alight, pounce or swoop upon; इयेनावपातमवपत्य Prab.; फलैर्दृक्षावपतितैः Rām. -Caus. To throw down, fell down.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपातः 1 Falling down; जलं कूलावपातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते Mk. 9. 24; अधश्चरणावपातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cingling. -2 Descent,

descending; इच्छावपातः Y. 2. 277 कपोत° H. 1; इयेन° चकितः Mal. 8. 8 sudden swoop or pouncing. -3 A hole, pit. -4 Particularly, a hole or pit for catching elephants; अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे गर्तं छजे तुणादिना Yā-dava; रोधांसि निघ्नन्नवपातमग्नः करीव वन्यः परुषं ररास्त R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down; द्रुमणां Ms. 11. 65; कुड्यावपातनं Y. 2. 223.

अवपद् 4 A. 1 To go down, glide down; to descend, fall down as केशः, गर्भ° &c. -2 To be deprived of (with abl.). -3 To fall, meet with an accident. -4 To overthrow, ruin. -Caus. To cause to glide or go down.

अवपन्न *p. p.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Cooked together with. -3 fallen on or into. -4 Alighted, descended.

अवपादः falling down.

अवपाक *a.* 1 Badly or ill-cooked. -2 Without a net. -रुः Bad cooking.

अवपात्र *a.* [अवरं भोजनायोग्यं पात्रं यस्य] A Mlechchha whose eating in a vessel makes it useless for others.

अवपत्रित *a.* [अवपात्रं कृत्यर्थे गिच्-क्] One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपत्रित (= भिनोदकीकृत Day.)

अवपालित *a.* Unprotected, neglected.

अवपाशित *a.* [अवपाशः समंतात् पाशो जालोऽस्य तारं इतश्च] Snared, having a snare laid over (on all sides); पशुवा-स्यैव हि कंठे त्वां कालपाशावपाशितं Rām.

अवपीड 10 P. To compress; समञ्जे-व महीतस्य धुरिभारावपीडिता Mb.; पादौ शिरोभिरवपीडितौ Rām.; to press or squeeze together; एकीकृतस्त्वचि निषि-क्त इवावपीड्य Māl. 6. 12.

अवपीड *a.* Pressed on all sides. -डः 1 Pressing down, pressure. -2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory. -3 A kind of medical treatment.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. -2 A sternutatory. -ना Damage, violation; Ms. 8. 287.

अवपूर्ण *a.* Full of, filled.

अवप्रज्जनः The end of the warp of a web.

अवफः Flatulence, wind from the bowels.

अववधा Segment of the base of a triangle.

अवबंध 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten (fig. also); नीत्वा कामं गौरवेणावबन्धः Si. 18. 19. -2 To arrest, rivet; शिल्प-कुशलतयाऽवबध्नाति वृष्टिं Mk. 9.

अवबंधः 1 Falling or palsy of the eyelids, Buphthalmos; द्याधिनेत्रोवबंधः



धकः *Susr.* -2 A kind of disease. -3 Binding on all sides.

अवबाधा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Resistance, opposition.

अवबाहुकः [ अवबद्धो बाहुयेन प्रा० स० ] Spasm in the arm.

अवबुध् 4 A. 1 To awake; to recognise; तं चावबुध्यान्वम् *Dk.* 127. -2 To become sensible or aware of, feel, perceive, know, understand; त्वत्स्पर्शं नावबुध्यते *Mb.*; एकांतमौग्ध्यान-वबुद्धविग्रमैः *Si.* 12. 39; *Bk.* 15. 101; *Ms.* 8. 53; अधीत्यावबुध्य च; येनावबुध्यते तत्त्वं प्रकृतेः पुरुषस्य च *Bhāg.* knows. —*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse; रामो रामावबोधितः *R.* 12. 23. -2 To make one aware of, inform; ब्रह्मचोदनादपुरुषमवबोधयत्येव केवलं *S. B.*; प्रागेव विदुरो वेद तेनास्मानवबोधयत् *Mb.* -3 To remind, put in mind of; आयं सम्यगवबोधितोऽस्मि *S.* 1. v. 1. -4 To teach, instruct.

अवबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Known. -2 [ कर्तरि-क् ] One who knows.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यौ तु स्वमावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रयोदयौ *Ku.* 2. 8; *Bg.* 6. 17. -2 Knowledge, perception; स्वभर्तुनामग्रहणाद्भव सांद्रे रजस्यात्मपरावबोधः *R.* 7. 41; भावावबोधकलुषा द्युतितेव रात्रौ 5. 64; प्रतिकूलेषु तैक्ष्ण्यस्यावबोधः क्रोध इष्यते *S. D.*; *M.* 3. 10; स्वात्मावबोधं महः *Prab.* 1. 1. -3 Discrimination, judgment; अवबोधवारिरजसः शमनं *Ki.* 6. 41. -4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक *a.* Indicating, showing; निजंपराक्रमावबोधकानि चरितानि *Dk.* 175. -कः 1 The awakener, the sun. -2 A panegyrist, bard. -3 A teacher. -4 Thought, intention; मदवबोधकं प्रकटयता *Dk.* 153; त्वं instruction, guidance, explanation.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवब्रवः [ कृत्सितः ब्रवः ] 1 Ill-report, defamation.

अवभंज् 7 P. To break off, smash; वनस्पतिं ब्रज इवावभज्य *Ku.* 3. 74; अवभंजश्च मे मानः *Rām.* broken down, humbled.

अवभंगः Humbling overcoming, defeating; मानावभंगनिपुणं त्वममोघमन्त्रं *V.* 4. 11.

अवभंजनं Breaking, off, tearing, humbling.

अवभाषणं Speaking, telling.

अवभास् 1 A. 1 To shine; नात्यर्थ-मखैरवभासमानः *Ki.* 3. 46; स तेजसा सूर्य इवावभासते *Mb.* -2 To shine forth, become manifest; आहोस्विन्मुखमवभासते युवत्याः *Si.* 8. 29. -3 To appear, seem (apparently or falsely); एतत्त्रयं तसायः पिंडवदेकत्वेनावभासते *Vedānta.* —*Caus.* To irradiate, illuminate; अधिकावभासितदिशानिकारः *Si.* 9. 37.

अवभासः 1 Splendour, lustre, light. -2 Knowledge, preception. -3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration; येनास्य तत्त्वेषु कृतेऽवभासे *Ki.* 3. 26. -4 Space, reach, compass. -5 False knowledge. —*Comp.* —करः *N.* of a divinity. —प्रभाः (pl.) *N.* of a whole class of deities.

अवभासक *a.* Luminous, irradiating. —कं The Supreme Spirit; त्वं luminousness.

अवभासित *p. p.* 1 Illumined, lighted, irradiated. -2 Evident, manifest.

अवभासित् *a.* Shining, bright. —नी The outer skin or cuticle.

अवभिद् 7 P. To break off, shatter.

अवभेदः Breaking off, shattering.

अवभेदिन् *a.* Breaking off, shattering, dividing.

अवभुज् 6 P. To bend down, curve.

अवभुज् *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked; अवभुजभोगिफणमंडलां भुवं *Si.* 15. 54.

अवभृथः [ अव-भृ-क्थ् *Un.* 2. 3 ] 1 The end or completion of a principal sacrifice. -2 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; नावभृथं सरस्वत्यां *Kāty.*; भुवं कोष्णेन कुंडोष्णी मेध्येनावभृथादपि *R.* 1. 84; प्रीत्याश्रमेधावभृथाद्रमूर्तेः *G.* 61; *Y.* 3. 244; *Ms.* 11. 83. -3 Purification by bathing of the sacrificer and the sacrificial vessels at the end of a sacrifice. -4 The water of purification. -5 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्यवभृथे ततस्त्वयि *Si.* 14. 10. —*Comp.* —स्नानं ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवभ्रः Abduction, carrying off.

अवभ्रट *a.* [ नतं नासिकायाः, अव-भ्रट् *P. V.* 2. 31 ] Flat-nosed; see अवटीट. —टं The state of having a flat nose.

अवम *a.* [ अव-अमच् *Un.* 5. 54. ] 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Contemptible, mean, undermost, lowest. -3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अनलकानल-कानवसां पुंरि *R.* 9. 14; see अनवम; या त उक्तिरवमा या परमा *Rv.* 6. 25. 1. -4 Next, intimate. -5 Last, youngest. -6 decreasing. —मः 1 A protector. -2 A class of Manes; त्रिविधाः पितरः अयमा ऊर्वाः काव्याश्च. —सं 1 Sin. -2 A lunar day exactly coinciding with a solar one; the difference between a Chāndra (29 days, 31 Ghatikās and 50 Palas) and a solar month (30 days); तिथ्यंत-द्रयमेको दिनवारः सृशति यत्र तद्भवत्यवमदिनं *Jyotisha.*

अवमन् 4 A. (or Poet. P.) 1 To despise, contempt, disregard, dis-

respect; चतुर्दिगीशानवमन् *मोक्ष* 5. 53; *Ms.* 2. 11, 4. 135, 7. 11. 2. 11. -2 To undervalue, slight, make light of; तदीक्षित-नां भवांस्तमवमन्स्त मा *Si.* 2. 95. लमात्मानं कथं त्वमवमन्यसे *U.* 8. 81; 12. 25; 15. 14, 66. —*C.* despise &c.; या चैनं नावमानयेत् 50, 4. 136.

अवमत *p. p.* Despised, &c. —*Comp.* —अंकुशः a resplendant (that disdains the look in rut; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतोऽवमन् 12. 16.

अवमतिः A master, an owner. *f.* 1 Disregard, disrespect. -2 sion, dislike.

अवमंत्य, अवमान्य *pot. p.* 1 treated with disrespect, or वालोऽपि नावमंत्यो मनुष्य इति *Ms.* 7. 8, 9. 82. -2 Contem- mean.

अवमन्तु *a.* 1 Disrespectful, con- tuous, despising. -2 Arrogant.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, regard; अमृतस्येव चाकांक्षेदवमान-दा *Ms.* 2. 162, *Bg.* 14. 25. dishonourableness, contempt.

अवमाननं, —ना Despising, dis- contempt; अवमाननार्थमिह किं *Si.* 15. 18.

अवमानिन् *a.* Contemning, ing, slighting, undervaluing; सुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं *S.* 6; अपि नावमानिनि *S.* 3.

अवमंथ *a.* [ अवमथनानि अव- मंथः ] Producing swellings. —थः of disease, swellings caused by or contusions.

अवमर्षः 1 Consideration, ga- tion. -2 One of the five parts or *Sandhis* of a play; फलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः शास्त्रे यत्र सोऽवमर्ष इति स्मृतः *S. D.* 356. written विमर्ष. -3 Attacking; दानेषु कृतावमर्षः *Ki.* 3. 43.

अवमर्षणं 1 Intolerance, impa- -2 Effacing, obliterating, from recollection.

अवमुच् 6 P. 1 To loosen (as a horse). -2 To take garment &c.; मेखलां, किटिं, कर्ण-णानि &c. -3 To unharness.

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, ing, letting go.

अवमूर्धन् *a.* [ अवनतो मुख- With one's head hanging. —*Comp.* —शय *a.* [ अवमूर्द्धा सन् शय- अच् ] lying with the head ing down. (—यः) one who with his head hanging down as man (opp. देव); उच्चानशया मूर्धशया मनुष्याः.



अवयुज् 2 P. 1 To rub off, to strip off, remove; लेपमवमार्ष्टि. -2 To efface.

अवमार्जनं Washing &c.

अवमृद् 9 P. 1 To grind or pound down, to reduce by friction; crush, tread down, trample upon; अवमृद्न्त रात्राणि पार्थिवानां ह्योत्तमः Mb. -2 To rub. -Caus. To pound down &c.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. -2 Pain, toil; रणावमर्दमासाद्य Rām. -3 An expedient of a Government, inflicting punishment on an enemy by laying his country waste, devastation, oppression; अवमर्दः प्रतीचात-स्तथा चैव गलीयसां Mb. -4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 8.

अवमर्दन a. Trampling down, grinding, crushing; शङ्खवल° Rām. -नं 1 Rubbing, shampooing; हस्तपाद° Pt. 1.-2 Oppression, crushing down.

अवमृश 6 P. 1 To touch; अवमृ-शंती कलहसकान् K. 232. -2 To consider, ponder, reflect. -Caus. 1 To cause to touch. -2 To destroy; interrupt.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवयज् 1 A. 1 To expiate (sin), drive away, expel, disperse (enemies &c.) by performing sacrifices. -2 Not to worship, to abandon.

अवयजनं Purification, means of expiating; देवकृतस्यैनसोऽवयजनमसि &c. Tāndya Br. (अपममनसाधनं).

अवयाज् f. [अव-यज्-वि] A particular portion of a sacrifice. -m. (-याः, -याजो) A kind of priest.

अवयवः [अवयुयते कार्यद्रव्येण संघट्यते, अव-यु-कर्मणि-अप्] 1 A limb (of the body); सुखावयवलूनां तां R. 12. 43, Amaru. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चिदपि जीवति न दान्वावयवये Mu. 1. -2 A part, portion (as of a whole); पदे न वर्णा विद्यन्ते वर्णेष्ववयवा न च Bhartr. ; द्रव्याणां केनचिदवयवने Dk. 61; के-नाहोरात्रावयवाः P. II. 1. 45; [1. 46. -3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). -4 The body. -5 A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. -6 A means (साधन, उपकरण). -Comp. -अर्थ the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवज्ञः ind. Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयविन् a. [अवयवः कारणत्वेनास्त्यस्य इति] Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole); अवयविना सह पूर्वादिभ्यः समस्यन्ते P. II. 2. 1. Sk. -m. (घी) 1 A whole, any substance formed of several constituents; ननु अवयविनि किं मानं Sid.

Mukt. -2 A syllogism, or any logical argument.

अवया 2 P. 1 To go down, to give way. -2 To desist from, turn off or away. -3 To know, understand; अथवा न धर्मसमुच्चोदसमयमवयात् बालिज्ञाः Si. 15. 19.; न जनोऽयमित्यवयये स तापसेः Ki. 12. 5. -4 To avert, prevent, remove.

अवया, -यात् a. Ved. Giving way, desisting, ceasing; हेळः Ved. one whose anger is appeased.

अवयात् a. 1 One who separates. -2 Turning away, averting. -3 Appeasing, pacifying.

अवयानं 1 Going away, retreat. Ved.). -2 Appeasing, pacification. -3 Expiation (of sins &c.)

अवयुन a. [वयुनं प्रज्ञा निरु° न. च.] Having on intellect (Ved.).

अवर a. [वृ-चा° अप् न. त.] 1 (a) Younger (in years); मासेनावर=मासावरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); दक्षो विवस्वानवरः Rām.; पूर्वजे नावरः पुत्रो ज्येष्ठो राज्येऽभि-विच्यते Rām.; यदवरं कोशाब्ध्याः, यदवरः मागहायण्याः P. III. 3. 136-7 Sk.; रामाद्वर्णेनाधोक्षजोऽवरः Bop. -2 Following, succeeding; जरावराः (शब्दाः) Ak.; चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 Below, under, lower, inferior, less; वर्णावरो भ्राता M. 1. -4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तमं); अव्यंग्यम-वरं स्मृतं K. P. 1; दुरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियो-गाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49; अद्भुतानं शुभां वि-द्यामादृदितावरादपि Ms. 2. 238. -5 Last (opp. प्रथम) ; सामान्येणां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. -6 Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; ज्यवरेः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यः Ms. 8. 60, 3. 187; 11. 81, 12 110 ज्यवरा परिषद ज्ञेया 112; Y. 2. 69.-7 Western. -8 Nearer, next. -9 Most excellent (अत्यन्तश्रेष्ठ). -रः 1 A country behind. -2 Time gone. -रा 1 A direction. -2 N. of Durgā. -रं The hind thigh of an elephant (also °र). -Comp. -अर्थः 1. the least part, the minimum. -2. the last half. -3. the hinder part of body. (-र्थं) ind. in a certain succession of parts, successively. °तः ind. from below. -अर्थ्य a. [अवरोधे भवः यत्] 1. being on the lower or near side. -2. belonging to the last half. -3. beginning from below. -4. defective (चून्). (-र्थ्यं) the least or smallest part. -अवर a. lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृ-ष्टान् प्रेष्यास्तु प्रेषयंत्यवरावरान् Rām. -उक्त a. named last. -जा a. 1. youn-ger, junior, born afterwards; Si. 14. 74. -2. of a low birth, inferior. (-जः) 1. a younger brother; R. 11. 54; 14. 11, 36. -2. a Sūdra. (-जा) a youn-ger sister; विदर्भराजावरजा R. 6. 58, 84; 12. 32. -यरं ind. one after another. -पुरुषाः (pl.) one's descend-

ants. -वर्ण a. belonging to a low caste or tribe. (-र्णः) 1. a Sūdra, a man of the fourth tribe. -2. the last or fourth tribe; Ms. 3. 241, 9. 248. -वर्णकः, -वर्णजः a Sūdra. -व्रत a. having no vow (हिनव्रत or अधमव्रत). (-तः) [अवरं अत्यन्तश्रेष्ठं व्रतमस्य] 1. the sun. -2. a kind of tree (arka). -शैलाः [अवरः पश्चादूर्ध्वं शैलः] the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः ind. [अवर-तत्सिद्] Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior, down-wards, below, from below.

अवरस्तात् ind. [अवर-प्रथमाद्यर्थे अस्ता-ति P. V. 3. 29, 41] Behind, hinder, posterior, below, downwards.

अवरीण a. Degraded, censured, debased, despised (अधरीण).

अवरेण ind. (With acc.) Below.

अवर्यति Den. P. To become lower.

अवरम् 1 A. To leave off, cease (only in p. p.)

अवरत p. p. Stopped, ceased, resting.

अवरतिः f. 1 Stopping, ceasing, cessation. -2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरहस a. [अवततं रहः अच् P. V. 4. 81] Having no people, desolate.

अवरुण a. 1 Broken, torn; अवरु-णर्तुगुह्यदास्तौ Ki. 6. 5. -2 Diseased.

अवरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, stop, prevent, detain; मा गा इत्यवरुध्-या S. 2. 2. -2 To shut up, besiege; अवरोधि गौर्गोपिन; अवारुध् गौः (स्वमेव) P. III. 1. 64 Sk.; so पुरमवारुणत्; to confine, lock up (oft with two acc.); शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9; ब्रजमवरुण-द्धि गां Sk.; with loc. case also; आत्मा, नमात्मन्यवरुध्य Bhāg. -3 To furnish, supply, procure, obtain (for one); get, attain to; कामं, अन्नं. -4 To suspend, attach oneself.

अवरुध् p. p. 1 Obstructed, stopped, checked, hindered. -2 Shut up or in, enclosed. -3 Incognito, disguised; अ-स्ति कश्चिद्वाजसुहृदवरुध्श्चरन् Dk.; अ-वरुध्ोऽचरत्पार्थो वर्षाणि विद्वज्ज्ञानि च Mb. -4 Protected, and not seen by others; Y. 290; Ms. 8. 236. -5 Imprisoned, secluded as in the inner apartments. -Comp. -देह a. incarcerated

अवरुद्धिः f. [रुध्-क्त्वि] 1 Obstruction, restraint; इंद्रियाणां वीर्याणां चावरुद्धौ Ait. Br. -2 Besieging. -3 Gaining.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction; फेनायमानं स्रोतोऽवरोधः Susr. -2 Re-straint; अंतःप्राणावरोध Mk. 1. 1. -3 Inner apartments or women's apart-ments, harem, seraglio; निन्ये विनीतैर-वरोधदक्षैः Ku. 7. 73; Si. 5. 7; अवरोध-जनः K. 57; गृहेषु राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. -4 The wives of a king taken col-lectively (oft pl.); अवरोधे महत्यपि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58, Mv,



अत्रापि Si. 9. 6; सहिष्यते  
Ku. 5. 66; कथं स्यात्पुनरिह







अवशीभूत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, independent. -2 Not influenced by magic.

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untamable, ungovernable, unruly. -2 Inevitable; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः Ve. 3. 4. -3 Indispensable, necessary. -Comp. —पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *inul.* [ अव-श्ये-डु Tv. ] 1 Necessarily, inevitably; त्वामप्यन्नं नव-जलमयं मोचयिष्यंत्यवश्यं Me. 93. -2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं याति त्रियं-कृत्वं जग्ध्वा चैवाहुतं हविः Ms. 12. 68; अवश्यं यातारश्चिरतरमुषित्वापि विषयाः Bh. 3. 16; तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनात्-त्परामेकपत्नीं (द्रक्ष्यति) Me. 10, 61. अवश्यमेव Most surely; if compounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्य to be necessarily done.

अवश्यंभाविन् *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; आदेशः M. 5; अवश्यंभावि लक्षणम् H. 3; अवश्यंभावितो भावा भवति महतामपि H. Pr. 28; S. 6. अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्यकता, त्वं Necessity, obligation, certainty.

अवशक्थिका = अवसक्थिका q. v.

अवशस् *f.* [ अव-शस्-क्लिप् ] 1 A wrong desire. -2 Censure, abuse.

अवशा Ved. Not a cow, a bad cow.

अवशातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. -2 Withering, drying up. -3 Emaciation.

अवशिरस् *a.* Having the head bent or hung down.

अवशिष्ट (Used mostly in *pass.*) To be left last or as a remainder, to remain over or behind; Bg. 7. 2. —*Caus.* To leave as a remainder; देहमात्रावशेषितः Bhāg.

अवशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining; स्तब्धेन नीवार इवावशिष्टः R. 5. 15; किमवशिष्टमहः Ratn. 3; निद्रागमसीद्धः कियद्वशिष्टं Mv. 6; कियद्वशिष्टं रजन्त्याः S. 4 how much of the night yet remains (has yet to run). -2 Remaining over and above, surplus. —*हं, -हकं* Rest, remainder, remnant; Y. 2. 47.

अवशेषः 1 Remnant, rest, leavings, remainder; रक्षसामवशेषेण, अह्नः, पुण्यानां Rām.; वृत्तांतं M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in *comp.*; अर्धं having only one half left; कथा or नाम one who survives only in narration or name, having only the tale or name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words s. v.; भस्म remaining only in ashes,

reduced to ashes; S. 3. 3; भस्मावशेषमदनं चकार reduced to ashes Ku. 3. 72, Si. 10. 16; सावशेषमिव भट्टिन्या वचनं M. 4. unfinished; सावशेषो विषयः *ibid.* still remaining; शिर्षावशेषीकृतः Bh. 2. 34; Ratn. 2. 2; R. 2. 69; ज्ञु मे सावशेषं वचः S. 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech; अल्पावशेषास्तुः K. 46 having a short span of life; see निरवशेष also.

अवशेषित *p. p.* Left remaining.

अवशीनः A Scorpion.

अवशीर्ष-पंक *a.* [ अवनतं शीर्षं यस्य वा कप् ] Having the head bent down, —*वः* 1 An error made in sleeping (as regards position). -2 A kind of eye-disease.

अवश्या [ अव-श्ये क ] 1 Hoar-frost, a fog or mist. -2 An independent woman.

अवश्याः [ अव-श्ये-ण P III. 1. 141 ] 1 Frost, dew. -2 Hoar-frost, white dew, अवश्यायावसिक्तस्य पुंडरीकस्य चारुतां U. 6. 29. -3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रयण); अधिश्रयणावश्रयणांतादिपूर्वापरिभूतो व्यापारकलापः पाकादि-शब्दाच्चः S. D. 2.

अवष्कयणी A cow that bears a calf after a long interval.

अवष्टम् 5, 9 P. 1 To lean or rest upon; धनुर्वष्टम् Mv. 5; so दृष्टं; प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टम् Bg. 9. 8 by the help of; वृद्धां भार्यामवष्टम् Rām. on account of. -2 To block up; कोसलदृष्टपेद्द्वारमवष्टम् Ratn. 4. -3 To wrap, envelop, cover with; K. 116; तिमिरिणावष्टम्-माने जीवलोके 159 occupy; Dk. 159. -4 To support, prop, hold up; clasp, embrace; अवष्टम्यासौ मां Mv. 5. 5; क्रोडविभागेन मामवष्टम् K. 33, 42, 54. -5 To hinder, stop, arrest, hold or keep back; अवष्टम्यमान इव जलधरैः K. 303. -6 To be near. -7 To be astounded or bewildered.

अवष्टब्ध *p. p.* [ अवस्तम्-क्त, षत्वम् ] 1 Supported; rested on, protected; held, seized. -2 Hanging from or upon; अवष्टब्धा यष्टिः Sk. -3 Near, contiguous; अद्यश्चीनावष्टब्धे P. V. 2. 13, Bk. 9. 72. -4 Obstructed, stopped, suspended. -5 Paralysed. -6 Bound, tied, attached. -7 Wrapped up, enfolded. -8 Opposed. -9 Surpassed, overcome.

अवष्टम्भः [ स्तम्भ-वच्, सस्य षत्वम् ] 1 Leaning, resting upon. -2 Support, prop; पक्षाभ्यामीपल्लुतावष्टम्भः K. 34, 44, 186, 231, 248; खड्गलतावष्टम्भनिश्चलः Māl. 3; (hence) having recourse to, plucking up or summoning (as courage); तत्कथमहं धैर्यावष्टम्भं करोमि Pt. 1; so पौरुषं, धीरत्वं Māl. 2; सहजसत्त्वं K. 280. -3 Haughtiness,

pride, dignity, majesty; सावष्टम्भाकृतिना K. 179; see सावष्टम्भ. -4 A post, pillar.

-6 Commencement. Stopping, standing still; Courage, steadiness; resolute determination; दृष्टम्भः Ratn. 4; अवनिषष्टिः K. 261 plucking up courage, opposed to पलायनं. -9 Impediment. -10 Paralytic. -11 Excitement. अवष्टम्भय *a.* (वीर्यं) made of gold, or as gold; रवोरवष्टम्भमयेन पत्रिणा usually rendered in the latter, but from the image it should more properly of dignified boldness, defiance.

अवष्टम्भनं 1 Resting, course to. -2 Supporting, stupefying. -4 A stopping, staying. 7; 3

अवष्टम्भन् 1 P. To (lips), make a noise in

अवष्टम्भानः [ अव-ष्टम्भ-क् ] eating, smacking (the

अवस् *n.* [ अव-भस्-क् ] Protection, assistance, celebrity. -3 Food, Wealth, riches. -5 Faction, pleasure. -6 desire, aspiration. वाः पंचम्या सप्तम्या वाच्ये अनि, V. 3. 39 ] 1 Below, hitherward. -2 (As with instr. or abl.) the lowest place. the outside.

अवस्वन् *a.* Ved. piring.

अवसः [ अव-अस-क् ] अवतीत्यवसो राजा भानुः king. -2 The sun. (अहं). —सं 1 provision (especially viaticum) (सः also); Yv. 3. 61. -2 Preservation;

अवसक्थिका [ अव-सक्थि-क् ] 1 A cloth girt round his knees (by a person), his hams; also, the round this cloth, or the shayanः प्रौढपादश्च कुत्वा Ms. 4. 112; अहिना शूतेन Malli. on Ki. 12. A wrapper, a general.

अवसंज 1 P. 1 To cling to, throw, place, रावसज्य कंठे Si. 7. 16;



अवसक्तानि &c. -2 To entrust to, on.

सक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, 1; कर्णवसक्तमलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7. 206; Ki. 7. 40; Si. 5. 16, 7, Ch. P. 4. -2 In contact bound round, touching; अवि-सक्तेन दृष्टिता मम वाससा Mk. 1. 3 Engaged in, intent on, eager. Contact.

संजनं } Embracing,  
संजनं } clinging.

संज्ञीनं The downward flight of a body.

सथः [अव-सो-कथन्] 1 A dwell-ace, habitation. -2 A village, school, college (छात्रालयः, मठः); वसथ. -थं A house.

सथयः [अवसथ-स्यार्थे नत्] A col- school.

सद 1 P. 1 To sink down, fail, give way; करिणी पंकमि-दुति Ki. 2. 6 sinks or fails; 7; अवसीदति मे प्राणाः Mb.; न ही-डवसरेडवसीदति Ki. 4. 20 fails (does not shut his lips); न ववसीदति Mb.; Ms. 4. 187, Bk. -2 To suffer, be neglected or fered with; नावसीदति वा शूर-न K. 181. -3 To become dis-ened or exhausted; Dk. 127. , perish, come to an end, be d; सर्वमस्मत्कुटुम्बकमवसीदेत् Dk. स्तुयमसमो धनुः कृत्वा वं नावसी- Mb. 2. 86. -Caus. 1 To cause ik; to dispirit, render down- ed, to ruin; कुटुम्बकं चावसा- Dk. 41, ruined; आत्मनमात्मना- त्वेवोद्धरन्ति संतः 54 without ruin- r killing; Bg. 6. 5; राज्यस्व मूलं वमवसादयेत् Mu. 3 ruin. -2 To , remove; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति S. 5. 6; अयमहमवसादयामि वः न् Dk. 127 destroy, kill; अवसा- चां Si. 10. 30 rendered speech-

सक्त *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. ), enervated, sinking, drooping, लपिपासावसक्तानि K. 36; Si. 5; मदावसक्तहस्त Dk. 62 power- -2 Dispirited, sad, melancholy, py; दधिकर्णोऽवसक्तो ब्रूते H. 2 weakened. -3 Ended, termi- gone off; अवसक्ततापमतमिस्रम- Si. 9. 12 devoid of heat; अवस- रात्रौ H. 1. -4 Unable to do duty. -5 Lost, deprived of; सकाशमवसक्तदृशोर्निनाय R. 9. ho had lost their sight. -6 (In Non-suited, defeated.

सक्ततात्वं 1 Affliction, dejection. , mination, completion.

सादः 1 Sinking, fainting, sit- down; Ki. 18. 47; अनवसादः y, protection; failure, as of the

voice. -2 Ruin, loss, destruction, decline; पर्योजयवसादा Ki. 17. 18; विपदेति तावदवसादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41, 3. 38; Mv. 2. -3 End, termina- tion. -4 Want of energy, exhaus- tion, languor, fatigue; किमिवावसाद- करमात्सवतां Ki. 6. 19. -5 (In law ) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause); अलं स्वपक्षावसादशंकया M. 1.

अवसादक *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. -2 Causing dejection or fatigue; एव शोकः परित्यक्तः सर्वकार्यवि- सादकः Rām. -3 Exhausting, wearis- some, tiresome, fatiguing. -4 End- ing, finishing.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss, destruc- tion; अश्रुनामवसादनं Ve. 6. -2 In- ability to do one's duty. -3 Oppres- sion. -4 Finishing. -5 An escharotic. -6 Removing proud flesh (from boils) by escharotic application; उत्सक्तमुदुनांसानां व्रणानामवसादनं Susr. अवसादिन् *a.* Sinking, drooping; Si. 15. 81.

अवसन्न *a.* Ved. Excluded from society.

अवसृ 1 P. To spread, pervade; गगनांगनावकाशावसरत्कलकलं Māl. 8.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; उत्पन्नावसरमर्थित्वं M. 3; नास्या- वसरं दास्यामि S. 2; भवद्विरामवसरप्रदानाय वचांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सत्कारः S. 7; प्राप्तं suited to the occasion M. 1; 158; तुलिताभिः Pt. 5. 28 equal to the occasion; वेदस्यावसरोऽत्र कः Ks. 5. 62 what has the Veda to do here? -2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity, proper or opportune time; शशंस सेवावसरं सुरेभ्यः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अनवसर also; अवसरोपसर्पणीया राजानः S. 6. -3 Space, room, scope; कुमुदंगना अनसि चावसरं (अलभत) Si. 9. 41. -4 Leisure, advantageous position. -5 Introduction. -6 A kind of संगति q. v. -7 A year. -8 Raining. -9 Descent. -10 A consultation in private.

अवसारणं Removing, causing to move.

अवसर्पः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसर्पणं Stepping or going down.

अवसर्पिन् *a.* Stepping down. -णी

A long period of time (with the Jainas); according to Hemachandra it is equal to 2000,000,000,000,000 Sāgaras of years.

अवसव्य *a.* Not left (= अपसव्य).

अवसामं [अवरं साम अवसमा P. V. 4. 75] A bad song.

अवसिच् 6 P. To sprinkle, bedew, bespatter.

अवसिक्त *p. p.* Sprinkled; अंगं having the limbs sprinkled.

अवसेकः 1 Sprinkling, bedewing;

देहः को ड जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12. -2 A disease of the eye.

अवसेकिसः [अवसेकेन निर्वृत्तः अवसेक-इमन्] A kind of cake, pulse ground with oil and butter (वटकमेदः).

अवसेचनं 1. Sprinkling. -2 Water used for sprinkling; पाद Ms. 4.151. -3 Bleeding.

अवसुप्त *a.* Asleep.

अवसृज् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, pour out, let fall, drop; U. 3. 23; Ms. 1. 8; so सायकान्, चीजं, वृष्टिं &c. -2 To let loose, liberate, dismiss &c. -3 To remit. -4 To form; create. -5 To place on, throw or cast at. -6 To leave, give up, abandon; as क्रोधं, वैरं &c.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation. -2 Non-prevention, allowing one to follow one's inclinations. -3 In- dependence.

अवसर्जनं Liberation.

अवसृष्ट *p. p.* Given away, left, abandoned, dismissed, let go.

अवसो 4 P. 1 To finish, accomplish. -2 To destroy. -3 To determine, understand; किनप्यनवसीयमानं K. 278; आवासासीच्च वैयासिकीं (वागीं) Malli. -4 (Intrans.) To fail; be at an end; शक्तिर्मावस्यति हीनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -5 To put up (as at an inn). -6 To let loose, liberate. -7 To draw near, approach. -8 To dwell, stay. -9 To settle, fix. -10 To stand firm, to persist in. -11 To know; Bk. 19. 28. -12 To get, attain to, reach. -Caus. 1 To cause to be completed, finish, complete; अथ विधिमवसाय्य शास्त्रदुष्टं R. 5. 76. -2 To understand, compre- hend; अवसाययितुं क्षमाः सुखं Ki. 2. 29.

अवसा Ved Liberation, release.

अवसातु *m.* Ved. A deliverer.

अवसानं [अव-सो-त्युट्] 1 Stopping.

-2. Conclusion, termination, cessa- tion, end; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोर्गशी R. 2. 23, 45; तच्छिष्याध्ययननिवेदितावसानां 1. 95; इत्येतदवसानं कथायाः M. 5 thus ends the story; विरसे K. 180; आत्मनः सुखावसानेन V. 3 at the sacri- fice of; (at the end of comp.) end- ing with, terminating at; स चायमं- गुलीयकदर्शनावसानः S. 7; यत्खलु दुःखाव- सानमेव दुःखं K. 328. -3 Death, decease; अवसानेऽगराजस्य योद्धव्यं भवता किल Ve. 5. 38; मूलपुरुषावसाने संपदः परमुपतिष्ठन्ति S. 6. -4 Boundary, limit; विलोकिता दर्शनीयानामवसानभूमिः K. 124 furthest or highest limit. -5 (In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि); आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यांति लाघवं; अनीकपदावसानं देवा- दि नाम R. 18. 10 (i. e. देवानीक); वर्णानाम- भावोऽवसानसंज्ञः स्यात् P. I. 4. 110; VIII. 3. 15. -6 A pause. -7 The end of a verse, or the verse itself; पदावसाना- द्यवसानान्तर-क- -8 A place of dismount- ing from a horse. -9 A place (स्थान);



resting place, residence; °दृश a. looking at one's place of destination.

अवसानक a. Coming to an end, dying, perishing.

अवसान्य a. Ved. Belonging to the end of a verse.

अवसायः [ अव-सो-वच् P. III. 1. 141 ] 1 Conclusion, end, termination; destruction; शरयषैरवसायमाश्रयाः Si. 20. 72. -2 Remainder. -3 Completion. -4 Determination, resolution, decision, certainty.

अवसायिन् a. Residing, dwelling in; cf. अत्यावसायिन्.

अवसित p. p. [ सो-क्त ] 1 Finished, ended, completed; अवसितो दृशनाथः M. 2; यूपवत्यवसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute; °महनासि S. 4; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन्सर्ज गिरमात्मनः Ku. 2. 53; अनवसितवचन एव मयि Dk. 103; Bk. 10. 6. -2 Known, understood. -3 Well cooked; matured. -4 Resolved, determined, ascertained. -5 Standing in a pause. -6 Stored, gathered (as grain). -7 Tied, fastened, bound. -8 Gone. -9 Remaining, dwelling (Ved.). -तं 1 A dwelling place; नवावसिते वैनमाहरेयुः Sat. Br. -2 Corn ground.

अवसेय pot. p. 1 To be determined, finished. -2 Perishable.

अवस्कंद I P. 1 To attack, storm, assault; overpower, overwhelm; छायाप्यवस्कंदितुं Mv. 3; प्रभुरिव मामवस्कंदितुं ibid. to attack or insult; एरीमवस्कंदं लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51; स्नेहावस्कंदहृदया Rām. affected. -2 To spring or leap down. -3 To pour out. अवस्कंदः, -दने 1 Attacking; attack, assault; °प्रदान Pt. 3. 39 leading an assault. -2 Descending; स नद्यवस्कंददुःखस्तुल्य Bk. 2. 11. -3 A camp. (जिगीषुणा निवेशस्थानं Halāy.).

अवस्कंदित p. p. 1 Attacked. -2 Gone down, descended. -2 Refuted. -4 Bathed, bathing.

अवस्कंदिन् a. 1 Attacking, assaulting; outraging; गौतमदारावस्कंदिनं Mv. 1. -2 Covering. -3 Leaping upon.

अवस्कृ 6 U. To scratch, butt against; रोधांसि धीरमवचस्कृरिरे महोक्षाः Si. 5. 63.

अवस्करः [ अव-क्रीर्यते इत्यवस्करः, कृ-अप् सुट् P. VI. 1. 148 ] 1 Ordure, excrement -2 The privities (ग्रहदेश). -3 Dirt, sweepings (in general); गुहद्वाराद्याचिस्थानरथ्यावस्करक्षोधनं Nārada. -4 A place for faeces, dung-hill. -Comp. -मंदिरे a. privy, water-closet.

अवस्करक a. [ अव-स्करे भवः, डृप् P. IV. 3. 28 ] Existing in the ordure.—कः 1 An insect. -2 A sweeper, a scavenger. -3 A brush, broom.

अवस्कृव a. Noxious, injurious. —वः A kind of worm.

अवस्तात् ind. [ अव-स्मिन् अव-स्तात् अव-रमित्यर्थे अस्ताति अव- आदेशः P. V. 3. 41 ] 1 Below, from below, downwards, hitherwards; °प्रपदन a. attained from below (as heaven &c.). -2 (Used as a preposition) Under.

अवस्तु n. [ कुत्सितार्थे नञ् ] 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्धारे कथं जुते Ku. 5. 66 intent on a bad object. -2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानं attribution of unreality; °ता, -त्वं unreality.

अवस्तु 9 P. cover, spread, over-spread, overcast; प्रकंपयस्संगामवस्तरे दिश Ki. 14. 29 pervaded, filled; उरसि रसादवस्तरे स्तनाभ्यां Si. 7. 47.

अवस्तरण Spreading out.

अवस्तरः [ अव-स्तु कर्मणि घञ् P. III. 3. 120 ] 1 A curtain. -2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth around a tent -3 a mat.

अवस्त्र a. Without clothes, naked.

अवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain, stay, abide; तेन सह सुखमवतिष्ठते K. 108; oft. with an adj. or adv.; विलोकयंती तावदवस्थे 205; पादौ विष्टय क्षणं भद्रावतिष्ठस्व Bk. 8. 11 stay, wait; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 To abide by, conform to, obey; न ज्ञा, सनेऽवास्थित यो मुख्यां Bk. 3. 14. -3 To live; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन् यदि जंतुर्न ह्यलाभानसौ R. 8. 87. -4 To stand (still) make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30, 14. 23 R. 2. 31, Ku. 3. 42, Si. 9. 83. -5 To stand, exist, chance to be. -6 To fall to, devolve on. -7 To enter; reach, attain to. -8 To stand apart, go off, withdraw. -9 To descend; go to. -10 To place (Ved.). —Caus. (स्थापयति ते) 1 To cause to stand or stop, stat on keep, place; पश्चादवस्थापितवाहिनीक R. 13. 66; स्कंधाचारमवस्थाप्य Dk. 174 having encamped; भिक्षापात्रं नागदंतकेऽवस्थाप्य H. 1. 3. -2 To fix, settle; शक्योऽवस्थापयितुं Ma. 1. -3 To establish, found; द्वैराज्यमवस्थापयितुं कामोस्मि M. 5. -4 To compose, collect, steady, fix (as heart &c.); न शक्योमि हृदयमवस्थापयितुं U. 4. -5 To comfort, console. -6 To separate, divide.

अवस्थः The membrum virile. —स्था [ अव-स्था-अह् ] 1 state, condition, situation; स्वामिनो महत्त्वस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तदद्य कथयेमधि वीर्यामवस्थां Māl. 9. 26; दुल्यावस्थः स्वस्तुः कृतः R. 12. 80; तां नामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीगवस्थां प्रपद्योस्मि S. 5; Ku. 2. 6; सर्वं Me. 108; oft. in comp.; तदवस्थः Pt. 5. reduced to that state; एतद्, बालावस्थः अधिपतिः V. 5; अंत्यावस्था Pt. 4. कावस्थाना-

वस्थो राजा S. 3; सुदुर्लभावस्था 7. 15; अंतर्मदावस्थो विपन्न- rutting state. -2 Position, stance. -3 Period, stage (of यौवन°); वयोवस्थां तरयाः 29. -4 Form; appearance. -5 proportion. -6 Stability, of law; कृतावस्थो धर्मपिता -8 The female organ of -Comp. —अंतरं another state; °र आरोपिता S. 3. the four periods or states of life, i. e. बाल्यं (childhood) (youth); यौवनं (manhood); (old age). —त्रयं the three जागृति (waking), स्वप्न (dream), सुषुति (sound sleep). —द्वयं states of lovers; दृष्टं नमः कृशताऽवतिः श्रियागोच्यमवस्थां श ॥ D. R. —द्वयं the two i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery). —षट्कं the six states tion mentioned by Yāska. वर्धते विपरिणमतेऽवस्थीयते वर्धते

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, residing, abiding, dwelling.

अवस्थानेन राजलोकेन K. 92; दृष्ट्यावस्थानं Pt. 1; चतुर्धरे त

ibid. -2 Situation, station, मधुर° दर्शनीयः S. 6. -3 abode, place; वनावस्थानं Period of staying.

अवस्थापनं 1 Fixing, Residence, abode.

अवस्थायिन् a. Staying, dwelling; पश्चादवस्थायि

अवस्थित p. p. 1 Remaining, कथमियं कालमवस्थिता नया V. 4; remaining, standing, fixed; staying, abiding, R. 6. 19; एवमवस्थिते K. these circumstances. -2 Po-

pose, steady; see अवस्थि- ed in prosecuting; follow-

ing by; Ms. 8. 42, Bg. Resting with, dependant

टिहि लोकानां रक्षा दुःखमस्त 2. 23; K. 34. -5 Settled

of course; पितुरस्याः समीपं तमेव S. 5. -6 Resolved; अवस्थितिः f. 1 Abiding;

-2 Residence, abode; अतिना धर्मेण K. 44. -3 Follow-

ing.

अवस्थर्तृ a. Preserver, अवस्थर्जितं Roar, thund-

अवस्थाटः Appearance, अवस्थायि Den. P. Ved.

favoured or assistance.

अवस्थु a. [ अव-स्थु अव- उन् ] Ved. Desiring favour

protection.

अवस्थन्त a. [ अव-स्थन्त वः ] Defended, protected.



अवस्यदनं Trickling, oozing.

अवस्यसनं Dropping or falling down, falling off, a fall.

अवस्यसित a. Burst, fallen down.

अवस्यस्य a. 1 Apt to fall down. -2 Burst, cut.

अवस्यन् 1 P. To sound, to smack the lips, make a noise in eating.

अवस्यन्त्य a. Ved. Roaring, boisterous.

अवहं a. 1 Not carrying. -2 Having no stream. -हः A kind of wind.

अवहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, beat off, hit, kill. -2 To destroy, remove; धुरितं, धुर्यां, द्विवः &c. -3 To thresh (as rice); अवहन्त्य तण्डुलान् Dk. 132.

अवहन्ति f. Beating, threshing.

अवहनं 1 Threshing, beating off rice; अवहननायोल्खले Mbh. -2 The lungs; यथा वसावहनं Y. 3. 94 (अवहनं = कृकृतः Mit.).

अवघातः [ अव हन्-घट् ] 1 Striking. -2 Hurting, killing. -3 A violent or sharp blow, stroke or blow in general; कर्मावघातनिपुणेन च ताड्यमाना दृष्टिताः करिवरेण (भृंगः) Niti. 2; अधरे दृष्टतावघाते S. D. -4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pestle in a mortar. -5 Unnatural or accidental death.

अवघातिन् a. Striking, killing.

अवहस्य 1 P. To deride, mock, laugh or scoff at, ridicule; Bk. 1. 6.

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. -2 A jest, joke, ridicule, यच्चावहासार्थमस्मरुतोऽसि Bg. 11. 42.

अवहास्य pot. p. To be derided or ridiculed, ridiculous.

अवहस्तः [ अवर हस्तस्य एकं तं ] The back of the hand.

अवहा To leave, abandon (used only in derivatives).

अवहानिः f. Loss.

अवहीन p. p. Abandoned, left; अवहीनाः कथाः Dk. 129 over, at an end; अस्मात्त्ववहीनेषु S. 2 we being left behind, having fallen in the rear.

अवहालिका A wall.

अव(व)हिस्था-त्थं 1 Dissimulation in general. -2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (यमिचरिभावः); मयणीरवलज्जादेर्हर्षायाकारमुदिरवहिस्था S. D.; or according to R. G. ब्रीडादिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्यनुभावाणां गोपनाय जनितो भावविशेषोऽवहिस्थः; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवह 1 P. 1 To take away, put or lay aside; place down; अर्भकं कस्माद्वहन्तं भवति Nir. -2 To hold, contain; कुडवमवहरति Sk. -3 To throw or knock down (Ved.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Throwing away. -3 Stealing, plundering. -4 Removing from the battle-field to the camp. -5 Re-delivery. -6 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहारः [ अवह-कर्त्तरि ण P. III. 1. 141 ]

1 A thief. -2 A shark, a water-elephant. -3 Taking away the wealth of invited Brāhmanas. -4 Temporary cessation of hostilities, suspension of arms, truce. -5 Removing to the camp; ततोऽवहारं सैन्यानां तव तेषां च भारत Mb. -6 Cessation, stop (in general). -7 Summoning, inviting. -8 Any object fit to be brought near (उपनेतव्य). -9 Apostacy, abandoning a sect or caste. -10 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारक a. 1 One taking away from one place to another. -2 One who desists from fighting. -3 Preventing, stopping. -कः A shark, a marine monster.

अवहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken away or removed. -2 Finable, punishable; Ms. 8. 198. -3 What one is forced to restore or redeem; आधिश्चोपनिधिश्चोभौ न कालात्ययमर्हतः । अवहार्यो भवेतां तो दीर्घकालमवस्थितौ n Ms. 8. 145. -4 To be completed. -5 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवहत p. p. 1 Taken off, back or away. -2 Seized, stolen. -3 Fined.

अवहेलः-ला Disrespect, disdain, contempt, disregard; सावहेलं K. 244; अवहेलां कुदज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवहेलित a. Disregarded, slighted, contemned; किमिति बकैरवहेलितानभिज्ञैः Bv. 1. 8. -तं Disregard.

अवहर a. [ अव-हृ-अच् ] Crooked. -रः A crooked way; (fig.) deceit.

अवाकिन् Ved. Not speaking.

अवाक् Ved. Speechless.

अवाकृ 6 P. To strew, pour upon; sprinkle with.

अवाकरः A mint.

अवाक्ष a. [ अवनात्यक्षाणि इन्द्रियाणि यस्य ] A guardian, keeper.

अवाग्र a. [ अवनातमग्रमस्य ] Having the head bent down, stooping, bowed.

अवाच् a. [ न. व. ] Speechless dumb. -n. Brahma. -Comp. -मनसगोचर a. beyond the power of thought and words, indescribable and inconceivable. -श्रुति a. deaf and dumb.

अवाच्य a. 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयानपि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतिता तव Rām.; वादांश्च बहून् वदित्यन्ति तवादिताः Bg. 2. 36. -3 Not

distinctly expressed, not expressible in words; °ता, °रत्नं impropriety; reproach, calumny. -Comp. -देशः 'the unspeakable place,' the vulva (येनि).

अवाञ्च a. [ अवाञ्चति अव-अञ्च-क्विप् ] 1 Turned downwards, bent down, stooping; कुर्वन्तमित्यतिभरेण नगानवाञ्चः Si. 6. 79; वनान्यवाञ्चीव चकार संदतिः Ki. 14. 34. -2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.), यद्वाक् पृथिव्याः Sat. Br. -3 Headlong, looking downwards. -4 South. -m., n. Brahma. -ची 1 The south. -2 The lower region.

अवाङ् ind. 1 Downwards. -2 Southern, southward. -Comp. -ज्ञानं disrespect. -पुष्पी [ अवाङ् अयोऽनुत्तं पुष्पमस्याः ] N. of a plant Anethum Sowa Roxb (अयःपुष्पी). -भागः the part below. -भव a. southern. -मुख a. ( स्त्री f. )

1. looking downwards, with the face hung downwards; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृद्धिः R. 2. 60; तस्युत्तेऽवाङ्मुखाः सर्वे 15. 78. -2. headlong. (-रः) N. of a weapon. -शाखः [ अवाच्यः शाखा यस्य ] 'having the branches turned downwards,' epithet of the sacred fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). -शिरस् a. having the head hung downwards; स मूढो नरकं याति कालसूत्रमवाङ्शिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94, 11. 74.

अवाचीन a. [ अवाच्- ख P. V. 4. 8 ] 1 Downward, headlong. -2 Southern. -3 Descended, gone down.

अवाञ्चित a. Bent, low.

अवाच्य a. Southern, southerly.

अवाजिन् m. A bad horse (Ved.).

अवात a. [ न. व. ] 1 Windless, not shaken by wind. -2 Not breathing the air. -3 Not exposed to, or not dried up by, wind -4 Unattacked, unconquered (Ved.).

अवादिन a. 1 One who is no speaker or disputer. -2 One who does not prosecute or bring any action, peace-loving.

अवान् 2 P. [ अव-अन् ] To breathe or inhale.

अवानः Breathing, inhaling; see अनवान also.

अवान a. [ अव-अन्-अच् ] Dried, dry.

अवांतर a. [ अवगतमंतरं मध्ये प्रा. स. ] 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. -2 Included, involved. -3 Subordinate, secondary. -4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -दिशः-दिशा an intermediate quarter (such as the ओग्रेयी, देशानी, नैर्धर्ती, वायवी). -देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवांतराम् ind. [ अवांतर वा० आम् ] Between (Ved.).



अवाप् 5 U. 1 To get, obtain, secure, gain; तमवाप्य सत्पति R. 3. 33; दीर्घमायुः Ms. 4. 76; कीर्ति, फलं, कामं &c.; पुत्रं सम्राजमवाप्नुहि S. 4. 6. -2 To reach, go to, enter. -3 To suffer incur, receive, meet with; निंदामवामोति Ms. 5. 161; so दोषं &c.; मृत्युमवाप्नोति meets with death.

अवाप्त *p. p.* Got, obtained, received; अनवाप्तचक्षुः फलोऽसि S. 2.

अवाप्तव्य *pot. p.* Attainable; Bg. 3. 22, R. 10. 31.

अवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, getting; तपः किलेदं तदवाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य *pot. p.* Attainable.

अवाप्य *n.* [ न. त. ] Uncut, not to be cut (as hair).

अवापित *a.* 1 Not sown (as grain) but planted. -2 Not cut (as hair).

अवाम *a.* 1 Not left, right. -2 Favourable, not adverse. -3 Inauspicious, inelegant.

अवायः [ अव-इ-वच् ] 1 A limb. -2 Giving way, conceding, complying with.

अवारः, -रं [ न वार्यते जलेन वृ-कर्मणि वच् ] 1 The near bank of a river. -2 This side; यो वै संवत्सरस्यावारं पारं च वेद Ait. Br. तस् *ind.* to this side. -Comp. -पारः The ocean ( P. IV. 2. 93, V. 2. 11. ). -पारीण *a.* [ अवारपारे गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93 ] 1. belonging to the ocean. -2. crossing a river.

अवारीण *a.* [ अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93 ] Crossing a river.

अवार्य *a.* Being on the near side.

अवारण *a.* Insufferable, not to be remedied, irremediable. -णं Not warding off or preventing.

अवारणीय *a.* 1 Unable to be warded off (as enemies). -2 Treating of incurable diseases.

अवार्य, अवारयितव्य *a.* Not to be warded or kept off, irremediable.

अवारिका [ नास्ति वारि यच् ] *N.* of a plant ( धन्याक ).

अवावटः The son of a woman by any man ( of the same caste ) other than her first husband ; द्वितीयं तु यः पित्रा सवर्णायां प्रजायते । अवावट इति ख्यातः शूद्रधर्मं स जातिः ॥

अवावन् *m.* [ Said to be fr. ओण् P. VI. 4. 41 ] A thief, stealing away.

अवासस *a.* Unclothed, naked. -*m.* *N.* of Buddha.

अवास्तव *a.* ( वी. f. ) 1 Unreal, unsubstantial. -2 Unfounded, irrational (as an argument).

अवास्तु *a.* Ved. Having no abode, homeless.

अवाहन *a.* Having no carriage, not driving in a carriage.

अवि *a.* Ved. [ अ-इन् ] Favourable, kindly or favourably disposed.

—विः 1 A sheep ; ( *f.* also in this sense ); जीनकामुकवस्तावीन् Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6, 12. 55. -2 The sun. -3 *N.* of a tree ( अक्रं ). -4 A goat.

-5 A mountain. -6 Air, wind.

-7 A woollen blanket ( of the skin of mice ). -8 A blanket, shawl in general. -9 A woollen strainer ( for Soma juice ). -10 A master. -11 A wall, enclosure. -12 A rat —विः *f.* 1 An ewe. -2 Shame. -3 A woman in her courses. [ cf. *L. ovis*; *Gr. ois* ].

-Comp. —कटः [ अवि संवाते कटच् P. V. 2. 29 Vārt. ] a flock of sheep. —कटोरणः [ अविकटे मेवसंवाते देयः उरणः मेवः P. VI. 3. 10 ] a kind of tribute ( consisting of sheep ). -गंधा, -गंधिका *N.* of a plant ( = अजगंधा ). -दुग्धं, -दुसं, -मरीसं, -सोढं the milk of an ewe. -पटः sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. -पालः [ अवीन् पालयति उर. स. ] a shepherd.

-प्रियः a kind of grass liked by sheep. (-या) *N.* of a plant. -स्थलं sheep-place; *N.* of a town; अविस्थलं वृकस्थलं माकंदी वारणावतं Mb. अविः [ अविरेव अविः, अवि-क P. V. 4. 28 ] A sheep. —का An ewe. —कं A diamond. अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकथ *a.* Not boasting, not bragging or vaunting.

अविकथन *a.* One who does not boast, not vaunting ; सत्यप्रतिज्ञेयविकथनेषु R. 14. 73; विद्वांसोऽविकथना भवन्ति Mu. 3.

अविकल *a.* 1 Unimpaired, not defective, entire, perfect, whole, all; तानीन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि Bh. 2. 40 ; Pt. 5. 26 ; लं फलं Me. 24, 34 ; शरच्चंद्रमधुरः Māl. 2. 11 full, full-orbed ; इन्द्रियः K. 35, 71 ; Mv. 2. 17, 4. 29 ; लमरक्षत् 5. 5 entirely, completely ; यल्लोकेष्वविकलमाप्तमाधिपत्यं Ki. 18. 36 entire, supreme. -2 Regular orderly; consistent, not discordant; कलमविकलतालं गायकैर्वोधेतोः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प *a.* Unchangeable. —ल्पः 1 Absence of doubt. -2 Absence of option or alternative. -3 Positive act or precept. —ल्पं *ind.* Without doubt, unhesitatingly.

अविकार *a.* Immutable, unchangeable. —रः Immutability.

अविकृत *a.* Unchanged.

अविकृतिः *f.* 1 Absence of change. -2 ( In Sān. phil. ) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रिय *a.* Unchangeable, immutable. —यं Brahma.

अविक्रम *a.* Powerless, feeble. —मः Cowardice, timidity.

अविक्रांत *a.* 1 Unsurpassed. Feeble, powerless.

अविक्रमः Absence of fatigue, our, freshness.

अविक्षत *a.* Unimpaired, undiminished ( Ved. ).

अविक्षिप *a.* [ P. VI. 2. 15 ] Unable to distribute or distribute ( आक्रोशार्थं ), ( विक्षेपं न शक्तः or विक्षेपितः ); not distributing or distributing.

अविक्षिप्त *a.* 1 Not thrown. -2 Attentive, composed.

अविगत *a.* Not gone off, retained present.

अविगम *a.* Unseparated, unremained. —मः Non-separation, association, inherence, presence, existence.

अविग्रः *N.* of a fruit-tree ( मर्दक ).

अविग्रह *a.* [ नास्ति विग्रहो रस्ति ] Bodiless, incorporeal; epithet of Supreme Being ( who has no body ). -2 Not known. —हः ( In grammar compound the sense of which is not be expressed by its constituent parts separately ( नित्यसमास ).

अविघात *a.* Unimpeded, unobstructed ; ° गति *a.* unobstructed one's course.

अविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed, free from impediments ; ° क्रियोपलक्षण 1. —घ्नं Freedom from obstacles, impediment, welfare; ( this word usually neuter, though विघ्न is masculine ). साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91 ; विघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि युवि 19 ; अविघ्नमस्तु सावित्र्याः प्रदाने इति स्तव Mb.

अविचाचल *a.* Ved. Not standing or fluctuating, standing firm.

अविचार *a.* 1 Void of judgment, indiscriminating, ill-judging, unwise. -2 Unhesitating, prompt. Having spies. —रः 1 Absence of judgment, indiscretion, error, folly. -2 Promptitude. -3 A cow fit for the grazing of sheep.

अविचारणीय *a.* Not to be considered in question ; आज्ञा गुरुणा हविर्वाणीया R. 14. 46.

अविचारित *a.* 1 Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. -2 Determined, certain. —कारणः a prejudice, prejudicial opinion.

अविचारिन् *a.* 1 Unthinking, inconsiderate, indiscreet. -2 Prompt.



**अविचालित** *a.* 1 Unmoved, unshaken. —2 Victorious.

**अविच्युत** *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

**अविच्छिन्न** *a.* 1 Not separated, undivided. —2 Continuous, uninterrupted; संताना संततिः K. 65, R. 17. 11.

**अविच्छेद** *a.* Uninterrupted. —2 Undivided, entire, whole. —*दः* 1 Entirety, wholeness. —2 Connection, continuity; Ki. 14. 32.

**अविच्युत** *a.* 1 Not deviated from, observed or followed strictly. —2 Eternal, permanent.

**अविजात** *a.* Ved. Not having brought forth, having no offspring.

**अविजातीय** *a.* Of the same kind.

**अविज्ञ** *a.* 1 Ignorant, untaught. —2 Clumsy, stupid, awkward; ता ignorance, folly.

**अविज्ञात** *a.* 1 Unknown. —2 Unintelligible, doubtful, indistinct. —*Comp.* —*गद* *a.* Ved. speaking in an unintelligible way.

**अविज्ञातु** *a.* Not knowing. —*m.* (त्र) The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर). —2 N. of Vishnu; अविज्ञाता सहस्रांशुः V. Sah.

**अविज्ञेय** *a.* Undistinguishable, not to be recognized or known, unknowable. —*यः* The Supreme God.

**अविडीन** A direct flight of birds (पक्षिणामभिमुख्याभिगमनं).

**अवितथ** *a.* 1 Not false, true; तदवितथमवादीर्यन्मम त्वं प्रियेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा वितथा सखि मा गिरः 6. 18. —2 Realised, not fruitless; अवितथफलाः स्वप्नाः K. 65; कुरु शुरुचचनमवितथं K. 178; चकारावितथां ब्रातुः प्रतिज्ञां R. 15. 95; 5. 26. —*थ* Truth; अवितथमाह प्रियेवदा S. 3, P. is right, what P. says is right; Ve. 2. —*थ ind.* Not falsely, according to truth; Ms. 2. 144. —*था* N. of a metre.

**अवितारि** *a.* Ved. 1. Not doing any harm, harmless (अनपाविन्). —2 Not departing, remaining.

**अवित** *a.* 1 Not famous, unknown. —2 Poor.

**अविति** *a.* 1 Not obtaining or getting. —2 Unwise, foolish. —*त्तिः f.* 1 Not finding, getting, or possessing. —2 Want of wisdom. —3 Poverty.

**अवित्यजः** —जं Quicksilver.

**अविशुर** *a.* Not separated, united (Ved. for अविशुर).

**अविश्या** [अवये हिता, अवि श्यन् P. V. 1. 8] N. of the plant अजथ्या.

**अविदग्ध** *a.* 1 Unlearned, inexperienced, stupid. —2 Not well burnt, undigested.

**अविदाहिन** *a.* Imperfectly digested, producing heart-burn. —2 Not burning or afflicting.

**अविदस्य** *a.* Ved. Unceasing, inexhaustible, perennial, perpetual.

**अविदासिन्** *a.* Perennial.

**अविदित** *a.* Unknown; गतयामा रात्रिः U. 1. 27 the watches of which stole away (glided imperceptibly away). —*तः* The Supreme God.

**अविदीधु** *a.* Ved. 1 Not delaying or hesitating. —2 Shining.

**अविदूर** *a.* Not distant, near, contiguous. —*रं* Proximity, vicinity. —*र ind.* Near to, not far from; so अविदूरेण, अविदूरात्, दूरतः, दूरे.

**अविद्ध** *a.* Unpierced. —*Comp.* —*कर्णो, र्णी* [अविद्धः अङ्गिद्रः पर्णरूपः कर्णोऽस्याः] N. of a plant (पाटा) Cissampelos Hexandra. —*हृद्* *a.* all-seeing. —*वर्चस्* *a.* of unimpaired glory.

**अविद्य** *a.* 1 Not educated, unlearned, foolish, unwise; अविद्यानां तु सर्वे पत्नीदातश्चेद्भनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. —2 Not pertaining to knowledge. —*द्या* 1 Ignorance, folly, want of learning. —2 Spiritual ignorance. —3 Illusion, illusion personified or Māyā (a term frequently occurring in Vedānta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahman which alone really exists). The term appears also in the systems of Gautama, Patanjali, Kapila, where it has different bearings; (with Buddhists) ignorance together with non-existence.

**अविद्यामय** *a.* Caused by ignorance or illusion.

**अविद्रिय** *a.* Ved. 1 Without a rent or hole. 2 Impenetrable, solid.

**अविधवा** Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; भर्तृमित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामेवुवाहं Me. 99.

**अविधा ind.** An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

**अविधान** *a.* [न. व.] Deviating from the fixed rule, irregular. —*नं* Absence of a definite rule; irregularity, deviation from rule.

**अविधि** *a.* Not lawful, contrary to rule. —*धिः* Irregularity, absence of a rule or precept; पूर्वक not according to rule.

**अविधेय** *a.* Unmanageable, adverse; विधेरविधेयतां Mu. 4. 2; हर्षविषादयोरविधेयत्वं Dk 161 not being influenced or swayed by &c.

**अविनः** [अवति यज्ञं, अवि-इनच् Uṇ. 2. 46] 1 A sacrificer. —2 An officiating priest at a sacrifice.

**अविनय** *a.* [न. व.] Immodest, insolent, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. —*यः* 1 Want of good manners or modesty; बह्वैर्विनयाकृष्टा राजानः सपरिच्छदाः Ms. 7. 40, 41. —2 Rude behaviour, rudeness, immodest or rude act; बहुलतया चाभिनवयौवनस्य K. 143; अयमाचरत्यविनयं मुग्धास्तु तपस्वि-कन्यास्तु S. 1. 25 indecorum, impropriety of conduct. —3 Incivility, disrespect. —4 Offence, crime, fault. —5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; अविनयमपनय विष्णोः Sankara.

**अविनीत** *a.* 1 Immodest, ill-bred, unmannered. —2 Acting improperly, wicked, vile. —3 Insolent, rude. —4 Not tamed, ill-trained; Ms. 4. 67. —*ता* An unchaste woman.

**अविनश्चर** *a.* Indestructible. —*रः* The Supreme God.

**अविनाभावः** 1 Non-separation. —2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. —3 Connection (in general); अविनाभावोऽयं संबन्धमात्रं न तु नांतरियकत्वं K. P. 2.

**अविनिगमः** An illogical conclusion.

**अविध्यः** N. of a Rākshasa, minister of Ravana. —*द्या* N. of a river.

**अविपक्व** Not ripe (fig. also); immature, undigested; बुद्धि inexperienced, of undeveloped understanding.

**अविपाक** *a.* Suffering from indigestion. —*कः* The state of not being ripe, indigestion, a disease arising from indigestion.

**अविपद्** *f.* Absence of misery, prosperity.

**अविपन्न** *a.* 1 Uninjured, unhurt. —2 Not defiled or polluted, pure.

**अविप्र** *a.* Ved. 1 Not (spiritually) excited, not inspired. —2 Not a worshipper or praiser. —*प्रः* One not a Brahmana.

**अविप्लुत** *a.* Undeviating, steadily observing; unviolated.

**अविभक्त** *a.* 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heirs); अविभक्ता विभक्ता वा सपिंडाः स्थावरे समाः. —2 Not broken, entire. —3 Not different. —4 Existing everywhere.

**अविभाग** *a.* Unpartitioned, undivided. —*गः* 1 Not dividing. —2 Undivided inheritance.

**अविभाज्य** *a.* Indivisible. —*ज्य* 1 Indivisibility. —2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); e. g. वल्लं पात्रमलंकारं कृताञ्जलमुदकं क्षियः । योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च



न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. ता indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

अविभावना-नं Non-perception ; disappearance.

अविभावनीय *a.* Imperceptible, undistinguishable.

अविमुक्त *a.* Unloosed, not quitted or let go. —क 1 N. of a Tirtha or sacred place near Benares, or Benares itself ; न विमुक्तं शिवाम्नां यदविमुक्तं ततो विदुः. —2 The space between the chin and the head. —Comp. —ईश्वरः a celebrated Siva-linga at Benares.

अविमृष्य *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable ; Ki. 6. 44.

अविमोक्ष्य *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अविमुक्त *a.* Undivided, conjoined, united ; not separated, present.

अविशेष *a.* Not separated, united, connected. —यः 1 Non-separation, presence. —2 Conjunction, association. —Comp. —वृत्तीया N. of a certain festival or holiday. —व्रतं a vow to be observed by women on the third day of the first fortnight of Mārgasīrsha.

अविरत *a.* Not desisting or ceasing from ( with abl. ) ; uninterrupted, continual, unbroken, perpetual ; अविरतोत्कण्ठमुत्कण्ठितेन Me. 102 ; Prov मंदोप्यविरतोद्योगः सदैव विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the race'. —2 Abandoned. —तं *ind.* Eternally, continually ; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति *a.* Incessant, ceaseless. —तिः *f.* 1 Continuity, uninterruptedness. —2 Incontinence.

अविराम *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous. —सः Uninterrupted succession, continuance. —सं *ind.* Uninterruptedly.

अविरल *a.* 1 Thick, dense ; वा-रि-धारा U. 6 sharp-driving shower ; अ-शुबिंदु ; not thin, many ; सादरमभिमुखदत्ताविरलपदः K. 95. —2 Contiguous, close. —3 Coarse, gross, substantial. —4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —लं *ind.* 1 Closely ; अविरलमालिगितुं पवनः S. 3. 7. —2 Uninterruptedly, incessantly, constantly ; U. 3. 24. —Comp. —धारासारः an incessant down-pour of heavy rain.

अविरलित *a.* Closely stuck, lying very close ; कपोलं U. 1. 27 cheek to cheek.

अविराधयत् *a.* Ved. Not withdrawing oneself ; not desisting.

अविरुद्ध *a.* 1 Not opposed, compatible, consistent with. —2 Living together. —3 Unobstructed, unhin-

dered, unimpeded. —4 Allowed ; proper ; यद्यविरुद्धं श्रोण्यानि V. 2.

अविरोधः 1 Consistency, compatibility, congruity ; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभृतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their own interest ; सर्वेषामविरोधेन ब्रह्मकर्म समारभे Pūjāmantra. —2 Absence of impediment. —3 Assent, concurrence.

अविरेचनं Anything which causes constipation.

अविरेच्य *a.* Not to be purged.

अविलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Having no aim or mark. —2 Guileless. —3 Irremediable.

अविलम्बनं Non-transgression.

अविलम्बनीय *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed. —2 Prescribed, fixed, settled.

अविलम्ब *a.* Prompt, not delaying, quick. —वः Absence of delay, quickness, promptitude. —वः, अविलम्बेन *ind.* Without delay, quickly.

अविलम्बित *a.* Without delay, quick, expeditious, prompt. —तं *ind.* Quickly, without delay.

अविला [ अद्-इल ] An ewe.

अविलास *a.* Free from whims, faithful, constant. —सः Absence of pastime or whim.

अविलिख 1 Not writing or painting, or unable to do so ; ( P. VI. 2. 157-8 ). —2 Writing badly. —3 Different from one who writes.

अविवाक्षित *a.* 1 Not intended or aimed at ; भ्रातरः इत्यत्र एकशेषग्रहण म-विवाक्षितं. —2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविवादः Agreement, consent.

अविवादिन् *a.* Not contending, quiet, peaceable.

अविवाहिक *a.* 1 Not marrying, remaining single or celibate. —2 Not relating to marriage. —3 Interdicted as to marriage.

अविचिन्त *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, not properly thought out. —2 Indiscriminate, confounded. —3 Public. —4 Making no difference ; वृक्षं viewing all as one with God.

अविवेक *a.* Wanting in judgment or discrimination, thoughtless. —कः 1 Want of discrimination or judgment, absence of prudence, imprudence ; अविवेकः परमापदां पदं Ki. 2. 30. —2 Hastiness, rashness, recklessness. —3 Ignorance ( अन्योन्यतादात्म्यरूपमि-थ्याज्ञानं ). —Comp. —कृत *a.* done rashly.

अविवेकिन् *a.* 1 Undiscriminating, inconsiderate, thoughtless. —2 Superficial, short-sighted, ignorant.

अविवेन *a.* Ved. Not disaffected. —नं *ind.* Not disaffectedly, favourably.

अविशंक *a.* Having no doubt, fearless. —कः Al-  
doubt or fear, confidence,  
—कः, अविशंकेन *ind.* With  
hesitation.

अविशंकित *a.* 1 Un-  
fearless. —2 Without  
ing ; गृध्राकाशान्तरं यदास्ते  
तः K. P.

अविशस्त *m.* An  
up or killer ( of animals )  
fice ).

अविशुद्धिः *f.* Impurity.

अविशेष *a.* Without  
ence, alike, similar, un-  
—य 1 Absence of difference  
ity, similarity. —2 Identity,  
—3 The subtle elements  
phil. ). —Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* Not  
the difference ( in things )  
minating.

अविश्रान्त *a.* 1 Untiring,  
ceaseless ; S. 6. —2 Un-  
Incessantly, continuously, anno-

अविश्वास *a.* Not ins-  
fidence, mistrusted. —न  
suspicion. —ता A cow  
long intervals.

अविश्वास्त *a.* Not trusted,  
न विश्वसेदविश्वास्ते H. 1.

अविश्वासिन् *a.* Mistr-  
believing, diffident.

अविष *a.* 1 Not poisonous,  
venomous, antidote. —3  
—यः [ अद्-टिप् ] Un- 1.  
ocean. —2 A king. —3 Sky-  
a plant ( निर्दिष्टातुल्य ). —वी 3 H-  
—2 The earth. —3 Heaven.

अविषय *a.* 1 Unperceiv-  
ble, beyond the reach of  
—2 Insensible. —3 Disreg-  
jects of sense ; मनसां वृत्ति-  
—यः 1 Absence, disappearance  
रविषये किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाश-  
—2 Not an object of ( any-  
within the reach of, beyond  
cending ; न कश्चिद्भीमतामवि-  
4 ; सकलवचनानामविषयः  
beyond the reach ( power )  
सौमित्रैरपि पत्रिणामविषये त-  
भोः U. 3. 45. —3 Disreg-  
objects of sense.

अविषयीकरणं Not making  
an object of.

अविष्ट Ved. Gladly  
tecting very carefully or  
Rv. 7. 28. 5.

अविष्या [ अद्-गती इव ] 1 Wish  
यच्च भावे अ Tv. ] 1 Wish  
यच्च 3. 3. —2 W-  
च्छा ) ; Rv. 2. 38. 3. —3 W-  
अविष्यु *a.* Ved. 1  
Desirous, wishing. —3 W-  
ment. —4 Wishing to pro-



अविस् *n.* [अव-भावे इस्] 1 Protection. -2 Going. —*m.* An extender, enlarger.

अविसंवादि *a.* Unfailing, not false; Ki. 13. 15; लक्षणान्येव तवादिवादीनि Dk. 67 entirely agreeing.

अविसर्गि *a.* Not quitting, retaining, adhering to. —*m.* (—र्ग) An intermittent fever.

अविस्तर *a.* Of small extent or length, concise.

अविस्तारः Absence of amplification or diffuseness.

अविस्तीर्ण *a.* Not extended or amplified, curtailed, concise.

अविस्तृत *a.* Compact, compressed, close.

अविस्पष्ट *a.* Not clear or plain, indistinct; obscure. —*दृ* An indistinct speech.

अविहर्यत *a.* Not desired (अनभिलषित); येनाविहर्यतक्रतोः Rv. 1. 63. 2 of undesired acts; whose will cannot be averted.

अविहृत *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be killed, unassailable. -2 Unbent, unbroken. -3 Not curved.

अविहरत् *a.* Ved. 1 Not slipping, not falling. -2 Undeviating.

अवी [अवत्याम्नानं लज्जया अर्-ई Uṇ. 3. 58] A woman in her courses.

अवोचि *a.* Waveless. —*चि*: N. of a particular hell; °मयः a place of punishment for liars (यत्र जलानिव स्थलमदम-प्रमयभासते Bhāg.).

अवीज-जक (अवीज) *a.* 1 Seedless; Is. 10. 71. -2 Impotent; Ms. 9. 79. -3 Having no prime cause. —*ज*: Res- raint, controlling the mental pas- sions. —*जा* Vine plant —*जं* 1 Bad seed, bad grain; °विक्रयिन् Ms. 9. 291. -2 Absence of seed. —*Comp.* —*हन्* *a.* Ved not pernicious to men.

अवीतं A variety of अनुमान or in- ference; (व्यतिरेकमुखेन प्रवर्तमानं निषेधकम- तं; यथा पृथिवी पृथिवीतरभिजा गंधवत्त्वात् V.).

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, effeminate, cowardly. -2 Having no son (as a woman) -3 Helpless. -4 Destitute of men. —*रा* A woman who has nei- ther sons nor husband; अजातपुत्रा वि- वा साञ्ज्वीरा परिकीर्तिता; (opp. वीरा which is thus defined; पतिपुत्रवती नारी वीरा क्ता मनीषिभिः); अनचितं वृथा मांसम- तिरायाश्च योषितः Ms. 4. 213; Y. 1. 63.

अवर्य *a.* Ved. Weak, ineffective.

अवृक *a.* 1 Free from danger, safe. -2 Not hurting, inoffensive, true. -3 Free from one who obscures. —*कं* 1 Safety, peace, security. -2 Quiet, repose.

अवृजिन *a.* Ved. Straightforward, sincere, not deserting (friends); an epithet of the Adityas; Rv. 2. 27. 2.

अवृत *a.* 1 Unchecked, unimped- ed. -2 Unselected. -3 Uncovered, unprotected. -4 Unsubdued.

अवृत्ति *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not existing, not present, not being in. -2 Having no livelihood. —*त्ति*: *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or. means of livelihood, inadequate support; अवृत्तिकृतिता हि स्त्री प्रदुष्येत् स्थितिमत्ययि Ms. 9. 74; 10. 101; आददीताममेवास्मादवृत्तावेकरात्रिकं 4. 223. -2 Absence of wages; त्वं non-existence.

अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, success- fully. —*Comp.* —*अर्थ* *a.* successful, gaining one's desired object.

अवृद्धि *a.* Not augmentative, not bearing interest (as capital). —*कं* Original capital, principal.

अवृध *a.* Ved. 1 Not increasing. -2 Not promoting, not honouring.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain (as a cloud). —*ष्टि*: Want of rain, drought; famine.

अवे 2 P. [अव-इ] 1 (a) To know, understand, learn, perceive, be aware of; अवेमि ते तस्यां सौदर्यस्नेहं S. 4; अ- वेमि चैनमनवेति R. 14 40; द्विषदभि- योग इत्यवेति Mu. 1. 7; अवेमि ते सारं Ku. 3. 13; R. 2. 35. (b) To know, look upon or consider, regard, तदवे- मि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; S. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 33; किं मां सुतक्षयकरं सुत इत्यवेपि Ve. 5. 2. -2 To go or move away. -3 To go to, approach (with acc.). -4 To rush upon, come down upon (Ved.). —*Freq.* or *Pass.* (अवेयते) To beg pardon for, conciliate.

अवेत *p. p.* 1 Elapsed, past. -2 Ob- tained, attained. -3 Joined or united with.

अवेक्ष् 1 A. [अव-ईक्ष] 1 To look at, perceive, observe, behold. -2 To aim at, have in view; योत्स्यमानानवे- क्षेहं Bg. 1. 23; take into account or consideration, have regard to; अवेक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थविद् R. 3. 21; किमपि निमित्तमवेक्ष्य V. 5; त्रिदिवोरसुकयाप्यवे- क्ष्य मां R. 8. 60 out of regard for me; K. 329; oft. with न meaning 'not to mind or heed,' 'disregard'; R. 11. 69; न हि कमलिनीं हृद्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3. (it may also mean 'ex- pect' here); निद्रावशेन भवता ह्यनवेक्ष्य- माणा R. 5. 67. -3 To look to or after, attend to; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं सुहृद्दुः Si. 1. 10. -4 To take care of, guard, watch over, protect; वसुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83; श्लाघ्यां दुहितरमवेक्षस्व जानकीं U. 1, 7. -5 To think, con- sider; यद्वोचदवेक्ष्य मानिनी Ki. 2. 3.

-6 To look into or examine, inspect; स कदाचिद्वेक्षितमजः R. 8. 32; प्रकृती- रवेक्षितुं 18 inquire into; S. 6. -7 To expect, hope for.

अवेक्षक *a.* 1 Showing, showing all round. -2 Inspecting, supervising; a superintendent.

अवेक्षणं 1 Looking towards or at- seeing. -2 Guarding, watching over, protection, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection; वर्णाश्रमा, वेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 85; हस्त्यश्ववे क्ष णेनभियुक्तः Mu. 3. -3 Attention, care, observation. -4 Regarding, consider- ing; see अनेक्षणं.

अवेक्षणीय *pol. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered; तपस्वितामान्यमवेक्षणीया R. 14. 67.

अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at. -2 At- tention, care, regard; लब्धं रक्षेदवेक्षया Ms. 7. 101; अत्रास्त्यवेक्षा त्वयि मे Rām. -3 Agreement, engagement.

अवेक्षित *a.* Looking at; thinking of, regarding &c.

अवेक्षिन् *a.* Seeing, observing; धर्मा- वेक्षिता S. 5. regard for justice or righteousness.

अवेणि *a.* 1 Not braided. -2 Hav- ing no braid of hair. -3 Not flowing together or commingled (as the waters of rivers).

अवेदयान *a.* 1 Not knowing, not ascertaining.

अवेदिः *f.* Absence of know- ledge.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. -2 Unattainable. —*द्य*: A calf. —*द्या* (A woman) not to be married; Ms. 10. 24.

अवेनत् *a.* Ved. Unconscious.

अवेल *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited. -2 Having no time, untimely. —*ल*: Concealment of knowledge. —*ला* 1 Unfavourable time. -2 Chewed betel (supposed to be = अव + इला).

अवेष्टिः Ved. Expiation (of sins) by sacrifices.

अवैध *a.* (धी *f.*) 1 Irregular, not conformable to law or rule; अवैधं पंचमं कुर्वन् राज्ञो दंडेन ह्युपयति. -2 Not sanctioned by the Śāstras.

अवैमत्यं Unanimity.

अवैरहत्यं Ved. Security from slaughter.

अवोक्षणं [अव-उक्ष-भावे ल्युट्] Ved Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent; उचानेनैव हस्तेन प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितं । न्य- चताम्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चावोक्षणं सूतं ॥

अवोद *a.* [अव-उद-भावे घञ् निपातः नलोपः P. VI. 4. 29] Wet, moist. —*द*: Sprinkling, moistening.



**अवोदेव** *a.* [ देवानामवस्तान् अधयी० ]  
Bringing down the gods ; below (the  
region of the) gods.

**अवोषः** Hot food.

**अव्य** *a.* [ अवि भवार्ये यत् ] Coming  
or belonging to a sheep.

**अव्यक्त** *a.* Indistinct, not manifest  
or apparent, inarticulate ; °वर्ण in-  
distinct accents S. 7. 17 ; फलमव्यक्त-  
मन्वीत्. -2 Invisible, imperceptible. -3  
Undetermined ; अव्यक्तोयमचित्त्योयं Bg.  
2. 25 ; 8. 20. -4 Undeveloped, un-  
created. -5 ( In alg. ) Unknown ( as  
a quantity or number ). —क्तः 1 N.  
of Vishnu. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Cupid. -4  
Primary matter which has not yet  
entered into real existence. -5 A  
fool. —क्तं ( In Vedānta phil. ) 1  
The Supreme Being or universal  
Spirit, Brahma. -2 Spiritual igno-  
rance. -3 The subtle body. -4 The  
state of sleep ( सुषुप्त्यवस्था ). -5 ( In  
Sân. phil. ) The primary germ of  
nature ( सर्वकारण ), the primordial  
element or productive principle from  
which all the phenomena of the  
material world are developed ; बुद्धे-  
रिवाव्यक्तमुदाहरन्ति R. 13. 60 ; महत्तः  
परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तात्पुरुषः परः Kath., Sân.  
K. 2, 10, 14, 16, 58. -6 The soul. -7  
Nature —क्तं *ind* Imperceptibly, in-  
distinctly, inarticulately —Comp.  
—अनुकरणं imitating inarticulate or  
unmeaning sounds ; P. V. 4. 57 ; VI.  
1. 98. —आदि *a.* whose beginning is  
inscrutable. —क्रिया 1. an algebraic  
calculation. -2, any act of an indis-  
tinct character. —पद *a.* inarticulate.  
—सूति *a.* having an incomprehensible  
form. —मूलमभवः the tree of mundane  
existence ( in Sân. phil. ). —राग *a.*  
dark-red, ruddy. ( —गः ) the colour of  
the dawn ; अव्यक्तरागस्त्वरुणः Ak.  
—राशिः an unknown number or  
quantity ( in algebra ). —लक्षणः—व्यक्तः  
an epithet of Siva ( whose qualities  
are not perceptible ). —लिंग *a.* whose  
signs are invisible ( as a disease ).  
( —गः ) an ascetic ( संन्यासी ). ( —गं ) the  
great principle ( महत् ) ( in Sân. phil. ).  
—वर्त्मन्—मार्ग *a.* Whose ways are  
mysterious or inscrutable. —वाच *a.*  
speaking indistinctly. —साम्यं an  
equation of unknown quantities.

**अव्यग्र** *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruf-  
led, steady, cool. -2 Not engaged or  
occupied ( in business ) ; अव्यग्रस्य  
पुनरस्य U. 2. -3 Indifferent, undis-  
turbed. -4 Attentive, careful. —ग्रं  
*ind.* Quietly, °tease, coolly, leisurely ;  
क्रव्यमव्यग्रमस्ति Mâl. 5. 16.

**अव्यंग** *a.* 1 Not mutilated or de-  
fective, well-made, sound, perfect ;  
अव्यंगीं सौम्यनाम्नी Ms. 3. 10. -2

Plain, not figurative ( as a meaning ).  
—गा 1 = अव्यङ्गा q. v. -2 A legume or  
pod of the awn of barley.

**अव्यचस्** *a.* Ved. Not spacious.

**अव्यञ्जन** *a.* 1 Having no distinc-  
tive or characteristic marks or signs  
( as of the sex ) ; °ना कन्या. -2 Hav-  
ing no good marks. -3 Indistinct.  
-4 Not figurative. —नः An animal  
without horns, though of an age to  
have them.

**अव्यङ्गा** [ न विगतमङ्गं बीजमस्याः ] 1 N.  
of the plant Carpopogon Pruriens  
Roxb. -2 A legume or pod of the  
awn of barley.

**अव्यतिः** *f.* Ved. 1 Satisfaction,  
satiating. 2 Desire.

**अव्यतिकीर्ण** *a.* Unmixed, unblend-  
ed, distinct ; specific, separate.

**अव्यथ** *a.* 1 Not giving or inflict-  
ing pain, merciful. -2 Free from  
pain. —थः [ न व्यथते पद्भ्यां न संचलति व्यथ  
मयचलनयोः अच् ] A snake. —था 1 N. of  
two plants ; Terminalia Citrina  
Roxb., and Hibiscus Mutabilis. -2  
Dry ginger. -3 ( Ved. ) Firmness,  
steadiness.

**अव्यथयः** A horse.

**अव्यथि** *a.* Ved. [ व्यथ-इत्, न. त. ]  
Not tremulous or tottering ( in steps ),  
steady, sure footed, undaunted ; epi-  
thet of the horses of the Asvins.  
—थिः *f.* 1 A firm step. -2 Undaunt-  
edness.

**अव्यथिन्** *a.* [ cf. P. III. 2. 157 ] 1  
Free from pain. -2 Free from fear,  
fearless ; Si. 15. 12. -3 Not giving  
pain.

**अव्यथिषः** [ न-व्यथ-दिषच् Un. 1. 49 ]  
1 The Sun. -2 The ocean. —थी 1 The  
earth. -2 Midnight ; night ( अव्यथिषी  
धरात्रयोः Ujjval. )

**अव्यथ्य** *a.* Free from pain ; not  
giving pain.

**अव्यध** *a.* Not pierced ; Si. 18. 47.

**अव्यनत्** *a.* Ved. Not breathing,  
lifeless.

**अव्यपेक्षा** Carelessness ; °च्युतेन M.  
3. 20 inadvertently fallen down.

**अव्यभि ( भी ) चारः** 1 Non-separa-  
tion ; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभिचारो भवेदामरणां-  
तिकः Ms. 9. 101. -2 Constancy,  
steadiness, fidelity.

**अव्यभिचारिन्** *a.* 1 Not opposed or  
adverse, favourable ; भवत्यव्यभिचा-  
रिण्यो भर्तुरिष्टे पतिव्रताः Ku. 6. 86. -2  
Not subject to exceptions, true in all  
cases, without any instance to the  
contrary : यदुच्यते पार्वति पापवृत्तये न  
रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36 ;  
रंभोपनिपातिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तदव्य-  
भिचारि वचः S. 6 ; इति याज्ञिकीर्णम्

**मन्यपदेइयमव्यभिचारि**  
Virtuous, moral, chaste,  
permanent, faithful ( as a prin-  
ciple )

**अव्यय** *a.* [ नास्ति व्ययः ]  
Not liable to change, inde-  
caying, immutable ; the l-  
नित्यं य एनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 25. 6, 13 ; 7. 24-5 ; 15. 5, 17. -2  
मन्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कृतमव्ययोः R. 19, 57 ; 2. 81 ; R. 8. 24. ( ) अ-  
everlasting ; अव्ययं पादुकांशः 1 ; अकीर्ति कथयिष्यति तदव्यय-  
Unexpended, unwasted. -3  
mical. -4 Giving imperish-  
—यः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2  
—यं 1 ( In the Vedānta ) or corporeal part of an  
body. -2 Brahma. -3 ( )  
An indeclinable particle  
त्रिषु लिंगेषु सर्वेषु च विभक्ति-  
सर्वेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययम् ॥ -  
त्मन् of an imperishable  
nature. ( —त्मा ) the soul  
—वर्गः the class of indeclin-

**अव्ययत्वं** Imperishableness  
**अव्ययीभावः** [ अनव्ययमव्ययीभावः ]  
चिन्मात्रेण च ॥ 1 N. of  
four principal kinds of  
in Sanskrit, an adverbial  
nable compound ( formed  
clinable, i. e. a preposi-  
adverb, and a noun ) ;  
&c. -2 Absence of expend-  
ing to poverty ) ; द्वेष्टो  
नित्यमव्ययीभावः । तत्पुरुष कमे धातु-  
ब्रीहिः ॥ Udb. ( which, by  
gives the names of com-  
Sanskrit ) -3 Unchange-  
imperishableness.

**अव्यर्थ** *a.* 1 Not useless  
less, fruitful, profitable.  
tual, successful.

**अव्यलीक** *a.* 1 Not false  
Agreeable, having no dis-  
feelings ( प्रिय ) ; इत्थं वि-  
इव सोऽव्यलीकाः शुश्राव  
व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1.

**अव्यवधान** *a.* 1 Close,  
without any interven-  
direct. -2 Not screened or  
open. -3 Not covered,  
ground ). -4 Careless, inat-  
Carelessness ; °ता, °त्वं  
carelessness.

**अव्यवहित** *a.* = अव्यवधान  
**अव्यवस्थ** *a.* 1 Not fixed,  
unstable ; स्थलारविन्दमव्यवस्थ-  
1. 33. -2 Unlimited. -3  
indiscriminate ; भगं जवं  
R. 7. 54 ; disorderly,  
—स्था 1 Irregularity, deviat-  
established rule ; किमव्यव-  
पि केशवः Si. 12. 36. -2



opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

**अव्यवस्थित** *a.* 1 Not conformable to law or practice, unacquainted with the law or custom. -2 Ill regulated, tickle, unstable; अव्यवस्थितचित्तस्य प्रवादोपि भयंकरः Nīti. 9. -3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

**अव्यवहाय** *a.* 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. -2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

**अव्यसन** *a.* Free from evil practices, not vicious, moral. -नं absence of vice, morality, virtue.

**अव्यस्त** *a.* 1 Undecomposed, simple. -2 Not separated, collected.

**अव्याकृत** *a.* 1 Not developed, not manifest; तद्देदं तद्व्याकृतमासीत्, इदं तामरूपाम्यामव्याकृतं S. B. -2 Not decomposed, elementary. -तं (In Vānta phil.) 1 An elementary substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahman). -2 (In Sān. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

**अव्याख्या** -ख्यानं Want of clearness or explanation, obscurity.

**अव्याख्यात** *a.* Unexplained, obscure.

**अव्याख्येय** *a.* 1 Inexplicable, unintelligible. -2 Not requiring explanation, easy.

**अव्याज** *a.* Free from guile or fraud. -जः, -जं 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. -2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुंदर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly' naturally'; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18; M. 2. 14; रमणीयं प्रेम K. 175.

**अव्यापक** *a.* 1 Not comprehensive. -2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; not an invariable concomitant, special, individual, peculiar; अव्यापकता, -त्वं non-comprehensiveness, speciality, individuality.

**अव्यापिन्** *a.* Not comprehensive, not invariably concomitant, special, individual. -2 Partial, limited.

**अव्याप्त** *a.* 1 Not prevailed, peculiar, special. -2 Limited.

**अव्याप्तिः** *f.* 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. -2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्यकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः; यथा शिक्षासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः इत्यस्य संन्यासिन्यव्याप्तिः, तस्य ब्राह्मणत्वेपि शिक्षासूत्रत्वाभावात्.

**अव्याप्य** *a.* Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; वह्निर्धूमस्याव्याप्यः -Comp.

**वृत्तिः** *f.* (In Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिको विशेषगुण इत्येते Bhāṣā P. 27.

**अव्यापार** *a.* Having no work, unemployed. -रः 1 Cessation from work, state of being unemployed. -2 A business not practised or understood. -3 Not one's own business; अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं कृत्वा to meddle with affairs not one's own (which do not concern one).

**अव्यायाम** *a.* Having no exercise. -मः Non-exertion, absence of fatigue from exertion.

**अव्यायत** *a.* Not occupied; not detached.

**अव्याहत** *a.* Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; भर्तुरव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57. -तं A true or uncontradicted statement.

**अव्युत्पन्न** *a.* 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नो बालभावः K. 196. -2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word) (अव्यवार्थशून्य), उगादयोऽव्युत्पन्नाः प्रातिपदिकं. -न्नः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist (शब्दव्यवार्थानभिज्ञोऽव्ययकरणः).

**अव्रण** *a.* Without wounds or scars or rents, unhurt, sound. -जं One of the four diseases of the eye.

**अव्रत** *a.* Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानाममंत्राणां जातिमात्रोपजीविनाम् सहस्रशः समेतानां परिषत्त्वं न विद्यते Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170; 10. 20.

**अव्रत्यं** [व्रताय हितं, यत् न. त.] Violation of religious duties, offence against the rule of an ascetic.

**अशु** I. 5 A. [अशुते, आनशे, आशिश्र-आश्र, अशिता-अश्र, अशिश्यते -अश्र्यते, अशिश्रु-अश्रु, अशित-अश्र] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; खं प्रावृष्यैरिव चानशेऽश्रुः Bk. 2. 30; सद्विगच्छुवानमिव विश्वमोजसा Ki. 12. 21; Si. 17. 46, 65.

-2 To reach, go or come to arrive at, attain to; सईमानन्त्यमश्रुते Y. 1. 260.

-3 To get, gain, obtain, enjoy, experience; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्रुते H. 1. 83; उद्यमस्तमयं च रघुद्रहादुभयमानशिरे वसुधाधिपः R. 9. 9; न वेदफलमश्रुते Ms. 1. 109; 4. 149; 5. 46; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्रुते Nir. 6. 43; Bg. 3. 4; 5. 21; Bk. 3. 37; 5. 14; 14. 19. -4 To become master of; to master, to be able (Ved.). -5 To heap, accumulate. -WITH अशु 1. to reach, come up to. -2. to equal. -आ 1. to reach to. -2. to obtain, get. -3. to addit one-

self to. -उद् 1. to reach to the top of. -2. to reach, obtain, get. -3. to be master of. -उप 1. to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकादुपाश्रुते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ms. 6. 82, 12. 20, 81. -2. to become master of. -परि to reach, attain; fill completely, pervade. -प्र 1. to arrive at, reach, occupy, fill completely. -2. to full to the lot of one (acc.). -II. 9 P. (rarely A.) (अश्रति, आश्र, आशीत्, अशिता, अश्रियति, अशित) 1 To eat, to consume; निवेद्य गुरवेऽश्रियात् Ms. 2. 51; अश्रीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. -2 To taste, enjoy; यद्वाति यदश्रति तदेव धनिनो धनं H. 1. 164-165; अश्रान्ति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगान Bg. 9. 20; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्रन्ति कर्मणां Mb. -Caus. (आश्रयति) To feed, give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आश्रयन्नामृतं देवान् Sk.; Ms. 3. 83, 94, 219, 220; (for derivatives from the causal see under आ). -WITH अति to precede or surpass in eating. -उप to eat; taste, enjoy.

**अशन** *a.* [अश-ल्युट्] Reaching, reaching acr. ss. -नः N. of a tree = असन q. v. -नं 1 Pervasion, penetration. -2 The act of eating, feeding. -3 Tasting, enjoying. -4 Food; अशनं धाना मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10; मांसाशनं च नाशनीयः Ms. 5. 73; यज्ञशिष्टं 3. 118; फलमूलाशनैः 5. 54; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलमूलाशन, हुताशन, पवनशन &c. -Comp. -कृत् A. Ved. preparing food. -पतिः lord of food. -पर्णी a kind of tree.

**अशना** [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-किर] Desire to eat, hunger.

**अशनायति** Den. P. To desire food, to be hungry; P. VII. 4. 34; यावद्वै रुक्षस्य स्वं भवति नैव तावदशनायति Sat. Br.

**अशनाया** [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-स्त्रियां मावे अ] Hunger; च्युताशनायः फलवद्विभूत्या Bk. 3. 40; अन्नाद्वाशनाया निवर्तते पानतिपपासा Sat. Br.

**अशनायित**, **अशनायुक** *a.* Hungry. **अशित** *p. p.* [अश-कर्मणि-क] 1 Eaten, satisfied. -2 Enjoyed.

**अशितंगवीन** *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle; see अशितंगवीन.

**अशिश्रु** *a.* [अश-ल्युट्] An eater, eating.

**अशिश्रु** *a.* [अश-णिनि] Reaching far; enduring, lasting.

**अशकुनः** -नं An inauspicious or bad omen; Si. 9. 83.

**अशक्त** *a.* Unable, incompetent; ता, -त्वं inability.

**अशक्तिः** *f.* 1 Weakness, impotence, powerlessness. -2 Inability, incapacity; अश्रेण तदशक्त्या वा न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32. -3 (In Sān. phil.) Incapacity of the intellect to produce knowledge.



अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable; यदशक्यं न तच्छक्यं H. 1. 90. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* unavailing, useless.

अशंक, अशंकित *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted; प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81. —2 Secure, certain, having no doubt.

अशत्रु *a.* 1 One who has no enemy. —2 One whom no enemy defies or challenges —3 Without opposition from foes. —अनु *n.* The condition of having no enemies. —अनुः The moon.

अशन् *m.* Ved. A stone for slinging; a stone or cloud.

अशनिः *m. f.* [अशुते संहति, अशु अनि Un. 2. 101] 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशनिध्वजं R. 3. 56. —2 Flash of lightning; अशुवनमशनिर्गतः Sk. ; अशनिः कल्पित एष वेधसा R. 8. 47; अशनेरसृतस्य चोभयोर्वेशिनश्चांशुधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43. —3 A missile. —4 The tip of a missile. —5 A sacrificial rite (अनुवाज) to kill an enemy. —6 A master. —निः *m.* 1 Indra. —2 Fire. —3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दं वदते K. 60 inaudibly. —ब्दं 1 The 'inexpressible,' *i. e.* Brahman. —2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature ; ईशतेनशब्दं S. B.

अशम् *ind.* Ved. Non-welfare, harm, mischief.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोस्मि S. 6; so अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. रः 1 The Supreme Being (परमात्मन्), Brahman. —2 (In Mīmāṃsā) A god or deity in general. —3 Cupid, the god of love चेतांसि चिंताभिरिवाशरीरः Ki. 17. 10; Si. 9. 61. —4 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections; त्व-ता absolution.

अशरीरिन् *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like वाणी, वाक् &c. U. 2, Ve. 3, S. 4. —री *m.* 1 Brahman. —2 A god.

अशर्मन् *a.* Unhappy, afflicted, sorry. —न. Unhappiness, misery, affliction, sorrow; एकोषधूतं तदशर्मं कृष्णं (प्रवेदे) Ki. 3. 35; 12. 25.

अशस् *a.* Ved. 1 Not blessing, not praising. —2 Cursing, hating.

अशस्त *a.* Ved. 1 Inexpressible, untold. —2 Not esteemed, hated, ill-starred. —Comp. —चार *a.* Ved. who is not asked for wealth, *i. e.* who grants it of his own accord; Rv. 10. 99. 5; having indescribable treasures (?).

अशस्तिः *f.* Ved. 1 Not wishing well, an evil wish or design, curse, imprecation. —2 A curser, hater.

अशस्त्र *a.* Having no weapons, unarmed. —स्त्रं Not a weapon; विहितो वधः H. 2. 85; पूतं मरणमुपदिशामि Ve. 2 (आत्मघातित्वेन शस्त्रेण न पूतं); अशस्त्रपूतं Māl. 5. 12.

अशांत *a.* 1 Not quelled, violent, wild, restless, anxious; नास्ति बुद्धिर्युक्तस्य अशांतस्य कुतः सुखं Mb. —2 Not sacred, irreligious, profane.

अशाम्य *a.* Unappeasable, implacable, irreconcilable (as hatred, enmity &c.)

अशारीरिक = अशरीरिन् *q. v.*

अशाश्वत *a.* Perishable, transient.

अशासन *a.* Having no order or rule. —नं Want of government, anarchy, disorder.

अशासनीय *a.* Ungovernable, unruly.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, not scriptural, heterodox. —Comp. —विहित, —सिद्ध *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural, heterodox; illegal, immoral.

अशित्रः [अशु-संहती इव Un. 4. 172] 1 A thief. —2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः [अशु-इरश् ] 1 The fire. —2 The sun. —3 Wind. —4 A demon ; N. of a Rākshasa. —रा The wife of a Rākshasa. —रं A diamond.

आशरम् *a.* Headless. —म. A body without head, a trunk. —Comp. —स्नानं bathing the whole body except the head.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिवादिशि दीप्तायां शिवास्तत्र भयावहाः (रुद्रः) Rām. —2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —3 Unkind, unfriendly, envious. —4 Pernicious, dangerous. —वः N. of a certain divine being. —वा A female demon or goblin. —वं 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. —2 Mischief. —Comp. —आचारः 1. improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. —2. conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

अशिष्ट *a.* Childless, without young ones. —शुः A youth. —श्री, अशिष्टिका 1 A childless female; without young ones (as a cow). —2 A childless woman.

अशिष्ट *a.* 1 Ill-bred, ill-behaved, rude. —3 Unrefined, barbarous, not respectable, unworthy; आलापेन Pt. 4. —3 Atheistical, profane. —4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. —5 Not prescribed in any work of authority; ता, त्वं rudeness.

अशिष्य *a.* Not to be taught, not to be informed.

अशिष्ट *a.* 1 Eating much. —2 Ved. Reaching very far. —ष्टः Fire.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. —Comp. —करः-रश्मिः &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* [ निपातोव P. V. 1. 59 ] Eighty (used in the singular number and gender whatever be the it qualifies); sometimes in dual and pl.; पिंडानां तिन्नोऽशीतिः Mā. 11. 221. —Comp. —भागः the eightieth part, one part out of eighty; Mā. 8. 140.

अशीतिक *a.* [ अशीतिः परिमाणं यस्य, यः 1 An octogenarian, one eighty years of age. —2 Measuring eighty.

अशीर्षक *a.* = अशिरश् *q. v.*

अशील *a.* 1 Ill-behaved, vulgar, rude. —2 Indifferent. —लं Bad manners, rudeness, depravity.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; सोऽशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु; in mourning; विरात्रमशुचिर्भवेत्. —2 Black. —कि The black colour. —विः *f.* 1 Impurity. —2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure, foul. —2 Inaccurate, incorrect, wrong. —3 Unknown, unascertained. —Comp. —सकः a vagrant, a suspicious person.

अशुद्धि *a.* 1 Impure, foul. —2 Wicked. —द्धिः *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशोधन-धित *a.* Unclean. —नं Uncleanliness. —2 Inaccuracy, incorrectness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. —2 Impure, dirty, foul (opp. शुभ); शुभेन शुभेन वोपायेन K. 158 by any means fair or foul. —3 Unlucky, unfortunate. —भं 1 Inauspiciousness. —2 Sin, a shameful deed. —3 Misfortune, calamity; नथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13; प्रायः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जके Māl. 1. 23. —Comp. —उदयः an inauspicious omen.

अशुष *a.* Ved. 1 Eating, consuming, voracious. —2 [ नशुष्यति शुष्कं, न. 3. ] Not causing to dry up; Rv. 1. 174. 3. —3 Not extinguished.

अशून्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant; तस्य निन्यतुरशून्यताशुभे R. 19. 13 occupied. —2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु (occuring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business. —न्यं 1 Not a void. —2 Something sent to accompany another; लेखस्याशून्यार्थं किञ्चिदुपेषितं Mu. 5; अयं लेखस्याशून्यार्थं विष्यति *ibid.* (an accompaniment such as a customary present accompanying a letter). —Comp. —शयन-शयनद्वितीया, —शयनव्रतं N. of a certain ceremony or vow.

अशूला The tree Vitex Alata.

अशूत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.



अङ्गुथित *a.* Ved. Not loosened.

अशोव *a.* [ शी-वन्ति न० त० ] Giving pleasure or happiness.

अशेष *a.* [ न. व. ] Without remainder, whole, all, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषद्वयोर्भाष्यं माष-मन्नामि केवलं Udb.; कतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65, 48. —वः Non remainder. —व, अशेषेण, अशेषतः *ind.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथा-विधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन धृतान्यशेषेण द्रव्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि Bg. 4. 33, 10. 16; एतद्वैयं भूयः शास्त्रं श्रावयिष्य-त्वशेषतः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. —Comp. —साम्राज्यः N. of a Siva.

अशेषता Totality.

अशेषयति Den. P. To finish completely; स वेद निःशेषमशेषितक्रियः Ki. 1. 20; Ku. 7. 29.

अशेष्य *a.* Ved. Without offsprings or descendants.

अशैक्षः An Arhat (no longer a pupil).

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. —कः N. of a tree having red flowers (Jonesia Asoka Roxb.); (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अश्रुत सयः कुमुमान्यशोकः... शोकेन नपिषत मुद्रीणां संपर्कमाश्रितवृषेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16; also पादावातादशोकस्तिलककुरवकौ वीक्ष-णालिगाम्यां व्रीणां स्पृशत् प्रियंशुर्विकसति बहुलः शीघ्रं हृष्यसेकात् । मंदारो नर्मवाक्यात् पद्मदुहसनाच्च-पको वयश्चवातात् चूतो गीताक्षमरुर्विकसति च पुरो नर्मवाकर्णकारः ). —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. —4 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty, said to have reigned from 234-198 B. C. —5 N. of the tree बहुलः. —क 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —2 The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. —3 One of the female domestic deities of the Jinas. —का 1 Quicksilver. —2 The blossom of the Asoka plant (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). —Comp. —अरिः the कदंब tree. —अरुमी [ नास्ति शोको यस्याम् ] the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —तरुः, —नगः, —वृक्षः the Asoka tree. —तीर्थं a holy place named Asoka near Benares. —विराजः, —त्रं N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights; अस्यशोकविराजाख्यं व्रतं शोक-मवापहं । विराजं तच्च कर्तव्यं व्रतं शोकवि-नाशनं ॥ —पूणिमा N. of a certain holi- day, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phal- guna. —मंजरी N. of a metre. —रोहिणी N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —वनि-का a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see

under न्याय. —वष्टी N. of a certain holiday; चैत्रे मास्यसिते पक्षे षष्ठ्यां वष्टीं प्र-जयेत् । सुखाय पुत्रलाभाय शुक्लपक्षे तथैव च ॥

अशौचः 1 Absence of care or anxiety. —2 Tranquillity, calmness. —3 Modesty.

अशौच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशौच्यानन्वशौचस्त्वं प्रज्ञावा-दांश्च भावसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशौचं 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foul-ness; Pt. 1. 195. —2 Legal impurity or contamination; defilement caused either by child-birth (called जननाशौ-च ) or by the death of some relation (called वृताशौच ); it lasts for 10 days; during the वृताशौच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same row or to do any sacred action; अहोरात्रमुपासीतशौचं चांधवैः सह Ms. 11. 184. —Comp. —अंतः end of defilement. —संकरः blending or coming together of two or more de- filements.

अश्न *a.* [ अश्नुते व्याप्नोति अश्नाति वा, अश्-नन् ] 1 Pervading —2 Eating, voracious. —3 Pervaded, filled. —अशः 1 N. of a demon. —2 A cloud ( Nir. ). —3 A stone to grind Soma on.

अश्नया Hunger.

अश्नीतपिबता [ अश्नीत पिबत इत्युच्यते यस्यां निदेशक्रियायां, मद्यं स० ] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अश्नीत-पिबतीर्यती प्रसृता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अश्मः 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp. ). —2 ( Ved. ) A cloud.

अश्मकः [ अश्मेव स्थिरः, इवार्थे कन् ] 1 N. of a sage. —2 N. of a country in the south; तथाश्मकाः पुलिदाश्च क-लिंशाश्च विशेषतः Rām.; ( probably an old name of Travancore ); according to Bri. S. 14. 22 it is in the north- west. —3 The inhabitants of the country ( pl. ). —4 A part of the सत्व country or its inhabitants; or its king.

अश्मन् *a.* Ved. Eating or pervad- ing. —m. [ अश्नुते व्याप्नोति संहृत्येन वा० म-निन् Up. 4. 146 ] 1 A stone; नाराचक्षे-पणीयाश्मनिष्पेषोत्पत्तितानलं R. 4. 77. —2 A hard stone, rock. —3 Flint. —4 A cloud. —5 A thunderbolt. —6 A moun- tain. —Comp. —आस्य *a.* having a stone-mouth or source, flowing from a rock. —उत्थं bitumen. —कदली N. of a plant, a kind of कदली. —कुट्ट, —कुट्टक *a.* 1. breaking anything on stone. —2. broken by a stone. ( —हः, —हकः ) a class of devotees; a वानप्रस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. —केतुः [ अश्मेव केतुर्यस्य ] N. of a plant. —गंधा N. of a plant. —गर्भः, —भै, —गर्भजः, —जं,

—योनिः an emerald. —गर्भजः fire produc- ed from a flint. —गुडः—डा a kind of weapon. —हनः N. of a tree. —चक्र *a.* furnished with a disc of stone. —जः, —ज 1. red-chalk. —2. iron. —जतु *n.*, —जतुकं bitumen. —जातिः an emerald named पात्ता. —दारणः an axe or crow for breaking stones. ( —ण ) breaking stones or rocks. —दिशु *a.* one who has obtained a stony weapon, hav- ing adamantite weapons or grasped weapons ( व्यातायुध, अश्ममयायुध ). —पुष्पं bitumen, benzoin. —भालं a mortar of stone or iron. —भिद्, —भेद्, —भेदकः the plant Coleus Scutellarioides ( sup- posed to dissolve stone in the blad- der ). —रथः N. of a sage. —वज्र *a.* in- cluded in rocks. —सार *a.* like iron or stone. ( —रः, —रं ) 1. iron; प्राणाः सत्त्वर-मश्मसारकठिना गच्छन्ति गच्छन्त्वमी S. D. —2. sulphure. —मय *a.* made of iron. —हन्मन् *n.* 1. a weapon of iron; Rv. 7. 104. 5. —2. a stroke of the thunder- bolt.

अश्ममय, अश्मवत् *a.* Stony, made of stone.

अश्मर [ अश्मन्-र ] 1 Stony, rocky. —2 Pertaining to stones.

अश्मरी [ अश्मानं राति रा- क गौरा० डीङ् ] ( In medicine ) A disease called stone ( in the bladder ), gravel, stran- gury. —Comp. —हनः N. of the tree वरुण. ( used as a lithontriptic ). —भे-दं a lithontriptic. —हरः N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, as a lithon- triptic.

अश्मीरः—रं Stone or gravel ( the disease ).

अश्मंत *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky ( अशुभ ). —2 Unlimited. —तः N. of a Marut. —तं [ अश्मनोऽन्तोऽत्र शकं परस्परम् ] 1 A fire-place. —2 A field, plain. —3 Death.

अश्मंतकः—क 1 A fire-place. —2 The shade for a lamp ( दीपाधार ). —3 A kind of grass. —कः N. of several trees :—(a) अल्लेटक; its leaf; Māl. 9. 7; (b) N. of a tree कोविदारक; (c) N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्रः A corner, mostly at the end of comp.; चतुरश्र, त्र्यश्र &c.—अं [ अश्नुते नेत्रं, अश्र-रक् ] 1 A tear. —2 Blood ( usually written अश्र q. v ). —Comp. —पः a blood-drinker, a fiend, can- nibal.

अश्रिन् *a.* Having tears, in tears.

अश्रद्ध *a.* Without faith, unbeliev- ing, diffident. —द्धा Unbelief, diffi- dence.

अश्रद्धान *a.* Unbelieving, incre- dulous.

अश्रद्धेय *a.* Not to be believed, in- credible.



**अश्वम** *a.* Vel. Indefatigable, untiring.—**म**: 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. —2 Absence of toil, laziness.

**अश्वमण** *a.* Indefatigable.—**ण**: One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

**अश्वान्त** *a.* 1 Unwearied, not fatigued, untired. —2 Incessant, continual; **अश्वान्तपुण्यकर्मणः** Mv. 1. 26. —**तं** Absence of rest.—**तं** *ind.* Incessantly, continually; **मयूखैरश्वान्तं तपति यदि देवो दिनकरः** U. 6. 14.

**अश्ववण** *a.* Deaf, having no ears.—**ण**: A snake.—**ण** Loss of hearing, deafness.

**अश्रव्य** *a.* 1 Not to be heard. —2 Unfit to be heard, not to be spoken of.

**अश्रातस्** *ind.* Ved. In an uncooked manner, raw.

**अश्राद्ध** *a.* 1 Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony; not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it.—**द्र**: Non-performance of a Śrāddha q. v.—**Comp.**—**भोजिन्** *a.* one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.

**अश्रिः**—**श्री** *f.* [अश्र्यते संह्र्यते अनया अश्रं वक्रादि० कि; cf. Uq. 4. 137] 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp. with चतुर्, त्रि, पद् and a few other words; see चतुरश्र); **अष्टाश्रिवै वज्रः** Ait. Br. —2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); **वज्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुण्ठिताश्रिवं लक्ष्यते** Ku. 2. 20. —3 The sharp side of anything.

**अश्रिमत्** *a.* Cornered, angular.

**अश्रित** *a.* Ved. Difficult of access.

**अश्रीक** *a.* 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15. 96. —2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.

**अश्रीमत्** *a.* 1 Unfortunate, unlucky.

**अश्रीर** [न श्रीः अश्रीः अस्त्वर्थः र] Ved. 1 Ugly, ill-looking; Rv. 8. 2. 20. —2 Inauspicious.

**अश्रील** = **अश्रीक** q. v.

**अश्रु** *n.* [अश्रुने व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय, अश्रुं Uq. 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102] A tear; **पपात धूमौ सह सैनिकाश्चभिः** R. 2. 61. [cf. Zend *asru*; Pers. *ars*]. —**Comp.**—**उपहत** *a.* affected by tears, covered with tears.—**कला** a tear-drop.—**नाली** *Fistula Lachry-malis.*—**परिपूर्ण** *a.* filled with tears; **अक्ष** having eyes filled with tears.—**परिप्लुत** *a.* suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears.—**पातः** flow of tears, shedding tears.—**पूर्ण** *a.* filled with tears; **आकुल** troubled and filled with tears; Bg. 2. 1.—**सुख** *a.* suffused with tears, (sud-

denly) bursting into tears; **एकपदे-ऽश्रुमुखी संवृत्ता** V. 5; **संसदश्रुमुखी वभौ** R. 15. 66; Ku. 6. 92.—**लोचन**, **नेत्र** *a.* with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes.—**शालिन्** *a.* having tears, tearful.

**अश्रुत** *a.* 1 Unheard, inaudible. —2

Contrary to the Ved. —3 Not acquainted with the Śāstras, foolish, uneducated; **भागं विद्याधनात्तस्मात् स लभेताश्रुतोऽपि सन्** Day.B.

**अश्रुत** *a.* Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

**अश्रुति** *a.* Without ears.—**तिः** *f.* Not hearing, forgetfulness; **अश्रुतिमभिनीय** U. 3.—**Comp.**—**धर** *a.* 1. not striking the ear or attention. —2 not knowing the Vedas.

**अश्रेयस्** *a.* 1 Not better, inferior, worse; Ms. 10. 64. —2 Worthless, useless.—**न** (स्) Mischievous, unhappiness

**अश्रेष्ठ** *a.* Not the best, inferior, worse; bad, vile.

**अश्लाघा** Absence of self-praise, modesty.

**अश्लाघ्य** *a.* 1 Underserving of praise or honour, worthless. —2 Base, mean, censurable.

**अश्लीक** *a.* Unlucky, unpropitious; Ms. 4. 206.

**अश्लील** *a.* [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1 Unpleasant, ugly. —2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; **अश्लीलभाषान् कलकलान्** Dk. 49; **परिवार** Y. 1. 33. —3 Abusive.—**ल** 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. —2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness; **विधा अश्लीलः**; **त्रियेति त्रीडाशुय-प्तामंगलव्यञ्जकत्वात्** K. P. 7; *c. g.* in साधनं गुमहयस्य, गुग्वा कुटुमलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा, and मधुपवनविभिन्नो मन्त्रियाया विनाशः, the words साधन, वायु and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, साधन suggesting the sense of हिग (male organ of generation), वायु of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश of मृत्यु (death); cf. the instances under S. D. 574; **दृष्टारिविजये राजन् साधनं गुमहचय । प्रससार शनै-र्वायुर्विनाशे तन्वि ते तदा ॥**

**अश्लुषा** [न श्लिष्यति यत्रोत्पन्नेन शिशुना, श्लिष्-वच् Tv.] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. —2 Disunion, disjunction.—**Comp.**—**जः**, **भवः**, **धुः** N. of Ketu, i. e. the descending node.—**जातिः** *f.* an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Aśleṣhā.

**अश्लोन** *a.* Ved. Not lame.

**अश्वः** [अश्वतो अश्वानं व्याप्नोति, मश्वतो वा भवति Nir.; अश्व-कन् Uq. 1. 149] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds:—**अश्वताद्राष्यतो बह्वर्धेनोऽश्वः**

गर्भतः । सप्तो हयानाशुरातिः सतवा परिकीर्तितः —2 symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun); **सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्तज्ञाः सधुरवः शार्दूलविक्रीतिः** तं V. Ratn. —3 A race of men (horses) like in strength); **काष्ठपुत्रपुत्रो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्भयः । द्वादशाङ्गुलमेव द्रुक्षु हयो मतः ॥**—**श्वो** (du.) A horse and a mare. [cf. L. *equus*; Gr. *hippos*; Zend *aspa*; Pers. *asp*] —**Comp.**—**अश्वः** N. of a plant देवसर्प. —**अश्वो** a whip. —**अश्विक** *a.* strong in cavalry, superior in horses.—**अश्वकः** a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. —**अनीक** a troop of horsemen, cavalry. —**अरिः** a buffalo. —**अनरोहक** N. of a tree अश्वगंधा. —**आयुर्वेदः** veterinary science. —**आरूढ** *a.* mounted sitting on horse-back. —**आरोह** *a.* riding or mounted on a horse. (—**ह**) 1. a horseman, rider. —2. one who is fighting. —3. a ride. (—**ह**), —**आरोहक** N. of the plant अश्वगंधा. —**आरोहिणः** mounted or riding on horse-back. —**इषित** *a.* hurried along by horses. —**उरस** *a.* broad-chested like a horse. (—**स**) the chief or principal horse. —**कंदः**, **कंदिका** N. of a plant अश्वगंधा. —**कगः**, **कगकः** 1. a kind of tree (Vatica Robusta) Māl. 9. —2. the ear of a horse. —3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bones. (—**र्गः**) N. of a mountain. —**कुटी** a stable for horses; Pt. 5. —**कुशल**, **कोविद** *a.* skilled in managing horses. —**कंदः** 1. N. of a bird. —2. a general of the army of the gods. —**खरजः** [अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वश्च खरश्च वा ताव जायते पुंवद्भावः Tv.] a kind of horse mule. —**खुरः** 1. a horse's hoof. —2. a kind of perfume. (—**रा**) N. of the plant अपराजिता. —**गतिः** *f.* 1. the pace of a horse. —2. N. of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each. —**गंधा** [अश्वगंध एकदंशो मेढूमिव सूक्ष्मस्याः] N. of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin.; a kind of oil. —**गोशुगः**, **गं** a pair of horses. —**गोष्ठ** a stable. —**ग्रीवः** 1. N. of a demon who was a foe of Vishnu more commonly called Haya-griva. —2. an incarnation of Vishnu.—**वातः** a pasture for horses. —**नः** [अश्वं हवि अमनुष्यकृतृकत्वात्] 1. a horse-bone. —2. N. of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. —**चक्रं** 1. a collection of horses. —2. a kind of wheel. —**चक्रा** a riding-house. —**चिकित्सकः** a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. —**चिकित्सा** farriery, veterinary



ence—वेष्टितं 1. the motion of horses. —2. an omen auspicious or inauspicious. —अश्वः a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. —जित् a. gaining horses by conquest. —तीर्थ N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kānyakulja on the Gangā. —द a. giving horses. —दंष्ट्रा the plant Tribulus Lanuginosus ( गोक्षुर ). —दाः, riding messenger. —दूतः a riding messenger. —नदी N. of a river. —नायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —निबंधिकः a groom, a horse-fastener. —निर्गज a. Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. —पः Ved. a groom. —पतिः 1. lord of horses. —2. N. of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sāvitrī. —पर्ण a. [ अश्वानां पर्णं गमनं यत् ] 1. having horses (as a chariot; ) Rv. 1. 88. 1. —2. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). —पालः, पालकः, —रक्षः a horse-groom. —पुच्छी N. of the tree माधुपर्णी. —पृष्ठ horse-back. —पेक्षाम् a. decorated or embellished with horses. —बंधः a groom. —बंधन a. used for fastening horses. (—ने) fastening of horses. —बला N. of a vegetable. —बालः 1. a kind of reed, Saccharum Spontaneum Lin. —2. the tail or hair of a horse. —बुधन a. Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, i. e. on a carriage drawn by horses. —बुध्य a. Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. —भा lightning. —महिषिका [ अश्वम-हिययोर्विं बुन् ] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —मारः, —मारकः, —हंतु m. 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. —मालः a kind of serpent. —मुख a. [ अश्वस्य मुखमिव मुखमस्य ] having the head or face of a horse. (—खः) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding. (—खी) a Kinnara woman; भिंदति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11. —मुक्ष m. a horse-stealer. —मेघः [ अश्वः प्रधानतया मेघ्यते हिंस्यतेऽत्र, मेघ् हिंसने च ] a horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराद सर्वपापपानोदनः Ms. 11. 261. [ In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a

year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of princes whom he brought in this train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called Asvamedha was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of Indra, who is, therefore, always represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice.] —कांडे N. of the thirteenth book of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. —मेधिक, —मेधीय a. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (—कः, —यः) a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. (—कं) the fourteenth parvan in the Mahābhārata; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्व प्रोक्तं तच्च चतुर्दश Mb. —युज्ज a. 1. yoking the horses. —2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथेनश्वयुजा Rām. —3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. (—f.) 1. N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. —2. the first lunar mansion. —3. the month of Āsvina. —4. a chariot having horses. —यूपः the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. —योग a. 1. causing the yoking of horses. —2. joining or reaching as quickly as horses. —रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथः a carriage drawn by horses. (—था) N. of a river near गंधमादन. —रत्नं, —राजः the best or lord of horses; i. e. उच्चैः श्रवम्. —राधत a. Ved. furnishing horses. —रोधकः N. of a plant (अश्वमार). —लक्षणं a sign or mark of a horse. —ललितं N. of a species of the Vikriti metre. —लाला a kind of snake. —लोमन् n. horse-hair; a kind of snake. —वक्त्रः = अश्वमुख q. v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva. —वडवं a stud of horses and mares. (—वौ) a horse and a mare. (—जाः) horses and mares. —वदनः = मुख. —वहः a horseman. —वारः, —वालः, —वारकः [ अश्वं वासयति उप. स. ] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्रधुर-श्ववाराः Si. 3. 66. —वारणं N. of the Bos Gavæus (गवय). —वाहः, —वाहकः [ अश्वं वाहयति चालयति ] a horseman. —विक्रयिन् a. a horse-dealer. —विद् a. 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. [ अश्वं विदति विद्-क्षिप ] procuring horses. (—m.) 1. a jockey. —2. an epithet of Nala. —वृषः a stallion. —वैद्यः a farrier. —शङ्कु n., —शकं Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. —2. N. of a river. —शंकुः a pillar to tie a horse. —शाला a stable. —शावः a colt, a foal. —शास्त्रं a manual or text-book of veterinary science. —शिरस् a. having the head of a horse, an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. (—n.) 1. a horse's head. —2. N. of a Dānava. —शृगालिका [ अश्वशृगालयोर्विं द्वंद्वत् द्वे बुन् ] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal.

—पङ्कवं a set or team of six horses —सनि, —वा, —सा a. Ved. ( P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mbh. ) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. —सादः, —सादिन् m. a horseman a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. —सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सूतानामश्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. —सुत a. Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the gift of) horses. —2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. —सेनः 1. N. of a king. —2. N. of a Nāga. —स्तेनीय a. relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. —स्थान a. born in a stable. (—नं) a stable or stall for horses. —हंतु a. killing a horse. (—ता) N. of a fragrant plant. —हय a. [ अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तरि अच् ] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; Rv. 10. 26. 5. —2. to be traversed by a horse; Rv. 9. 96. 2. —हरकः a horse-stealer. —हृदयं [ अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतमावादि ] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. —2. a kind of veterinary science. —3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेश्यात्मानं K. 80.

अश्व a mare. —Comp. —मघ a. rich in horses.

अश्वक a. Horselike, acting like a horse. —कः 1. A small horse; horse. —2 A hack, a bad horse. —3 A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. —4 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी [ अश्वस्य कं मुखं तत्सदृशाकारो-स्तस्य इति डीप् Tv. ] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतर a. Swift, speedy. —रः [ तदुः अश्वः, अश्वं तदुत्वे हरच्, P. V. 3. 91 ] 1 A mule. —2 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or serpent race inhabiting the lower regions. —3 A male calf. —4 A class of Gandharvas. —रि A mule; उदरस्य समुत्थाने स्वर्गभर्तृश्वतरी-मिव Rām.; Pt. 2. 32; Chāṇ. 19. [ cf. Pers. aster ].

अश्वति Den. P. To behave like a horse.

अश्वतथः [ न शस्त्रिं शास्त्रलीवृक्षादिवत् तिष्ठति स्था-क पू० नि० Tv. ] 1 The holy fig-tree; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाक्शाख एषोऽश्वतथः स-नातनः Kath.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15. 1. —2 A kind of the Asvattha tree (नंदीवृक्ष). —3 N. of another tree गर्दमांड. —4 The constellation Āsvini. —5 The time indicated or presided over by Āsvini; अश्वतथो मुहूर्तः Sk. on P. IV. 2. 5. —6 A vessel made of the अश्वतथ tree (Ved.). —7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree; अश्वतथस्य फलमश्वतथः Sk. —8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वतथफलयुक्तः कालोऽश्वतथः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. —9 An epithet of the sun. —10 N. of a people; Bri. S. 14. 3.



—**स्थ** The day of full moon in the month of *Asvina*, ( in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe ). —**स्थ** [ सुद्रोऽश्वत्थः अलार्थे डीप् ] A small fig-tree. —**Comp.** —**कुणः** [ अश्वत्थस्य पाकः पीत्वा कुणः P. V. 2. 24 ] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree. —**भेदः** N. of a tree (स्थालीवृक्ष). —**अश्वत्थक** *a.* To be given or to be done when the *Asvattha* tree bears fruit. —**कः** [ अश्वत्थस्तत्फलम् तदुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्थस्य सत्रं देयमेषम् पुनः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. ] 1 A debt to be given when the *Asvattha* tree bears fruits. —2 [ स्वार्थे कन् ] The *Asvattha* tree.

**अश्वत्थामन्** *m.* [ अश्वत्थेव स्थाम वलमस्य, पुनो समासः; cf. Mb. अश्वत्थवारस यत्स्थाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् । अश्वत्थःमेव वालयं तस्मान्नाम्ना भविष्यति ॥ ] N. of a celebrated *Brāhmaṇa* warrior and general on the side of *Kauravas*, son of *Drona* and *Kripa*. [ After the last great battle in which *Duryodhana* was mortally wounded, *Asvatthaman*, with two other surviving *Kauravas*, entered the *Pandava* camp at night, where he stamped *Dhrishadyumna*, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the *Pandavas*, killing even *Parikshit* while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by *Krishna*. The next morning *Draupadi* clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. *Bhīma*, *Arjuna*, and *Krishna* overtook *Asvatthaman* and compelled him to yield the jewel which *Yudhishtira* afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of *Brahmanic* and saintly lustre, and his altercation with *Karma* about the nomination of a general to succeed *Drona* clearly brings out the chief features of his character; see *Ve.* 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajivins* 'ever living persons' ]

**अश्वत्थिक** *a.* [ अश्वत्थेन चरति, ण् P. IV. 4. 10 ] Feeding on *Asvattha* fruits.

**अश्वत्थिल** *a.* see. P. IV. 2. 80.

**अश्वयति** *Den. P.* To wish for horses.

**अश्वया** A desire to get horses.

**अश्वयु** [ अश्वोऽस्त्यस्य युञ् ] 1 Having horses. —2 Desiring horses.

**अश्वलः** [ अश्वं लाति ला-क ] N. of a sage, the *Hotri*-priest of *Janaka*; अथ ह जनकस्य वेदेहस्य होताऽश्वलो वृष्य Bri. Up.

**अश्वस्यति** *Den. P.* To wish for a stallion.

**अश्वायति** *Den. P.* To wish for horses.

**अश्विक** *a.* [ P. IV. 4. 10. ] Drawn or carried by horses.

**अश्विन्** *a.* [ अश्व-अस्त्यर्थे इनि ] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; *Rv.* 4. 2. 5. —*m.* A cavalier, a horse-tamer. —**नौ** ( *du.* ) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; cf. *त्वाष्ट्री* तु सवितुर्मार्या वडवास्त्यधारिणी । अद्यत महामाया सतिरिक्षेऽश्विनादुभौ ॥ [ According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of *Ushas* or the dawn; they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c. and, according to *Yaska*, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the *Nirukta* they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, and the physicians of the gods, and are called *Gadāgadan*, *Sarvaidyan*, *Dasrau*, *Nāsatyau*, *Vādaseyau*, *Abdhijau* &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage *Chyavana*, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life ]. —2 Two horses. —3 (In *astr.*) The twins of the zodiac.

**अश्विनी** [ अश्वस्तदुत्तमाङ्गकारोऽस्त्यस्य इनि डीप् ] 1 The first of the 27 *Nakshatras* or lunar mansions ( consisting of three stars ). —2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the *Asvins*, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. —**Comp.** —**कुमारौ**, —**पुत्रौ**, —**सुतौ** the twin sons of *Asvini*, the sun's wife.

**अश्विमन्** *n.* Containing the word *Asvin* ( such as a *Mantra* ).

**अश्विय** *a.* Referring to horses. —**या** *Ved.* ( *pl.* ) A troop of horses.

**अश्वीन** *a.* [ अश्व-इन् ] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

**अश्वीय** *a.* [ अश्व-इ ] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. —**यं** [ अश्वानां सङ्घः P. IV. 2. 48 ] A number of horses, cavalry; *Si.* 18 5; *K.* 222.

**अश्व्य** *a.* [ अश्व-यत् ] 1 Belonging to a horse. —2 Consisting of horses. —**स्व्यं** 1 A number of horses. —2 Possession of horses.

**अश्वंत** *a.* 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. —2 Unbounded, unlimited. —**तः** 1 Death. —2 A field. —3 A fire-place. —4 Termination, limit.

**अश्वस्तन**, —**स्तनिक** *a.* 1 Not of tomorrow, of to-day. —2 One who makes no provision for the morrow *Ms.* 4. 7.

**अष्ट** 1 *U.* [ अश्वति-ते, अश्विते ] 1 To shine. —2 To go, move. —3 To receive, take ( *trans.* ).

**अषडक्षीण** *a.* Not seen by six eyes known or determined by two persons only, ( to the exclusion of a third person ) मंत्रः द्वाभ्यामेव कृत इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. —**जं** A secret.

**अपतर** *a.* *Ved.* More accessible or acceptable.

**अषाढ** *a.* *Ved.* 1 Not to be overcome, invincible; *Rv.* 2. 21. 2. —2 Born under the constellation *Ashāḍha* ( *P. IV.* 3. 34. ). —**दः** 1 The month *Ashāḍha* commencing with the sun's entrance into *Gemini* ( usually written *आषाढ* ) —2 A staff made of the wood of *Palasa*, carried by a religious student or ascetic. —3 N. of the *Malaya* mountain. —**द्व** 1 N. of a constellation the twentieth ( *पूर्वाषाढा* ) and twenty-first ( *उत्तराषाढा* ) lunar mansions.

**अषाढकः** The month of *Ashāḍha*.

**अष्टन्** *num. a.* [ अष्ट-च्यवती कश्चिन् ण् च *Un.* 1. 154. ] ( *nom. acc.* अष्टन् ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्टा with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशन्, अष्टार्धशतः, अष्टाष्टकः &c. [ cf. *L. octo*; *Gr. okto*; *Zend. astan*; *Pers. hasht* ]. —**Comp.** —**अष्ट** *a.* consisting of eight letters or parts. (—**रः**) N. of a metre. —**अष्ट** consisting of eight parts or members. (—**जं**) 1. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; °पातः, नमः, साष्टाङ्गनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; साष्टाङ्गपातं प्रणमाम फलं प्रोक्षते the ground in reverence; ( जातुभ्यां च तपः पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामुरसा शिरसा वक्त्रे दृष्ट्या प्रणमोऽष्टाङ्ग इति ) : —2. the 8 parts of *yoga* or concentration; अष्टाङ्गयोगश्चासनं च प्राणायामस्ततः परं । प्रत्याहारो रणा च ध्यानं सार्धं समाधिना । अष्टाङ्गान्याहुतेति योगिनां योगसिद्धये ॥ —3. materials of worship taken collectively. —4. the eight parts of every medical science ( they are :—शल्यं, शालाक्यं, कायचिकित्सा, भूतविद्या, कौमारभृत्यं, अगदतंत्रं, रसायनकं and वाजीकरणतंत्रं ). —5. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 assessors, 4 scribe, 5 astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. —6. any whole consisting of eight parts. —7. a die, dice. °अष्ट्यं an offering of eight articles. °धूपः a sort of medicinal incense removing fever. °भैषज्यं 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds'; the eight stages in the progress of love-suit; स्मरणं कीर्तनं केलिः प्रेक्षणं युष्मान्गं । संकल्योऽप्यवसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिश्च °हृदयं N. of a medical work. —**अष्टाष्ट** N. of *Pāṇini's* grammatical work



consisting of 8 Adhyayas or chapters. -अष्टा having a wheel with 8 spokes. -अष्ट an octagon. -अष्टा a. lasting for 8 days. -अष्टादिकः the first eight ex-  
-अष्टादिकः of the science of words (gram-  
mar); इन्द्रश्चः काशकुरुनापिशली शाकटायनः।  
-अष्टादिकः जयन्त्यादिशाब्दिकाः ॥ -कपाल  
-अष्टादिकः prepared or offered in 'eight'  
-अष्टा (लः) a sacrifice in which  
ghee is offered in eight pans. -कर्म  
a. one who has the number eight as  
a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI.  
3. 115). (-जः) eight-eared, an  
epithet of Brahmā. -कर्त्तृन् m., -गति-  
का a king who has 8 duties to per-  
form; (they are:—आदौ च धिर्गं च  
तथा प्रयत्नयोगः। पंचमे चार्थवचनं व्यवहारस्य चक्ष-  
ने ॥ इन्द्रश्चोः सदा रक्तस्तेनाटगातिकोत्पः।  
-कृत्स्न ind. eight times. -कोणः 1. an  
octagon. -2. a kind of machine.  
-खंडः a title of a collection of sev-  
eral sections of the *Rigveda*. -गव-  
[अष्टानां गवां समाहारः] a flock of 8  
cows. -गाध m. 1. a fabulous animal  
supposed to have eight legs. -2. a  
spider. -गुण a. eightfold; अष्टाद-  
गुणं चूर्णः; द्राघ्योष्टगुणमन्वयं Ms. 8. 400.  
(-जः) the eight qualities which a  
Brahmapa should possess; द्वा तर्कश्रुतेष्ट-  
शक्तिः, अनन्यता, शौचं, अनायासः, मंगलं, अकारि-  
त्यं, असूया चेति । Gautama. -आश्रय a.  
endowed with these eight qualities.  
-ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत् a. forty-eight.  
-तय a. eight-fold. -तारिणी the eight  
forms of the goddess तारिणी; तारा चोद्या  
महोद्या च चत्वारि काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चामु-  
डा इत्यष्टौ तारिण्या मताः ॥ -त्रिंशत् (°ष्टा°)  
a. thirty-eight. -त्रिकं [अष्टाष्टुत्रिकं]  
the number 24. -दलं 1. a lotus hav-  
ing eight petals. -2. an octagon. -  
दश (°ष्टा°) see below after अष्टात्तय-  
-दिश f. [कर्म संज्ञात्वाच्च द्विष्टः] the eight  
cardinal points; पूर्वोद्वीची दक्षिणा च नैऋती  
पश्चिमा तथा । दायवी चोत्तरेशानी दिशा अष्टादि-  
नाः स्मृताः ॥ -करिण्यः the eight female  
elephants living in the eight points,  
कण्ठोऽनुसुक्तपिलापिलालुपनाः क्रमात् । ताम्रकर्णी  
शुभ्रदेती चांगना चांजनावती ॥ Ak. -पालः the  
eight regents of the cardinal points,  
इंद्रो वह्निः पितृपतिः (यमः) नैऋती वरुणा मरुत्  
(वायुः) । कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वोद्वीची दिशा क्रमा-  
त् ॥ Ak. -गजाः the eight elephants  
guarding the 8 quarters, वेरावतः पुंडरी-  
को वामनः कुसुमोऽञ्जनः । पुण्ड्रतः सार्वभौमः सुय-  
तीक्ष्ण दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -द्रव्यं the eight  
materials of a sacrifice; अश्वत्थोऽंबुवरपुष्पा-  
न्ध्रयोषमिधास्तिलाः । सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्रव्या-  
न्पट्टी विदुर्बुधाः ॥ -धातुः the eight metals  
taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च  
रं यशस्मेयं च । शीसं लोहं रसश्चेति धातवोऽष्टौ  
प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -पद-ष्ट (°ष्टा°) a. 1.  
eight-footed. -2. a term for a  
pregnant animal. -पद्ः (°ष्टा°) 1. a  
spider. -2. a fabulous animal called  
Sarabha. -3. a worm. -4. a wild

sort of jasmin. -5. a pin or bolt.  
-6. the mountain Kailāsa (the a-  
bode of Kubera). (-दः, -दं) [अष्ट-  
सु धातुषु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli.] 1. gold;  
आवृजिताष्टपदकुंभतोयः Ku. 7 10; Si.  
3. 28. -2. a kind of chequered cloth  
or a board for drafts, dice-board  
(Mar. पट); परिचयचतुरासिः K. 196.  
-पत्रं a sheet of gold. -प (पा) दि-  
क्का N. of a plant. -पद्मी (°ष्टा°) 1.  
wild sort of jasmin. -2. a variety  
of metre, often used in Jayadeva's  
Gtagovinda. -पलं a kind of medi-  
cinal preparation of ghee. -पाच a.  
(°ष्टा°) eight-fold. -मंगलः a horse  
with a white face, tail, mane, breast  
and hoofs. (-लं) [अष्टगुणितं मंगलं, शा°  
तः] a collection of eight lucky things;  
according to some they are—  
सगराजो वृषो नागः कलशो व्यंजनं तथा । वैजयंती  
तथा भेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥; according  
to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलात्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौर्हस्तानः।  
हिरण्यं सर्पिरादित्य आपो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥ -मानं  
one kuḍava. -मासिक a. occurring  
once in 8 months. -मुष्टिः a measure  
called कुंघि; अष्टमुष्टिर्भेत् कुंघिः. -सूतिः  
the 'eight-formed', an epithet of  
Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 ele-  
ments (earth, water, fire, air and  
ether), the sun and moon, and the  
sacrificing priest; cf. S. 1. 1 -या मुष्टिः  
समुद्राया वदति विधिवत् या दधियां च होत्री । ये द्वे  
कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा वा स्थिता व्याप्य विष्वं ।  
यामाहुः सर्वभूतत्रयकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवतः ।  
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरयतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥  
or, briefly expressed, the names in  
Sanskrit (in the above order) are:—  
जलं वह्निस्तथा यथा सूर्याचंद्रमसी तथा । आकाशं  
वायुरपनी सूर्ययोऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥ -धरः 'hav-  
ing 8 forms', Siva. -रत्नं the eight  
jewels taken collectively; the title  
of a collection of 8 Slokas on mor-  
tality. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in  
dramas &c.; शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरमयानकाः।  
श्रीमत्साङ्गतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K.  
P. 4 (to which is sometimes added  
a 9th Rasa called ज्ञानं; निर्वेदस्थयिमावो-  
स्ति ज्ञानोपनिषदो रसः (ibid); -आश्रय a.  
embodying or representing the eight  
sentiments; V. 2. 18. -लोहकं a class  
of 8 metals; सुवर्णं रजतं ताम्रं सीसकं कांति-  
कं तथा । वंगं लोहं तीक्ष्णलोहं लोहान्यष्टाभिर्नामि तु ॥  
-वर्गः 1. a sort of diagram (चक्र)  
showing the good or bad stars of  
a person. -2. the 8 classes of letters;  
(अवर्गं, कः, चः, टः, तः, पः, यः, शः) -3.  
a class of three principal medica-  
ments. -वक्रः (ष्टा) see below. -विष्ट a  
[अष्ट विधाः प्रकाराः अस्य] eight-fold, of  
eight kinds. -विंशतिः f. (°ष्टा°) [अष्टावि-  
का विंशतिः शा. तः] the number twenty-  
eight. -शतं eight hundred. -अवणः,  
अवस् N. of Brahmā (having 8 ears  
or four heads).  
अष्टक a. [अष्टपरिमाणमस्य कन्] Con-  
sisting of 8 parts, eight-fold; क्रोध-

जोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः Ms. 7. 48. -कः 1  
[अष्टकं (पाणिनेः) विद्वति अधीयते वा इत्यष्टकः;  
P. IV. 2. 65 Sk.] One who studies  
or is acquainted with the eight  
books of Pāṇini's grammar. -2 N.  
of a son of Viśvāmitra. -का [अष्ट-  
ति पितरोऽस्यां तिथौ अष्ट-तन्त्रं Un. 3.  
148] 1 A collection of three days  
(7th, 8th, and 9th) beginning  
from the seventh day after the full  
moon. -2 The 8th day of three  
months on which the Manes are to  
be propitiated. -3 A Śrāddha to be  
performed on the above days; wor-  
ship of the Manes on certain days.  
-4 The 8th day of a month;  
Ms. 4. 113-4. -कं 1 A whole con-  
sisting of 8 parts. -2 The 8 chapters  
of Pāṇini's sūtras; अष्टावध्यायाः परि-  
माणमस्य इत्यष्टकं; पाणिनेः सूत्रं Sk.).  
-3 The study of the Sūtras. -4  
A division of the *Rigveda* (it  
being divided into 8 Aṣṭakas or 10  
Maṇḍalas). -5 Any group of eight;  
as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. -6 The  
number eight. -Comp. -अंगः—गं  
a kind of board or cloth for playing  
with dice on (having eight divi-  
sions).

अष्टकिक, अष्टकिन् a. [अष्टकाऽस्त्यस्य  
ट् इति वा] Having eight parts. -की  
One who performs an Aṣṭaka.

अष्टक्य a. [अष्टकेन क्रीतः यत् P. V.  
1. 2] Bought for eight.

अष्टतय a. [अष्टावयवा अस्य अष्टन्-तयर्]  
Having eight parts or limbs. -यं  
An aggregate of eight.

अष्टधा ind. [अष्टन्-प्रकारे धात्वा] 1  
Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8  
parts or sections; भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टधा Bg.  
7. 4; भिन्नोऽष्टधा विप्रससार वैज्ञः ॥  
16. 3.

अष्टम a. (मी f.) Eighth; गर्भाष्टमेऽष्टे  
कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36.—मः  
The eighth part. -सी 1 The eighth  
day in a lunar half month; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी  
वैव अमावस्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वण्येतां रजेंद्र  
रविंशतिवै च ॥ -2 N. of a medical  
plant (कोटिलिता). [cf. L. octaeus;  
Zend. astemo]. -Comp. -अंशः an  
8th part. -कालिक a. [अष्टनः कालः  
भोजनेऽस्त्यस्य ट्] one who omits seven  
meal times (i. e. full three days and  
the morning of the fourth) and  
partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6.  
19. -भावः the eighth condition or  
position (in astr.).

अष्टनक a. The eighth; यौशमष्ट-  
मकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.  
अष्टतय a. Consisting of eight  
parts. -यः A collection of eight  
things.

अष्टादशन् a [अष्ट च दश च] Eighteen;  
अष्टादशाष्टादशानां जिगीषया नवद्वयद्विपद-  
थगजयश्रियां N. 1. 5. -Comp. -अंगः,



—*the eighteen parts of medical science.* —उपचारः [कर्मसंज्ञात्वाच्च द्विषः] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping; आसनं स्वागतं पाद्यमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकं । स्नानं वस्त्रोपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः । गन्धपुष्पे तथा धूपदीपावाचनं च तर्पणं । माल्यानुलेपनं चैव नमस्कारविस्मरणं । अष्टादशोपचारैस्तु मन्त्री पूजां समाचरेत् Tantra. —उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टान्युपपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सनत्कुमारोक्तं नारासीहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं श्रोतुं कुमारं तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवधर्मालयं साक्षात्दीशभाषितं । दुर्वास-सोक्तमाश्रयं नारदोक्तमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवोशनसेरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाथ कालिकाहयमेव च । माहेश्वरं तथा शार्वं सौरं सर्वार्थसंचयं । उपपुराणं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं श्रोतुं पुराणं कौर्म-संज्ञितं । चतुर्थं संहितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रे-दुतः ॥ Hemādri. —घान्यं the 18 kinds of corn; यवगोधूमधान्यानि तिलाः कंडुकुल-त्थकाः । माषा मुद्गा मधुराश्च निष्पावाः श्यामसर्ष-पाः ॥ गवेषुकाश्च नीवारा ओढवयोऽथ सती-नकाः । चणकाश्चीनकाश्चैव धान्यान्वष्टादशैव तु ॥ —पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas ब्रह्मं पादं धैषणं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यचार-दीपं च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ आद्येयमष्टकं श्रोतुं भविष्यचवमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिङ्गमेका-दशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं श्रोतुं स्कंदं चात्र त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्म पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च गारुडं चैव ब्रह्मांडाष्टादशं तथा ॥ —भुजा an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी. —विद्या the eighteen kinds of learnings or lores; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः ॥ धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च वि-या ह्येताश्चतुर्दशः ॥ आयुर्वेदो धनुर्वेदो गार्ग्यवेदे-ति ते त्रयः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या ह्यष्टादश-व तु ॥ —विवादपदं the eighteen sub-jects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7. —स्मृतिका-रिन् *m. pl.* the eighteen Smṛitikāras or law-givers of the Āryas; विष्णुः पराशरो दक्षः संवर्तव्यासहारीताः । शततापयो वसि-ष्ठश्च यमापस्तंबगीतमाः । देवलः शंखलिखितो भर-द्वाजोऽश्विनो वयः । शौनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च दशाष्टौ स्मृतिकारिणः ॥

अष्टावक्रः [अष्टकृत्वः अष्टसु भागेषु वा वक्रः] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana, son of the great sage Kahodā. [Kahodā married a daughter of his preceptor Uddalaka, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the un-born son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and con-demned him to be born crooked; so he came forth with his eight (aṣṭa) limbs crooked (vakṛa); whence his name; यस्मात्कुक्षौ वर्तमानो ब्रवीषि तस्माद्रुको दवितास्यष्टकृत्वः Mb. When Kahodā was drowned into a river as the result of alwager in a dispute with a Bud-dhist, young Aśhṭavakra defeated

the sage and delivered his father, who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samangā river, on doing which the lad became perfectly straight].

आष्टिः *f.* [अस्यते भूमौ क्षिप्यते अस्-क्तिन् वृ-जो-षत्] 1 A die for playing. —2 A metre consisting of sixty-four syl-lables. —3 [अक्ष-व्याप्ति-क्तिन्] Perva-sion, reaching (Ved.). —4 The body (the instrument of enjoyment). —5 The number sixteen. —6 Seed. —7 Kernel.

अष्टिन् *a.* Consisting of eight mem-bers or parts.

अष्ट्रा [अक्ष्यते चाल्यते जया अक्ष-करणे ऋन्] 1 A prick or goad for driving cattle, whip; Rv. 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. —2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

आष्टिः *f.* 1 A stone or kernel. —2 Seed.

अष्टीला [अष्टिस्तत्तुल्यकटिनादमानं राति; रा-क, रस्य लः दीर्घः Tv.] 1 A round swelling below the navel produced by wind. —2 A kind of disease of urine. —3 A globular or round body (in general). —4 A round pebble or stone. —5 Kernel. —6 Seed-corn.

अष्टीलिका 1 A kind of abscess. —2 A pebble.

अष्टिवत् *m. n.* [निपातोऽयं P. VIII. 2. 12;] The knee, the kneebone.

अस् 1. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root ह् ] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नास्तद्वा-सीजो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 120. 1; श्रुति-द्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् Ms. 2. 14; शपथे नास्ति पातकं 8. 112; न त्वेवाहं जातु नासं Bg. 2. 12; आसीद्वाजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 5. 79; न अस् not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish, नायमस्ती-ति दुःखार्ता Nala. 7. 16; अस्ति भोक्तुं Sk. it has to be eaten; (for other uses of अस्ति see अस्ति s. v.). —2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); भक्तोऽस्ति मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3; धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचा-र्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80; so एवमेव स्यात्, तूष्णीमासीत् &c. —3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by have), with gen. of possessor; यन्ममास्ति हरस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा 5. 70; न हि तस्यास्ति किञ्चित्स्वं Ms. 8. 417; नास्ति इन्द्रियुक्तस्य Bg. 2. 66. —4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.); यदिच्छामि ते तदस्तु S. 4; तस्य मेत्य फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get.

—5 To arise, spring out, occur; सीद्ध मम मनसि K. 142 (this) occurred to my mind. —6 To become; तां दृष्ट्वा दशविस्तरामासं विंशतिविरा- Rām.; also बुद्धीस्यात्, राजसात्, &c. Sk. —7 To lead or tend to, to out or prove to be (with dat.). —8 स स्थायुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो नि- सायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; संगतं श्रीसत्स- भृतयेस्तु सदा सतां 5. 24; oft alone without अस्; यतस्तौ स्वल्प- य Pt. 1. —8 To suffice (with dat.) सा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; न्यैर्दृष्टपालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्था- नाय वा स्यात् Jagannātha. —9 stay, reside, dwell, live; हासित- सि हे छुष्टु Bk. 6. 11. —10 To place, happen. —11 To be in a ticular relation, to be affected (loc.); किंनु खलु यथा यमस्यामिनि- प्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well, it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, The form आस् joined to root forming their periphrastic is sometimes separated from root and used by itself; न प्रथममासं पयत पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. [cf. L. est and Gr. esti] अस्ति; esse; Zend, asti; Pers. asti. —With अति to be over, surpass. —अहु to be at hand, —अपि (with loc. or an adv. of place) 1. to be in anything. —2. to be to, be closely connected with. —अभि 1. to belong to, to fall one's share; यन्ममाभिष्यात् Sk. to be over. —3. to excel, surpass, to domineer or to tyrannize over, over. —आविस् to arise, spring up, visible; आचार्यकं विजयि मानसं रासीत् Mal. 1. 26. —उप to be near or in. —परि 1. to be in the way. —2. to surpass. —3. to pass or spend (time). —4. to pervade. —प्र 1. to be in of. —2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, pass. —प्रति 1. to be equal to, match for. —2. to rival, emulate, with. —3. to be a representative, stand in place of. —प्रादुस् to appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्तमोऽहः Ms. 1. R. 11. 15. —व्यति (Atm. व्यतिरे- तित्से; व्यतिस्ते) to excel, surpass, above or superior to, out-weigh. —अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. —II. 4 P. (अस्यति, आस, अस्तु, सिद्धं, अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, discharge, shoot (with loc. of mark); तस्मिन्नास्थदिर्घीकाशं B. 23; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77; something with dat. or gen.; दस्यवे हेतिसव- 1. 103. 3. —2 To drive away, move. —3 To frighten or scare away. —4 To throw or take away, let leave, give up; as in अस्तवान्, नास्ति



अस्त, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. -WITH अति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp.; P. II. 1. 24. -अभिम to throw over or up, hurl at. -परिनि to stretch. III. 1 U. (असति-ने, असित). 1 To take or receive, seize. -3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्प्रेत R. 11. 81; तेनास लोकः मधुपुराण धृष्टतां R. 11. 81; लावण्य उत्पाद्य विष्णुविराज Ku. 1. 35. But the sense इवास् शनः 'shone' is far-fetched, of विद्महे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to either taking it, as Sākaśāyana does, as an indeclinable तिङन्तप्रतिष्ठाक-मन्त्र, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त p. p. 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असमये यत्तयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. -2 Finished. -3 Despatched. -स्त Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. -करुण a. merciful; Māl. 5. 24. -कोप-रुप a. whose anger is pacified; Si. 6. 65. -क्षी a. foolish. -व्यस्त a. scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Rām. 4. 6. -संख्य a. innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्त a. Ved. Throwing, a shooter.

अस्तः [अस्तं सूर्यकिरणं यत् अन्-आधारे क] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोऽहमस्तमिरिमभ्यपतत् Si. 9. 1; विद्वयस्तनिमज्ञसूर्य R. 16. 11; यात्यकतोस्तशिखरं पतिरोऽधीनां S. 4. 1. -2 Sunset. -3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun, शुक्रास्त, बुधस्त &c. -स्त 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. -2 Death, end. -3 The seventh house (in astr.); (लगात्मानं स्थानं). -स्त ind. At home, home; अस्तं गच्छ, -इ, -माप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig.) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; e. g. for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कथमिदं युवयोरस्तमितः सूर्यः V. 3 and Sar. S. 1. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गतः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66; दंडेनास्तमितत्वा Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितेषा

कथा K. 156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (c) To die; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -Comp. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवलंबनं the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. -उदयो (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदया-वदिशदप्रविभक्तकालं Mu. 3. 17. -ग a. set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1. setting, disappearance. -2. death, sunset of life; Māl. 9. अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolute (मोक्ष). -कं Ved. Home.

अस्ततातिः Ved. Home.

अस्तननं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun), करोत्यकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). -2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यास्तमयमिवाश्रयोः M. 2. 12. -3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वहात् R. 9. 9. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभापरोऽहस्तमयं रजांसि R. 6. 33. -5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्तनिके, अस्ता ind. Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति ind. [अ-शक्ति] 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिक्षीरा, 'काय'. -2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is', 'there', or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे...त्रयः दुरुषा देवस्य श्रियं न सहन्ते Mu. 1. 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं व्योमचारी विद्याधरोऽभवत् Ks. 22. 56, 1. 27; अस्ति तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजविष्यति Pt. III. 3. 146 is it that &c. -स्तिः f. N. of a sister of Prāpti, daughter of Jarāsandha and wife of Kamsa. -Comp. -कायः [अस्ति कायः स्वल्पं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jains); these categories are 5: -जीव°, पुद्गल°, धर्म°, अर्धम°, and आकाश°. -क्षीर a. [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vārt.] having milk. -नास्ति ind. doubtful, partly true and partly not; 'त्वं, -ता doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तिमत् a. [अस्ति विद्यमानं धनमस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अस्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; it is also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुकार a. [P. VI. 3. 70 Vārt.] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). -2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. -2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; 'आत्मन् having the soul unrestrained. -तः N. of Vishṇu.

असंयमः Absence of control or restraint; especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Separated. -2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). -कं 1 Non-combination. -2 (In gram.) Hiatus.

असंयुत a. Unblended, ununited. -तः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

असंविदान a. Ignorant, foolish; असंविदानेव जामात्रे कुप्यसि U. 7; Ki. 18. 42.

असंदृत a. Uncovered, exposed. -तं N. of a hell.

असंख्यवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. -यं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव शुरोर्न किंचिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट a. Not joined or united. -ष्टः An epithet of Siva.

असंसृतिः f. Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंमृष्ट a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. -2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. -2 Not decorated or adorned. -3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the saṃskāras) has been performed. -तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत a. 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बांधवो जनः K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. -2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तुतेषु प्रसभं भयेषु Ki. 3. 21. -3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. -2 Disorder, confusion. -3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित a. 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमसूयिष्ठं H. 3. 109. -2 Not collected. -3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः f. Disorder, confusion.

असंहत a. Not joined or united, scattered, loose, straggling. -तः The Puruṣa or soul (in Sān. phil.).



—तं A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृत् *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असकृदेकरथेन तर-  
स्विना R. 9. 23; Me. 92, 93. —*Comp.*  
—समाधिः repeated meditation. —गर्भ-  
वासः repeated birth.

असकौ *a.* = अस्ते this or that; Si. 7. 53.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively at-  
tached, not feeling interested in, in-  
different (to); असक्तः सुखमन्वधुत्  
R. 1. 21. —2 Not entangled; S. 2.  
12. —3 Not united, detached. —4 Not  
attached to worldly feelings and  
connections. —*क्तं ind.* 1 Without  
being excessively attached or addict-  
ed to; Ki. 1. 11. —2 Without any  
hindrance, quickly; Dk. 35. —3 In-  
cessantly ceaselessly; Ki. 4. 31.

असक्त्य *a.* Thighless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्त *a.* Ved. Not ceasing to  
flow, not drying up; not going else-  
where (असंक्रमणी); Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the  
same *Gotra* or family.

असंकुल *a.* Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open,  
clear, broad, (as a road &c.). —*लः*  
A broad road.

असंक्रांत *a.* Not gone over or  
transmitted; मासः an intercalary  
month.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation,  
numberless, countless, innumerable;  
Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; तत्, त्वं infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innum-  
erable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable. —*यः* 1  
An epithet of Siva. —2 An epithet of  
Vishnu; (V. Sahas). —*यं* An exceed-  
ingly large number. —*Comp.* —युग *a.*  
innumerable.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free  
from worldly ties. —2 Not hindered  
or obstructed, not blunted; असंगम-  
द्विष्वपि सारवत्तया R. 3. 63; तस्य मूर्ध्नि  
शितं खड्गमसक्तं पर्यतेष्वपि Mb. —3 Not  
united, solitary, unassailed. —*गः* 1  
Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. —2  
*Purusha* or soul (in Sān. phil.) *वत्*  
*a.* not attached to.

असंगत *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccom-  
panied with. —2 Improbable, incon-  
sistent. —3 Unequal. —4 Unesteemed.  
—5 Unbecoming, improper. —6 Rude,  
ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with.  
—2 Incongruity, improbability. —3

(In Rhet.) A figure of speech in  
which a cause and the effect are re-  
presented as locally different or sepa-  
rated (in which there is an ap-  
parent violation of the relation be-  
tween cause and effect); भिन्नदेशतया-  
त्यंतं कार्यकारणभूतयोः । युगपद्भर्मयोर्वच-  
ख्यातिः सा स्यादसंगतिः ॥ K. P. 10; विरु-  
द्धं भिन्नदेशत्वं कार्यहेतोरसंगतिः । विषं जलधरेः  
पीतं मूर्ध्निताः पथिकांगनाः ॥ Kuval.

असंगम *a.* Not united. —*गः* 1 Se-  
paration, disunion. —2 Incongruity.

असंगिन् *a.* 1 Not united or associat-  
ed. —2 Not attached to the world.

असचद्विद् *a.* Ved. 1 Persecuting  
those who are not (his) worshippers.  
—2 Having no enemies.

असजात् *a.* Ved. Not related by  
blood.

असजात्य *a.* Without consanguinity  
or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible. —ज्ञा Disunion,  
disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing;  
तद्भावे सदप्यसत् H. 3. 3; असति त्वयि  
Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. —2 Non-

existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणोऽभेद-  
मसंतं कः करिष्यति. —3 Bad (opp. सत्);

सदसद्व्याक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. —4 Wicked,  
vile, evil; as विचार. —5 Not manifest.

—6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue;  
इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft occurring in  
controversial works). —7 Not answer-

ing its purpose. —*m.* (न) Indra. —*n.*  
(न) 1 Non-existence, non-entity;

नासदासीनो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1;  
असद्वा इदमय आसीत् ततो वै सदजायत  
Ait. Br., Ms. 12. 118; 1. 11, 14, 74.

—2 An evil, a harm. —3 Untruth,  
falsehood. —ती An unchaste woman;

असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418. —*Comp.*  
—अध्वेतु *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who reads

heterodox works, one who neglects  
his own Sākhā and studies another;

also called शास्त्रारंडः; स्वशास्त्रं यः परित्यज्य  
अन्यत्र कुरुते श्रमं । शास्त्रारंडः स विज्ञेयो बर्जयेत्  
क्रियायु च ॥ —आगमः 1. a heterodox

Sāstra or doctrine. —2. acquisition  
(of wealth) by unfair or foul means.

—3. a foul means itself. —आचार *a.*  
following evil practices, wicked.

(—रः) an evil practice. —आचारिन् *a.*  
one who follows evil practices,

wicked, vile. —कर्मन्, —क्रिया &c. see  
below. —कल्पना 1. an untrue action,

one which never took place. —2. fa-  
brication of falsehood. —ख्यातिः *f.*

wrong or improper perception or  
knowledge. —ग्र (ग्र) हः 1. a bad

trick. —2. a bad opinion, prejudice.  
—3. childish desire. —चेष्टितं harm, in-

jury; प्राणिष्वसचेष्टितं S. 5. 9. —जनः *a.*  
bad, wicked, or contemptible man.

—दृश *a.* evil-eyed. —पथः 1. a bad road

(lit.). —2. evil practices or doctrines.

राज्ञो हतं सतामसत्पथं युषामातुः सम-  
ज्ञातं Bv. 4. 36. —परिग्रहः acceptance of

a bad road. —पुत्रः 1. a childless man.  
—2. a bad son or disreputable man.

—प्रतिग्रहः 1. present of bad things.  
—2. receiving unfit presents (such as

1. non-existence, absence. —2. a bad  
position. —वृत्तिः, व्यवहार *a.* following

evil practices, wicked. (—तिः *f.*) 1  
a low or degrading occupation. —2. 1

wickedness. —व्यवहार *a.* following  
evil practices. (—रः) evil practice.

—शास्त्रं 1. a wrong doctrine. —2. 1  
heterodox doctrine (such as that of

the Buddhas). —संसर्गः bad company  
—हेतुः 1. a statement having excep-

tions (in न्याय). —2. a bad or fall-  
acious *hetu*; see हेत्यानास.

असत्तया Wickedness.

असत्कृ 8 U. To disrespect, dishonour,  
not to receive hospitably.

असत्कर्मन् *a.* Of bad conduct, wicked.  
—*n.* (—ने) 1 A bad action (pro-

hibited by the Vedas). —2 Wicked-  
ness.

असत्कारः, असत्क्रिया Disrespect,  
dishonour, bad or inhospitable recep-

tion.

असत्कृत *a.* 1 Not honoured, dis-  
respected. —2 Done from improper

motives. —*क्तं* A bad or wicked deed.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. —2 Un-  
truth. —3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or  
strength. —2 Having no animal. —3

Having no goodness. —*त्वं* 1 Non-  
existence. —2 Unreality, untruth. —3

Wickedness, badness. —4 Duet. —5  
Darkness.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. —2 Im-  
aginary, unreal; असत्यकंटापिबन्धु

बंधना Ku. 5. 57. —*त्यः* A liar. —*त्यः*  
Falsehood, untruth. —*Comp.* —वाति

*a.* speaking falsely, liar. —संघ *a.* 1  
true to one's promise, false, per-

dious, treacherous; २ जने सखी पं  
कारिता S. 4. —संनिभ *a.* improbable

unlikely.

असदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Dissimilar,  
unlike. —2 Unfit, improper, incon-

gruous; व्यवहारिन् behaving improp-  
perly H. 2; संयोगकारिन् K. 12

worthy; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विकृतं न  
स्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असद्यस् *ind.* Not immediately  
after delay.

असन् *n.* Blood (used only in  
the declension of असृज् after सृज्  
pl.).



**असनं** Throwing, discharging casting; as in इष्वसनं a bow.—नः N. of a tree (वितसाल); निरसनैरसनैरवृथा-वृत्ता Si. 6. 47.—ना Ved. A missile, an arrow.—**Comp.**—**पर्णी** N. of a tree (चाल).  
**असनिः** One who throws &c.

**असंतति** *a.* } Having no issue, childless.—**तिः**, **नः**: Childlessness, failure of issue.

**असंदिग्ध** *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, certain, clear.—2 Not vanished.—3 Confident, unsuspected.—**यं** *ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly.

**असंदिन** *a.* Ved. Not restrained, free.

**असन्न** *a.* Ved. Without rest or repose, untiring, restless.

**असंधि** *a.* Not joined together (as words).—2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty.—**धिः** Absence of Sandhi or euphony.

**असंनद्ध** *a.* 1 Unarmed.—2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (वृद्धिमत्त्व).—3 Proud, arrogant.—4 Born or produced.

**असंनिकर्षः** 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind.—2 Remoteness.

**असंनिकृष्ट** *a.* 1 Unperceived.—2 Not near, remote.

**असंनिधिः**, **निधानं** 1 Absence, distance.—2 Confidence.

**असंनिहित** *a.* 1 Not near, distant.—2 Placed in a wrong manner.

**असंनिवृत्तिः** *f.* Non-return; अतं-निवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49.

**असपत्न** *a.* 1 Without a rival wife.—2 Not an enemy, friendly.—3 Without enemies, not attacked.—**त्वे** Undisturbed condition, peace.—**त्नी** A sort of brick (इष्टकाभेद).

**असपिंड** *a.* Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or, not connected by blood-relationship.

**असभ्य** *a.* Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

**असम** *a.* 1 Uneven, odd (as a number); असमशीलाः खलु मृगाः Bv. 1. 2 mean, contemptible.—2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीयमानः Pt. 1. 74.—3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed; असवतारसमैरसनैस्तैः Ki. 5. 7; वाद्य-विशेषाणामसमः श्रोता K. 12; Ms. 12. 73.—4 Uneven, not level (as ground).—**सः** N. of Buddha.—**Comp.**—**इषुः**, **चाणः**, **सायकः** 'having an odd number

of arrows,' epithets of Cupid who has five arrows.—**नयन**, **नेत्र**, **लोचन** *a.* 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of Siva, who has three eyes.—**वृत्त** a metre in which the *ganas* are not the same in all lines.

**असमग्र** *a.* Incomplete; partial.

**असमंजस** *a.* 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; स्थलदसमंजसमुग्धजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4; Māl. 10. 2 faltering, inarticulate and pretty prattle.—2 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि हानिर्द्रोक्षामन्यस्य रासभे चरति। असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तरलायते चेतः Udb.—3 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish.—**सं** Non-conformity, disparity, difference.—**ind.** 1 Unbecomingly, improperly.—2 In a fluctuating, or confused manner.

**असमद्** *f.* Ved. Non-conflict, harmony, concord.

**असमद्** *a.* [सह मदेन गर्वेण समद्ः कलहः स नास्ति यत्र] Without a quarrel or opposition.

**असमन** *a.* 1 Of different colours or minds.—2 Going in different directions.—3 Uneven, unequal.

**असमयः** 1 Unseasonableness.—2 Unfit or unfavourable time; असमये मतिरन्मिषति ध्रुवं N. 4. 57.

**असमर्थ** *a.* 1 Not able or competent.—2 Weak, feeble.—3 (In Rhet.) Powerless to convey the intended meaning, a defect of a word; यत्तदर्थं पठ्यते न च तत्रास्य शक्तिः तदसमर्थत्वे K. P. 7; *c. g.* in कुंजे हति कुशोदरी, हन्, though read in root-books in the sense of 'going', is here powerless to convey that meaning.—**Comp.**—**समासः** a compound in which the conjunction of words is not as it should be; *e.g.* in अश्राद्धमोजिन्, असूर्यपश्य, अगो goes not with श्राद्ध or सूर्य but with भोजिन् or पश्य.

**असमवायिन्** *a.* Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable.—**Comp.**—**कारणं** (In logic) an accidental cause, not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्मभाववृत्तिजनयथा-व्यसमवायिहेतुत्वं Bhāṣhā. P.; यथा तंतुयोगः पटस्य.

**असमवेत** *a.* Not classed together, incoherent; रूपं incoherently.

**असमस्त** *a.* 1 Incomplete, imperfect, partial, not whole.—2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded.—3 Uncollected.—4 Separate, detached, unconnected (= व्यस्त).—**स्तं** An uncompound word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

**असमाति** *a.* Having nothing equal, unparalleled.

**असमान** *a.* Unequalled, matchless; लावण्यं Dk. 13.

**असमाप्त** *a.* 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19.—2 Not fully acquired.

**असमावृत्तः**, **चक्रः** } A religious student who has }  
**असमावृत्तः** } not completed }  
 the period of his residence with his preceptor; Ms. 11. 157.

**असमाहार** *a.* Not joined.—**रः** 1 Non-recovery of anything.—2 Disunion.

**असमीक्ष्य** *ind.* Not having (properly) considered.—**Comp.**—**कारिन्** *a.* acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

**असपत्ति** *a.* Unlucky, poor, miserable.—**त्तिः** *f.* 1 Ill-luck, want of success or wealth.—2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

**असंपूर्ण** *a.* 1 Not complete, unfinished.—2 Not whole or entire.—3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6.

**असंप्रज्ञात** *a.* Not well discerned or distinguished, a kind of समाधि (= निर्बिकल्पसमाधि q.v.).

**असंबद्ध** *a.* 1 Unconnected, incoherent.—2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; प्रलापिणी talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खलवाति Mk. 9 absurd fellow; मनोरथा Māl. 2; प्रलपितुं प्रवृत्तः Ratn. 2.—3 Improper, wrong; Ms. 12. 6.—**द्धं** An absurd sentence, unmeaning or nonsensical speech; *e.g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी when uttered by some one; see अद्भु also.

**असंबंध** *a.* Unconnected, not relating or belonging to.—**धः** Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा साध्यवदन्यस्मिन् असंबंध उदाहृतः Bhāṣhā. P. 68.

**असंबाध** *a.* 1 Not narrow, spacious, wide.—2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary.—3 Open, accessible; Ki. 3. 53.—4 Separated by an interval; द्विपैरसंबाधमयां ध्रुवे Si. 3. 67.—5 Without pain.—**धा** N. of a metre consisting of 56 syllables.—**धं** Ved. Open space.

**असंभव** *a.* Improbable, unlikely; inconsistent; असंभवं हेममृगस्य जन्म H. 1. 28.—**वः** 1 Non-existence; रासेनापि कथं न हेमहरिणस्यासंभवो लक्षितः Pt. 2. 4; Si. 16. 34.—2 Improbability, impossibility.—**वा**, **वं** An extraordinary event.

**असंभव्य**, **असंभाविन्** *a.* 1 Impossible; असंभव्यं न वक्तव्यं.—2 Incomprehensible.—**व्यं** *ind.* In an incomprehensible or extraordinary manner.



असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. -2 Improbability.

असंभावनीय, असंभाव्य a. 1 Impossible. -2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible. -व्य = असंभव्ये q. v.

असंभूतिः f. 1 Non-existence. -2 Not being born again. -3 Undeveloped cause (प्रकृति).

असंभृत a. 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभृतं मंडनमंगयष्टे Ku. 1. 31. -2 Not properly nourished.

असंभ्रम a. Free from agitation, composed, cool. -सः Calmness, steadiness; R. 4. 72.

असंमत a. 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to; असंमतः कस्तव युक्तिमार्गं Ku. 3. 5. -2 Disliked, averse. -3 Dissatisfied, differing from. -तः An enemy; द्युतदोषैरसंमतान् K. P. 7. -Comp. -आदृष्टिन् a. taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंमतिः f. 1 Dissent, difference of opinion, disagreement. -2 Disapproval; dislike, aversion.

असंमानः Disrespect, disgrace.

असंमित a. Not limited, immense.

असंभूह a. 1 Not infatuated, undeluded. -2 Steady, composed.

असंमोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. -2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. -3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असंमृष्ट a. Ved. 1 Not blended or united together. -2 Without any hurt, uninjured, safe. -3 Not cleansed.

असम्यञ्च a. (-मीची f.) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -Comp. -कारिन् a. 1. in-expert, incompetent. -2. ill-conducted, profligate.

असरुः [सरति सु-उत्तरं न० त०] N. of a medicinal plant; Blumea Lacera.

असर्व a. Not all; असर्व a. Ved. not having; all one's men collected.

असर्ल [अस्यते क्षिप्यतेऽनेन; अय्, कलच्] 1 Iron. -2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. -3 Arms.

असवर्ण a. Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्र-संभवा स्यात् S. 1.

असश्रुत a. Ved. 1 Not disposed to go, not going; Rv. 8. 31. 4. -2 Unceasing, inexhaustible, not drying up. -3 Not closed up, not defeated or overcome, untouched (as by any one attempting to enter a door).

अससत् a. Ved. Not sleeping, watchful, wakeful; Rv. 1. 143. 3.

असह a. 1 Not enduring, intolerant, impatient of; कालक्षेपासहः Ks. 9. 37. -2 Unable to bear, support or endure; oft with gen. of object; कुसुमपातस्याप्यसहं शरीरं K. 250; सा स्त्री-स्वभावाद्सहा भरस्य Mu. 4. 13; असहतरा कुचकुम्भयोर्भरस्य Si. 7. 48; 10. 81; Ki. 7. 7. -हं The middle of the breast.

असहन a. Not enduring, intolerant, impatient, envious, jealous; दूरारूढः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4; 4. 27; Me. 54; Ratn. 3. 15; Si. 15. 39. -नः An enemy. -नं Intolerance, impatience; परगुणासहनं = असूया.

असहनीय } a. Unbearable, insuf-  
असहित्वय } ferable, intolerable;  
असह्य } असह्यपीडं भगवन्मन-  
त्यवोहि मे R. 1. 71; 18. 25; Ku. 4. 1.

असहमान a. Impatient.

असहिष्णु a. 1 Impatient, unenduring, envious or jealous of; as in परसु-  
खासहिष्णुः. -2 Quarrelsome; ता im-  
patience, envy.

असहाय a. Friendless, lonely, solitary; एकमसहायमगारं P. V. 1. 113  
Com. -2 Without companions or as-  
sistants; Ms. 7. 30, 55; ता -त्वं loneli-  
ness, solitude; Ms. 6. 44; वत् with-  
out companions, friendless.

असहित a. Unassociated, unaccompanied.

असाक्षात् ind. 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. -2 Not present (used adjectively). -3 Indirectly. -Comp. -कारः absence; non-perception.

असाक्षिक a. (की. f.) 1 Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु त्वर्थेषु मिथो विवदमानयोः Ms. 8. 109. -2 Without a ruler.

असाक्षिन् a. 1 Not an eye-witness. -2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). -3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाक्ष्यं Want of evidence.

असाद् a. Ved. Not sitting; having no seat.

असाधन a. Without means, destitute of resources, materials or instruments; Pt. 2. 1. -नं 1 Non-accomplishment. -2 Not proving or establishing.

असाधनीय, असाध्य a. 1 Not to be accomplished or completed, not proper, easy or capable of being accomplished; नास्ति असाध्यं नाम मनो-  
भुवः K. 157. -2 Not capable of being proved. -3 Incurable, irremediable (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; असाध्य इति वेद्येनातुर इव V. 3; Mv. 4. 23; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93.

असाधारण a. 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. -2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a hetu; यस्तुभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मतः. -3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.); पिता पुत्रांतरेष्वपि साधारणो माता त्वसाधारणी Mit. -णः A fallacy or हेत्याभास in logic; one of the three kinds of अनैकान्तिक q. v. -यः Speciality, special property.

असाधु a. 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोर्हसि धृतु-  
साधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -2 Wicked. -3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुम-  
तरि Sk. -4 Corrupt, not properly formed or Sanskrit (as a word). -स्त्री An unchaste woman. ता, त्वं Wickedness. -Comp. -वृत्ता an unchaste woman.

असामयिक a. (की. f.) Inopportune, unseasonable; Ki. 2. 40.

असामान्य a. 1 Not common, peculiar, exclusive, sole; R. 15. 39. -2 Extraordinary. -न्यः A peculiar or special property.

असामि a. Ved. Not half, whole, complete. -भि ind. Completely, fully.

असांप्रत a. Unfit, unbecoming, improper; अनाचक्षणयाऽसांप्रतं कृतं M. 5. -तं ind. Improperly, unfitly; oft used with an adjectival force = असांप्रत; विपक्षोऽपि संवर्धय स्वयं हेतुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; संप्रत्यसांप्रतं वक्रुशुक्ते सुलक्षण-  
णिना Si. 2. 71; R. 8. 61; Pt. 1. 245.

असाम्यं 1 Difference, dissimilarity. -2 Unsuitableness (in medicine or diet).

असार a. [न. व.] 1 Sapless, insipid. -2 (a) Without essence, useless; असारः खलु संसारः Udb.; (b) worthless, unsubstantial, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परिश्रुपितरत्नं त्रिशुवनं Mā. 5. 30; U. 1; असारे खलु संसारं सारमेतच्चतुष्टयं Dharm. 12, 13; Bh. 3. 146. -3 Vain, unprofitable; Pt. 1. 28. -4 Weak, feeble, infirm, fragile; श्रुतिपथमसारं Mu. 6. 14; बहुनामप्यसाराणां संहतिः कार्यसाधिका (समवायो हि दुर्जनः) Pt. 1. 331; Si. 2. 50. -5 Poor; Dk. 40. -रः, -रं 1 Unessential or unimportant portion; कुर्यादसारभणो हि सारभ-  
गमपि स्फुटं H. 3. 89. -2 N. of a tree (एरंड). -3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. -2 Worthlessness; Y. 2. 60. -3 Unsubstantial nature; transitory or frail state; धिगिमां देहभूतामसारतां R. 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness.



**असिः** [ अस्यते क्षिप्यते; अस्-इन् Un. 4. 139 ] 1 A sword. —2 A knife used for killing animals. —3 [ अस्यति मेघेन ] N. of a river to the south of Benares. —4 Breath (श्वास). —सि *ind.* The 2nd pers. sing. of the Present of अस् to be, used as an indeclinable in the sense of 'त्वम्' thou; as in कृतावानसि विप्रियं न मे Ku. 4. 7 (where however असि may be taken as a verb). —**Comp.** —**असि** *ind.* as a verb. —**गंडः** a small sword against sword. —**गंडः** a small pillow for the cheeks; (असिः क्षिप्तो गंडः ख Tv.). —**जीविन्** *a.* one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages. —**दंष्ट्रः**, —**दंष्ट्रकः** the marine monster *makara* or crocodile (painted on the banner of Kāmadeva). —**दंतः** a crocodile. —**धारा** the edge of a sword; सुरगज इव दूतेभ्यो देव्यासिधारः R. 10. 86, 41. —**धाराव्रतं** [असिधारयां स्थितिरिव दूष्टं व्रतं] 1. (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यंत्रकश्चयनस्यापि प्रमदा नेपथ्यजते । असिधारव्रतं नाम यद्वति मुनिपुत्राः ॥ or शयने मध्ये सङ्गं विधाय श्रीपुंसो यत्र ब्रह्मचर्येण स्वपतस्ततः; or युवा युवत्या मार्गं यन्मुखमर्जुनदाचरन् । अंतर्नि-वृत्तमंगः स्वादिमधारव्रतं हि तत् Yādava. —2. (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधारव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28, 64; असिधारव्रतमिदं यदरि-णा सह संवासः Pt. 3. —**धारः**, —**धारकः** an armourer, furbisher, —**धेनुः**, —**धेनुका** [असिधेनुरिव यस्याः, वा कप्] a knife; Vikr. 4. 69. —**यत्र** *a.* having sword-shaped leaves; जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48. (—त्रः) 1. the sugar-cane. —2. a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. —3. a hell paved with swords. (—त्रं) 1. the blade of a sword. —2. a sheath, a scabbard. °वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. —**यत्रकः** a sugar-cane. —**पथः**, —**यं** the course of the breath. —**पुच्छः**, —**पुच्छकः** the Gangetic porpoise. —**पुत्रिका**, —**पुत्री** a knife (असिः पुत्रीव). —**भेदः** [असिरिव तीक्ष्णो भेदो निर्गमो यस्य] the fetid *Khadira* (विट्खदिर). —**हत्य** *a.* to be killed with a sword. (—त्यं) fighting with knives or swords. —**हेतिः** [असिर्हेतिः साधनमस्य] a swordsman.

**असिकं** The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

**असिकनी** [सिता केशादौ शुभ्रा जर्तरी, तद्विधा अवृद्धा, सित क्नादेशः डीप् च P. IV. 1. 39. Vārt.] 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. —2 Night (Nir.). —3 N. of a river in the Punjab, mentioned along with others in the line इमं मे गेगे यमुने &c.

**असिकिका** A young woman-servant; गतो गणस्तूर्णमसिकिकानां Kāsi. on P. IV. 1. 39.

**असित** *a.* 1 Unbound (Ved). —2 [न सितः शुभ्रः] Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोह-रजनी Sānti. 3. 4; Y. 3. 166; °लोचना, °नयना &c. —तः 1 The dark or blue colour. —2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. —3 N. of the planet Saturn. —4 A black snake. —5 N. of the sage देवल. —6 N. of a being presiding over darkness and magic. —ता 1 The Indigo plant. —2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair are not whitened by age); see असिकनी. —3 The river Yamunā. —4 N. of a daughter of Virāṇa and wife of Dakṣha. —5 N. of the river Akesines in the Punjab. —**Comp.** —**अंबुजं**, —**उत्पलं** the blue lotus. —**अचिस्** *m.* fire. —**अश्मन्** *m.*, —**उपलः** a dark-blue stone; lapis lazuli. —**केशा** a woman having black hair. —**केशांत** *a.* having black locks of hair. —**गिरिः**, —**नगः** 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. —**श्रीव** *a.* having a black neck. (—वः) fire. —**शु** *a.* (for °जाशु) having black knees. —**नयनं** *a.* black-eyed; Me. 112. —**पक्षः** the dark fortnight; Pt. 1. 173. —**फलं** the sweet coconut. —**अ** *a.* having black eye-lids. —**मृगः** the black antelope. —**यवन** = कालयवन q. y.; Si. 15. 56.

**असिद्ध** *a.* 1 Not accomplished. —2 Imperfect, incomplete. —3 Unproved. —4 Unripe, raw, uncooked. —5 Not derivable by inference. —**द्रः** A fallacious *hetu*; one of the five principal divisions of हेत्वा-मास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:—(1) आश्रयासिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; as 'गगनारवि-दं सुरभि अरविदत्वात्'; (2) स्वभावासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); as शब्दो गुणः चासुषुप्तात्; and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real (the साध्यत्व not residing in साध्य); as पर्वतो वह्निमान् कांचनमयधूमात्. **असिद्धिः** *f.* 1 Imperfect accomplish-ment, failure. —2 Want of ripeness. —3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). —4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises. —5 Want of resolution.

**असिन्व** *a.* Ved. Insatiable.

**असिरः** [अस् क्षेपे किरच्] 1 A beam, a ray. —2 An arrow, a bolt.

**असी** N. of a river; see असि.

**असुः** [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-उन् Un. 1. 10; cf. Nir.; स हि अस्तः शरीरे भवति तस्य

तत्र नित्यमवस्थानं] 1 Breath, life, spiri-  
tual life. —2 Life of departed spirits.  
—3 Water. —4 Heat. —5 (pl.) (a) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्थासु यशश्चिचीयतः Ki. 2. 19; परीक्षितं दुर्लभानसुत् प्रापितवान् K. 175; Bh. 2. 110; (b) wisdom (प्रज्ञा Nir.). —6 The time taken in pronoun-  
cing 10 long syllables. —7 A sixth part of a *pala* q. v. —*n.* (—सु) 1 reflection, thought. —2 Heart, mind. —3 Grief. —**Comp.** —**धारणं** —**गा** sustenance of life, life, existence. —**नीतः** the lord of spirits. (—तं) the world of spirits. —**नीतिः** *f.* the life or the world of the spirits (personified as a female deity invoked for the preservation of life). —**भंगः** 1. destruction or loss of life; मलिनमसुभंगेप्यसुकरं Bh. 2. 28. —2. danger or fear about life. —**भृत्** *m.* a living being, a creature. —**सम** *a.* as dear as life, dearly loved. (—सः *a.*) husband, lover; सुहृदसममाश्रयी नितान्तं Si. 7. 17.

**असुमत्** *a.* Living, breathing. —*m.* 1 A living being; सततमसुमतमगम्यरूपाः Si. 4. 29. —2 Life, the principle of vitality.

**असुखं** *a.* [Unhappy, sorrowful. —2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult Ki. 5. 49. —खं Sorrow, pain, affliction; असुखं दक्षितं विकारेण M. 4. —**Comp.** —**आवह** *a.* pained with grief. —**आविष्ट** *a.* afflicted with grief or pain, causing great pain. —**उदय** *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 4. 70. —**उदकं** *a.* productive of or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. —**जीविका** an unhappy life.

**असुखिन्** *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful.

**असुत** *a.* 1 Childless. —2 Ved. Not pressed out, not cleared or purified (as the Soma juice).

**असुन्व** [सु अभिषेवे वा श. न. त.] Not pressing out the Soma juice.

**असुत्प** *a.* Insatiable. —*पः* A servant of Yama, messenger of death.

**असुत** *a.* Not asleep; °दृश् not closing the eyes in sleep.

**असुम्न** *a.* Ved. Contrary, adverse.

**असुर** *a.* [असु-र Un. 1. 42] 1 Living, alive, spiritual. —2 An epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Varuṇa. —3 Incorporeal, superhuman, divine. —*रः* [According to Nir. असुरताः स्थानेषु न सुषु रताः स्थानेषु चपला इत्यर्थः; or अस्ताः प्रच्याविता देवैः स्थानेभ्यः; or from असु; असुः प्राणः तेन तद्रतो भवति रो मत्वर्थः; or सोर्द्वानमृजत तस्युराणां सुरत्वं, असोः असुरानमृजत तदसुराणामसुरत्वं; सोः = प्रशस्तादात्मनः प्रवेशात्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rām. thus accounts for the name:—सुराप्रति-ग्रहादेहाः सुरा इत्यभिविश्रुताः । अप्रतिग्रहणात्तस्या दैतेयाश्चासुरस्तथा [In the oldest parts of the Rīgveda the term *asura* is used



for the Supreme spirit and in the sense of 'god', 'divine'; it was applied to several of the chief deities such as Indra, Agni, and Varuna. It afterwards acquired an entirely opposite meaning, and came to signify a demon or an enemy of the gods. The Brahmanas state that Prajapati created *asuras* with the breath (*asu*); particularly from the lower breath. The Vayu P. says that *Asuras* were first produced as sons from Prajapati's groin; cf. also Nir. above]. -2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dānavas, distinguished from Rākshasas descended from Pulastya. -3 A ghost or spectre. -4 The sun (said to be from *as* to shine). -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Rāhu. -7 A cloud. -8 N. of a warrior tribe. -रा 1 Night. -2 A zodiacal sign. -3 A prostitute. -री 1 A female demon, wife of an Asura. -2 N. of the plant *Sinapis Racemosa* Roxb. -Comp. -अधिपः, राज, -जः 1. the lord of the Asuras. -2. an epithet of Bali, grandson of Pralhāda. -आचार्यः, गुरुः 1. N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrāchārya. -2. the planet Venus. -आह्वं bell-metal. -क्षयण, -क्षिति *a.* destroying the Asuras. -द्विष्ट *m.* an enemy of the Asuras, *i. e.* a god. -नाया demoniacal magic. -रक्षस् *n.* (pl.) the Asuras and Rākshasas. (-सं) a demoniacal being partaking of the qualities of both the classes. -रिपुः, -रुदनः 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishnu. -हन् *m.* 1. one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2. N. of Vishnu.

असुर्य *a.* [असुराय हित, गवा० यत्] 1 Incorporeal, spiritual, divine. -2 Demoniacal, belonging to the Asuras or sprung from them (असुरस्य संप्र. P. IV. 4. 123). -ई 1 The water of the clouds. -2 Spirituality, divine nature. -3 The collective body of spiritual beings.

असुरत्वं Spirituality, supernatural or divine nature.

असुरसा [न सुद्रु रसो यस्याः] N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; असुलभा सकलैर्दुःखी च सा V. 2. 9.

असुप्ति *a.* [सु-बा० कि द्विष्टम् न. त. Tv.] Not pressing out the Soma juice, irreligious, wicked.

असुस्रः [असुन् प्राणान् सुवति सु-क्षिप्] An arrow; स सासिः सासुः सासो येवायेवा-ययायः Ki. 15. 5.

असुस्थ *a.* Unwell, indisposed; ता indisposition, sickness.

असुहृद् *m.* An enemy; S. 2. 117.

असू *a.* Not bringing forth, barren (as a cow).

असूत, असूतिक *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असूतिः *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. -2 Obstruction, removal.

असूक्ष्ण [सू-आदरे ल्युट् अभावे न. त.] Disrespect; also in the same sense असूक्ष्ण, अयूक्ष्ण, असूक्ष्ण, अस्तूक्ष्ण.

असूयति Den. P. (P. III. 1. 27) 1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रगते भर्ता नयाऽसूयितः M. 4. -2 To detract from; murmur, grumble at, be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असूयंति तच्चिषोपदेशाय K. 108; असूयंति मह्यं प्रकृतयः V. 4; न्यसनाय ससौरभस्य कस्तूर-सुनस्य क्षिरस्यसूयति Si. 16. 20; Bg. 3. 31; sometimes with acc.; असूयंति हि राजानो जनानृतवादिनः Mb.—Caus. To cause to murmur at.

असूयक *a.* [असू-य्युल् P. III. 2. 146] 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. -2 Discontented, displeased. -कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sānti. 3. 7, Y. 1. 28.

असूयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. -2 Envy, jealousy.

असूया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy (of the happiness of others); क्रधद्रुहेष्यसूयार्थानां य प्रति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; III. 4. 28; VIII. 1. 8; सासूयं enviously. -2 Calumny, detraction (of the merits of others); असूया पर-मुनेषु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. (=दोषारोपो मुनेष्वपि Ak.); Ms. 7. 48; R. 4. 23. -3 Anger, indignation; वधूरसूयाकुटिलं ददर्श R. 6. 82; सासूयसुक्ता सखी S. 2. 2.

असूयितृ *a.* Envious, detracting.

असूयुः 1 Envious, jealous. -2 Displeased.

असूर *a.* Ved. Devoid of praise or worship; Rv. 8. 10. 4 (स्तोत्ररहित). -रं Ved. Absence of a person to extract the Soma juice; a place devoid of praise.

असूर्त *a.* Not moving (अप्रेरित).

असूर्य *a.* Sunless. -Comp.—ग *a.* not entering into the sun, *i. e.* not set; R. 3. 13; (रविणास्तमयो योगो वियोग-स्तुदयो भवेत्).

असूर्यपश्य *a.* (असूर्यमपि न पश्यति दृश्-लृश् सु-मृच P. III. 2. 36) Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्यपश्या राजद्वाराः Sk. -इया A chaste and loyal wife.

असूज *n.* [न सूज्यते इतराण्यवत् संसूज्यते सहजत्वात् न-सूज-किन् Tv.] 1 Blood. -2 The planet Mars. -3 Saffron.—*m.* N. of the 16th of the 27 Yogas; धनीकु

रूपः कुमती दुरात्मा विदेशगामी रुचिरकीर्णः हात्रलोमी पुरुषो बलीयानमुद्रप्रसूतो किट् नमः ॥ Sabdak. -Comp.—करः [असू-क-र] the essence of the body; lymph, serum, (the process of स turning into blood &c. is thus described by Snar. :—द्रक्तं ततो मांसं मांसान्नेदः प्रजायते । स्थि ततो मज्जा मज्जाः शुक्रस्य संभवः । an irregular or excessive menstruation, menorrhagia. -दोहः shed blood. -धरा the skin. -धारा 1. a stream of blood. -2. the skin. -पाः 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. -पातः the falling of blood. (pl.) drops of blood. -पावन् *a.* Ved. drinking blood. -वहो a blood-vessel; पित्त-विमोक्षणं blood-letting, bleeding (स्त्र) वः bleeding.

असूपाटः-टी [असूजः पाटी परिपाटी] A stream of blood.

असूणि *a.* Unrestrained (as by a goad).

असृष्ट *a.* 1 Uncreated. -2 Continued. -3 Unpresented or undistributed. -Comp. -अन्न *a.* one who does not distribute food.

असेचन, नक *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely; नयनयुगासेचनकं मानससूचकं दुष्प्रापम् S. D.

असेन्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not befitting an army. -2 Not striking.

असेवन *a.* 1 Not serving, disregarding. -2 Not following or protesting, shunning. -नं Disregard, disobedience, inattention.

असेवित *a.* Neglected; disused, unstained & from. -Comp. -ईश्वर *a.* द्वार *a.* not waiting at the doors of the rich or great.

असौनामच *a.* Ved. Having such and such a name.

असौम्य *a.* Not lovely, ugly, disagreeable; स्वर *a.* having a bad croaking voice.

असौष्ठव *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty or loveliness, not in good trim; रीरमसौष्ठवं Māl. 1. 17. -2 Ugly, deformed. -वं Worthlessness, absence of merit. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

अस्कन्न *a.* 1 Not split. -2 Not poured out or effused. -3 Not sprinkled, not covered. -4 Permanent, durable.

अस्कंदित *a.* Not split; not gone; not attacked; व्रत true to one's vow.

अस्कंधोयु *a.* Not short or deficient, abundant, uninterrupted (अविच्छिन्न Sāy.); Rv. 7. 53. 3; 6. 67. 11.

अस्खलित *a.* 1 Unshaken, yielding, firm; permanent. -2 Un-



hurt, sound and safe ; ° अतुलितः Ve.  
5. -3 Not stumbling or slipping,  
undeviating, careful; सं मे चिरावा-  
स्त्रलिनीपचारा R. 5. 20 ; ° प्रयाज अ.  
with unfaltering steps, not stum-  
bling in gait.

अस्त, अस्तु &c. see under अस्.

अस्तव्य अ. Not firm or self-  
possessed, confused; ° त्वं want of  
self-possession, confusion.

अस्तक्षेपः = अस्तक्षेपः q. v.

अस्ताघ अ. Very deep.

अस्तिकः N. of a sage whose in-  
tercession saved the serpents from  
being burnt down in the sacrificial  
fire of Janamejaya.

अस्तुत अ. Ved. Not overcome,  
invincible; ° चन्द्र अ. Ved. sacrificing  
untiringly.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यानं Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं [अस्ते क्षिप्ते अस्-द्रुन् Un. 4.  
153] 1 A missile ; a weapon in  
general ; प्रयुक्तमन्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्वात्  
R. 2. 34 ; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशभावात्  
R. 2. 41, 3. 58 ; अशिक्षतास्त्रं पितुरेव R. 3.  
31 the science of missiles. -2 An  
arrow ; sword. -3 A bow. -Comp.  
-अ(आ)गारं an arsenal, armoury.  
-आघातः a wound, a cut (made by a  
weapon). -आहत अ. struck, wounded,  
killed. -कंदकः [अत्र कंदक इव] an arrow.  
-कारः, -कारकः, -कारिन् a maker of  
weapons. -क्षेपक अ. shooting arrows.  
-चिकित्सकः a surgeon. -चिकित्सा  
surgery. -जित् m. N. of a plant -जीवः,  
-जीविन् m., -जीविन् m. a soldier, pro-  
fessional warrior. -धारणं the bearing  
of arms. -निवारणं the warding of a  
weapon. -मंत्रः a Mantra to be repeat-  
ed in discharging or withdrawing  
a missile ; R. 5. 57, 59. -माजः-जकः  
a furbisher. -युद्धं fighting with  
weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wield-  
ing or throwing missiles. -विद् अ.  
skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या,  
-शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of  
throwing missiles, military science,  
science of arms ; Ki. 13. 62, U. 6.  
9. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles.  
-शस्त्रं all sorts of weapons. -शिक्षा  
military exercise. -सायकः 1. an iron  
arrow. -2. the naraç missile. -हीन अ.  
unarmed.

अस्त्रि अ. Fighting with a missile  
weapon, an archer ; अस्त्री जनः पुनरनेन  
कृतः किल स्त्री Udb. (a pun on the  
word).

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. -2 (In  
gram.) The masculine and neuter  
genders ; वत्कं वत्कलमस्त्रियां Ak.

अस्त्रीक अ. Having no wife ; with-  
out a woman.

अस्त्रेण अ. Ved. Without a wife.

अस्थन् n. (the base used in some  
of the cases of अस्थि after acc.) A  
bone.

अस्था Ved. A thunderbolt.

अस्थाग अ. Very deep.

अस्थान अ. Very deep. -नं 1 A bad  
or wrong place ; अस्थाने पततानतीव  
महत्तानेतादृशी स्यादितिः S. D. -2 An  
improper place or object or occasion ;  
° वर्षी Dk. 81 (= अपावदायिन्) ; अस्थानं  
परिभूतिः K. 45.

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of  
place, inopportune, in a wrong  
place, on an unworthy object ;  
उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रचलनः Mu. 2 ; अस्थाने  
महानयोत्सर्गः क्रियते Mu. 3 ; अस्थाने  
कोपः M. 4.

अस्थायिन् अ. Not permanent,  
transitory, perishable ; प्रायेण साधु-  
वृत्तानामस्थायिभ्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85.

अस्थायि अ. 1 Moveable, moving,  
not fixed. -2 (In law) Personal, as  
property, money, cattle &c. as opposed  
to land, (= जंगम).

अस्थि n. [अस्ते अस्-कथिन् Un. 3.  
154] 1 A bone (changed to अस्थि at  
the end of certain compounds ; cf  
अनस्थ, पुष्पास्थ). -2 The kernel or  
stone of a fruit ; न कर्पासस्थि न तुषात्  
Ms. 4. 78. [cf. L. os, Gr. osteon,  
Sind. asta ; Pers. astah]. -Comp.

-दन्त, -तेजस्, -संभवः, -सारः, -स्नेहः  
marrow ; Māl. 5. 18. -हलिं a parti-  
cular fracture of the bone ; (पार्श्वोर-  
स्थिहीनोद्वतं). -जः 1. marrow. -2.  
thunderbolt. -तुंडः [अस्थि कठिने तुंड-  
मस्य] 1. a kind of bird whose mouth  
or beak is as hard as a bone. -2. a  
bird. -तोदः pain in the bones. -त्व

f. periosteum. -धन्वन् m. N. of  
Siva. -पंजरः 'a cage of bones',  
a skeleton. -प्रक्षेपः throwing the  
bones of the dead into the Ganges  
or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -भुक्  
'an eater of bones', a dog. -भंगः  
fracture of the bones. -भूयस्  
a. consisting chiefly of bones, dried  
up. -भेदः 1. fracturing or breaking  
a bone. -2. a sort of bone. -भेदकः a  
bone-breaker. -माला 1. a string or  
wreath of bones. -2. a row of bones.

-मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -युक् m. [अ-  
स्थि युनक्ति] a kind of tree (हस्तिशुङ्घा-  
क्ष). -योगः the joining of a broken  
limb. -विग्रह अ. reduced to a skele-  
ton. (-हः) N. of भृगिन्, Siva's atten-  
dant. -शुक्ला, -संहारः, -संहारिका N. of  
the plant Heliotropium Indicum (ज-  
यिमतीवृक्ष). -शेष अ. [अस्थिमात्रं शेषोऽस्य]  
very lean, reduced to a skeleton.  
-शोषः dryness and decay of the  
bones. -संहारकः 1. bone-seizer. -2.  
the adjutant bird. -संचयः 1. collect-

ing the bones or their ashes after  
burning a corpse. -2. a heap of  
bones. -संधिः 1. a joint, an articula-  
tion. -2. uniting a broken bone. -स-  
मर्गं throwing the bones of the dead  
body into the Ganges or holy waters.  
-स्थूजः 'having the bones for its pil-  
lars', the body. -क्षेस अ. Ved. caus-  
ing the bones to fall asunder.

अस्थ्यन्त, अस्थिमत्, अस्थिमय अ. Bony,  
consisting of bones.

अस्थित अ. Not firm or fixed.

अस्थिति अ. 1 Not firm. -2 Having  
no settled boundary or limit. -तिः f.  
1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig.  
also.). -2 Want of good manners or  
decorum.

अस्थिर अ. 1 Not stable or firm,  
unsteady, fickle. -2 Uncertain. -3  
Unworthy of confidence.

अस्थैर्य अ. Unsteady. -ई Instabili-  
ty, unsteadiness.

अस्थूरिः A cart furnished with  
more than one horse (एकाश्वपुच्छकटं  
स्थूरि तद्विपरितं).

अस्नाविर अ. 1 Without sinews or  
bands. 2 Without the gross body.

अस्निग्ध अ. 1 Not smooth, hard,  
dry. -2 Unkind. -Comp. -दार n. a  
kind of pine tree.

अस्नेह अ. Unkind, cruel. -हः Un-  
kindness, want of affection.

अस्पंद अ. Not trembling or mov-  
ing, motionless ; U. 5. 13.

अस्पर्श अ. Not touching, not in  
contact. -र्शः Absence of contact.

अस्पर्शनं Non-contact, avoiding the  
contact (of anything) ; प्रक्षालनादि  
पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं ; cf. 'Preven-  
tion is better than cure'.

अस्पृश्य अ. 1 Not to be touched. -2  
Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट अ. Untouched. -Comp. -रज-  
स्, -तमस्क अ. perfectly pure. -वह्नि अ.  
unshathed by fire.

अस्पृष्टिः f. Not touching, avoiding  
contact.

अस्पष्ट अ. 1 Not clear, not clearly  
visible. -2 Indistinct, not clearly un-  
derstood, doubtful ; अस्पष्टबह्मलिंगानि  
वेदांतवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृष्ट अ. Irresistible, invincible.

अस्पृष्ट अ. Indistinct, obscure. -इ  
An indistinct speech. -Comp. -फलं  
indistinct fruit or result. -वाच्  
a. lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. [अस्-मदिक् Un. 1.  
136] A pronominal base from which  
several cases of the 1st personal pro-  
noun are derived ; it is also abl.  
pl. of the word. -म्. The indivi-  
dual soul, the embodied soul ; यूयं  
वयं वयं यूयमित्यासीन्मात्रावयोः । किं जा-



तमधुना येन यूयं यूयं वयं वयं ॥ Bh. 3. 65 (quite estranged from each other). —Comp.—द्रुह् *a.* Ved. forming a plot against us or me, inimical. —विध, —अस्मादृश *a.* similar or like us.

अस्मन्ना *ind.* To us, with or among us.

अस्मदीय *a.* [ अस्मद्-छ ] Our, ours; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परेषां Pt. 2. 105; सहास्मदीयेरपि योधसुखैः Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मद्युक्त्वा *a.* [ अस्मान्-चित् P. VIII. 2. 80-81 ] Turned towards us. —क् *ind.* Towards us.

अस्मयु *a.* Endeavouring to secure us, desiring us.

अस्माक *a.* Ved. for आस्माक (our, ours).

अस्मन्तं = अस्मन्तं *q. v.*

अस्मरणं Forgetfulness.

अस्मर्त *a.* 1 Not within memory, immemorial. —2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. —3 Not belonging to the *Smārta* sect

अस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Want of memory, forgetfulness. —2 Not forming part of the institutes of law. —ति *ind.* Ved. Inattentively.

अस्मि *ind.* (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं; आसंसुतेरस्मि जगत्तु जातः Ki. 3. 6; दासे कृतागसि भवत्युचितः प्रभृणां पादमहार इति सुदुरि नास्मि द्ये ॥ quoted by Malli.; त्वामस्मि वच्मि विदुषां समवायोऽत्र तिष्ठति S. D.; अन्यत्र यूयं कुसुमावचार्यं कुरुध्वमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism; वृद्धर्शनशक्त्योरेकात्मतेवास्मिता Pat. Sūtra.

अस्मेर *a.* Ved. Not sullen, confiding.

अस्यवामीयं [ अस्यवामिति शब्दोऽस्यत्र सूक्ते मत्वर्थे छ ] The hymn beginning with the words अस्य वाय (Rv. 1. 164.).

अस्युद्यत *a.* = उद्यतासि with the sword raised.

अङ्गः [ अङ्ग-त् ] 1 A corner, an angle. —2 Hair of the head. —अङ्ग 1 Tear; अङ्गोत्तरमीक्षितानिमां Ku. 5. 61. —2 Blood. —Comp.—अर्जक *a.* producing blood. (—कः) 1. the white Tulsi plant. —2. the humour producing blood. —कण्ठः [ अङ्गः कोणः इव कण्ठोऽस्य ] an arrow. —खदिरः the red Mimosa. —जं flesh. —जित् = अजित् *q. v.* —पः 1. 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa or goblin; वध्यतेऽज्ञपर्युगवाः Mv. 6. 24. —2. the Nakshatra मूला. —पा 1. a leech. —2. a Dākinī or female imp. —पत्रक *N.* of a plant (भिदावृक्ष). —पित्तं hemorrhage, involuntary discharge of blood from the mouth, nostrils &c. —फला, —ली *N.* of a plant (सलकी).

—मातृका chyle, chyme. —रोधिनी the plant लज्जालु Mimosa Pudica. —विंदुच्छदा *N.* of a tuberous plant (लक्षणावृक्ष). असायते Den. A. To shed tears.

अङ्गिः 1 An angle. —2 Ten millions; see अङ्गि.

आङ्गिध, अङ्गधत् *a.* Ved. Devout, faithful.

अनु = अशु *q. v.*

अश्वेसन् *a.* 1 Praiseworthy. —2 Undecaying, immortal.

अस्व *a.* 1 Indigent, poor ( नास्ति स्वधनं यस्य ). —2 Not one's own.

अस्वक, —अस्वकीय, अस्विक *a.* Not one's own, belonging to another. —Comp.—ग *a.* Ved. not going to one's home, homeless; न्ता Ved. homelessness. —जातिः *a.* of a different caste or kind.

अस्वत्वं-ता Absence of ownership.

अस्वच्छन्द *a.* 1 Not self-willed, dependent. —2 Docile, tractable.

अस्वतंत्र *a.* 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्वतंत्रा स्त्री पुरुषप्रधाना Vasishṭa. —2 Docile, humble, tractable.

अस्वत *a.* Ending, ill. —तः Death. —तं Fire-place ( अस्मन्तं *q. v.* ).

अस्वप्न *a.* Sleepless, wakeful. —मः 1 A god, deity. —2 Sleeplessness.

अस्वमज्ज *a.* Sleepless.

अस्वभाव *a.* Of a different nature. —वः Different or unnatural character.

अस्वर *a.* 1 Having a bad voice. —2 Indistinct, not loud, in a low tone (as a speech). —रः 1 A low tone. —2 A consonant. —3 Absence of any accent. —रं *ind.* Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्वरूप *a.* Essentially different, unlike.

अस्वर्ग्य *a.* Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्वर्ग्यं लोकविद्विष्टधर्ममप्याचरेत्तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्ववेश *a.* Expelled from home.

अस्वाध्यायः [ न स्वाध्यायो वेदाध्ययनमस्य ] 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. —2 Interruption of studies (as on अह्नी, eclipses &c.)

अस्वस्थ *a.* 1 Not well, unwell, indisposed, sick; बलवत् अस्वस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed; शरीरा *ibid.*, K. 159, 211; ता want of firmness, weakness, ill-ness.

अस्वास्थ्यं 1 Indisposition, sickness. —2 Absence of ease or comfort,

trouble, anxiety; य इत्यमस्वास्थ्यमहं दिवं दिवः Si. 1. 51.

अस्वामिक *a.* Unowned, unclaimed. —कं ( Unclaimed ) Treasure &c.

अस्वामिन् *a.* 1 Having no right to anything, not being master of it. —2 Unowned, unclaimed. —Comp.—नि. क्रयः a sale without ownership; नि. क्षितं वा परद्रव्यं नष्टं लब्ध्वाऽपहृत्य वा नि. क्षीयतेऽसमक्षं यत् स ज्ञेयोऽस्वामिकः ॥

अस्वाम्य *a.* 1 Unowned. —2 Not one's own. —म्यं Absence of right to property.

अह् 1. 1 A. or 10 U. 1 = अहं *q. v.* —II. 1 P. To sing together, compose, celebrate, prepare. III. 5 P. ( अहोति, आहीत्, आः ) To pervade. —IV. ( a defective verb preserved only in five forms आत्थ, आहृथुः, अह, आहृत्, आहृः ) 1 To say, speak, mention. —2 To acknowledge, accept, state. —3 To declare, express, signify. —4 To hold, consider, regard. —5 To call.

अह *ind.* A particle implying ( a ) praise ( वृत्ता ); ( b ) separation; ( c ) resolution, ascertainment, certainty; and translated by 'surely,' 'certainly,' 'yes,' 'well'; ( d ) rejecting; ( e ) sending; ( f ) deviation from custom, impropriety; त्वमहं ग्रामं गच्छ, त्वमहं रथेनारण्यं गच्छ Sk. ; स्वयमहं रथेन याति ३, उपाध्यायं पदार्ति गमयति Sk.

अहत *a.* 1 Not hurt or struck, uninjured. —2 Unbeaten (as cloth in washing). —3 Unwashed, new. —4 Unblemished, unsoiled. —5 Not frustrated or disappointed (as hopes &c.). —तं An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अग्रहत.

अहतिः, अहन्तिः *f.* Ved. Safety, security from danger.

अहन्त्य, अहन्त्र, अहन्य *a.* Ved. Indestructible, invincible.

अहन् *n.* [ न जहाति न त्यजति सर्वं परिवर्तनं, न, हा-कनिन् Un. 1. 55 ] ( Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहोभ्यां &c.; अहरिति हन्ति पाप्मानं जहाति च Sat. Br. ) 1 A day (including day and night); अघाहानि Ms. 5. 84. —2 Day time; सव्यापारामहनि न तथा पीडयेन्मद्वियोगः Me. 88; यदह्ना कुरुते पापं by day —3 The sky (as traversed by the sun); समारूढे च मध्यमह्नः सविता K. 99; M. 2. —4 A sacrificial or festival day. —5 A day's work. —6 Vishnu. —7 Night. —8 A portion of a book appointed for a day. —9 A day personified as one of the eight Vasus. —नी (du.) Day and night. ( At the end of comp. अहन् is changed to अहः; —हं or to अहः, see P. V. 4. 88-91; VI. 3. 110, VIII. 4. 7. Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहस् or अहर, e. g. सताहः, एकमहस् )



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demon *Vritra*. -*ह्री* *m.* killing snakes.  
 -*ह्रज*: 1. N. of a country, conquered by Arjuna and given to Drona. -2. a kind of vegetable poison. (-*त्रा*)  
 1. sugar. -2. the plant *वेपथु*. -3. N. of the city अहिचित्र. -*ह्रज* *m.* 1. N. of Krishna. (the slayer of the serpent *Kāliya*). -2. N. of Indra. -*जिह्वा* N. of a plant (नागजिह्वालता). -*हुडिक*: [अहस्तुंडं युद्धं तेन दियति उन्, उन् वा] a snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. -*हृष*, -*हृह*, मार, -*रिषु*, -*विहृष* *m.* 1. N. of Garuda. -2. an ichneumon. -3. a peacock. -4. Indra. -5. Krishna; Ki. 4. 27, Si. 1. 41. -*नकुल* snakes and ichneumons. -*नकुलिका* [अहिनकुलयैरेव दुर् P. II. 4. 9.] the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -*नामधृत्* *m.* N. of Baladeva. -*निर्नोक*: -*निलयनी* the slough of a snake. -*पताक*: a kind of snake (not venomous). -*पति*: 1. 'the lord of snakes', *Vāsuki*. -2 any large serpent. -*पुत्रक*: a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -*पूतन*, -*ना* a kind of disease. -*फेन*: -*नं* 'the saliva or venom of a snake', opium. -*हु* (हु) *हन्*: -*वधन्*, अहिहृन्: -*हृन्*: 1. one of the Rudras. -2. *siva*. -3. *Uttarābhādrapadā Nakshatra*. -4. a name of a *Muhūrta*. -*देवता* the twenty-sixth lunar mansion. -*मय* 1. the fear of a lurking snake -2. apprehension of treachery, danger arising from one's own allies; वा [अहिं मयं यति संवयति दोक] N. of the plant *सुखामलकी*. -*भाड* *a.* Ved 1. shining like serpents. -2. causing the motion of the sun (सूर्यगतिहेतु) as the wind; an epithet of the Maruts. -*भुज* *m.* 1. N. of Garuda. -2. a peacock. -3. ichneumon. -4. N. of a plant. -*भृत्* *m.* *Siva*. -*मन्यु* *a.* 1. having destructive anger, or with unimpaired knowledge. -2. enraged like serpents; epithet of the Maruts. (-*न्यु*): the anger of a serpent. -*भेदनी* N. of a plant (गंधनाकुली). -*माय* *a.* having multiform or versatile forms like a snake, showing a variety of colour and shape, such as *Vritra*. -*सरक*: -*भेदक*: 1. N. of a plant (अरिभिद्). -2. =*द्वि* q. v. -*लता* 1. the betel-nut plant. -2. N. of a plant (गंधनाकुली). -*शुष्म* *a.* having all-pervading strength; सत्त्वन् Ved. one whose men hiss like serpents. -*सक्य* *a.* having a long thigh like a serpent. (-*क्य*:) N. of a country. -*दत्त* Ved. the slaying of the serpent or demon *Vritra*. -*हन्* *a.* killing serpents or *Vritra*, Garuda, Indra.

दशाहिक. -*का* The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली).

अहिसक *a.* Not hurting or injuring, harmless.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed, as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44, 6. 75. -2 Security.

अहिंसान *a.* Ved. Not hurting, harmless.

अहिंस *a.* Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246. -*स*: -*सा* N. of a plant (कुलिक). -*सं* Harmless behaviour, innocence; Ms. 1. 29.

अहिङ्गुका A kind of small poisonous animal.

अहित 1 *a.* Not placed, put or fixed. -2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20.

-3 Hurtful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, prejudicial. -4 Disadvantageous, evil. -5 Inimical, hostile. -*त*: An enemy; अहितानभिलोद्धतस्तर्जयश्चि केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 63; तदहितयुवतेरभीक्ष्णमङ्गोः Si. 7. 57 a rival; Bg. 2. 36; K. 5. 77. -*त* 1 Damage.

-2 Food. Comp. -*इच्छु* *a.* not wishing well, malevolent. -*कारिन्* *a.* inimical, acting unkindly. -*नामन्* *a.* having as yet no name assigned.

-*मनस्* *a.* not friendly minded, hating, inimical. -*हितं* good and evil; विचारश्चन्यबुद्धि H. 2. 45.

अहिम *a.* Not cold, hot -Comp. -*अंशु*: -*कर*: -*तेजस्*, -*युति*: -*रवि*: the sun.

अहीन *a.* 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire, all; भूतयूतेरहीनभोगभाक् Si. 16. 71. -2 Not inferior, great; अहीनता. हुद्रविणः शशास R. 18. 14; 9. 5. -3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183.

-4 Not outcast or vile. -5 (अहोभिः सध्यत, अहन्-ख P. IV. 2. 43) Lasting for several days; द्वयहीन, त्रयहीन &c. -*न*: 1 A sacrifice lasting for several days (-*नं* also); Ms. 11. 198 -2 A large snake. -3 The lord of serpents, *Vāsuki* (अहि-इन्). -Comp. -*गु*: N. of a king of the solar race; R. 18. 14.

-*वादिन्* *m.* a witness unfit or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहीरणिः [अहीन् ईरयति दूकिरंति ईर-अनि] A snake having two heads.

अहोभुवः [अहिरिव भूयते, भु-क्रदा<sup>०</sup> दिषः] An enemy.

अहु *a.* [अह-यातो-उन्] 1 Narrow. -2 Pervading.

अहुत *a.* 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -2 One who has not yet received any oblation.

-*त*: Religious meditation, prayer,

and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great duties); अहुतं च हन्तं च तथा प्रहृन् मेव च । वातां हन्तं प्राशितं च पंच सत्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 3. 73, 74. -Comp. -*अ*: 1. not eating of a sacrifice. -2. not allowed to partake of a sacrifice.

अहृणान *a.* Not being angry, friendly (अक्रोधन); Rv. 7. 86. 2.

अहृणीयमान *a.* Ved. 1 Not angry or jealous. -2 Willing.

अहृदय *a.* 1 Heartless. -2 Absent-minded; K. 84; हृदयमहृदया न नान हृ Ki. 10. 47.

अहृय *a.* Not desired or agreeable unpleasant; कुरु *a.* causing disgust.

अहे *ind.* [अह-र] A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret (c) Separation.

अहेतु *a.* Causeless, spontaneous, involuntary; अहेतुः पक्षपातो वा U. 5. 17. -*तु*: Absence of cause and reason.

अहे (हे) तुक्त *a.* Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहेल (ड)त्, -हेडमान *a.* Ved. Not unwilling.

अहेरुः N. of the plant रासकरी *Asparagus Racemosus*.

अहो *ind.* 1 A particle showing surprise or wonder; often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी स्वतां पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुमत्सं दर्शनं S. 1; अहो चकुलावलीका m. 1 Oh, it is B. -(meaning 'I did not expect to see you here'); अहो तत्तद्विचित्रवृत्तिरलिखित इव सज्जते रंजः S. 1; अहो रूपमहो कीर्तमहो सत्तनहो बुद्धि Rām. (how wonderful his form &c.)

(b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विचित्रे तनत्रे K. 146. -2 Sorrow or regret in general, ('alas', 'ah'); अहो दुष्पन्नं संशयमरुद्धाः पिंडभाजः S. 6; विविधो धलवागिति ते मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -3 Praise ('bravo', 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तं पचति शोभनं P. VIII. 1. 40 Sk. 4

Reproach ('lie', 'shame'); अहो ते धिक्कलं क्षात्रं Mb. -5 Calling out or addressing; अहो हिरण्यक श्लाघ्योति H. 1. -6 Envy or jealousy; कन्दर्पो करिष्यति P. VIII. 1. 41 Com. -7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. -8 Fatigue.

Donbt (probably for आहो q. v.). -10 sometimes merely as an expletive. Prov. अहो रूपमहो ध्वनिः (used to convey the idea of mutual admiration, the ass complimenting the camel upon its fine form, and the camel the ass upon its melodious voice).

अहो इ खलु (भेः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आहो इ अहो इ खल्वीदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 8. 1).



अहो छ खल भोस्तदेतत्काकतालीयं नाम  
Mā. 5. अहो बत shows-(a) compas-  
sion, pity, regret; अहो बत महत्पापं क-  
तु व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satis-  
faction or admiration (संतोष); अहो  
बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20 (Oh,  
how enviable is your prowess; Malli.  
here takes अहो बत in the sense of  
संतोष); (c) addressing, calling; (d)  
fatigue. (अहो विगर्थे शोके च करुणार्थविषादयोः।  
संतोषे प्रशंसायां विस्मये पादपूरणे ॥ असुयायां  
वितर्के च प्रायशोहो प्रयुज्यते। अहो बतानुकंपायां

खेदार्मत्रणयोस्तथा ॥). -Comp. -पुरुषिका  
= आहोपुरुषिका q. v.

अहः (The last member of a  
comp.) see under अहन्.

अह्नाय्य a. Ved. 1 Not conceal-  
ing. -2 Not to be denied or set  
aside.

अह्नाय ind. Instantly, speedily, at  
once; अह्नाय सा नियमजं क्लममुत्तसर्ज Ku.  
5. 86; अह्नाय तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R.  
5. 71; Ki. 16. 16.

अह्य, अह्याण a. Shameless, proud  
presumptuously bold.

अहि a. [ह-कि] 1 Luxurious, fat,  
-2 Wise, learned (कवि).

अहिक a. Shameless, impudent.  
-कः A Buddhist mendicant.

अहृत a. Ved. 1 Not fluctuating  
or stumbling. -2 Not crooked (अकु-  
टिल); अहृत a. Ved. of straight or  
upright appearance.

अहल a. Not fluctuating, firm,  
steady. -ला N. of a tree (महातक).

## आ

आ The second letter of the  
Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle or inter-  
jection showing (a) Assent; 'yes',  
'verily'. (b) Compassion (अनुकंपा)  
'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually  
written आस् or आः q. v.) 'alas'. (d)  
Recollection (स्मरण) 'Ah', 'Oh';  
आ एवं किलासीत् U. 6. (e) But (used  
as a disjunctive conjunction). (f.)  
And (used as a cumulative con-  
junction). (g) Sometimes used as an  
expletive; आ एवं मन्यसे. In all these  
senses आ is treated as a Pragrīhya  
vowel (does not form any Sandhi  
with a following vowel) P. I. 1. 14.  
-2 (As a prelix to verbs and nouns)  
(a) it expresses the senses of 'near,  
near to, towards, from all sides, all  
around' (see the several verbs). (b)  
With verbs of motion, taking, carry-  
ing &c. it shows the reverse of the  
action; अगम् to go, आगम् to come;  
दा to give, आदा to take; नी to carry,  
आनी to bring. -3 (As a separable  
preposition with abl.) it shows either  
(a) the limit inceptive (अभिविधि),  
from, ever since, away from, out of,  
off, from among आमुलात् ओमुमिच्छामि  
S. 1. यदुभय आ from out of many; आ  
जन्मलः S. 5.25 ever since (her) birth;  
आ मनोः U. 6. 18. Or, (b) it ex-  
presses the limit exclusive or con-  
clusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as  
far as, unto; आह् मर्यादाभिविध्याः P. II.  
1. 13; see अभिविधि; आ परितोषाद्विदुषां  
S. 1. 2 till the learned are satisfied;

आ कैलासात् Mo. 11 upto or as far as  
Kailāsa; ओदकांतात् S. 4; U. 1.37; V.  
2. 2. In this sense आ sometimes gov-  
erns the acc.; शतमा जातीः upto a hun-  
dred births. (c) In both these senses  
आ frequently enters into compound,  
forming either Avyayibhāva comp.  
or compound adjectives; आचालं (or  
आ चालेभ्यः) हरिभक्तिः commencing  
with or including children; आमुक्ति  
(or आ मुक्तेः) संसारः Sk. till final  
emancipation; आमेखलं Ku. 1. 5 as far  
as &c.; आमरणं Pt. 1 till death; आगो-  
पालं ननूतुः K. 70 down to the cowherd;  
आगोपाला द्विजातयः including the  
cowherds. Sometimes the compound  
so formed stands as the first member  
of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्ममुद्धा-  
नामाफलोदयकर्मणां। आसमुद्रक्षितीगाना-  
मानाकरथवर्त्मनां R. 1. 5; आगंडविलंवि S.  
6. 17; आकर्णलंवि M. 5. 10 S. (d) Used  
with loc. it has the sense of 'in', 'at'  
(mostly Ved.); गायो न यवसेष्वा Rv.  
1. 91. 13. -4 With adjectives (or  
sometimes with nouns) आ has a  
diminutive force; आपांडुर a little  
white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17 -slight-  
ly visible; आकंपः gentle shaking;  
so आनील, आरक्त. -5 (As a separable  
adverb) आ chiefly occurs in the  
Vedas and means 'near, near to, or to-  
wards, thereto, further; and also,  
even'; in many cases it emphasizes  
the word which precedes it, and when  
placed after prepositions it streng-  
thens their sense.

आं = आस् q. v.

आः 1 = आस् q. v. -2 N. of Lakshmi  
(आ).

आकत्यनं Boasting, swaggering.

आकंप 1 A. To shake, tremble; to  
tremble with fear; S. 4. - Caus. To  
shake, put in motion (fig. also)  
अनोकाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13; (some  
take आकंपित = ईषत्कंपन); Rs. 6. 22.

आकंप 1 Shaking a little. -2 Shak-  
ing, trembling; अनाकंपयेर्ये V. 5. 22  
v. 1.

आकंपन a. Slightly shaking. -नं  
Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, आकंप्र a. Shaking, trem-  
bling; moved, agitated.

आकर्ण्य [अ-कृत-प्रवृ P. V. 1. 121]  
Making any thing impure.

आकर्ण 10 P. (properly a Den.  
form) To hear, give ear to, listen;  
सर्वे सविस्मयमाकर्णयन्ति S. 1.

आकर्णनं Hearing, listening.

आकल 10 P. 1 To take hold of,  
seize, take; Si. 7. 21; कुतुहलाकलितहृद-  
या K. 49 seized. -2 To consider, regard;  
स्पर्शमपि पायनमाकलयति K. 108, 23; 5  
खिन्नमस्यया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Gīt. 3.  
-3 To observe, notice, take into consi-  
deration; भयहेतुमाकलय्य H. 1. -4 (a)  
To bind, fasten, tie; स्वच्छदुक्कलपल्लवाक-  
लितमौलः K. 99, 84; (b) To confine,  
to restrain, tie up; सुवर्णसूत्राकलि-  
ताधरावरं Si. 1. 6, 9. 45; Ks. 20. 52.  
-5 To shake, agitate; मारुताकलितास्तत्र  
हुमाः Mb.; Bh. 1. 42. -6 To cast, throw  
Si. 3. 73, 9. 72. -7 To surrender,



-Caus. 1. To draw together.



head inward, curve, compress; आकु-  
चितस्यपाद Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh.  
1. 3. -2 To shorten.

आकुचनं 1 Bending contraction,  
compression; K. 78. -2 Contraction  
regarded as one of the 5 *karmans*  
q. v. -3 Collecting, heaping. -4  
Curving. -5 Contortion.

आकुल *a.* 1 Full of, burdened or  
filled with (in general); प्रचलद्दामि-  
मालाकुलं (सहृदं) Bh. 2. 4; चुगपक्षिग-  
नाकुलं Rām.; वाष्पाकुलावाचं Nala.  
4. 18; अलापकुलकुलतरं श्रोत्रे Amaru.  
81. -2 Overcome, affected or afflicted,  
smite; हर्षं, शोकं, विस्मयं, स्नेहं &c. -3  
Basely or intently engaged or absorbed  
in; S. 4. 18. -4 Confounded, agitated,  
flurried, distracted; अभिवेद्यं प्रति-  
ग्रहणतीत्ययं कुलः Si. 2. 1; perplexed,  
at a loss what to do, undeter-  
mined; Ki. 2. 54. -5 आकुल very much  
agitated; K. 10. 28; Ki. 14. 32. -6  
Dishevelled, disordered (as hair);  
असंयतकुलालकान् K. 60, 213; Ratn.  
1. 17; Ki. 8. 18. -6 Wild, dreary; S.  
2. -7 Taken out of one's natural con-  
dition. -8 Incoherent, contradictory.  
-9 An inhabited place; रहितेष्वकुलेषु च  
Rām.—*acc.* In bewilderment; Si. 1. 2.

आकुलता, -त्वं 1 A multitude. -2 Per-  
plexity, bewilderment, confusion,  
Amaru. 72; Bh. 1. 18.

आकुलयति Den. P. To confound,  
make disordered, agitate.

आकुलित *a.* 1 Distressed, confound-  
ed, agitated; मार्गाचलव्यतिकराकुलितेव  
तिबुः Ku. 5. 85. -2 Entangled; K.  
83. -3 Obscured, blinded; धूमं दृष्टेः  
S. 4. -4 Overcome or affected; शोकं,  
पिपासां &c. -5 Disordered, deranged;  
R. 16. 67; Rs. 6. 17. -6 Tilled.

आकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To fill with. -2 To  
confound, perplex, bewilder. -3 To  
overcome; कुतूहलेनाकुलीक्रियमाणो ल  
विमा K. 134. -4 To trouble, pain;  
S. 2.

आकुलीभू 1 P. To be perplexed or  
agitated; इति प्रतिपादितमाकुलीभवेत् S.  
B. this conclusion would be shaken.

आकुणित *a.* [आ-कृण-क्] Contract-  
ed, a little; मदनशरशल्यवेदनाकुणितत्रि-  
माणे K. 166, 81.

आकृतं [आ-कृ-भावे-क्] 1 Meaning,  
intention, purpose; इतीरिताकृतमनील-  
पाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. -2 A feeling,  
state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलबंधनं  
तरलरत्नाकृतजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36; भावाकृतं  
Amaru. 4; Sān. K. 31; Māl. 9. 11;  
स्नेहाकृत U. 6. 35; साकृतं feelingly,  
meaningfully (oft occurring in plays as  
a stage-direction). -3 Wonder or curi-  
osity; सर्वं करं U. 4. -4 Wish, desire.

आकृतिः *f.* [आ-कृ-भावे-क्] Inten-  
tion, wish, desire; Rv. 10. 128. 4;  
आकृतीनां च चिचितीनां प्रवर्तकः Mb. पर *a.*  
accomplishing one's own intentions.

आकृ 8 U., 5 P. 1 To bring near or  
towards; to drive near or together.  
-2 To bring down; form wholly  
(Ved.). —*Caus.* 1 To invite, call,  
summon; रदिकामाकारय Mk. 3; Dk.  
174; Pt. 1; मध्यस्थस्य दृष्टिनाकारयति  
Mk. 4 calls or arrests; Si. 16. 52. -2  
To prompt, incite, propel; ममापि  
कौतूहलेनाकारित एवः S. 6. -3 To call  
out boldly, challenge; Mk. 2. -4 To  
cause to appear, produce. -5 To ask  
anything of one.

आकारः [आ-कृ-वच्] 1 Form, shape,  
figure; द्विधा of two forms or sorts, Pt.  
3. 37. -2 Aspect, appearance, mien,  
countenance; आकारसदृशपद्मः R. 1. 15,  
16. 7; S. 1. -3 (Particularly) expres-  
sion of the face, as giving a clue to  
one's inward thoughts or mental dis-  
position; तस्य संयुतमंत्रस्य गूढाकारेणित-  
स्य च R. 1. 20; Pt. 1; भवानपि संयुताका-  
रमास्तां V. 2.; S. 7; Ki. 1. 14; साकारो  
निःसृष्टः Pt. 3. 88 giving no clue to his  
inward thoughts, reserved; K. 233;  
Mv. 6, Ms. 7. 63, 8. 25-6. -4 Hint, sign,  
token. -5 Identity, oneness. -6 Re-  
cognition of identity (in Sān. phil.).  
-7 The letter आ. —*Comp.* —युतिः,  
गोपनं, गूहनं dissimulation, suppress-  
ing all outward manifestation of the  
internal feelings.

आका (क)रणं, -ण 1 Invitation,  
calling; भवदाकारणाय Dk. 175. -2 A  
challenge.

आकारवत् *a.* 1 Embodied. -2 Sym-  
metrical, well-formed.

आकारित *a.* 1 Called. -2 Agreed  
upon. -3 Demanded, exacted.

आकृष्ट *p. p.* Ved. Brought near to,  
being near.

आकृतिः *f.* 1 Form, figure, shape (of  
anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरन्वकारि Si.  
3. 4. -2 Bodily form, body; किमिव  
हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20;  
विकृताकृति Ms. 11. 53; घोरं, सौम्यं &c.  
-3 Appearance; oft a good or noble  
appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः  
सुसदृशं विजहाति वृत्तं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकृ-  
तिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति Subhāsh. ; आकृति-  
मशुद्धंति गुणाः Vb. 2. -4 Specimen,  
character. -5 Tribe, species. —*Comp.*  
—गणः a list of words belonging to a  
certain grammatical rule which does  
not give every word belonging to that  
rule, but only specimens, a list of  
specimens (frequently occurring in  
the Ganapātha); *e. g.* अर्श आदिगण, स्वर-  
दिगण, चादिगण &c. —*ऊत्रा* the plant  
*Achyranthes Aspera*.

अकृतिमत् *a.* 1 Embodied. -2 Self-  
formed.

आकृष्ट 1 P., 6 U. To draw towards,  
draw, drag, pull, attract (fig. also);  
केशेष्वाकृष्ट्य चुवति H. 1. 109; इरममुना  
सारंगेण वयमाकृष्टाः S. 1; (मनः) शंभार्यतध्व-  
माकृष्टमयस्कांतेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59;  
अनाकृष्टस्य विषयेः R. 1. 23 not attracted  
or seduced; लोभाकृष्टः H. 1; Sānti. 3.  
5, 4. 16; पादाकृष्टव्रतति S. 1. 33, Amaru.  
2. 72. -2 To draw or bend (as a bow);  
Si. 9. 40; S. 3. 5. -3 To draw or take  
out; हस्तात्कटकमाकृष्ट्य Mk. 2; U. 1. -4  
To extract, borrow (from another  
source). H. Pr. 9. -5 To draw or  
carry along; to waft or be charged  
with; U. 3. 2. -6 To deprive, take  
away by force, snatch; Bk. 16. 30. -7  
To supply a word or words from  
another rule or sentence. —*Cause.*  
To draw near to oneself, pull  
together; वस्त्रमाकर्षयन्ती Rs. 5. 11.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing  
towards oneself. -2 Drawing away  
from, withdrawing; U. 3. 46. -3  
Drawing (a bow). -4 Attraction,  
fascination. -5 Spasm. -6 Playing  
with dice; आकर्षस्तेष्वकलः Mb. -7  
A die or dice. -8 A board for a  
game with dice. -9 An organ of  
sense. -10 A magnet, a loadstone.  
-11 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक *a.* Attracting, attractive.  
—कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण *a.* Attracting, carrying  
to another place. —जं 1 Pulling,  
drawing, attracting. -2 Seduction.  
—जी 1 A curved stick for pulling  
down fruits, flowers &c. (standing  
on elevated places); any instrument  
for pulling. -2 A variety of *Mudrā*  
(or mark on the body).

आकर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Magnetic, at-  
tractive (आकर्षणं चरति).

आकर्षिन् *a.* Attractive (as a smell  
at a distance). —जी A rod with a  
hook at the end for pulling down  
boughs in order to gather fruits &c.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general).  
-2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.);  
आकृष्टिशक्तिश्च मही तथा यत् स्वस्थं यत्  
स्वाभिमुखं स्वशक्त्या । आकृष्यते तत्तत्तत्तीव भाति समे समतात्  
क पतत्विंशे ॥ Golārdh. 1. -3 Drawing  
or bending of a bow; ज्या ° Amaru. 1.  
—*Comp.* —मंत्रः an incantation by which  
another person is attracted; आकृष्टि-  
मंत्रोपमं H. 1. 97.

आकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter or spread  
over, fill, fill up, cover, heap up (used  
chiefly in *p. p.* q. v.). -2 To dig up.

आकरः [by P. III. 3. 118 आकुर्वत्य-  
स्मिन्; कृ-अच्] 1 A mine; मणिराकरोद्भवः  
R. 3. 18; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काच-  
मणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ms. 7. 62; Y. 3.  
242; (fig.) a mine or rich source



of anything ( उलाटस्थानं ); मासो उ  
पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9; अशेषयुगाकरं Bh.  
2. 92; Mk. 8. 38; Mu. 7. 7. -2 A  
collection, group; पञ्चाकरं दिनकरो  
विक्रीकरोति Bh. 2. 73; Ku. 2. 29;  
Māl. 9. 47. -3 Best, excellent. -4 N.  
of a country. -5 N. of the Mahābhā-  
shya.

आकरिकः [ आकरे नियुक्तः उक् ] A  
person appointed ( by the king ) to  
superintend a mine.

आकरिन् *a.* [ आकर-इनि ] 1 Produc-  
ed in a mine, mineral. -2 Of good  
breed; दधतमाकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतैः Ki.  
5. 7.

आकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or spread  
over. -2 Filled or overspread with,  
crowded, full of, abounding in; ज-  
नाकीर्णं मन्ये हृतवहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10;  
आकीर्णवृषिपत्नीनामुज्ज्वलररेधिभिः R. 1.  
50; Pt. 1. 375; Ms. 6. 51. —*f.* A  
crowd; V. 2.

आके *ind.* Ved. 1 Near, in the  
neighbourhood. -2 Distant.

आकेकर *a.* Half-shut, half-closed  
( eyes ); निमीलदाकेकरलोचचक्षुषा Ki.  
8. 53; Māl. 5; K. 81; Mu. 3. 21;  
दृष्टिपकेकरा किञ्चित्कुटापाणे प्रसरिता । मीलि-  
तार्थपुटालोके ताराव्यावर्तनेचरा ॥

आकेनिप *a.* Ved. Advancing  
near ( as rays of light ); wise ( ? ).

आकोकेरः The sign Capricornus;  
( a word of Greek origin ).

आक्रन्द 1 U. 1 To lament, weep,  
cry, cry out, creak, scream; तुणाग्रल-  
ग्रेस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिराक्रन्दतीवोवसि इति कालः  
Rs. 4. 7; Bk. 15. 50. -2 To shout,  
roar. -3 To invoke, call out to;  
आक्रन्दीन्मीसेन वै Mb. —*Caus.* 1 To  
cause to weep or cry. -2 To call out  
to; एहेहीति शिखंडिनां पदुतैः केकाभि-  
राक्रन्तिः Mk. 5. 23. -3 To inspire  
courage by the sound of a drum. -4  
To shout or roar at; to cry inces-  
santly.

आक्रन्दः 1 Weeping, crying out;  
किं क्रन्दासि दुराक्रन्द Pt. 4. 29. -2 Call-  
ing, invoking, calling out to; Ms.  
8. 292. -3 Sound, war-cry, a cry  
( in general ); आक्रन्द उदधूतत्र Ks. 10.  
94. -4 A friend, defender. -5 A  
brother. -6 A fierce or violent com-  
bat, war, battle. -7 A place of crying.  
-8 A king who prevents an ally from  
aiding another; a king whose king-  
dom lies next but one; पार्ष्णिग्रहं च  
संयक्ष्य तथाक्रन्दं च मंडले Ms. 7. 207 ( see  
Kull. thereon ).

आक्रन्दनं 1 Lamentation, weeping,  
cry of lamentation. -2 Calling out.

आक्रन्दिक *a.* [ आक्रन्दं धावति उक् P. IV.  
4. 38 ] One who runs to a place  
where cries ( of distress ) are heard.

आक्रन्ति *p. p.* 1 Roaring, crying or  
weeping bitterly. -2 Invoked, call-  
ed. —तं 1 A cry, roar; R. 2. 28. -2  
Lamentation, weeping; V. 1.

आक्रन्दिन् *a.* Calling out in a weep-  
ing tone, weeping, shouting at; Ku.  
5. 26.

आक्रद् 1 U. 1 To go towards  
or near, approach; अंतरिक्षं, आश्रमं  
&c. -2 To step or tread upon,  
enter, fill, take possession of, co-  
ver; भुजगपतिरयं मे मार्गमाक्रम्य सुतः  
Mk. 9. 12 covering; खं केशवोऽपर  
इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः 5. 2; छायामप्याक्र-  
मितुं Ve. 3; Si. 8. 28 to enter or  
cross; Ms. 4. 130; V. 1. 152; पद्म म-  
स्तकमाक्रम्य Ms. 11. 43; जंबुद्वीपमाक्र-  
म्य H. 3; आक्रामति धूमो हर्म्यतलं Mbh.  
-3 To occupy, extend over; योजनानां  
सहस्राणि वहूनाक्रम्य तिष्ठति Ks. 1. 15. -4  
To attack, invade, seize, fall upon, con-  
quer, overcome, vanquish; पक्षिणावका-  
नाक्रम्य H. 1., पौरस्त्यानेयमाक्रामन्तस्ता-  
ञ्जनपदाञ्जयौ R. 4. 34; H. 4; तं न...क्षे-  
कुराक्रमितुमन्यपार्थिवः R. 19. 48; Bh. 1.  
70; Si. 1. 70. -5 To surpass, excel,  
eclipse. -6 To undertake, begin, com-  
mence. -7 ( A. ) To rise, come up ( as  
the sun ); यावत्प्रतापनिधिराक्रमते न भातुः  
R. 5. 71, आक्रमते सूर्यः Mbh. -8 To ascend,  
mount, occupy ( as sky, throne &c. );  
दिवाक्रान्तमागेव Bk. 2. 23; Si. 18. 14,  
51; सिंहासने, स्वर्गलोके, ध्वज &c. -9 To  
lie heavily upon, to press ( as a load ).  
( For further illustrations of the sever-  
al senses see आक्रान्त below ). —*Caus.*  
( क्र-क्र-नयति ) To cause to enter,  
introduce, show into; स तैराक्रमयामास  
सुद्धांतं Ku. 6. 52.

आक्रमः, मणं 1 Coming near, ap-  
proaching. -2 falling upon, attacking,  
an attack; Si. 16. 34. -3 Seizing, tak-  
ing, covering, occupying. -4 Over-  
coming; obtaining. -5 spreading or  
going over, surpassing. -6 Overload-  
ing. -7 Might, valour. -8 Possession  
of learning &c. -9 Food.

आक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Seized, taken posses-  
sion of, overpowered, defeated, van-  
quished, overcome, आक्रान्तविमानमार्गं  
R. 13. 37 reaching upto; रुजा ° Pt. 5.  
52; विद्वक्षां हृदयः Dk. 141 seized with;  
आतपाक्रान्तोयसुद्धेशः M. 3 exposed to  
heat; आक्रान्तपूर्वमिव भुजंगं R. 9. 79 trod-  
den or trampled under foot; filled  
with, full of, occupied, covered, over-  
spread; सुशुभे तेन चाक्रान्तं मंगलायतनं  
महत् R. 17. 29; Bh. 2. 108; बलिभि-  
र्मुखमाक्रान्तं Bh. 3. 14, 62; U. 2. 20; Mv.  
5. 40; Si. 1. 70; H. 1. 24; Dk. 141;  
K. 15; Ve. 2. 26; ° मति having the  
mind engrossed or occupied; U. 5.  
19; Māl. 9. 48; so मदनं, भयं, शोकं  
&c. -2 Loaded ( as with a burden );  
भाराक्रान्ता वसुंधरा Mk. 8. 9; K. 118;

Amaru. 30. -3 Surpassed, eclipsed,  
superseded; R. 10. 38, Ve. 5. 5, M. 3.  
5. -4 Obtained, possessed of; क-  
तराक्रान्तपयोधरायां R. 14. 27; Ki. 11.  
7. -5 Accompanied, attended, -  
Pained, distressed.

आक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Placing upon, occu-  
pying; stepping or treading upon;  
आक्रान्तिसंभावितपादपीठं Ku. 3. 11.  
Overcoming, pressing upon, load-  
ing; Mu. 3. 10. -3 Ascending, ris-  
ing. -4 Might, valour, force; Si.  
5. 41.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्री 9 U. To purchase, buy.

आक्रयः A dealer, petty trader, a  
pedlar.

आक्रीड 1 U. To play, sport, amuse oneself.

आक्रीड *a.* Playing, sporting. —  
-हं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. -2 A  
pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden; आ-  
क्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः स्वेपु वेदमसु Ku.  
2. 43; कमप्याक्रीडमासाद्य तत्र विश्रमन्ति  
Dk. 12.

आक्रीडनं Sporting, playing.

आक्रीडिन् *a.* Playing.

आक्रुश 1 P. 1 To cry, cry out loud-  
ly; अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर इभो त्रिनयन  
प्रसीदित्वाक्रोशन् Bh. 3. 123; call out  
loudly to; पतिमाचुक्रुशुः Rām. -2 To  
revile, abuse, scold, assail with ab-  
gry words; परस्य हेतोर्माक्रोशति Dk.  
58, 97; इतं ब्राह्मणमाक्रुशय क्षत्रियो ह  
महति Ms. 8. 267; 6. 48; Bk. 5. 3.  
-3 To curse. -4 To censure, express  
displeasure.

आक्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Scolded, reviled,  
censured, abused, calumniated &c.  
Si. 12. 27. -2 Sounded, vociferated.  
-3 Cursed. —हं 1 Calling out. -3 A  
harsh cry or sound, an abusive  
speech ( पुरुषभाषणं ); माजोरमुषिकारकं  
आक्रुष्टे क्रोधस्तंभे Kāty.

आक्रोशः, -शनं 1 Calling or crying  
out, vociferation, loud cry or sound.  
-2 Censure, blame, reviling; आक्रो-  
शमपि परिहासमाकलयन्ति K. 235, 291;  
abuse Y. 2. 302. -3 A curse, imprec-  
cation; गर्भमेवमुक्तं K. 291, 346. -4  
An oath.

आक्रोशकः, क्रोष्टु *a.* 1 Vociferous, one  
who calls out or vociferates. -2 A  
reviler, abusive.

आक्री *ind.* An indeclinable join-  
ed to the roots: कृ, घृ and अय; see  
Gāṇ. on P. I. 4. 61.

आक्रेदः Moistening, wetting,  
sprinkling.

आक्षयतिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ अक्षयं  
निर्वृत्तम् उक् ] Effected or completed by  
gambling.

आक्षपणं Fasting, purifying  
fasting, abstinence.



**आक्षेपाटिकः** [ अक्षपट-टक् ] 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. -2 A judge, arranger of law-suits; see अक्षपटक.

**आक्षेपाद् a.** ( दी. f. ) [ अक्षपाद्-अण् ] Taught by Akshapāda or Gautama. -दः A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician. -दं The Nyāya system of philosophy.

**आक्षर** 10 P. 1 To abuse, revile, accuse falsely, calumniate; यस्त्वनपक्षारितः पूर्वे Ms. 8. 355, 354, 275. -2 To punish.

**आक्षरः** A charge or calumny, accusation ( of adultery ).

**आक्षरणं**, -गा Calumnious accusation ( especially of adultery ); तत्र त्वाक्षरणा यः स्यादक्राशो मैथुनं प्रति Ak.

**आक्षरित** p. p. 1 Calumniated. -2 Accused of adultery or fornication. -3 Guilty, criminal.

**आक्षि** 2, 6 P. Ved. 1 To abide, dwell in, stay ( with ). -2 To be or exist. -3 To possess.

**आक्षित् a.** Abiding, dwelling.

**आक्षिक a.** ( की. f. ) [ अक्षेण द्यव्यति जयति जित वा ; अक्ष-टक् P. IV. 4. 2 ] 1 One who plays at dice. -2 One who uses loaded dice ( भारभूतानक्षानाहरति वहति ). -3 One who gains by gambling. -4 Won by gambling. -5 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं कर्ण Ms. 8.159 incurred in gambling. -कः N. of a tree ( = अक्षिक q. v. ). -कं 1 Money gained by gambling. -2 Gambling debt, money lost at play. -Comp. -पणः a stake, a wager.

**आक्षिप** 6 U. 1 To throw or cast down, dash down; कलं तरंगाक्षिप Pt. 4; शिलायामाक्षिप्य Pt. 1. -2 To attract, entice, allure, win over; यथा नाक्षिप्यसे विषयेः K. 109; Si. 10. 79. -3 To strike with a dart, missile &c. -4 To draw near or together, contract, convulse ( used in medicine ). -5 To interrupt, cut short; एवंवादिनो वचनमाक्षिप्य K. 18, 207; Ve. 6. -6 To draw back or withdraw; take or throw off, snatch or draw away, pull off; अग्रपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Ku. 7. 58; वासो बलादाक्षिपन् Bh. 1. 43; Me. 68. -7 To chase, drive out of a place, remove; स एतानाक्षिपद्वाङ्मा Mb.; आक्षिप्ताधिकारयोः Mu. 1. -8 To hang out, expose to view ( as a banner ). -9 To point to, refer to, hint at, indicate; वस्तुतस्तु नेह पूर्वपदमाक्षिप्यते P. VI. 3. 34 Sk.; अश्वाद्य आक्षिप्यन्ते S. D. 2. -10 To reject, neglect, disregard, spurn; Amaru. 79. -11 To object to ( as argument ). -12 To insult; अरेरे राधागर्भभारभूत किमेवमाक्षिपति Ve. 3; to blame; Śānti. 1. 18.

-13 To eclipse, obscure; आक्षिपन्तीनिव प्रभां शशिनः स्वेन तेजसा Mb. -14 To infer ( from circumstances ); जात्या व्याकिराक्षिप्यते K. P. 2. -15 To say or state ironically. -16 To pass ( as time ); Si. 14. 45.

**आक्षिप** p. p. 1 Cast, thrown down. -2 Overthrown, repulsed; Ratn. 4. 12. -3 Seized, grasped, snatched away; V. 5. 5. -4 Drawn, attracted, overpowered; कौतुक°, कुतुहल° U. 4; seduced, enticed; K. 281. -5 Perplexed, distracted, bewildered; मित्र मे चेतः Ve. 2. -6 Insulted, reviled, abused. -7 Equal or equivalent to.

**आक्षिप्तिका** A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; V. 4.

**आक्षेपः** 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अक्षुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; withdrawing; Ku. 7. 95; movement, shaking; K. 13. -2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, reproach, defiant censure; प्रचंडतया U. 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षेपवचस्तिष्ठति Ki. 14. 25; Bh. 2. 69. -3 Drawing together, attraction, diverting; कथारसस्याक्षेपसामर्थ्यं K. 346, 348 power to interest. -4 Distraction, allurement; विषयाक्षेपपर्यस्तदुद्धेः Bh. 3. 47, 23. -5 Throwing away, giving up. -6 Applying, laying on, putting in or into ( as a colour ); गौरीचनाक्षेपनितांतगैरेः Ku. 7. 17. -7 Hinting at, reference to, taking to oneself or assuming ( as the meaning of another word ); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. -8 An inference. -9 A deposit. -10 An objection or doubt. -11 Convulsion, palpitation. -12 Sustaining, as a sound. -13 ( In Rhet. ) A figure of speech ( cf. Greek paralipsis ) in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; आक्षेपः स्वयमुक्तस्व प्रतिषेधो विचारणात् । चंद्र संदर्शनात्मानमथवास्ति प्रियामुखम् ॥ Kuval. For fuller definitions and explanations see K. P. 10, S. D. 714 and *Akshepuprakarana* in R. G.

**आक्षेपक a.** 1 Drawing; drawing or snatching off. -2 Censuring, reviling. -कः 1 A thrower. -2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. -3 A hunter. -4 ( In medic. ) Convulsion, spasm.

**आक्षेपणं** Throwing, tossing.

**आक्षेपिन् a.** 1 Drawing or snatching up; Māl. 9. 51. -2 Drawing in with a minute eye; बाह्याभ्यन्तरविषयाक्षेपो चतुर्थः Pat. Sūt. -3 Applying to, regarding.

**आक्षीव a.** 1 Somewhat drunk. -2 Intoxicated. -वः = अक्षीव q. v.

**आक्षेत्रज्ञं** [ अक्षेत्रज्ञ-पञ्च ] Spiritual ignorance.

**आक्षोटः** -दः A walnut; see अक्षोट.

**आक्षोदनं** Hunting ( for आच्छोदनं ).

**आक्षयत् a.** ( fr. अञ् or अश् ) Leading to completion ( as days ), epithet of certain days on which the ceremony Ayana performed for the Adityas and Angirāsas is finished.

**आखण a.** Hard ( to dig up ) ( as a stone ).

**आखंडलः** [ आखंडयति भेदयति पर्वतान्, खंड-डल्ङ् इत्यन्तम् Tv. ] Indra; आखंडलः काममिदं वभावे Ku. 3. 11; तमीशः कामरूपानामत्याखंडलविक्रमम् R. 4. 83; Me. 15.

**आखः, आखनः** [ खन्-ड P. III. 3. 125 ] A spade, hoe.

**आखनिकः** [ आ-खन्-इक्न् Uq. 2. 45 ] 1 A digger, ditcher, miner. -2 A mouse or rat. -3 A hog. -4 A thief. -5 A spade.

**आखनिकवकः** [ आ-खन्-करणे कर्तारि वा इक्वक् P. III. 3. 125 Vārt. ] 1 A stork in relation to a mouse; ( fig. ) a man who behaves like a hero towards a weak person. -2 = आखनिक q. v. above ( = खनित्रं Sk. )

**आखरः** 1 A spade. -2 A digger, miner. -3 A cover of any animal; a stable.

**आखातः** -तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

**आखानः** [ आ-खन्-वञ् ] 1 Digging all around. -2 A spade, a digger.

**आखुः** [ आखनतीयाखुः, आखन्-ड Uq. 1. 33 ] 1 A mouse, rat, mole; अखुं वाञ्छति क्षामवो गणपतेराखुं धुधार्तः कणी Pt. 1. 159. -2 A thief. -3 A hog. -4 A spade. -5 A miser; विभवे सति नैवास्ति न ददाति जुहोति न तमाहुराखुं. -6 The grass *Lipeocercis Serrata* ( देवताड ). -Comp. -उत्करः a mole-hill.

-उत्थ a. produced from a mouse.

( -स्थः ) [ आखुनामुत्थानं P. III. 2. 4 Vārt. ] the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -करीषं a mole-hill. -कर्णपणिका, -पणिका, -कर्णी, -पर्णी the plant *Salvinia Cucullata* Roxb.

-गः, -पत्रः, -रथः, -बाहनः epithets of Ganesa ( whose vehicle is a rat ); तमाखुपत्रं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhāsh. -वातः a Sūdra or a man of low caste and profession; ( it. ) rat-catcher or killer. -पाषाणः 1. a kind of mineral. -2. a loadstone. -खुजः, -खुजः a cat. -विषहा a kind of grass ( देवताडश्च, देवतालीलता ) considered as a remedy for a rat's bite.

**आखेटः** [ आखिद्यते त्रासंते प्राणिनोश्च, आ-खिद्-वञ् Tv. ] Hunting, chase. -Comp. -शीर्षकं 1. a smooth floor or ground ( कुहिमभेद ). -2. a mine, cavern.



आखेटक *a.* Hunting, frightening (as beasts of prey &c.). —कः A hunter; Pt. 1. 129, 388. —कं Hunting.

आखेटिक *a.* [आखेटे कुशलः टक.] 1 Skilful in chase. —2 Terrible, frightful. —कः 1 A hunter. —2 A hound.

आखोटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 2 P. 1 (*a*) To tell, say, inform, communicate, narrate (usually with dat. of person); ते रामाय बधोपायमाचखुर्विबुधद्वयः R. 15. 5, 41, 71, 93; 12, 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31, 18. 63; Me. 100; Ms. 8. 224, 9. 73, Y. 1. 66, 2. 65; sometimes with gen. of person; आख्यादि भद्रे प्रियदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15; केनाहं नवाख्यातः Mb. (b) To declare, announce, signify; R. 2. 11. —2 To call, denominate, name; सुवर्गविदुरित्याख्यायते Māl. 9; R. 10. 21, Ms. 4. 6. —3 To look at, count; to recite (Ved.). —*Caus.* (स्वायति) 1 To cause to tell or narrate. —2 To declare.

आख्या [आ-ख्याते अनेन; आख्या-अङ्] 1 A name, appellation; किं वा ज्ञकुत-लेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7, 7. 33; पश्चादु-माख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तदाख्य-या भुवि पश्ये R. 15. 101 became known by that name; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी S. 7; रघुवंशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared. —2 Counted, recited. —3 Made known. —4 Inflected or conjugated. —कं A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्यातं Nir.; धात्वर्थेन विशिष्टस्य विधेयत्वेन बोधने । समर्थः स्वार्ययलस्य शब्दो वाख्यातमुच्यते ॥

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, informing, communication, publication (of a report &c.). —2 Fame. —3 A name.

आख्यातु *m.* 1 One who tells, communicates &c. —2 A teacher, instructor; P. I. 4. 29.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, relation, communication; इत्यंभुताख्याने P. I. 4. 90; रामसंदेश° Rām. —2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तौक्तिः S. D.; (e.g. देशः सोऽयमरातिशोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्नुद्गाः पू-रिताः Ve. 3. 31). —3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अक्षराः पुरुरवसं चकम इत्याख्यानविद् आचक्षते Māl. 2; Ms. 3. 232. —4 A legendary work such as the Mahābhārata. —5 A reply; प्रज्ञाख्यानयोः P. VIII. 2. 105, III. 3. 110. —6 A differentiating property (भेदकर्म). —7 A canto of an epic poem.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यान-काख्यायिकेतिहासपुराणकर्णनेन K. 7; P. IV. 2. 60 Vārt. —की N. of a metre

which is a combination of Indravajrā and Upendravajrā.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing. —कः 1 A messenger, courier; आ-ख्यायकेभ्यः श्रुतचूडवृत्तिः Bk. 2. 44. —2 A herald; U. 5.

आख्यायिका 1 A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्यात् कवेर्व-शादिकीति । अस्यामन्यकवीनां च वृत्तं गद्यं कश्चित् कश्चित् । कथांशानां व्यवच्छेद आश्वास इति व्र्यते । आर्यावक्त्रापवक्त्राणां छंदसा येन केनचित् । अन्यापदेशोनाश्वासमुखे माव्यर्थसू-चनं । S. D. 568. Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāna's हर्षचरित as an आख्यायिका and कादंबरी as a कथा; according to Daṇḍin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयाकिता । —2 Narration (of what is known).

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, in forms, or communicates; रक्षस्याख्या-यीव स्वनासि मूढ कर्णोत्तिकचरः S. 1. 24; Ms. 7. 223.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्द° fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगम् 1 P. 1 To come, come near, approach. —2 To arrive at, attain, reach; fall into (a particular state or condition); आनृण्यमाणम् to become free from debt; so विश्वासं, ध्यानं &c. —3 to have recourse to. —*Caus.* (—गमयति) 1 To cause to come or draw near. —2 To lead towards, take, convey; आगमितापि विदूरे Gīt. 12. —3 To announce the arrival of; राजानमागमयति = राजागमनमाचष्टे Sk. —4 To ascertain, inform oneself about; प्रज्ञामेवागमयति यः प्राज्ञेभ्यः स पंडितः Vop. —5 To learn, acquire, study; सम्यगाग-मिता विद्या प्रबोधचिन्तयाविव R. 10. 71; त-दप्यागमिन्ते नया Mb.; आगमय दंडनीतिं कुलविद्यां Dk. 155; Mv. 5; Si. 9. 79. —6 (Atm.) To wait for, have patience; आगमयस्व तावत् = क्षमस्व Sk.; आगमयते कालं Vop.

आग *a.* Accidental, sudden; °त्वं accident, chance.

आगत *p. p.* 1 Come, arrived. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Obtained, got; न्यायागतधनं Y. 3. 205; °साध्वस afraid; °क्षोभ perplexed; °अन्वय° hereditary; °मन्यु angry; °विस्मय surprised. —4 Reduced to, fallen into (a particular state); दासत्वं, पंचत्वं, संदेहं, विस्मयं &c. —5 Living or residing in. —तं 1 Coming, arrival. —2 Occurrence, event.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोके-स्यास्य गतागतिं Rām.; इति निश्चितमिहा-नागतयः Si. 9. 43. —2 Obtaining, acquisition; Y. 3. 170. —3 Return. —4 Origin. —5 Accident, chance.

आगत्य *pot. p.* Likely to come, to be arrived; coming necessarily.

आगन्तु *a.* [आ-गन्-तु] 1 Coming, arriving. —2 Stray. —3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). —4 Adventitious, accidental, casual; नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म निय-मागन्तुसाधनं Ak. —तुः A new-comer, stranger, guest; R. 5. 62; H. 1. —Comp. —ज *a.* arising accidentally, or casually; आगन्तुजे रणे Susr.

आगन्तुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited. आगन्तुका वयं Dhīrtas. —2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. —3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागन्तु-विकाराः Asval. —4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading), having crept in without authority; अत्र गंधर्वद्वयना-नमित्यागन्तुकः पाठः Malli. on Ku. 6. 47. —कः 1 An intruder, interloper. —2 A stranger, guest, new-comer; S. 4. 1. —3 Interpolated reading.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, approach, appearance; लतायां पुर्ववृत्तायां प्रवृत्त-गमः कुतः U. 5. 20; Si. 1. 30; अयम-व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवन्त्यहरागमे । राज्यायन-लीयन्ते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 4. Ms. 8. 401; so व्यसनं, अंधकारं &c. —2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या मुद्राया आग-मु. 1; S. 6 this is how I came by this ring; Dk. 139; वेदानामागमः 18; विद्यागमनिमित्तं V. 5. —3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापायिनोऽनित्यताति-तिक्ष्ण भारत Bg. 2. 14 coming at- going, of short birth or duration. —4 Addition, accumulation, acqui- sition (of wealth); अर्थ°, धन° &c. —5 Flow, course, current (of water); Ms. 8. 252, 9. 281; रक्त°, केण° —6 A voucher or written testimony; अनागम. —7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेशान- Bh. 2 15; प्रज्ञया सदृशागमः आगमः कू- शारंभः R. 1. 15; यस्यागमः केवलजीविका M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 212, 92. —8 Supply of money, income, revenue. —9 Law of acquisition of anything; आगमेति ल- नेव भुक्तिः स्तोकापि यत्र नो Y. 2. 27. —10 Increase of property. —11 A traditional doctrine or precept, sacred writing or scripture, Sāstra. अमुमानेन न चागमः क्षतः Ki. 2. 28. 18; परिशुद्ध आगमः 2. 33; K. 55. —12 The study of Sāstras. —13 Science, knowledge or learning. —14 A system of philosophy; सांख्यायिकेति प्रधानपुरुषोपेतेन K. 51; बहुधायायिकेति ज्ञाः पंथानः सिद्धिहेतवः R. 10. 26. —15 The Vedas, the sacred scriptures.



आगमवत् *a.* [आगमवत्] The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyāyikas (also called शब्द or आववा-  
the Vedas being so regarded).  
-16 An affix or suffix.—17 The addition or insertion of a letter; भवेद्वर्णग-  
माद्धसः Sk.—18 An augment; इडागमः  
-19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग); चतुःपट्टिक-  
हागमप्रयोगचतुरः Dk. 120.—20 (—मः, —नं)  
A work inculcating the mystical worship of शिव and शक्ति, a Tantra; आगतं पंचवक्त्रासु गतं च गिरिजानने । मतं च बाहुदेवस्य तस्मादागममुच्यते ॥ Śabdak.  
-21 The mouth of a river.—Comp.  
—आवर्त N. of the plant Targia involucrata Lin. (वृश्चिकाली).—निरपेक्ष *a.* independent of a voucher.—नीत *a.* studied, read, examined.—रहित *a.* 1. without a voucher.—2. devoid of Śāstras.—वृद्ध *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रती-  
पद्व्यागमवृद्धसेवी R. 6. 41.—वेदिन् *a.* 1. knowing the Vedas.—2. learned in Śāstras. (—मः) an epithet of Sankarāchārya's preceptor Gaudapāda.  
—साक्षेप *a.* supposed by a voucher.  
आगमवत् *a.* 1 Having an augment or addition.—2 Having approached for sexual intercourse.  
आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24.—2 Return, returning.—3 Acquisition, getting into, एत-  
त्ते सर्वमाख्यातं वैरस्यागमनं महत् Rām.—4 Arising, birth.—5 Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse.  
आगमिन्, आगमिन् *a.* [आ-गन् गिनि वा ह्रस्वः] 1 Coming, future; कथयत्यागा-  
मिनमर्थं K. 46.—2 Impending, arriving.—3 Learned, versed in theory; द्वावप्या-  
गमिनी M. 3.—4 An intruder.—5 Having an augment.  
आगमिन् *a.* Coming very quickly, or gladly.  
आगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरागतिका ज्ञेया बु-  
द्धिस्तत्कालदर्शिनी Haima.—2 Impending, arriving.  
आगामुक *a.* [आ-गन्-लुक् P. III. 2. 154] 1 Coming, arriving.—2 Future.  
आगरः [आ-गृ-अ] The day of new moon (अमावास्या).  
आगलित *a.* Drooping, languid, dejected, sad.  
आगवीन *a.* [गोः प्रत्ययपञ्चमं यः कर्म करोति स आगवीनः P. V. 2. 14 Sk. आगो-  
व] One who is engaged in business till the return of the cows.  
आगसु *n.* [इ-असुन्-आगदेशः Up. 4. 211] 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहित्ये शतमागांसि सुनोस्त इति यत्त्वया Si. 2. 108, 1. 61; इति रिपु मम मत्तौ स-  
मागसौ R. 11. 74; कृतागाः Mu. 3. 11; N. 3. 52; Amaru. 41, 43.—2 Sin.—3

Punishment.—Comp.—कृत् *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; अभ्यर्णमागस्कृतमस्युदादिः R. 2. 32.

आगस्ती [अगस्त्यस्य इयं, अण्, यलोपः] The south.

आगस्तीय *a.* [अगस्त्ये हितः, यलोपः] Relating to or for the advantage of अगस्ति.

आगस्त्य *a.* [अगस्त्यस्येदम् यञ् यलोपः] 1 Southern (दिग्भाग). —2 Pertaining to Agastya; आगस्त्यानं सरः Mb.—3 Originating from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum.—स्वयः, स्वयी 1 The descendants of Agasti.—2 Persons of their race (गोत्र).

आगस्त्यायन *a.* Connected with Agasti; U. 2.

आगाध *a.* [अगाध एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also). —2 Difficult to obtain.

आगारं [आगच्छति क्-अण्] A house, dwelling; room, covered place.—Comp.—गोधिका a small lizard.—दाहः setting a house on fire.—दाहिन् *a.* an incendiary.—धूसः 1. smoke coming out from a house.—2. N. of a plant.

आयुर् 6 A. To approve, agree or assent to, promise to pronounce the आयुर्, see below.

आयुर् *f.* [आ-यु-क्विप्] 1 Assent, agreement, promise.—2 N. of a class of plauditory exclamations or formularies used by the priests in sacrificial rites; येन चजामह इत्यायुः Asval.

आयुः (यू) रणं 1 Recitation of the Ayur.—2 A secret suggestion.

आयुर्ण-तं *p. p.* Repeated (as an exclamation &c.).—र्ण-र्ण Exertion, resolution.

आयुर्तिन् *a.* [आयुर्त-इति] 1 Performing or pronouncing the Ayur; आयुर्ती वा एव भवति यो दर्शयिषमासाभ्यां यजते Sat. Br.—2 Resolute, industrious.

आयुर्व *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to agallochum (अयुर्); Si. 4. 52.

आयुः (यू) *f.* An agreement, promise.

आयुः 1 P. 1 To sing to.—2 To obtain by singing.

आयुतु *a.* Obtaining by singing.

आयुतु Obtaining by singing.

आयुषौष्ण्य *a.* [आयुषणी देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging or referring to Agni and Pūshan (as an oblation).

आयुषौष्ण्य *a.* 1 Referring to Agni and Vishnu.—2 Containing the word आयुषिष्णु (as a chapter अध्याय, or section अनुवाक).

आयुषिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अयुषि वा ङ्] Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

आयुषिद *a.* [अयुषिदे दीयते कार्यं वा व्युष्टा-  
अण्] To be done at or given to the fire-place.

आयुषिमारुत *a.* [अयुषिमारुते देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging to Agni and Marut (offerings &c.); so आयुषिमारुण belonging to Agni and Varuna.

आयुषिष्टोमेक *a.* (की *f.*) [अयुषिष्टोम-  
ङ्] 1 Belonging to the अयुषिष्टोम; °कं भक्तं, °की दक्षिणा.—2 One who recites or is conversant with अयुषिष्टोम (अयुषिष्टोममथेति वेद वा).

आयुषिध *a.* Belonging to the आयुषिध (the priest who kindles the fire).—धं [अयुषिधे अयुषिधं तस्य शरणं, रणं मत्वात्र जय Tv.] 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled.—2 The duty of the priest who kindles the sacred fire.—धः Care of the sacred fire.—धः The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आयुषिधीय *a.* Being within the आयुषिध.—यः 1 The fire within the आयुषिध.—2 The fire-place within the आयुषिध.

आयुषिधय *a.* Belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire.—धयः The place for the fire.

आयुषिन्द्र *a.* [अयुषिन्द्र इन्द्र-अण् P. VI. 3. 28, VII. 3. 22] Belonging to Agni and Indra.

आयुष्य *a.* (यी *f.*) [अयुषिदे अयुषिदेवता वात्य ङ्] 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery.—2 Offered or consecrated to Agni; Y. 3. 287.—3 Similar to fire (as an insect).—4 Increasing the fire in the stomach; stimulating digestion.—5 Kindling the fire (as ghee &c.).—6 Belonging to Agnāyī.—यः 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya.—2 N. of Agastya.—3 N. of a country.—4 A worshipper of Agni.—5 An offering or oblation to Svāhā.—यी 1 N. of the wife of Agni.—2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni).—3 The first day of a month (प्रतिपत्ति which is presided over by Agni).—यं 1 The lunar mansion called Krittikā.—2 Gold.—3 Blood.—4 Lac, the red animal dye.—5 Ghee.—6 A missile presided over by Agni.—7 A Mantra used in the worship of Agni.—8 A descendant of Agni.—9 Bathing by applying sacred ashes to the body (मस्मर्दनपूर्वकस्नानं).—10 A kind of worm.—Comp.—कीटः a kind of insect which flies into the fire.—पुराणं = आयुषिपुराण प. v.

आयुष्याधानिकी [अयुष्याधानस्य यज्ञस्य दक्षिणा ङ्] The Dakṣiṇā or a gift of money given to Brāhmanas.

आयुष्यभोजनिकः [अयुष्यभोजनं नियतं दीयते अस्मै ङ् P. IV. 4. 66] A Brāhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.



**आग्रयणः** [ अग्रे अयनं भोजनं शस्यदेवैर्न कर्मणा, पृ० हस्तदीर्घः व्यत्ययः ] 1 The first Soma libation at the Agnishiroma sacrifice. -2 A form of Agni. -3 The time of the sacrifice. -**णी** 1 An oblation consisting of first-fruits; see आग्रयण. -**णं** An oblation consisting of first-fruits at the end of the rainy season (आश्विनी पूर्णिमा); आग्रयणं त्रिविधं स्यामकं, ब्रीहिं, यवं, यथापूर्वं वर्षासु शरदि वसंते च तत्करणोपदेशात् Arya. S.; आग्रयणेन दद्यान्वाचं प्राप्नीयात् Ait. Br.; आग्रयणं ब्रीहिस्यामकयवानां Asval.

**आग्रह** 9 U. 1 To seize, take hold of, catch. -2 To draw tight (as the reins) S. 1 v. l. -3 To persist in.

**आग्रहः** 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Attack. -3 Determination, strong attachment, persistence, insisting (स्नेह, अभिनिवेश); चलेपिकाकस्य पदार्पणग्रहः Naishadha; Dk. 176; also Malli. on Ku. 5 7. -4 Favour, patronage. -5 Surpassing, surmounting. -6 Moral power, courage.

**आग्रहिका** Favour, patronage, help.

**आग्रहायणः** [= अग्रहायण-अण् ] N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -**णी** 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष; कार्तिक्या आग्रहायणी मासे Sk. -2 A particular kind of Pāka-yajna. 3 N. of a constellation called वृगशिरस्.

**आग्रहायण (णि) क** a. [ आग्रहायण्यां देय-वृणं बुञ् ठञ्, वा P. IV. 3. 50 ] To be paid on the full moon day in मार्गशीर्ष (as debt). -**कः** (-णिकः) [ आग्रहायणी पूर्णिमास्त्वस्मिन् मासे ठञ् P. IV. 2. 22 ] The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

**आग्रहारिका** a. (की f.) [ अग्रहार ठञ्; see आग्रभोजनिक ] One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmanas).

**आघट्ट** 10 P. 1 To strike against, touch; आघट्टयामास गतागताभ्यां Ki. 17 38. -2 To move.

**आघट्टक** a. Moving. -**कः** The red Apāmārga.

**आघट्टना** 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रणद्विराघट्टनया नभस्वतः Si. 1. 10. -2 Friction, contact.

**आघर्षः, घर्षणं** Rubbing, friction, striking against; गंडस्थलाघर्षगलन्मदोदकद्रवद्रुमस्कंधनिलायिनोलयः Si. 12. 64. -**णी** A Brush, rubber.

**आघाटः** [ आ-हृन् घञ् निपातः ] 1 Killing, striking (sometimes used as an adj -2 A musical instrument. -3 A cymbal or rattle. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). -**घाटिः** m. f. Musical instruments.

**आघातः** see under आहृन्.

**आघुष** 1 P. 1 To proclaim, cry a loud, declare. -2 To praise. -3 To

listen. -4 To make oneself audible. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To make a noise, to cause to sound. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly. -3 To complain continually, weep bitterly.

**आघोषः** Calling out, invocation. **आघोषणं-ण** A proclamation, public announcement; एवमाघोषणायां कृतयां Pt. 5.

**आघुण** 1 A., 6 P. 1 To roll, stagger, whirl, toss about; आघुणति-वानिलेः (अंवरं) Mk. 5. 27; पवनाघुणितपादप Hariv., Bk. 14. 77. -2 To swim, roll (as eyes); Ku. 3. 38. **आघुणने** Rolling, tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

**आघृ** 10 P. or Caus. To pour down upon, sprinkle.

**आघारः** 1 Sprinkling (in general). -2 Especially sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. -3 Ghee, clarified butter.

**आघृणि** a. [ आगतो घृणिर्दीतिरस्य ] Glowing with heat or endowed with splendour, having splendid wealth. -**णिः** The sun.

**आघ्रा** 1 P. 1 To smell, smell at; गंधमाघ्राय Mc. 21. -2 To kiss, touch (with the nose) as the head; Bk. 14. 12. -3 (Fig.) To attack, devour, seize upon; मामाघ्रातुमागतवान् Dk. 6; कामाघ्रातया अनया 116, smitten, affected; Māl. 5, 29; Bh. 3. 104.

**आघ्राण** a. 1 Smelt (as flowers). -2 Satisfied. -**णं** 1 Smelling. -3 Satisfaction, satiety.

**आघ्रात** p. p. 1 Smelt, scented, touched. -2 Satisfied. -3 Surmounted, surpassed.

**आंक्षी** A musical instrument, a tabor.

**आंकुशिकः** [ अंकुश-ठञ् ] One who strikes with the goad.

**आंग** a. (गी f.) अंग-स्वार्थे-अण् ] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the base (अंग). -3 Having limbs or parts. -4 Relating to the minor personages in a drama. -5 Belonging to a portion of the Vedas. -6 Produced or born in the country of the Angas. -**गः** A prince of the Anga country. -**गं** A delicate body.

**आंगक** a. (की f.) [ अंगेषु जनपदेषु भवः बुञ् ] Produced in the अंग country; ruler of that country. -**कः** 1 An inhabitant of the Anga country. -2 A ruler of that country.

**आंगविद्या** a. [ अंगविद्यां वेद अण् ] Occurring in, or being familiar with, अंगविद्या (chiromancy or the knowledge of lucky and unlucky marks on the body). -**द्या** A work on अंगविद्या.

**आंगिक** a. (की f.) [ अंग-निबृत्तार्थे-ठञ् ] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; कोऽभिनयः, act अभिनय. -**कः** A player on a tabor or drum.

**आंगारं** [ अंगाराणां समूहः अण् ] A multitude of fire-brands, charcoal.

**आंगिरस** a. (सी f.) Descended from or referring to Angiras. -**सः** 1 N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiras. -**सः** 2. 151. -2 Descendants of Angiras (pl.). -3 A particular Śukla or hymn in the Atharvaveda. -4 The soul. -5 A Kshatriya by will of Brahmanā and by profession.

**आंगूयः** [ अंगूय-स्वार्थे-अण् ] Praise hymn.

**आचक्ष** 2 A. 1 To speak, announce, declare, teach, tell, relate, communicate, say, narrate (usually with dat. of person); घुरवे-प्रस्तुतमाचक्षे R. 5. 19, 12. 55, 14. 36; Ms. 4. 59, 81; M. 5; इत्याख्यानविद् आचक्षे Māl. 2; sometimes with acc.; तत्र किमाचक्षमहे Bv. 1. 63 say to or address. -2 To name, call, say; सर्वं इति प्राच्या आचक्षते Sat. Br. -3 To divine, bespeak; यथा मे हृदयमाचक्षे M. 4. -4 To make known, acquaint, introduce to. -5 To look at, inspect (Ved.)

**आचक्षुम्** m. [ Un. 2. 120 ] A learned man.

**आचक्षुरं** ind. [ चतुर्ष्वन्ते अच समा ] Till the fourth generation; आचक्षुरं हीमे पशवो द्वेदं मिथुनायन्ते P. VIII. 15 Sk.

**आचक्ष्** 1 P. 1 To sip, lick, drink (a small quantity); नारदं हिममपि वारि वारणेन Ki. 7. 34; पर्वतं माचक्षामति U. 4. 1; Bv. 4. 38; Ms. 2. 60, 5. 139. -2 To rinse the mouth (with instr. of the thing); Ms. 2. 61. -3 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; आचक्षामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते B. 13. 20. -**Caus.** To cause to sip water. Ms. 3. 251, 5. 142.

**आचमः** Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

**आचमनं** 1 Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals etc. from the palm of the hand; दद्यादाचमनं ततः Y. 1. 242, 195 (part of the water sipped being usually allowed to drop down). -2 The water used for rinsing the mouth. -3 Gargling the throat.

**आचमनकं** [ स्वार्थे आघारे वा कञ् ] 1 The water used for sipping. -2 A spitting pot (Mar. पिक्काणी).

**आचमनीय** pot. p. Used for rinsing the mouth. -**यं** Water used for rinsing the mouth; a gargle.

**आचांत** p. p. 1 Sipped and ejected as water. -2 (Actively used) One



who has rinsed his mouth or sipped water. —3 Fit for sipping. आचामः [चम् भावे चञ्] 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. —2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. देन); Y. 3. 322.

आचामक *a.* Rinsing the mouth. आचामनक *A* A spitting pot.

आचाम्य *pot. p.* To be rinsed. —स्य Water used for rinsing.

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering. —2 A collection, heap, plenty.

आचयक *a.* Skilful in collecting or gathering (आचये कुशलः).

आचर 1 P. 1 To act, practise, do, perform, undertake exercise; तपस्विकन्यास्वविनयमाचरति S. 1. 25 practises rudeness; स्थिति R. 1. 89, 12. 22; त्वं च तस्येष्टमाचरोः V. 5. 20, 1. 17; नाचरोक्तिचिदाभिरे Ms. 5. 156; Y. 3. 65; न चाप्याचरितः पूर्वैरयं धर्मः Mb.; 50 सेवा, विधि, स्नानं, वृत्ति. —2 To act or behave towards (with loc.); तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 79; विष्णादिवाचरति शिव Vop. —3 To act, proceed, manage (without loc.); जडबल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110. —4 To treat; पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chān. 11; पुत्रमिवाचरति शिष्यं Sk.; Ms. 8. 102. —5 To observe the usual formality; S. 7. —6 To come near, approach (Ved.); आ वां चरन्तु वृद्धयः Rv. 8. 25. 6. —7 To step upon, pass through, wander over or about; frequent, resort to, follow; तस्कराचरितो मार्गः Rām.; श्वापदाचरिते वने Mb.; अगस्त्याचरितामाशां R. 4. 44; परेताचरितं दिशं Rām.; अविद्वज्जनाचरित एष मार्गः K. 173. —8 To have intercourse with; Ms. 11. 181, 190. —9 To devour, eat into, corrode. —10 To help forward, put into; हस्तेनाचरति Kāty. (हस्तेन प्रेरयति प्रक्षिपति).

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, performing, following, observing; धर्मं, मंगलं &c. —2 Conduct, behaviour; अथीतिबोधोपाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept); अधर्मं, दुर &c. —3 Usage, practice. —4 An institute; rite or rule of conduct. —5 Approaching, arrival. —6 A chariot, carriage, cart.

आचरणीय, आचरितव्य, आचर्य *pot. p.* To be done, performed, followed, observed &c.; fit, right.

आचरित *p. p.* 1 Done, observed, practised, as a rite or usage &c. —2 Usual, customary. —3 Enjoined, fixed by rule. —त 1 Conduct, behaviour. —2 One of the five means of recovering or paying back debt; Ms. 8. 49; see also Brihaspati quoted by Kull.

आचारः [आचर-भावे चञ्] 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or

of conducting oneself; सदाचारः good conduct; नीच &c.; लोकाचारविजिताः Pt. 5. 40 ignorant of the ways of the world. —2 Good conduct or behaviour; Bg. 16. 7; Ms. 1. 109, 5. 4, 3. 165. —3 A custom, usage, practice; तस्मिन्देसे य आचारः पारंपर्यक्रमगतः Ms. 2. 18; Y. 1. 342. —4 An established usage, fixed rule of conduct in life, customary law, institute or precept (opp. व्यवहार in law); आचार्य आचारणां K. 56; Ms. 1. 109; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary' 'usual', 'as is the custom', 'according to form' 'as a formality'; पुष्पग्रहणार्थं M. 4; see धूम, लाज below; परिकर्मन् S. 2. —5 (a) Any customary observance or duty; प्रयतः V. 3. 2; गृहाचारव्यपदेशेन U. 3. (b) A form, formality; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता S. 5. 3, Mv. 3. 26. (c) The customary salutation or bow, usual formality; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; V. 2; अविषयस्तावदाचारस्य Mv. 2. —6 Diet. —7 A rule (of conduct). —Comp. —अंगं title of the first twelve sacred books of the Jains. —तंत्रं one of the four classes of the Tantras (with Buddhists). —दीपः [आचारार्थः निराजनाय दीपः] 1. 'a lamp of religious customs', title of a work. —2. a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. —धूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony); R. 7. 27; Ku. 7. 82. —पूत *a.* purified by customary observances, of pure conduct; R. 2. 13. —भेदः difference in the customary law. —भ्रष्ट, —पतित *a.* apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. —लाज (*m. pl.*) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect (as when he passes through the streets of his capital); R. 2. 10. —वर्जित, —हीन *a.* 1. irregular, out of rule. —2. outcast, who has renounced all customary observances. —वेदी [आचारस्य वेदीव] 'altar of religious customs', N. of Āryāvarta, the sacred region of the Āryas.

आचारवत् *a.* Well-conducted, virtuous; Ms. 12. 126.

आचारिक *a.* [आचार-रक्] Conformable to rule or practice, authorized, prescriptive. —कं Rules for the preservation of health; hygiene, regimen, diet.

आचारिन् *a.* [आचर-णिनि, आचार-इनि वा] Following established customs.

आचारी *N.* of a plant (हिलोचिका).

आचार्यः [आ-चर-ण्यत् P. VI. 2. 35] 1 A teacher or preceptor (in

general). —2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उपनीत तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यायेत् द्विजः सकलं सगृह्यं च तमाचारं प्रवक्षते Ms. 2. 140, see अध्यापक also. —3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. —4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). —5 An adviser or preceptor at a sacrifice &c. —6 An epithet of Droṇa. —र्या A female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. —Comp. —उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. —करणं acting as a teacher; P. I. 3. 36. —देवः one whose preceptor is his god. —भोगीन *a.* [आचार्यभोगाय हितं त्वं] to be enjoyed by, fit for the use of, a preceptor; delighting the preceptor. —मिश्र *a.* venerable, honourable.

आचार्यक *a.* Originating from a spiritual preceptor; P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt. —कं 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); लंकाक्षीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः K. 12. 78; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26; Bv. 4. 37. —2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher.

आचार्यता, त्वं The office or proficiency of a holy teacher.

आचार्यानी [आचार्य-स्त्रियां आनुक् P. VI. 1. 49 Vārt.] The wife of an āचार्य or holy preceptor; शत्रुमूलमनुत्तराय न पुनर्द्रष्टुमुत्सहे । ज्येष्ठकं देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानी च पार्वती Mv. 3. 6.

आचीर्ण *p. p.* Devoured or eaten into.

आचरण्यति Den. P. To move oneself, to move or extend towards.

आचि 5 U., 1 P. To accumulate, heap up, collect. —2 To load with, fill or cover with, cover over, spread; शैलैरिवाचिनोद्भूमि Bk. 17. 69, 14. 46, 47.

आचित *p. p.* 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with; कचचितौ विष्वग्मिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36; कुमुनाचिता वनराजी, आचितनक्षत्रा द्यौः &c. —2 Tied, strung, woven; अधोचिता सुत्वरमुत्थितायाः R. 7. 10 (v. l. for अधोचिता); Ku. 7. 61; inlaid, set (as with gems). —3 Collected, accumulated, heaped. —4 Spread, diffused. —तः 1 A cart-load. —2 (*n.* also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas); आचितं दश भाराः स्यात् शाकटो भार आचितः. —3 A measure equal to 2000 *palas*.

आचितिक (की *f.*), आचितिन *a.* [आचित रञ्ज् ल वा P. V. 1. 53 —4] Holding, or being equal to, or cooking a quantity equal to an *Achita*; *e. g.* आचितिक.



आचूषणं 1 Suction, sucking up. -2 Sucking out. -3 ( In medic. ) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

आच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover ( in general ) ; नाच्छादयति कौपीने Pt. 3. 97. -2 To hide ; भानोराच्छादयत्यभां Mb. -3 To clothe, dress, put on clothes ; Ms. 3. 27 ; अनेन वाससाच्छतः Mb. ; वस्त्रं, प्रावारान् &c. आच्छादयति &c.

आच्छद् f. Ved. 1 A cover, covering. -2 A sheath ; विधानं an arrangement made for defence, a means for covering.

आच्छादः ( छद्-घञ् ) Cloth, clothes.

आच्छादक a. Covering, concealing.

आच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding. -2 A covering, sheath. -3 Cloth, clothes ; शूषणाच्छादनाशनैः Y. 1. 82. -4 A mantle, cloak &c. -5 Disappearance. -6 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छादित् a. Covering, concealing ; S. 1. 19.

आच्छा ( छद् ) कः N. of a tree ( = आक्षिक ).

आच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces, break ; आच्छिद्य धनमीमपि Mb. ; घट्टः, ज्यां &c. -2 To snatch away, tear from, take away ; जातेदोसुखान्मायी निषतामाच्छिन्नति नः Ku. 2. 46 ; Māl. 5. 28, 8. 9 ; Dk. 99. -3 To disregard, take no notice of ( as words ) ; मम वच आच्छिद्य in spite of, notwithstanding, my words. -4 To cut off, exclude ; भर्तारमाच्छेत्स्यासि कामिनीभ्यः Mb. -5 To remove. -6 To take out, extract, draw or pull off.

आच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off, exclusion. -2 Cutting a little. -3 Taking away by force, snatching away.

आच्छुरित a. 1 Mixed, blended with. -2 Scratched. -3 Irritated. -नं 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another ( नखवाचं ). -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छोटनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छोदनं Hunting, chase.

आजनिः f. Ved. A stick for driving.

आज a. ( जी f. ) [ अजरसेदं-अण् ] Coming from, belonging to or produced by goats. -जः A vulture. -जं 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Throwing.

आजकं [ अजानां सङ्घः दुज् ] A flock of goats.

आजकारः Siva's bull.

आजगर a. ( शी f. ) [ अजगर-अण् ] Relating to ajagara or the boa ; a chapter in the Mahābhārata.

आजगव 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A strong bow like that of Siva.

आजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or come into existence, to be produced or born from. -2 To beget, cause to be born, render prolific.

आजननं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin. -ind. From birth.

अजन्म-न्म ind. From or ever since birth. -Comp. -सुरभिपत्रः N. of a plant ( the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance ).

आजातिः f. Birth, origin.

आजानः [ आ-जन्-घञ् ] 1 Birth, origin. -2 Generating cause ( said to be n. also in these two senses ). -नं 1 Birth-place. -2 Birth, descent, species ( Ved. ). -ind. From the time of the creation. -Comp. -ज a. born since the creation ( as gods &c. ). -देवः a god from the very creation.

आजनिः f. 1 One giving birth, parent, especially a mother ( Sāy. ). -2 Birth, descent.

आजानेय a. ( शी f. ) 1 Of good breed ( as a horse ). -2 Of noble birth, fearless, undaunted. -यः A well-bred horse ; शक्तिभिर्भिन्नहृदयास्वलंतोपि पदे पदे । आजानंति यतः संज्ञा-मजानेयस्ततः स्मृताः ॥ Sabdak.

आजानेय्य a. Ved. Of good breed.

आजमीढ a. Belonging to or produced in the country of अजमीढ ( or अजमीर ). -ढाः ( pl. ) The kings of that country.

आजवनं Rushing upon, fighting, attacking.

आजानु ind. Up to the knees ; विलंबिबाहुं R. 18. 26, 16. 84.

आजिः m. f. [ अजयस्यां, अज-ङ् P. III. 3. 108 Vārt. ] 1 A battle, fight, combat ; ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तारांश्च ददुश्चे स तैः R. 12. 45. -2 A fighting or running match: आजिं धाव् or इ, अज् or सु to run with or against any one for prize. -3 Battle-field, place for running ; race-course, level ground ; शस्त्राण्याजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं सुमोच Ve. 3. 9. -4 Limit, boundary. -5 A road, way ( m. ). -6 An instant ( m. ). -7 Abuse, invective. -Comp. -अंतः the goal in a race-course. -कृत् a. Ved. 1. running for a prize. -2. making a war. -क्रिया fighting. -तुर a. Ved. victorious in battles.

आजि 1 P. To conquer, win, acquire.

आजयनं 1 Conquering. -2 A battle.

आजिगीषु a. Ambitious, wishing to excel or surpass.

आजिग्रह a. One who takes seizures.

आजिज्ञासेन्य a. Liable to be investigated. -न्याः ( pl. ) N. of a section of the Kuntāpa hymns of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

आजिरि a. [ अजिर-ङ् ] Situated near the court-yard.

आजिरेय a. Belonging to or produced in a court-yard.

आजीव 1 P. To live by or maintain oneself with ; to have the means or enjoyment of ; to subsist.

आजीवः, -वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance ; भवत्याजीवनं स्मात् Pt. 1. 48 ; cf. words like अजीव, अजाजीव, शस्त्राजीव &c. ; आजीवनार्थः Ms. 10. 79 means of maintaining oneself ; शुद्ध इदानीमाजीवः S. 6. -वः A beggar.

आजीवकः A beggar, one who earns his livelihood everywhere.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजीविन् a. 1 Having a livelihood. -2 A particular kind of beggar ( अर्द्धिन् ).

आजीव्य pol. p. 1 To be practised ( as a profession ). -2 Fit for or ordaining a livelihood. -3 Habitually fertile ; Y. 1. 320 ; Ms. 7. 69. -A means of subsistence.

आजुर f., आजू f. 1 Working without wages. -2 A servant working without wages. -3 Doomed residence in a hell.

आज्ञा 9 P. To know, understand, learn, obtain information, ascertain, notice, perceive. -Caus. ( आज्ञायते ) To order, command, direct. -2 To assure.

आज्ञप्तिः f. An order, injunction, command ; हर a. bearing a messenger ; S. 2.

आज्ञा [ आ-ज्ञा-अङ् ] 1 An order, command ; तथेति ज्ञेषामिव भर्तृज्ञां Ku. 3. 22. -2 Permission, allowance. -Comp. -अनुग, -अनुगामिन्, -अनुवर्तिन्, -अनुसरिन्, -संपादक, -ह a. obedient, submissive. -कर, -रिन् a. obeying or executing orders.

obedient. ( -रः ) a servant ; करतमि गम्य V. 3. 19 being the obedient servant ; कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि नयत्वा करत्वं चिरात् Mu. 7. 16 subjecting to obedience, executing of commands. -चक्रं a mystical circle or diagram ; one of the six described in Tantras. -पत्रं an edict, written order. -प्रतिघातः, -भंगः 1. disobedience, insubordination ; नाज्ञाभंगं स्तुति



अज्ञानवृत्तयस्त्वाद्वाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. rebellion, disloyalty.—विशेष  
अज्ञानवृत्तयः २. obedient to commands.  
अज्ञावृत्तयः a. Ved. One who orders or directs.

आज्ञान १ The act of observing, perceiving (आज्ञान = आज्ञाविः ईश्वरभावः Sankara.).  
आज्ञापक a. Giving orders, a commander.

आज्ञापनं १ Ordering, commanding.  
२ Making known.

आज्ञाविन् a. Perceiving, knowing.

आज्यं [आज्ये, आ-अज्य-क्य] १ Clarified butter, ghee; आज्यधूमोद्गमेन S. 1. 15; (it is often distinguished from घृत; सर्पिर्विलीनमाज्यं स्वाद् घनीकृतं घृते भवेत्).—२ (In a wider sense) Oil, milk &c. used instead of clarified butter; घृतं वा यदि वा तैले पयो वा दधि वायकं। आज्यस्थाने नियुक्तानामाज्यशब्दो विधीयते ॥—३ N. of a sort of chant or religious service (सामस्तोममेदः); आज्यमनुष्ठानादज्ञानमाज्यत्वं Nir.—४ Turpentine.—Comp.—दोहं a hyian to be recited by a Samavedin.—प a. drinking ghee. (पाः pl.) a class of Manes who are the sons of Pulastya and the ancestors of the Vaisya order; पुलस्त्यस्वाज्यपाः पुत्राः Mb.; Ms. 3. 197-8.—पात्रं, स्थाली a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter.—भाज् m. 1. an epithet of Agni (the consumer of clarified butter).—२, a god, deity.—वारिः 'sea of clarified butter', one of the seven seas.

आचनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows and the like from the body.

आच्छ १ P. (आच्छति, आच्छत, आच्छित) १ To lengthen, stretch, extend.—२ To make straight.—३ To regulate, bring or draw into the right position; set (as a bone or leg); चक्रयोगेनाच्छद्विस्थि निर्गतं Susr.

आच्छनं Setting (a bone or leg); bringing into the right position by stretching, bending or drawing.

आञ्जन a. (नी f.) [अञ्जनस्येद-अञ्] Anointing or belonging to ointment.—नं १ Ointment, especially for the eyes.—२ Fat.—नः N. of Māruti or Hanumat; दाशरथिचलैरिवाञ्जनीलनलपरिगतमतिः K. 58.

आञ्जनी Ointment, especially for the eyes.—Comp.—कारी a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आञ्जनिक्यं [पुरोहितादिगण P. V. 1. 128] That which is used to prepare ointments.

आञ्जनेयः [अञ्जनायाः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Māruti.

आञ्जलिक्यं [cf. आज्ञिक्यं] Folding the hands in supplication.

आञ्जिनेयः [अञ्जिन्यां भवः ढक्] A kind of insect, a kind of lizard.

आटरूप [अटरूप एव, स्वार्थे अण्] N. of a tree, see अटरूप.

आटविकः [अटव्यां चरति भयो वा ढक्] १ A forester, a woodman, inhabitant of a forest.—२ A pioneer.—३ One of the six kinds of arinies.

आटवी [अटव्याः सन्निकृष्टा पूः अण्] N. of a city of the Yavanas in the south.

आटिः [आ-अट्-इण्] १ A kind of bird (जयारि) (also written आटि).—२ A sort of fish.—Comp.—मुखः, खं a surgical instrument used in blood-letting (so called from its being like the beak of the bird आटि).

आटिक, आटिक्य a. [आटाय गमनाय वृत्तः इण्, प्यञ् वा] Able to wander, being on a voyage or journey.—की A woman fit to go out (अनुपजातपयोधरादिस्त्रियंजना Sankara).

आटीकनं [आटीक-ल्युट्] The leaping motion of a calf; so आटीलकं.

आटीकरः A bull.

आटोपः [आ-तुप्-पञ्च प्रोः-टव्यं Tv.] १ Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; साटोपं प्रौढ्यं, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage-direction.—२ Swelling, spreading, expanding pulling; Prov. फटाटोपो भयंकरः; said also of clouds, अद्यापि साटोपा मेवा दृश्यन्ते Pt. 1; Si. 3. 74.—३ Flatulence (in the belly).

आडंबरः [आ-डम्-भे, अरन्] १ Pride, arrogance.—२ Show; means, external appendage; विरचितनारसिंहरूपाडंबरं K. 5. 309; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विद्युलाडंबरोपि ना Bv. 1. 115.—३ The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack.—४ Commencement.—५ Fury, anger, passion; दंतिनामाडंबरवेण K. 114.—६ Happiness, pleasure.—७ The roaring of clouds and of elephants; Bv. 1. 4.—८ The eyelid.—९ A drum used in a battle.—१० (Hence) A charge sounded by musical instruments; the din or uproar of the battle.—र Rubbing and kneading the body.—Comp.—आघातः one who beats a drum.

आडंबरिन् a. Arrogant, proud.

आडिः = आटि q. v.

आडूः [अल्-ऊ, लस्य डः नि० वृद्धिः Tv.] A raft, a float.

आढकः, कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Droṇa = 64 Prasthas = 16 Kūdavas = (nearly 7 lbs. 11 ozs. avoird.) ; अष्टमुष्टिमेव कुञ्चिः कुञ्चोऽष्टौ तु पुष्कलं । पुष्कलानि च चत्वारि आढकः परिकीर्तितः ॥—की १ A kind of pulse.—२ A kind of fragrant earth.

आढकिक, आढकीन a. [cf. आधिक] Holding an Adhaka, sown with an

Adhaka of seed; cooking an Adhaka (of rice &c.).

आढ्य a- [आ-ढ्ये-क-प्रो० Tv.] १ Rich, wealthy; आढ्योऽभिजनवानरिम कोन्योस्ति सदृशो मया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8; Ms. 8. 169.—२ (a) Rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last mem. of comp.; सत्यं Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वनसंपल्लावण्याढ्याय Dk. 18; एवमावि-गुणैराढ्यः Vet.; समुद्रमिव रत्नाढ्यं Rām (b) Mixed with, watered with; नृ-धाढ्यः सज्ज उत्तमगंधाढ्याः Mb.; सूत्राढ्यैः करजफलसंपदैः Susr.—३ Abundant, copious.—Comp.—आडू a. striving to get wealth.—कुलीन a. [आढ्यकुले भवः ख] Descended from a rich family.—चर a. (री f.) [भूतपूर्वं आढ्यः चरद्] once opulent.—घातः [आढ्यो वातो यव] a convulsive or rheumatic palsy of the loins.

आढ्यंकरण a. (नी f.) [P. III. 2. 56] Enriching.—णं The means of enriching, wealth, prosperity.

आढ्यंभविष्णु, भावुक a. [P. III. 2. 57] Becoming rich or eminent.

आढ्यता Opulence, wealth.

आणक a. [अणक एव स्वार्थे अण्] Low, inferior, vile.—कं Sexual enjoyment in a particular position; आणकं घृतं नाम दंपत्योः पार्श्वसंस्थयोः ।

आणव a. (वी f.) Exceedingly small.—वं Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

आणवीन a. [अणुधान्यानां भवनं क्षेत्रं वा सज्ज] Bearing or fit to bear Aqu (Panicum Miliaceum).

आणिः m. f. [अण-इण-ञियां वा ङीप्] १ The pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin.—२ The part of the leg just above the knee (जातुन ऊर्ध्वमुभय-तन्मूलमणिर्नाम Susr.).—३ The corner of a house.—४ A boundry, limit.—५ The edge of a sword.

आंड a. [अंडे भवः अण्] Born from an egg (as a bird).—डः An epithet of Hiraṇyagarbha or Brahmā.—डं १ A multitude of eggs, brood.—२ Scrotum.—डौ (Ved.) The testicles.—Comp.—ज a. born from eggs. (जः) a bird or a serpent. (जं) the body of a bird.

आंडी Ved. A testicle.

आंडीक a. Bearing eggs.

आंडीर a. [आंडमस्तस्य ईरच्] १ Having many eggs.—२ Grown up, full-grown (as a bull).

आत् The letter आ.—ind. Ved. 1 Afterwards, then; generally used antithetically to यद्, यदा, यदि and then sometimes strengthened by the particles अह, उ, इद् &c.—२ Then, further, also, and (अपिच).—३ Sometimes it only strengthens the meaning of another word or gives emphasis to an



interrogative pronoun like उ. अंग, उ added to कि (possibly, at all).

आत *a.* [आ-अत्-अच्] Spread around. —तः Ved. 1 A quarter of the sky. —2 scaffold. —3 The frame of a door.

आतच् 7 P. To coagulate, to cause to shrink or contract.

आतकः [आ-तच्-वच्, कुल्व] 1 Disease, sickness of the body; दीर्घतीव्रामयग्रस्तं ब्राह्मणं गमथापि वा । दृष्ट्वा पथि निरातकं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्महा शुचिः ॥ Y. 3. 245. —2 Fever. —3 Pain, affliction (of the mind), disquietude; anguish, agony; किञ्चिन्मिच्छोयमातकः; आतकस्फुरितकठोर-गर्भयुर्वी U. 1. 49; S. 3, V. 3. —4 Doubt uncertainty. —5 Fear, apprehension; युरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातका निरीयतः R. 1. 63; fright, terror; Ratn. 2. 2. —6 The sound of a drum or tabor.

आतचनं 1 Causing to coagulate or curdle, casting butter-milk into heated milk to turn it. —2 Causing to contract in general. —3 Curdled milk. —4 That which causes coagulation, a runnet. —5 A sort of whey. —6 Conveying. —7 Gratifying, satisfying. —8 Casting away, destroying. —9 Danger, calamity. —10 Speed, velocity. —11 Calcining, adding flux to metals in fusion. —12 The flux so used. —13 Making fat.

आतन् 8 U. 1 To extend, stretch over, overspread, cover; निपादिवक्षः-स्थलमातनोति Ki. 16. 15 pervade, penetrate; Ki. 7. 25. —2 To spread, diffuse. —3 To cause, produce; आनन्दनेन जडतां पुनरातनोति U. 3. 12; Ki. 6. 18, 7. 39; K. 176; Māl. 5. 9; Mv. 4. 31. —4 To bring to pass, effect, accomplish, do, perform; सुरतमाततान K. 57; सपर्यी 64. —5 to illuminate. —6 To take hold of; seek to attain. —7 To assume a hostile attitude. —8 To stretch (as a bow).

आतत *p. p.* 1 Spread, extended. —2 stretched (as a bow-string); R. 1. 19; ज्य stretched out on the bow; 11. 45, 16. 77.

आततायिन् *a.* or *s.* (आततेन विस्तीर्णनं शब्दादिना अयितुं शीलमस्य T'v.) 1 'One whose bow is stretched to take another's life', endeavouring to kill some one; a desperado; गुरुं वा बालवधौ वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहुश्रुतं । आततायिनमायातं हन्या-देवाविचारयन् ॥ Ms. 8. 350. —1; Bg. 1. 36. —2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c.; अग्निदो गदश्चैव शस्त्रोन्मत्तो धनापहः । क्षेपदारहरश्चेतान् षड् विद्यादाततायिनः ॥ Sukra N. ता, त्वं murdering, stealing, destroying &c.

आततायिन् *a.* Ved. One whose bow is stretched.

आतनं 1 Spreading, penetrating, expanding. —2 Sight, view.

आतनि *a.* Ved. [तन्-इन्] Spreading; pervading.

आतानः [तन्-वच्] 1 An extended cord or string (Ved.). —2 Long extension.

आतप् 1 P. To radiate, heat, blaze; inflame, to cause to glow. —*pass.* To suffer pain, be afflicted; to inflict (austerities) upon one-self.

आतप् *a.* Ved. Heating (आतापिन्). —*f.* Heat.

आतप *a.* Ved. Causing pain or affliction. —*यः* 1 Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आतपायोज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; तमातपकृतां R. 2. 13; शीतातपाभिघातान् Ms. 12. 77; प्रचंड °Rs. 1. 11, 10; सूर्य °Me. 108; बालातपः Ms. 4. 69 the morning sun; आक्रांत exposed to heat. —2 Light; छायातपौ ब्रह्मविदो वदन्ति Kath.

—*Comp.* —अत्ययः passing of the sun's heat, sunset; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनीवारासु R. 1. 52. —अभावः non-existence of the sun's heat, shadow. —उदकं mirage. —त्रं, —त्रकं [आतपात् त्रायते, त्रे-क] an umbrella (of silk or leaves used as a parasol); तमातपकृतां तमनातपत्रं R. 2. 13, 47; पद्म °4. 5; राज्यं स्वहस्तधृत-दुंदुभिव्रातपत्रं S. 5. 6. लघनं being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपलघनाद्बलवदस्वस्थशरीरा शङ्कुतला S. 3. —वर्ष *a.* (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine. —वारणं [आतपं वारयति] an umbrella, parasol; नृपतिककुदं दृष्ट्वा यूने सितातपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9. 15. —शुष्क *a.* dried in the sunshine.

आतपनः N. of Siva.

आतपवत् *a.* Exposed to sunshine, sunny; Ku. 1. 5.

आतपीय *a.* Sunny.

आतप्य *a.* Ved. Being in the sunshine.

आतमाम् *ind.* Very near.

आतापिः [आ-तप्-इप्] N. of a demon; आतापिर्भक्षितो येन वातापिश्च महासुरः । ससुद्रः शोषितो येन स मेगस्त्यः प्रसीदतु ॥

आतापि (यि) न् N. of a bird, a kite, falcon (Falco Cheela).

आताली *ind.* Compounded with अच्, सू and कृ; P. I. 4. 61.

आतिः A kind of bird.

आतिः = आति q. v. (cf. P. III. 3. 108 and Up. 4. 130).

आतिथेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [आतिथिषु साधुः दृष्ट्वा; अतिथेय इदं दृक्] 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रत्यु-ज्जगामातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25.

तमातिथेयी बहुमानपूर्वया Kn. 5. 31. Proper for, or suited to, a guest, intended for a guest; आतिथेयः स्कारः S. 1. —यं Hospitality; अतिथेयमनिवारितातिथिः Si. 14. 38; 3. 18; सज्जातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. —यी Hospitality; Bv. 1. 85.

आतिथ्य *a.* [अतिथिदि पृथ्] Hospitality, proper for a guest &c. (अतिथेय); हविरातिथ्यं, आतिथ्या इति —थ्यः A guest. —थ्यं 1 Hospitality, reception, hospitality; तमातिथ्यमिति शान्तरथक्षोभपतिश्रमं R. 1. 58. —थ्यं when it is brought to the sacrificial place (also called अतिथ्येष्टिः). —थ्यं रूप *a.* being in the place of आतिथ्य sacrifice. —सत्कारः, मन्त्रि- the rites of hospitality.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) Connected with अतिदेश q. v.

आतिरे (रै) क्यं [अतिरेक] Superfluity, excess, abundance.

आतिवाहक *a.* [अतिवाहे निवृत्तः] Employed to convey to the other world; आतिवाहिकास्तद्धिगात् R. 3. —कं An epithet of the Śākya Sarira (in Sān. phil.) from its passing the wind in swiftness.

आतिशय्यं [अतिशय्य स्वार्थे ण्य] Excess, abundance, large quantity.

आतिष्ठं [अतिष्ठस्व भावः अन्] A universal ruler (अतिष्ठ).

आतुः [अत्-उण्] A raft, float.

आतुच् *f.* Evening, growing dark.

आतुञ्ज *m.* Destroyer of enemies or giver of wealth.

आतुजि *a.* Ved. [तुह-इन्] 1 Hastening on, hastening towards. —2 Crying off (आदात्). —3 Injuring, destructive (हिंसक).

आतुङ् 6 U. To strike, spur on, stir up.

आतोदिन् *a.* Ved. Striking, pushing, pricking.

आतोद्यं —द्यकं A musical instrument. आतोद्यविन्यासादिकाविधयः Ve. 1; मातोद्याशिरोनिवेशितां R. 8. 34, 15. U. 7.

आतुर *a.* [ईषदर्थे आ, अत्-उण्] 1 Hurt, injured. —2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, tormented, afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र रावणं दनातुरा R. 12. 32; Ku. 4. 25; कामं, भयं, व्याधिं &c. —3 Sick (body or mind), disabled, diseased. आकाशेशास्तु विज्ञेया बालवृद्धकृत्वा Ms. 4. 184, 6. 77; Pt. 1. 155. Eager, over-anxious; M. 2. —5 Weak, feeble, incapable of doing anything. —रः 1 A patient, one suffering from a disease; V. 3; Pt. 41. —2 Illness, disease. —*Comp.* —ला an hospital. —संन्यासः a kind of



अतुर्य (taken by a person when sick and grown hopeless of life). :  
 आतुर्य [ आतुरस्य भावः पृथक् ] 1 A kind of fever. -2 Sickness.  
 आतुर्य 7 P. 1 To split, sever, pierce. -2 To push open, open.  
 आतुर्येण Pushing open, opening.  
 आतुर्यण p. p. [ आतुर्य-क ] Pierced, cut. -ज 1 An opening, hole. -2 An open wound.  
 आतुर्य 4, 5, 6, P. To be satisfied.  
 आतुर्य To satisfy.  
 आतुर्य 1 Satisfaction, gratification. -2 Pleasing, satisfying. -3 White-washing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions) (मंगला-देयं). -4 The pigment used for the above purpose.  
 आतुर्यः A kind of tree, the custard apple tree. -व्यं The fruit of the tree.  
 आतुर्य 1 P. To pass through or over. -2 To cross over. -3 To overcome. -4 To enlarge, increase.  
 आतुर्य, आतुर्यः [ आतुर्यते अनेन आतुर्य अप् ] Fare for being ferried over a river, passage-money, freight.  
 आतुर्य a. 1 To be crossed. -2 Landing, coming to shore (Ved.).  
 आतुर्य See under आतुर्य.  
 आत्मन् m. [ अत्-मनिञ् Un. 4. 154, said to be from अत् to breathe also ] 1 The soul, the individual soul, the breath, the principle of life and sensation; किमात्मना यो न जितं द्रियो भवेत् II. 1; आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु Kath. (In II. 4. 87 आत्मन् is compared to a river). -2 Self, oneself; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number, masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers; अनया चित्तात्मनापि मे न प्रतिभाति Ratn. 1; आश्रमदर्शनेन आत्मानं युनीमहे S. 1; ह्येतं दृष्टुं आत्मानं सर्वाः स्वमेव वामनैः R. 10. 60, 4. 35, 14. 57; Ku. 6. 20; देशी...मातृप्रसवमात्मानं गंगादेव्यां विह्वलति U. 7. 2; गोपायति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानमात्मना Mb. ; K. 107; sometimes used in pl. also; Si. 17. 19; Māl. 8. -3 Supreme deity and soul of the universe, Supreme Soul, Brahma; तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Upan.; U. 1. 1; Ms. 1. 15, 12. 24. -4 Essence, nature; काव्यस्यात्मा ध्वनिः S. D. see आत्मक below. -5 Character, peculiarity. -6 The natural temperament or disposition. -7 The person or whole body (considered as one and opposed to the separate members of it); स्थितः सर्वोत्तमोर्वी क्रात्वा मेरुविवात्मना R. 1. 14; योस्यात्मनः कारयिता Ms. 12. 12 ;

Ki. 9. 66. -8 Mind, intellect; मंदात्मन्, नृदात्मन्, महात्मन् &c. -9 The understanding; cf. आत्मसंपन्न, आत्मवत् &c. -10 Thinking faculty, the faculty of thought and reason. -11 Spirit, vitality, courage. -12 Form, image; आत्मानमाधाय Ku. 3. 24 assuming his own form; 2. 61; संरोपितेप्यात्मनि S. 6. 23 myself being implanted in her. -13 A son; आत्मा वै पुत्रनामासि -14 Care, efforts, pain. -15 The sun. -16. Fire. -17 Wind, air. आत्मन् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of'; see आत्मक. The form त्मन् is also found to be used; कृतार्थं मन्यते त्मानं Mb. [ cf. Gr. *atmos*, *aitmen* ]. -Comp. -अधीन a. 1. dependent on oneself, independent. -2. sentient, existing. (-नः) 1. a son. -2. a wife's brother. -3. the jester or विद्वक् (in dramatic literature). -अद्भुत रूप a. worthy of oneself; Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 33. -अद्भुतमनं personal attendance; R. 1. 88. -अपहारः concealing oneself; कथं वा आत्मापहारं करोमि S. 1. -अपहारकः one who pretends to belong to a higher class than his own, an impostor, a pretender. -आदिष्ट a self-counselled. (-ष्टः) a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself; H. 4. 121. -आराम a. 1. striving to get knowledge (as an ascetic or योगिन्), seeking spiritual knowledge; आत्मारामा विहितरतयो निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Ve. 1. 23. -2. self-pleased, delighted in self; Bh. 3. 93; cf. Bg. 5. 24. -आशिन् m. a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species; cf. मत्स्या इव जना नित्यं भक्षयन्ति परस्परं। Rām. -आश्रय a. dependent on oneself or on his own mind. (-यः) 1. self-dependence. -2. innate idea, abstract knowledge independent of the thing to be known. -ईश्वर a. self-possessed, master of self; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जादु विद्वाः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40. -उदयः self-exaltation or elevation; Si. 2. 30. -उद्भव a. born or produced from oneself. (-वः) 1. a son; R. 18. 12. -2. Cupid. -3. sorrow, pain. (-वा) 1. a daughter. -2. intellect. -3. N. of a plant (माषपर्णी). -उपजीविन् m. 1. one who lives by his own labour; Ms. 7. 138. -2. a day-labourer. -3. one who lives by his wife (Kull. on Ms. 8. 362). -4. an actor, public performer. -उपनिषद् f. N. of an उपनिषद् which treats of the supreme spirit. -उपम a. like oneself. (-मः) a son. -काम a. 1. loving oneself, possessed of self-conceit, proud. -2. loving Brahma or the Supreme spirit only. -कार्य one's own business, private affair. -कृत

a. 1. self-executed, done by oneself. -2. done against one's own self. -गत a. produced in one's mind; ततो मनोरथः S. 1. (-ते) ind. aside (to oneself) being considered to be spoken privately (opp. वक्राक्षं aloud); frequently used as a stage-direction in dramas; it is the same as स्वगतं which is thus defined; अश्राव्यं खलु यद्वस्तु तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6. -गतिः f. 1. course of the soul's existence. -2. one's own course. -गत्या by one's own act. -गुप्तिः f. a cave, the hiding place of an animal, lair. -ग्राहिन् a. selfish, greedy. -घातः 1. suicide. -2. heresy. -घातकः, -घातिन् 1. a suicide, a self-destroyer; K. 174; व्यापादयेत् वृथात्मानं स्वयं योऽन्यदकादिभिः। अवैद्येनैव मार्गेण आत्मघाती स उच्यते II. -2. a heretic. -घोषः 1. a cock (calling out to himself). -2. crow. -जः, -जन्मन् m. -जातः, -प्रभवः, -संभवः 1. a son; तस्मात्सज्जन्मानमजं चकार R. 5. 39; तस्यामात्मादुरुपायामात्मजन्मसमुत्पत्तः R. 1. 33; Māl. 1; Ku. 6. 28. -2. Cupid. -3. a descendant. -जा 1. a daughter; वंशं युगे चरणयोर्जनकात्मजायाः R. 13. 78; cf. नगात्मजा &c. -2. the reasoning faculty, understanding. -जयः 1. one's own victory. -2. victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation. -ज्ञः, विद् m. a sage, one who knows himself. -ज्ञानं 1. self-knowledge. -2. spiritual knowledge, knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit; Ms. 12. 85, -92. -3. true wisdom. -तत्त्वं 1. the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit. -2. the highest thing. -ज्ञः a sage versed in the Vedānta doctrines. -तुष्टि a. self-satisfied. (-ष्टिः f.) self-satisfaction. -त्यागः 1. self-sacrifice. -2. suicide. -त्यागिन् m. 1. a suicide; आत्मत्यागिन्यो नाशौचोदकभाजनाः Y. 3. 6. -2. a heretic, an unbeliever. -त्राणं 1. self-preservation. -2. a body-guard. -दर्शः a mirror; प्रसादमारमीयमिवारमदर्शः R. 7. 68. -दर्शनं 1. seeing oneself. -2. spiritual knowledge, true wisdom; Y. 3. 157; cf. Ms. 12. 91. -दा a. Ved. granting one's existence or life. -दानं self-sacrifice, resigning oneself. -दुषि a. Ved. corrupting the soul; self-destroying. -देवता a tutelary deity. -द्वेहिन् a. 1. self-tormenting, fretful. -2. a suicide. -नित्य a. being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself. -निंदा self-reproach. -निवेदनं offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity). -निष्ठ a. one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge. -पराजित a. one who has lost himself (Ved.). -पुरणं N. of a work elucidating the



Upanishads (consisting of 18 chapters). —प्रबोधः 1. cognition of the soul; self-consciousness. —2. title of an उपनिषद्. —प्रभ *a.* self-illuminated. —प्रवादः conversation about the supreme spirit. —प्रशंसा self-praise. —बंधुः, —बांधवः 1. one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वसुः पुत्रा आत्मपितुः स्वसुः पुत्राः । आत्ममातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया ह्यात्म-बांधवाः Sabdak., i. e. mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son. —2 the soul, the self. —बोधः 1. spiritual knowledge. —2. knowledge of self. —भावः 1. existence of the soul. —2. the self proper, peculiar nature. —3. the body. —भू *a.* self-born, self-existent. (—भूः) —योनिः 1. N. of Brahman; ब्रह्मस्वसित तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53, 3. 16, 5. 81. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. of Siva; S. 7. 35. —4. Cupid, god of love; Ku. 3. 70. —5. a son. (—भूः *f.*) 1. a daughter. —2. talent, understanding. —भूत *a.* 1. self-produced; peculiar, belonging to. —2. attached, devoted, faithful; Ms. 7. 217 (Kull. = आत्मतुल्य). (—तः) 1. a son. —2. Cupid. (—ता) 1. a daughter. —2. talent. —भूय 1. peculiarity, own nature. —2. Brahma. —मात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit. —मानिन् *a.* self-respecting, respectable. —2. arrogant, proud. —मूर्तिः 1. a brother; भ्राता स्वमूर्तिरात्मनः —2. soul, supreme spirit. —मूली N. of a plant (दुर्लभा). —मूलि *n.* the universe. —याजिन् 1. sacrificing of oneself or himself. (—*m.*) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मनि । समं पश्यन्नात्मयाजी स्वाराज्यमधिगच्छति; Ms. 12. 91. —योनिः = भू (*m.*) q. v. Ku. 3. 70. —रक्षा 1. N. of a plant (इंद्रवारुणीवृक्ष). —2. self-protection. —लाभः birth, production, origin; यैरात्मलाभस्त्वया लब्धः Mu. 3. 1, 5. 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19, 18. 34; K. 239. —लोमन् 1. the hair of the body. —2. the beard. —वंचक *a.* self-deceiver. —वंचना self-delusion; self-deception. —वधः, —वध्या, —हत्या suicide. —वश *a.* depending on one's own will; Ms. 4. 159, 160. (—शः) 1. self-control, self-government. —2 one's control, subjection; शं नी, वशीकृत्य to reduce to subjection, win over. —वश्य *a.* having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained. —विक्रयः sale of oneself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. —विद् *m.* 1. a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमात्मवित्. —2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); Si. 2. 116. —3. N. of Siva. —विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ms.

7. 43. —विद्याद्धिः, —वृद्धिः *f.* self-exaltation. —वीर *a.* 1. mighty, powerful, strong. —2. appropriate, suitable, good for oneself (as diet &c.). —3. existent, sentient. (—रः) 1. a son. —2. wife's brother. —3. a jester (in dramas). —वृत्तं, —वृत्तान्तः account of one's own self, autobiography. —वृत्ति *a.* dwelling in *Atman* or soul. (—त्तिः *f.*) 1 state of the heart; Ku. 2. 76. —2. action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstance; विस्माययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33. —3. practising one's own duties or occupation. —शक्तिः *f.* one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power. —2 illusion. —शल्या N. of a plant (शतावरी). —श्लाघा, —स्तुतिः *f.* self-praise, boasting, bragging. —संयमः self-restraint. —सद् *a.* Ved. dwelling in oneself. —संतुष्ट *a.* self-sufficient. —सनि *a.* Ved. granting the breath of life. —सम *a.* worthy of oneself, equal to oneself; Ku. 3. 13. —संदेहः 1. internal or personal doubt. —2. risk of life, personal risk. —संभवः, —समुद्भवः I. a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. —2. Cupid, god of love. —3. epithet of Brahman, Vishnu, or Siva. —4. the Supreme being (परमात्मन्). (—त्ता) 1. a daughter. —2. understanding, intellect. —संपन्न *a.* 1. self-possessed. —2. talented, intelligent; R. 18. 18. —सिद्धिः *f.* self-aggrandizement. —सुख *a.* self-delighted. (—खं) the highest bliss. —हन् *a.* 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c.). —2. a suicide, self-destroyer. —3. a heretic, unbeliever. —4. a priest in a temple, a servant or attendant upon an idol. —हननं, —हत्या suicide. —हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or welfare. —आत्मक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पंचं fivefold, made up of five; संशयं of a doubtful nature; so दुःखं sorry, grieved; दहनं hot; विषं poisonous &c. &c. —आत्मकीय, आत्मीय *a.* Belonging to oneself, one's own; सर्वः कांतामात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2; स्वामिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2. win over; अहमात्मीयो न भविष्यामि Mk. 8 I shall lose my life; आत्मीयं कुर्वति subject K. 135, 167; अयमात्मीयः क्रियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin; Bh. 2. 57. —आत्मता, —त्वं Identity with self, spirituality.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. of reflexive). Used reflexively; त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51 thou thyself. —आत्मना शुकनासमादाय K. 293. It is compounded with ordinal numerals. —द्वितीयः second including self, i. e. himself and one more. —तृतीयः himself with two others. —आत्मनीन *a.* [आत्मने द्वितः न] longing to oneself, one's own. —आत्मनीनः M. 4 on whose behalf? —2 Beneficial to oneself; नीनमुपतिष्ठते Ki. 13. 69, 3. 16; 3. 77; good, fit, suitable, appropriate (as diet &c.). —3. Extensive, sentient. —नः 1 A son. —2 A brother. —3 A jester (in dramas). —आत्मनेपदं [आत्मने आत्माथकत्वात् अलुक् सः] 1 A voice for oneself of the two voices in which root is conjugated in Sanskrit. —2 The terminations of this voice. —आत्मंभरि *a.* [आत्मन् विभर्ति, मृच्छं च P. III. 2. 26] Selfish, (one who feeds his own self). —आत्मंभरिस्त्वं पिशितेर्नराणां Bk. 2. H. 3. 128. —आत्मन्वत्, आत्मन्विन् Ved. Havi soul, animated, alive. —आत्मवत् *a.* [अत्यर्थं मत्पुं मत्स्यः] Self-possessed, possessed of self-restraint; Mu. 3. —2. Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसावत्स्मवतां Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 4. Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52. —*ind.* 1. oneself; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः स पण्डितः. —आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, control, prudence, wisdom; यः स्वात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10, 84; 11. 87. —आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or भू; कृ to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; दुर्गतिं कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring about subjection or power; so भू under one's subjection. —आत्मीकृ 8 U. To conquer, subjugate. K. 117, 119. —आत्मीभावः Identification with Supreme spirit. —आत्म्य *a.* 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. —2 (at the end of comp.) Having the nature of. —आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अत्यन्तं तन्त्र] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, infinite, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mu. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. —2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. —3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वत्वनिवृत्तिः. —Comp. —इहःस्वनिवृत्तिः *f.* absolute



अत्ययिक the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आत्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अत्ययः नाशः] 1 Destructive, disastrous. 2 Painful, unpropitious, ill-omened, distressing. 3 Pressing, urgent, emergent, ending quickly, not suffering delay; Ms. 7. 165; H. 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special.

आत्यहः A gallinule.

आत्रेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अत्रेयत्वं ढक्] Belonging to, descended or sprung from Atri. —यः 1 A descendant of Atri. 2 The head of the descendants of Atri. 3 A priest closely related to the Sadasya. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 An essential humour or juice of the body, lymph. —यी 1 A female descendant of Atri. 2 The wife of Atri. 3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला); Ms. 11. 87; Y. 3. 251. 4 Any woman of the Brahmanical order. 5 N. of a river in the north of Bengal, also called Tistā.

आत्रेयिका [आत्रेयी स्वार्थे कङ्] A woman in her courses.

आथर्वण *a.* (णी *f.*) [अथर्वणा मुनिना षट् वेदः अण् आथर्वणः तन्मयीति चेत्ति वा अण् P. IV. 3. 133] Originating from, relating or belonging to the Atharvaveda or the Atharvans. —णः 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. 2 A descendant of Atharvan. 3 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. 4 The Atharvaveda itself (अथर्वणां सङ्ग्रहः). 5 A house-priest. —ण A private room in which the sacrificer is informed of the happy event of the sacrifice by the officiating Brāhmaṇa.

आथर्वणिकः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदंश 1 P. To bite, peck at, nibble.

आदंशः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. 2 A tooth.

आदघ्न *a.* Ved. Reaching up to the mouth (आम् + दघ्).

आददि *a.* Ved. Taking.

आदर, आदर्श &c. See under आद्.

आदहन् 1 Burning. 2 Injuring, killing. 3 Reviling, despising. 4 A cemetery, a place where anything is burnt (आदहतेस्मिति).

आदा 3 A. (आदत्ते) 1 To receive, accept, take (to oneself), resort to; व्यवहारासनमाददे युवा R. 8. 18, 10. 40; मलीमत्सामाददते न पद्मति R. 3. 46 follow or resort to; प्रदक्षिणाचिह्नविरशिराददे. 3. 14, 1. 45; Ms. 2. 238, 117. 2 (With words expressing speech) To

begin to speak, utter; वाचं आदा to speak, utter; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3, 14. 2; Si. 2. 13; R. 1. 59; शिव शिव शिवेत्यात्तवचसः Bh. 3. 42. v. 1. —3 To seize, take hold of; क्षितिधरपतिकन्यामाददानः करेण Ku. 7. 94; R. 2. 28, 3. 60; Ms. 8. 315; इदमेव निमित्तमादाय M. 1; स हि सर्वस्य लोकस्य मन आददे R. 4. 8 attracted, had a hold on, the mind. 4 To put on (as clothes &c.); यद्यच्छरीरमादत्ते Svet. Up. 5 To take up, absorb, drink up; R. 1. 18; प्रदीपः स्नेहमादत्ते दक्षायाम्यतरस्थया Si. 2. 85. 6 To exact, take in (as taxes); take away, carry off; अग्रधुराददे सोर्ध R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341, 222; so बलिं, शुल्कं, दण्डं &c. 7 To pluck, lop off, separate; S. 4. 8. 8 To carry, take, bear; जालमादाय Pt. 2 carrying or along with the net; कुशानादाय S. 3; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20, 46, 62; see आदाय below; काश्यपसंदेशमादाय bearing K.'s message. 9 To perceive, comprehend; ब्राह्मेण रूपमादत्स्व रसानादत्स्व चक्षुषा श्रोत्रेण गंधानादत्स्व &c. Mb. 10 To agree to, undertake, begin. 11 To imprison, make captive. —Caus. To cause to take. —Desid. (—दिस्ते). To wish to take, carry off &c.

आद *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking, receiving; as in दायद.

आदत्त, आत्त *p. p.* [आ-दा-क्त] 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; आत्तसारश्चक्षुषा स्वविषयः M. 2; एवमात्तरति R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1; हासः Ratn. 1 smiling; 1. 2. 2 Agreed to, undertaken, begun. 3 Attracted. 4 Drawn out, extracted; गामात्तसारं रघुरज्यवेक्ष्य R. 5. 26; बलं 11. 76 taken away. —Comp. —गंध *a.* 1. having one's pride humbled, attacked, insulted, defeated; पक्षच्छिदा गोत्रभिदात्तगंधाः R. 13. 7; केनात्तगंधो माणवकः S. 6. 2. already smelt (as a flower); आत्तगंधमवधूय शाङ्भिः Si. 14. 84 (where आ' has sense 1 also). —गर्व *a.* humiliated, insulted, degraded. —दण्ड *a.* assuming the royal sceptre; S. 5. 8. —मनस्क *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.). —लक्ष्मी *a.* stripped of wealth. —वचस् *a.* Ved. 1. destitute of speech. 2. having commenced speaking.

आदातृ *a.* One who takes or receives.

आदानं 1 Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing; कुशंकुरादानपरिक्षतांशुलिः Ku. 5. 11; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिषुचामिव R. 4. 86. 2 Earning, getting. 3 A symptom (of a disease). 4 Binding, fettering (from आदा 2 P.). 5 A horse's trappings. —नी N. of a plant हस्ति-वेषा.

आदापनं Inviting or causing another to receive something.

आदाय *ind.* Having taken; oft with a propositional force 'with'; जालमादाय H. 1.

आदायः Receiving, taking &c. —Comp. —चर *a.* one who goes away after taking anything.

आदायिन् *a.* Taking, receiving, inclined to receive (gifts); अदत्तं, परस्व &c.

आदिच्छु *a.* (fr. desid. of आदा) Wishing to take; Ku. 1. 34.

आदेय *a.* To be taken or received, receivable, acceptable.

आदादिक *a.* Belonging to the class of roots of which the first is अद्, *i. e.* to the second class.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदानं त्वदिकारणं Ak. 2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. 3 First in time, existing before—दिः 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत); अप एव ससर्जादौ तासु बीजमवाप्तुजत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; अनादि &c.; जगदादिनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with,' 'et cetera' 'and others,' 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इंद्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इंद्रः आदिर्देवाते); एवमादि this and the like; भवादयो धातवः भू and others, or words beginning with भू, are called roots; oft used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. 2 First part or portion. 3 A firstling, first-fruits. 4 Prime cause. 5 Nearness. —Comp. —अंत *a.* 1. having beginning and end. 2. first and last. (—त) beginning and end. 3. वत् having beginning and end, finite. 4. अंतर्वर्तिन् *a.* having a beginning, end and middle; being all-in-all. —उदात्त *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable. —उपांत *ind.* from first to last. —कर्त्तृ, —कृत् *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brahman; Bg. 11. 37. —कर्मन् *n.* the beginning of an action. —कविः 'the first poet', an epithet of Brahman and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकव्यमपद्यत यस्य शोकः); he was subsequently told



by Brahṁā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyaṇa; cf. U. 2 Viṣkambhaka. —काण्ड. the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa. —कारण. 1 the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahṁā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. —2. analysis. —3. algebra. —काव्य the first poem, i. e. the Rāmāyaṇa; see आदिकवि. —तालः a sort of musical time or ताल; एक एव लघुयत्र आदितालः स कथ्यते. —देवः 1. the first or Supreme God; पुरुष शाश्वतं दिव्यं आदिदेवमजं विशु Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. —2. Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. —3. Siva. —4. the sun. —दैत्यः an epithet of Hiranyakasipu. —पर्वन् n. 'the first section or chapter,' N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. —पुराण the first Purāṇa, N. of the Brahma Purāṇa. —पु (पू) रुषः 1. the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. —2. Viṣṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; ते च प्रापुरुषं तं बुद्धये चादिपुरुषः R. 10. 6; तमर्च्यन्त्यादिकयादिपुरुषः Si. 1. 14. —बलं generative power, first vigour. —बुद्ध a. perceived in the beginning. —(बुद्धः) the primitive Buddha. —भव, —भूत a. produced at first. —(व, तः) 1. 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahṁā. —2. also N. of Viṣṇu; रसातलादादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8. —3. an elder brother. —मूलं first foundation, primeval cause. —योगाचार्यः 'the first teacher of devotion,' an epithet of Siva. —रसः the first of the 8 Rasas, i. e. शृंगार or love. —राजः the first king पृथु; an epithet of Mannu. —वंशः primeval race, primitive family. —वराहः 'the first boar,' an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar-incarnation. —विद्वत् m. the first learned man, कपिल. —शक्तिः f. 1. the power of māya or illusion. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —शरीरं 1 the primitive body. —2. ignorance. —3. the subtle body. —सर्गः the first creation.

आदिक a. (at the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on.

आदितः, आदौ ind. From the first or beginning, at first; तद्वैवेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदिम a. [ आदी भवः आदि-डिमच् ] First, primitive, original.

आदिता, त्वं Priority, precedence.

आदिमत् a. Having a beginning.

आद्य a. [ आदी भवः यत् ] 1 First, primitive, being at the beginning. —2 Being at the head, excellent, unparal-

leled, pre-eminent, foremost; आसी-  
न्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवश्छन्दसानिव R. 1. 11.  
—3 (At the end of comp.) Begin-  
ning with, and so on; see आदि. —4 Im-  
mediately preceding; एकादशस्य  
Srut. 27 immediately before the 11th,  
i. e. 10th; so संयुक्ताद्यं 2. —5 Eatable  
(अद-प्यत्). —आः (m. pl.) A class of  
deities. —आ 1 An epithet of Durgā  
—2 The first day (तिथि) of a month.  
—द्यं 1 The beginning. —2 Grain, food. —3  
A kind of funeral obsequial ceremony  
(पितृश्राद्धभेद). —Comp. कविः 'the first poet'  
an epithet of Brahṁā or Vālmiki;  
see आदिकवि. —बीजं the primary or  
material cause of the universe, which,  
according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रधान or  
the inanimate principle. —मापकः a  
measure of five gunjas (about 17½  
grains troy).

आदितेय [ अदितेरपत्यं इह ] 1 A son  
of Aditi. —2 A god, divinity in gen-  
eral. —3 The sun.

आदित्य a. [ अदितेरपत्यं ण्य ] 1. Solar,  
belonging to, or born in the solar  
line; U. 6. 18. —2 Devoted to, or  
originating from Aditi. —3 Belong-  
ing to, or sprung from, the Adityas.

—त्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god,  
divinity in general. (The number of  
Adityas appears to have been origi-  
nally seven, of whom Varuṇa is  
the head, and the name Aditya was  
restricted to them. In the time of  
the Brāhmanas, however, the number  
of Adityas rose to 12, representing  
the sun in the 12 months of the year;  
धाता मित्रोऽर्यमा रुद्रो वरुणः सूर्य एव च । भगो वि-  
श्वान् पूषा च सविता दशमः स्थतः ॥ एकादशस्त-  
था त्वष्टा विष्णुर्द्वादश उच्यते ।) ; आदित्याना-  
महं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24.  
(These 12 suns are supposed to shine  
only at the destruction of the uni-  
verse; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दशं विन्ध्यं दहनकिर-  
णैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः). —2 The sun. —3 A  
name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf  
incarnation; स्वयंभूः शंभुरादित्यः V.  
Sah. —4 N. of the Arka plant. —त्यौ  
(dual) N. of a constellation, the  
seventh lunar mansion. —Comp. —केतुः  
1. N. of a son of Dhritarāshtra. —2.  
the charioteer of the sun. —चंद्रौ  
(dual) the sun and the moon. —पत्रः  
N. of a plant. —(त्रं) the leaf of the  
Arka tree. —पणिनी a creeping plant  
with gold-coloured flowers, growing  
near the bank of water. —पुष्पिका red  
swallow wort. —भक्ता [ आदित्य भक्ता ] N.  
of a plant; see अर्कभक्ता. —मंडलं the  
disc or orb of the sun. —व्रतं worship  
of the sun. —सुहृदः 'the son of the sun'  
N. of Sugriva, Yama, Saturn and  
Karna.

आदित्र a. [ अचीति अद् णिनि ] Eating  
(in comp.); परस्परदिनः Ms. 12. 59.

आदि (दी) नवः, —दे 1 Mis-  
tune, distress. —2 Hinderance;  
of luck (in dice). —3 Fault;  
अनादीनव. —Comp. —देशे a. having  
designs towards a fellow-plays  
dice (Ved.).

आदिश 6 U. 1 To point out;  
cate, show; मार्ग आदिश (of  
dramas) lead the way; S. 5. —2  
order, direct, command; वेदोपलक्षण  
मादिष्टास्मि S. 4. पुनरप्यादिश तावत्  
Ku. 4. 16; तेपामप्येतदादिशेत् Ms.  
193; आदिशदस्याभिर्गमं वनाय Bk. 2.  
7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; to appoint  
at; assign; आदिशतिस्त्रिहासनं तस्य Bk.  
3; हरिवारिणामादिशद्विज्ञां दिशे  
—4 To report, announce; teach  
down, prescribe, instruct; teach.  
चास्य व्रतमादिशेत् Ms. 4. 80; बुद्धि  
इय R. 12. 68. —5 To specify,  
mine; Y. 2. 260. —6 To foretell,  
dict; सा सिद्धिर्नादिष्टा Ratn. 4. Bri.  
5. 96; आदिष्टः सुरासुरसंगरो भानी V.  
—7 To undertake, try; ब्रह्मात्रना  
Mb. —8 To provoke, challenge. —9  
To indicate, show, point out  
nounce, &c. (same as आदिश)

आदिश f. Ved. 1 Aim, design,  
tention. —2 A project, proposal.  
—3 A proposal, declaration. —4  
region, quarter. —5 A sacrifice offered  
to a particular deity.

आदिष्ट p. p. 1 Directed, comman-  
ed, advised, enjoined &c. —2 Sub-  
foretold. —3 Substituted. —द्यं 1 Com-  
mand, order. —2 Advice. —3 Leaving  
of a meal (उच्छिष्ट).

आदिष्टिन् a. One who gives orders  
—m. (अस्त्यर्थे इनि). 1 A Brahṁā  
the first order of his life; a pupil  
student (ब्रह्मचारिन्). —2 A penit-  
one engaged in any expiatory rit.  
Ms. 5. 88.

आदेशः 1 An order, command  
ब्राह्मरादेशमादाय Rām. ; आदेशं देवक  
ज्ञः प्रतिजग्राह R. 1. 92; राजद्विष्टादि  
कृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden  
by the king. —2 Advice, instruc-  
tion, precept, rule; आदित्यो ब्रह्मे  
देशः Ch. Up. —3 Account, inform-  
tion, relation, pointing out, indica-  
tion. —4 A prediction, prophecy.  
विप्रश्निकादेशवचनानि K. 64; see नि  
ज्जादेश also. —5 (Gram.) A sub-  
tute; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुधीर्वसन्ते  
शयत् R. 12. 58. —6 (In astrology)  
Event, result, consequence of the  
conjunction of stars. —Comp. —कारी  
न a. obedient.

आदेशनं The act of instructing or  
commanding.

आदेशिन् a. 1 Ordering, command-  
ing. —2 Causing, producing. —3 Ex-



eking, instigating ; कपोलपादलदेशि  
वृषु रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68.—m. 1 A  
commander, director.—2 An astrolo-  
ger, fortune-teller.

आदेष्ट *a.* One who orders.—m. 1  
1 An adviser, commander, director.  
An employer of priests (यजमान)

आदीनवः 1 Distress, pain, un-  
easiness.—2 Fault, transgression ;  
Si. 2. 22.—3 An inflictor of distress.

आदीप् *Caus.* To kindle, set on  
fire ; to illuminate.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire, inflam-  
ing.—2 Exciting, stimulating ; em-  
bellishing.—3 Whitening the walls,  
floors &c. on festive occasions.

आदीपित, आदीप्त *p. p.* Set on fire,  
blazing up.

आदृ 6 A. (-द्रियते) 1 To respect,  
honour, reverence ; सीतां रघूत्तम भव-  
स्थितिमाद्रियस्व Mv. 7. 3 receive res-  
pectfully ; द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr.  
7 ; सर्वे तस्यादृता धर्मा यस्यैते त्रय आदृताः  
Ms. 2. 234 ; Bk. 6. 55.—2 To heed  
or care for, mind, take notice of ;  
usually with न ; न त्यागमाद्रियते K.  
104, 167 ; वाक्यं नाद्रियते च बांधवजनः  
Bh. 3. 111 ; अनादृत्य disregarding ;  
नम वचनमनादृत्य in spite of or not-  
withstanding my words.—3 To feel  
timid from a feeling of respect, be  
awed.—4 To apply or devote one-  
self closely to, have regard for ;  
धृति श्रुत शाश्वतमाद्रियते Māl. 1. 5.—5  
To desire, be eager for ; Mv. 6.  
3.—6 To enjoy honour, be honoured.

आदृरः [आ-दृ-क्] 1 Respect, re-  
verence, honour ; निर्माणमेव हि तदादृर-  
लालनीयं Māl. 9. 49 ; न जातहादृरं न  
विद्विषादृरः Ki. 1. 33 ; Ku. 6. 20.—2  
Attention, care, notice, close appli-  
cation ; आदृरप्रयत्न Māl. 7 careful  
efforts ; तां प्रणामादृरस्तज्ज्ञानद्वयं  
कां Ku. 6. 91.—3 (a) Eagerness,  
desire, regard ; भूयान्द्वार्यमादृरः Ku.  
6. 13 ; आदृरादुपसर्पिततुरंगः K. 119  
eagerly ; यत्किञ्चनकारितायामादृरः 120 ;  
अन्वेष्टुमादृरमकरवं 152 made up my  
mind ; Ki. 8. 41, 26 ; 13. 58. (b)  
Earnest desire, request ; S. 6.—4  
Effort, endeavour ; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीर-  
पौरादृरनिर्मिता Ku. 6. 41.—5 Com-  
mencement, beginning.—6 Love,  
attachment.

आदृरणं Notice, respect.

आदृरणीय, आदृरतव्य *pot. p.* Vene-  
rable, respectful.

आदृरः Ved. 1 Allurement, attrac-  
tion, an instigator (Sây.).—2 N. of  
a plant used instead of Soma (when  
it is not available).

आदृरि *a.* Ved. 1 Attracting.—2  
Destroying.

आदृरि *a.* Ved. Careful, attentive.  
आदृर *p. p.* 1 Honoured, respected.  
—2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous,  
diligent, earnest ; आदृरतरमवोचत् K.  
211, 170 ; Ku. 7. 30. (b) Attentive,  
careful ; दंडनीत्यां नात्यादृरतोऽभूत् Dk.  
154. (c) Respectful (मदर) ; इत्यादृ-  
तेन कथितो R. 13. 72 ; इति स्म पृच्छत्य-  
नुवेलादृरतः 3. 5 respectfully or ear-  
nestly ; Ms. 11. 226, 7. 150.

आदृश् 1 P. To look at, see, be-  
hold.—*Caus.* To show, indicate, ex-  
hibit ; उत्कलादृशितपथः R. 4. 38.

आदृशः [आदृश्यतेऽन, दृश् आधारे वञ्] 1  
A mirror, a looking-glass ; आत्मान-  
मालोक्य च शोभमानमादृशधिवे स्तिमिता-  
यताक्षी Ku. 7. 22.—2 The original  
manuscript from which a copy is  
taken ; (fig.) a pattern, model, type ;  
आदृशः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48 ; आदृशः  
सर्वशास्त्राणां K. 5 ; so गुणानां &c.—3 A  
copy of a work.—4 A commentary,  
gloss.—5 A particular boundary of a  
country.—6 N. of a country—*Comp.*  
—मंडलः 1. a globular mirror.—2. the  
surface of a mirror (—लं).—3. a  
kind of snake (with globular spots).

आदृशकः A mirror.

आदृशनं 1 Showing, making ap-  
parent, displaying.—2 A mirror.

आदृष्टिः *f.* Looking at, power of  
looking.

आदृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To crush, split  
open.—2 To make accessible, bring  
to light, manifest.

आदृदरि *a.* Ved. Crushing, split-  
ting open.

आदृरिच, आदृरि *a.* Crushing, de-  
stroying.

आदेवक *a.* [दिग्-गुब्] One who  
sports or plays.

आदेवनं 1 Gambling.—2 A die used  
in gambling.—3 A board for gambl-  
ing ; place for playing.

आद्य see under आदि.

आद्यन *a.* [आ-दि-क्, ऊद नत्वं च P.  
V. 2. 67 ; perhaps derived from अद्  
to eat] Shamelessly voracious, glut-  
tonous, hungry ; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आद्रिसार *a.* Made of iron.

आधमनं A deposit, pledge ; एको  
ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र दानाधमनविक्रये ; Kāty. ;  
योगधमनविक्रीते योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ms. 8.  
165.—2 Fraudulent puffing of goods  
at a sale.

आधमण्यं [अधमणस्य भावः कर्म वा व्य-  
ञ्] The state of being indebted.

आधर्मिक *a.* [अधर्मं चरति ऽञ् P.  
[V. 4. 41 Vārt.]] Unjust, unright-  
eous.

आधा 3 U. 1 To put, place, de-  
posit, implant, lodge ; जनपदे न गदः

पद्मादधौ R. 9. 4 ; Bg. 5. 10 ; इत्यंते-  
नाहितं तेजः S. 4. 3 ; आहितो जयविप-  
र्ययोपि मे R. 11. 86 inflicted on me ;  
19. 26 ; सधृते शिखिनि गृहमादधुः 19.  
54 consigned to the flames, burnt ;  
धैर्यं चाधिपताधिकं Bk. 7. 102 plucked  
up greater courage.—2 To apply,  
propose, fix upon, direct towards ;  
प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1 ; मय्येव मन  
आधत्स्व Bg. 12. 8 ; गमने मतिमाधत्त  
Rām. ; S. 2. 3 ; आधीयतां धैर्यं धर्मे च  
धीः K. 63 direct ; सर्वकार्येष्वहितमतिः  
K. 56.—3 To appropriate to oneself,  
hold, possess, take, carry, have,  
bear ; भूयो यभौ दर्पणमादधाना Ku. 7.  
26 ; आधत्ते कनकमयातपत्रलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5.  
39 takes or assumes ; गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी  
R. 2. 75. 5. 57 ; आहितक्रोधा Amaru.  
18.—4 To bear up, uphold, support ;  
शेषः सदैवाहितभूमिभारः S. 5. 4.—5 To  
cause, produce, create, rouse, excite  
(fear, wonder &c.) ; छायाश्चरन्ति बहुधा  
भयमादधानाः S. 3. 17 ; K. 4. 12, 6. 19,  
8. 46, 57 ; Ku. 2. 20 ; Bk. 2. 8 ; विस्मयं  
M. 5. 17 ; K. 246 ; नवरसरचिरां निर्मि-  
तिमादधती भारती K. P. 1 ; to put in,  
infuse ; Si. 2. 76.—6 To supply, give,  
impart (with dat., gen. or loc.) ;  
बुद्धिमादधाना R. 1. 85 ; इदं त्रैलोक्य-  
माधाय Mb.—7 To appoint ; तमेव चाधाय  
विवाहसाध्ये R. 7. 20.—8 To consecrate  
(as fire) ; तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्समिद्धं  
Ku. 1. 57.—9 To perform, practise  
(as a vow &c.).

आधातु *a.* One that puts in, de-  
posits, imparts &c. ; M. 1. 6.

आधानं 1 Placing, putting upon ;  
समिदाधानं, तुलाधानं &c.—2 (a) tak-  
ing, having. (b) Receiving, recover-  
ing. (c) Containing or being in  
possession of anything or consecrat-  
ing.—3 Keeping the sacred fire (अग्न्या-  
धान), a ceremony performed with the  
sacred fire ; पुनर्द्वारक्रियां कुर्यात् पुनराधा-  
नमेव च Ms. 5. 168.—4 Doing, exe-  
cuting, performing.—5 Infusing,  
putting in, inspiring, imparting ; कुपो  
विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तुधर्मः S. D. 2 ;  
निश्चयाधानं K. 262 ; प्रजानां विनयाधानाद्र-  
क्षणाद्भ्रष्टादपि R. 1. 24 imparting or  
providing moral instruction.—6 (a)  
Engendering, producing, कौतुकाधान-  
हेतोः Me. 3 ; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9.  
(b) Assigning, attributing, em-  
ploying.—7 Effort, exertion, appli-  
cation ; Mv. 3. 13.—8 A pledge,  
deposit ; Y. 2. 238, 247.—9 A place  
where anything is deposited, a re-  
ceptacle, as in पक्वाधानं पुरुषाधानं.—10 A  
surety.—11 Enclosure, circuit.—12 A  
ceremony performed previous to  
conception ; see गर्भाधान.

आधानिकः [आधान-ञ्] A cere-  
mony performed after cohabitation  
to cause or favour conception.



आधायः One who has placed anything.

आधायक *a.* Putting, placing, assigning.

आधाय [आधायते स्थायते प्रतीकाराय मनोज्ञेन, आ-या कि P. III. 3. 92; connected with आधे in some senses] 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संति नाधयो व्याधयस्तस्या Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतु S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11; Māl. 4; Ki. 1. 37. -2 A bane, curse, misery; यात्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. -3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23. Ms. 8. 143. -4 A place, residence. -5 Location, site. -6 Definition, epithet. -7 Misfortune, calamity (व्यसन). -8 Reflection on religion or duty (धर्मचिन्ता). -9 Hope, expectation. -10 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family (कुटुंबव्यापृत) -Comp. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. suffering pain, distressed. -2. crooked. -भोगः the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged). -मन्युः (pl.) feverish heat or burning. -स्तेनः one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधित्वं, -ता The nature or circumstance of a pledge; उपाधि the object or purpose for which a pledge is given.

आधीकृ 8 P. To pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit.

आधीकरणं Pledging, a pledge.

आधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed, pledged, appointed &c. -2 To be assigned, attributed, or given. -3 To be received, held, or supported; to be contained. -यं=आधानं.

आहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, set, deposited; मनस्याहितकर्तव्याः Ku. 2. 62 bearing in mind what they had to do; भारतीमाहितभरां Si. 2. 69 full of deep meaning. -2 Given, imparted. -3 Entertained, felt. -4 Comprising, containing. -5 Performed, done. -Comp. -अग्नि *a.* 1. one who keeps or places the fire on the altar, sacrificer; cf. अग्न्याहित. -2. a Brāhmaṇa who maintains and consecrates sacred fire in his house perpetually. -अंक *a.* marked, spotted. -औत्सुक्य *a.* one who creates anxiety; R. 2. 73. -क्लेश *a.* exhausted, tired. -लक्षण *a.* bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽधूर R. 6. 71; (according to Malli. = प्रख्यातगुण noted or well-known for good qualities). -व्यथ *a.* pained, grieved. -स्वन *a.* making a sound, noisy.

आहितः *f.* Ved. Placing on, anything placed on,

आधकरणिकः [अधिकरणे नियुक्तः] A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारण्यं Possession, location.

आधिकारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Supreme, superior, relating to a person or thing in authority. -2 Official, belonging to any office or duty.

आधिक्यं [अधिकस्य भावः अञ्] Excess, abundance, preponderance, high degree; ऋद्धेराधिक्यं समृद्धिः Sk. -2 Superiority, supremacy; आधिक्यं साधितं H. 3.

आधिदैविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधिदेव-उञ्] 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); अधियज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेदाधिदैविकमेव च Ms. 6. 83. -2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds: आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदैविक.

आधिपत्यं [अधिपतेर्भावः कर्म वा यद्] 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty, lordship; राज्यं सुराणामपि चाधिपत्यं (अवाप्य) Bg. 2. 8. -2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्रं प्रकुरुष्वआधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधिभूत-उञ्] 1 Caused by animals (as pain). -2 Relating to beings. -3 Elementary, material, derived from the primitive elements.

आधिराज्यं [अधिराजस्य भावः कर्म वा अञ्] Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; बभौ भूयः कुमारत्वादाधिराज्यमवाप्य सः R. 17. 30; Mu. 2.

आधिवेदनिकं [अधिवेदनाय हितं उक्त् तत्र कले दत्तं उञ् वा] Property, gifts &c. maid to a first wife upon marrying a second; यच्च द्वितीयविवाहादर्थिना पूर्वस्त्रिये पारितोषिकं धनं दत्तं तदाधिवेदनिकं Vishnu.; cf. Y. 2. 143., 148 also.

आधु 5 U. To shake, stir, agitate.

आधवः Ved. 1 One who stirs up or agitates. -2 That which is agitated, mixture. -3 Throwing.

आधवनं Shaking, agitating.

आधवनीयः A vessel in which the Soma plant is shaken, and cleansed.

आधवः That which is shaken.

आधुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधुना भवः उञ्] New, modern, of recent origin.

आधृ 1, 10 P. 1 (a) To hold, keep, contain; सर्वं चाधारयेत् हृदि Ks. 2. 37. (b) To support, bear. -2 To bring, supply.

आधारः [आ-धृ-यञ्; आध्रियतेऽस्मिन्क्रियाः इति Kāsi.] 1 Support, prop, stay; Mu. 1. 2. -2 (Hence) power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; त्वमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50. -3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठत्याप इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67 चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिराधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67; अपानिवाधारमनुत्तरं Ku. 3. 48; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्क-

लक्षितानिष्यन्दरेखांकितः S. 1. 14; आधरः क्षमांभतां K. 44; V. 3. 144, 163. -4 That which holds or contains, a vessel, recipient. -5 A part, character (in dramas); Mv. 1. 3. -6 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधमुखैः प्रयत्नैः R. 5. 6. -7 A dike, dam, embankment. -8 A canal. -9 The sense of the locative case, location, comprehension; आधारोऽधिकारः (आधार is of 3 kinds:—अधिभौतिक, अधिदैविक, and अभिव्यापक see Sk. on P. I. 4. 45). -10 Relation. -Comp. -आधेयः the influence, relation, or action of the support or recipient upon the thing received or supported; H. 3. 12. -शक्तिः *f.* 1. Mayāca illusion. -2. the supreme goddess. आधारकः A foundation. आधारणं Holding, supporting, sustaining.

आधार्य *pot. p.* To be located. -Comp. -आधारसंबन्धः the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received or located.

आधृत *a.* Ved. (Contained, supported).

आधृष 5 P. 1 To assail, defy. -2 To overcome, injure, hurt. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To defy, challenge; assail, attack; Y. 2. 5; injure, hurt, overcome. -2 To convict, refute.

आधर्षः 1 Contempt. -2 Injuring forcibly.

आधर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. -2 Refutation. -3 Injuring, annoying.

आधर्षित *p. p.* 1 Injured, annoyed forcibly. -2 Aggrieved, censured, injured. -3 Refuted in argument, disproved. -4 Sentenced, convicted.

आधृष्ट *p. p.* Checked, overcome.

आधृष्टिः *f.* Assailing, attacking.

आधेनवं [अधेनु-अञ्] Want of cows.

आधोरणः [आधोर गतिचातुर्ये ल्यट्] The rider or driver of an elephant; आधोरणानां गजसन्निपाते R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18. 39.

आध्मा 1 P. 1 To inflate, puff up, swell. -2 To blow or fill with wind, sound (as a conch &c). -*pass.* To be elated or inflated, be filled; Ve. 3. 38; Mv. 5. 2.

आध्मात *p. p.* 1 Puffed up, inflated, elated, filled with (lit. or fig.), charged with; पापेनेवाध्मातमूर्तयः K. 107; Dk. 110; मिथ्याध्मात Mv. 3. 28; 6. 30; Mk. 9. 12; अमृत° U. 6. 21, Mk. 5. 22; भर° हृदयः U. 1. 29; दर्व° filled with pride. -2 Excessively affected, increased, magnified; U. 5. 6; Mk. 18. -3 Sounded, sounding. -4 Burnt. -5 Sick by the swelling of the belly. -तः 1 Flatulence, swelling of the abdomen with noise. -2 War, battle.



**आध्मानं** [आध्मा-ल्युट्] 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth, increase, Ms. 7. 14. -2 Boasting, vaunting. -3 A bellows. -4 Intumescence, swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy. **आध्मापनं** A means of inflating or causing a sound.

**आध्यक्षं** [अध्यक्ष-व्यञ्] Ved. 1 Superintendence. -2 Presence.

**आध्यात्मिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) [आत्मानं अधि-कृत्य भवः ढञ्] 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -2 Spiritual, holy. -3 Relating to self; Y. 1. 101; Ms. 2. 117. -4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

**आध्यापकः** [अध्यापक एव स्वार्थे अण्] A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

**आध्यायिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) [अध्याय ढञ्] Occupied or employed in reading or studying (the Vedas) (अधीतवेद).

**आध्यासिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) [अध्यासेन कल्पितः ढञ्] Caused by *adhyāsa* i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

**आध्यायै** 1 P. To think on, meditate, remember.

**आधि** See under अधा.

**आधी** *f.* Ved. Thinking, longing, care, anxiety.

**आधीत** *p. p.* Ved. Reflected or meditated upon. —तं The object or subject of one's thought; that which is intended or hoped for.

**आध्या** Remembering, especially with regret, sorrowful recollection.

**आध्यानं** 1 Anxiety. -2 Remembering with regret, pensive or sorrowful recollection. -3 Meditating or reflecting upon.

**आध्र** *a.* Ved. [आधृ-क] Poor, indigent, weak —ध्रः Support.

**आध्वनिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) [अध्वनि व्यापृतः कृशश्रो वा ढञ्] Being on a journey, wayfaring; कातरिष्वपि विश्रामो जनस्याध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

**आध्वरिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) [अध्वर-ढञ्] One who knows or has studied works relating to the (Soma) sacrifice. —कः [अध्वरस्य व्याख्यानो ग्रन्थः] A work which treats of (Soma) sacrifice.

**आध्वर्यव** *a.* (की. *f.*) [अध्वर्योः इदं अञ्] 1 Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.) or to the Yajur-veda. -2 One conversant with the Yajurveda; (P. IV. 3. 123). —वं 1 Service at a sacrifice. -2 Particularly, the office of an *Adhvaryu* priest.

**आनः** 1 Inhalation, breath inspired. -2 Mouth or nose (Sāy.). -3 Breathing, blowing.

**आनकः** 1 [आनयति उत्साहवतः करोति अन्-गिच्-ण्वल् Tv.] A large military

drum (beaten at one end), a double drum, a drum or tabor in general; पणवानकगोसुखाः सहसैवाभ्यहन्यन्त Bg. 1. 13. -2 The thunder-cloud. —Comp. —हुं-दु-भिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishna; cf. Hariv. वसुदेवो महाबाहुः पूर्वमान-कहुंभुभिः। जज्ञे यस्य प्रभृतस्य हुंभुभ्यः प्राणदन्दि ॥ आनकानां च संज्ञादः सुमहानमवदिवि। (-भिः, -भी *f.*) a large drum or *dhol*, kettle-drum (beaten at one end). —स्थली *N.* of a country.

**आनदुह** *a.* (की. *f.*) [अनदुह इदं अण्] Belonging to or originating from a bull; Y. 1. 280.

**आननं** [आनित्यनेन, आ-अन् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The month, face; R. 3. 3; वृषस्य कांतं पिबतः सुताननं 17. -2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ānānas* of Rasagangādhara).

**आनन्तर्य** [अनन्तर-व्यञ्] 1 Immediate succession. -2 Immediate proximity, absence of interval (of time or space).

**आनन्त्यं** [अनन्त-व्यञ्] 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्त्याद् व्यभिचाराच्च K. P. 2. -2 Boundlessness. -3 Immortality, eternity; Ms. 3. 266; 6. 84, 9. 107; लोकानन्त्यं दिवः प्राप्तिः पुत्रपौत्रप्रपौत्रके Y. 1. 78, 260. -4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु नित्यं कृतमतिर्यममेवाभिपश्यते। अशंकमानः कल्याणि सोऽमुत्रानन्त्यमश्नुते Mb.

**आनन्द** 1 P. To rejoice, be glad or delighted; आनन्दितारस्त्वां दुष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14; Git. 11. —Caus. 1 To gladden, delight; Y. 1. 356; Bk. 21. 12. -2 To amuse oneself.

**आनन्दः** [आनन्द-वञ्] 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वाक् विभेति कदाचन supreme bliss or felicity; आनन्द एवास्य विज्ञानमात्मानं दात्मानो हेवं सर्वं देवाः Sat. Br. -2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to be *n.* also in this sense). -3 *N.* of the forty-eighth year of the cycle of Jupiter. -4 *N.* of Siva. -5 *N.* of Vishnu. -6 *N.* of Balarāma (according to Jaina doctrines). -7 *N.* of a cousin and follower and favourite disciple of Buddha Sākyamuni, compiler of the Sūtras. -8 A variety of the Daṇḍaka metre. —दा, -दी *N.* of two plants. —दं 1 Wine, liquor. -2 A kind of house. —Comp. —अर्णवः the delight of Brahma. —काननं, -वनं *N.* of Kāśi. —गिरिः, -ज्ञानः, -ज्ञानगिरिः *N.* of a celebrated annotator on Sankarāchārya. —ज *a.* caused by joy (as tears). —द, -कर *a.* exhilarating, delighting. —दत्तः [आनन्दो दत्तो येन] the membrum virile. —पटः [आनन्दजनको पटः] a bridal garment. —पूर्ण *a.* delighted supremely, full of bliss.

(-र्णः) the Supreme spirit. —मभवः semen. —भैरव *a.* causing both joy and fear. (-त्रः) *N.* of Siva. —लहरिः, -री *f.* 'wave of enjoyment,' title of a small hymn by Sankarāchārya addressed to Pārvatī.

**आनन्दक** *a.* Delighting, gladdening, blessing.

**आनन्दता** Joyfulness, joy.

**आनन्दधु** *a.* [आ-नन्द-अधुञ्] Happy, joyful. —धुः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

**आनन्दन** *a.* Pleasing, delighting; चेतसः H. 1. 210. —नं 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 paying respects to. -3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility. -4 What gives or produces delight.

**आनन्दमय** *a.* Blissful, full of joy, made up or consisting of happiness; सुषुप्तिस्थान एकीभूतः प्रज्ञाघन एवानन्दमयो ह्यानन्दमुक्त्वा Mānd. Up. —यः The Supreme spirit. —यः A form of Durgā. —कोषः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body, causal frame enshrining the soul; see कोश.

**आनन्दयितव्यं** The object of enjoyment or sensual pleasure.

**आनन्दयितृ** *a.* One who gives joy or delight.

**आनन्दिः** [आ-नन्द-इन्] 1 joy, happiness; कौस्तुभानन्दिवर्धनः Rām. -2 Curiosity.

**आनन्दिन्** *a.* [आ-नन्द-णिनि] 1 Happy, joyful, delighted. -2 Pleasing, giving delight.

**आनपत्यं** Childlessness.

**आनस** 1 P. 1 To bend, bend down, bow, incline, stoop; Si. 1. 13. -2 To salute (respectfully), bow down to; तमपि राजकमाननाम K. 59. -3 To humble. —Caus. (-नयति) To cause to bend down; कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; विदुर्भयपतिमानमितं बलैश्च M. 5. 3 humbled.

**आनत** *p. p.* 1 Respectfully saluted or bowed to. -2 (Actively used) Bent down, bending, stooping, inclined; कुसुमानता (तरवः) Ki. 5. 25; Rs. 6. 3; पादानताः Ku. 3. 8; so प्रअयं, फलभारं. -3 Making a low bow, saluting respectfully; R. 1. 92, 4. 69. -4 Humble, obedient, submissive, pacified, conciliated.

**आनतिः** *f.* 1 Bending bowing, stooping (fig also); गुणवस्त्रिभिवानतिं प्रपेदे Ki. 13. 15; चरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amar. 44; किं वक्षश्चरणानतिव्यतिकर-व्याजेन गोपायते 22. -2 A bow or salutation, obeisance; आत्मजातिसदृशीं किलानतिं Ki. 13. 36; Si. 1. 11. -3 Homage, reverence. -4 Delight.

**आनमः** Bending, stretching (as a bow); cf. दुरानम.

**आनम्र** *a.* A little bent, bowing, stooping.



revelation. -2 the words of a credible or trustworthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48. -वाक्यं a true or correct sentence; = वचनं above. -वाच् *a.* worthy of belief, regarded as authority, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंधानमधीयते वैविद्येति ते सन्तु किलासवाचः S. 5. 25. (-*f.*) 1. the advice of a friend or credible person. -2 the Vedas or Sruti, a word of authority (said to apply to Smritis, Itihāsas and Purāṇas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence); आसवागुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. -श्रुतिः *f.* 1. the Vedas. -2. Smritis &c.

आतिः *f.* [आप्-क्ति] 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition; मित्रं, कामं &c. -2 Reaching, overtaking, meeting with. -3 Binding, connection, relation. -4 Union; especially with a woman (Med.). -5 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. -6 Completion, fulfilment; कामस्यातिं जगतः प्रतिष्ठां Kath. -7 Future time. (-8pl.) N. of 12 sacrificial verses beginning with Apaye.

आत्य *a.* [अपां इदं अण् स्वार्थे व्यञ्] 1 Watery. -2 Obtainable, attainable (आप्-ग्यत्). -व्यः A class of gods. -व्यं Ved. Confederation, alliance.

आपकर *a.* (रि *f.*) [अपकरं भवः अण् च] Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक *a.* Crude, raw, half-baked. -कं A cake, bread.

आपगा [अपां सङ्गः आपं; तेन गच्छति गम्-ड] A river, stream; फेनायमानं पतिमापगानां Si. 3. 72.

आपगेयः [आपगायां गंगायां भवः ङ्क्] A son of the river, an epithet of Bhishma or Krishna.

आपणः [आपण-वञ्] A market; shop.

आपणिक *a.* [आपणादागतः ङ्क्] 1 Relating to traffic, market &c, mercantile. -2 Got from the market (as duties). -कः 1 A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer. -2 A tax on market shops. -3 Assize, market-rate.

आपत् 1 P. 1 To fall upon, attack, assail; उदायुधानापत्तः R. 12, 44, 5. 50; Bk. 3. 48. -2 To approach, come towards; K. 202; एतत्प्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमापत्तिमेव K. 136 has reached the ears; 268. -3 To fly towards, come in flying, come or drive in haste, rush upon. -4 (a) To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; कथमिदमापत्तिं U. 2; K. 262, 158; अहो न शोभनमापत्तिं Pt. 2. (b) To fall to one's lot or share, befall; अहोऽस्माकं महद्भोजनमापत्तिं Pt. 1; आपत्तिं हि संसारपथमवतीर्णानामेते वृत्तांतः K. 175, 182; सर्वस्यैव स्वर्णितमापत्तिः 291; H. 1. 30, 173. -5 (a) To occur to, cross

(the mind); इति हृदये नापत्तिं K. 288. (b) To be felt or regarded; मधुरतरा-व्यापत्तिं मनसः K. 103 are felt or regarded; 202, 236, 329. -*Caus.* (-पातयति) To go towards, approach (Ved.).

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. -2 Happening, occurrence. -3 Descending, alighting. -4 Obtaining. -5 Knowledge; कश्चित् प्राकरिणादार्थद्वाराकरिणिकस्यार्थस्यापतनं S. D. 10. -6 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपति *a.* Ved. Coming in haste, rushing on. -तिः The wind (always blowing) (सततगतिर्वायुः)

आपतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. -कः A hawk, falcon.

आपत्ति *a.* 1 Fallen to the lot of. -2 Happened, befallen, occurred, come to pass. -3 Alighted, descended.

आपात *a.* Rushing upon, attacking. -तः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तदापात-भयात्पथि Ku. 2. 45; गरुडापातविभ्रिल्लमे-घनादास्त्रबंधनः R. 12. 76. -2 Throwing down. -3 Causing to descend or fall, falling down; धारापातैः Me. 48. -4 (a) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातरस्या विषयाः पर्यंत-परित्यापिनः Ki. 11. 12; आपातसुरसे भोगे निमग्नाः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; H. 4. 75; Bv. 1. 115; Māl. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. -5 Happening, becoming apparent, appearance. -Comp. -दुःसह *a.* unbearable at the first attack; U. 7. -दुःप्रसह *a.* unbearable in its onset, making a furious charge; M. 5. 10.

आपाततः *ind.* At the first sight or attack, instantly, immediately; S. D. 632.

आपातिन् *a.* Falling on, attacking, descending, happening.

आपत्य *a.* (त्थी *f.*) [अपत्य-अण्] 1 Relating to offspring. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the formation of patronymic words.

आपथि *a.* Ved. Being on the way or journey. -थिः, -थीः, -थ्यः Ved. A wanderer, traveller.

आपद् 4 A. 1 To go near, walk towards, approach; एष रावणिरापदि वानराणां भयंकरः Bk. 15. 89. -2 To enter into, go to, attain to (a place, state &c.); वक्त्रमापद्य मारुतः Sik. 9; निर्वेदमापद्यते becomes disgusted Mk. 1. 14; आपोदिरुधिरपथं Bv. 1. 17; क्षीरं दुधिभावमापद्यते S. B. milk turns into curds; पांडुरतामापद्यमानस्य K. 69 becoming pale; 160; विस्मयमापेदे 179; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70 assumed the form of a verse; चिन्तामापेदे Dk. 130 fell a-thinking; so विश्वासं, निर्द्वैतिं, संशयं, वशं, पंचत्वं, &c. -3 To get into trouble, fall into misfortune;

अर्थधर्मो परित्यज्य यः काममनुवर्तते पद्यते क्षिप्तं राजा दशरथो यथा R. Bk. 6 31; एवमापद्यते M. 1 so it pass, accomplish, effect, कृच्छ्रादिपद्यते To lead or reduce to, cause to suffer R. 5. 5. -3 To cause, to produce bring on; लविमानमापाद्यति K. 15 109; दोषमपि गुणत्वमापाद्यति means the best of a bad matter. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To spread, circulate (as news). -6 To turn or change in. एकामपि काकिणीं कार्पापणलक्षमापाद्यते Dk. 156.

आपत्तिः *f.* [आ-पद्-क्ति] 1 Turning or changing into, entering into any state or condition. -2 Obtaining, procuring, getting; स्थानापत्तिर्येषु लामः Kāty. -3 Misfortune, calamity, adversity; Y. 3. 42. -4 A transgression. -5 Remonstrance, expostulation. -6 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टप्रसंगः).

आपद् *f.* [आ-पद्-क्ति] A calamity, misfortune, danger, distress, adversity; देवीनां मातृपीणां च प्रतिहतात्मना दां R. 1. 60; अविवेकः परमापद् एव Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो गच्छति यत्र मारु रहितस्तत्रैव यात्यापद्ः Bh. 2. 90; आपत्तिं स्था, आपद्ं प्राप् to fall into difficulty. -Comp. -कल्पः an alternative to be used in times of difficulty; Ms. 11. 28. -काल days of adversity, time of distress, hour of danger; अनाद्यपि दध्ययनमापत्काले विधीयते Ms. 2. 24.

-कालिक *a.* (का-की *f.*) occurring in time of difficulty. -ग्रस्त-प्राप्त *a.* 1. fallen into misfortune, involved in difficulties. -2. unfortunate, unhappy, distressed. -धर्मः [आपदि कर्तव्यो धर्मः] a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for one's caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity; Ms. 1. 116, 10. 130. (-मै) N. of a man in Bhārata.

आपदा *f.* Misfortune, calamity.

आपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, acquired; जीविकापन्नः for आपन्नजीवि-कः Sk. -2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टां दशामापन्नोपि Bh. 2. 23. -3 Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभवत्तु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; Me. 53; H. 4. 106, V. 2. -4 Befallen; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः H. 1. 143. -Comp. -सत्त्वा pregnant, quick with child; a pregnant woman; R. सममापन्नसत्त्वास्ता रेचुरापांडुरविवः 10. 59.

आपादः [आ-पद्-वञ्] 1 Attainment, obtaining. -2 Reward, remuneration.



आपादनं Causing to arrive at, leading or contributing to, bringing about; tending to; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापदाने Sk.

आपानिकः [आ-पन्-इक् Un-2. 46] 1 An emerald, sapphire. -2 A Kirita or barbarian.

आपमित्यक a. [अपमित्य परिवर्त्य निवृत्त कच्] Received by barter or exchange. —कं Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपया [अपिन जलसूरेण याति या-क] N. of a river near the Sarasvati.

आपराहिक a. (की f.) Being in the afternoon.

आपस्तुक a. (की f.) Not restricted to particular times or seasons.

आपवः An epithet of Vasishṭha.

आपवर्ग्य a. Conferring final beatitude.

आपस् n. [आ-प-अन्] Water; आपोभिर्नोजनं कृत्वा. -2 Sin. -3 A religious ceremony.

आपस्करं The root or extremity of the trunk or body.

आपा 1 P. 1 To drink up (lit. and fig.); पडाननापीतपयोधरात् R. 14. 22; आपीतसूर्यं नभः Mk. 5. 20 quite concealed or obscured; दिवाकरापीतरसा महौषधीः Mb. -2 To drink with the ears or eyes, hear or see intently; ता राघवं दृष्टिभिरापिचंच्यः R. 7. 12; K. 86; भगवत्कथासुधामापीय कर्णाजलिभिः Bhāg. -3 To eclipse, surpass.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकलिता देवनाभिप्रणोदिताः Mb. -2 A tavern, liquor-shop, a place for drinking in company (°धूमि); तांदूलीनां दलेस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकसुखस्य K. 32.

आपायिच् a. Drinking, fond of drinking.

आपाकः [समंतात् परिवेष्टय पच्यतेऽत्र] A baking oven, a potter's kiln.

आपांग्यं [अपांगं देय त्र्य] To be used for anointing the corners of the eyes (as अंजन).

आपालिः A louse.

आपिञ्जर a. Somewhat red, reddish; R. 16. 51. —रं Gold.

आपिशलिः N. of an old grammarian.

आपिशल a. Originating from आपिशलि. —लः A pupil of आपिशलि.

आपी, आपीन See आप्यै.

आपीड 10 P. 1 To press, weigh down; पयोधरभारेणापीडितः Git. 12; युजाभ्यां तमापीडय च्छापापिण्डं clasp him to the bosom. -2 To press hard, afflict, perplex, worry. -3 To compress,

आपीड a. 1 Giving pain, hurting. -2 Squeezing, compressing. -3 (m.) A chaplet (tied on the crown of the head), garland in general; चूडापीडकपालसंकुलगलन्मेदाकिनीवारयः Māl. 1. 2. -4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कुलापीडनिभे विपीडं R. 18. 20; Māl. 1, 6, 7.

आपीडने 1 Compressing, squeezing; tying tightly. -2 Embracing, clasping. -3 Giving pain, hurting.

आपीडित p. p. 1 Compressed, bound tightly; embraced &c. -2 Decorated with chaplets.

आपीत a. 1 Yellowish. -2 Drunk or sipped a little (as water). —तः Yellowish colour. —तं A pyritic mineral (माक्षिकधातु).

आपूपिक a. (की f.) [अपूप-ठक्] 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). -2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -3 Fond of cakes, eating cakes (with benefit). -4 Selling cakes. -5 Baking cakes. -6 Forming an ingredient of cakes, good for cakes (as गुड). —कः A baker; confectioner. —कं A multitude of cakes (अपूपानां समूहः).

आपूप्यः [अपूपय सधुः वा० य] Flour.

आपूपं A kind of metal (perhaps tin).

आपूच् 7 U. 1 To fill, pervade, occupy completely. -2 To mix or blend with. -3 (A.) To satiate oneself.

आपूच् a. [पू-क्प्] Connected, blended. —ind. In a mixed manner, confusedly.

आपू 9 U. or Caus. 1 To fill; R.

16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118; (fig.) to make full, complete, to fulfil (wishes); भूत्वैरापूर्यते वृषः H. 2. 74. —pass. To be filled, to be filled with wind, be blown (as a conch); आपूर्यमाणानां स्नानशंखानां K. 16.

आपूर a. Becoming full. —रः 1 Flow, current, large flood, quantity; स्वेदापूरो युवतिसरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; हर्षभरापूरपीडनोत्फुल्लया दशा Ks. 23. 71. -2 Filling, making full.

आपूरण a. Becoming full. —णं Filling, making full; गर्तं कृतं Pt. 1.

आपूरणं p. p. Filled &c.; आपूरणश्च कलाभिरिंदुरमलः Māl. 9. 39.

आपूरतिः f. 1 Filling. -2 Fulness, satisfaction, satiety.

आपूर्यमाण a. Becoming full, being filled; °पक्षः the crescent or waxing moon.

आपेक्षिक a. (की f.) [अपेक्षा-ठक्] Raising expectations.

आपोक्लिमं N. of the 3rd, 6th, 9th, or 12th position; तृतीयं षट्चतुर्विंशत्यं चापोक्लिमं विदुः [of. Gr. apoklima].

आपोमय a. (की f.) [आपस्-विकारे प्राचुर्यं वा मयद्] Consisting of water.

आपोमात्रा The subtle elementary principle of water.

आपोशानः N. of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अद्यतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अद्यतापि-धानमसि स्वाहा); आपोशानक्रियापूर्वं सत्कु-ताक्षमकुत्सयन् Y. 1. 31, 106. —नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अविधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त, आप्य See आप्.

आप्यः Ved. N. of a class of deities, especially of the deity Trita as belonging to that class.

आप्यै 1 A. 1 To grow fat, stout, or full, become full, increase; आहुत्याप्यायते चर्यः Y. 3. 71. -2 To make full, strengthen, enlarge.

—Caus. (—चायवति) 1 To make fat, full, or comfortable, increase, enlarge; तेजसा तव तेजश्च विष्णुराप्याययिष्यति Mb.; सैव कांतिर्मन्मथाप्यायिता द्युतिः S. D.; वायुभिराप्यायितस्तरिः Pt. 1; Me. 44; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale, satisfy, please; आप्यायितो वचनासुतेन H. 1; K. 124, Mv. 1, 2.

आपी a. Fat, stout. —पीः f. The 20th Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

आपीन p. p. [प्यै-क्] Stout, fat, strong. —नः A well; आपीनोऽधुः Sk. —नं An udder, teat; आपीनभारोद्धन-प्रयत्नात् R. 2. 18.

आप्यान p. p. 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong; Bk. 5. 56, 9. 2. -2 Pleased, satisfied. —नं 1 Love. -2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायः Becoming full or fat.

आप्यायन a. Causing fullness or stoutness, promoting welfare. —नं,

—ना [प्याय-ल्युट्] 1 The act of making full or fat. -2 Satisfying, refreshing, pleasing. -3 Satisfaction; satiety;

देवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1. -4 Advancing, promoting. -5 Corpulency, growing fat or stout. -6 Anything which causes corpulency or good condition. -7 A strengthening medicine. -8 Pouring water on Soma and thus causing it to swell. —Comp. —शील a. satisfying.

आप्यायित a. 1 Satisfied, pleased. -2 Improved; grown, increased. -3 Stout, fat, robust.

आप् a. Ved. [आ-प-सुल० क] 1 Filling. -2 Able to reach (Sāy.). -3 Busy, zealous.

आप्च्छ 6 A. 1 To bid adieu, bid farewell; आपुच्छस्व म्रियसखमयं तुंगमालिङ्ग्य शैलं Me. 12; R. 8. 49, 12. 103; Māl. 7. Bk. 14. 63. -2 To salute or



receiving, but particularly parting with a visitor ( साधो यामि इति वचनं ). -3 To ask. -4 To extol.

आपृच्छा [ प्रच्छ-अड् ] 1 Conversation. -2 Bidding farewell. -3 Curiosity.

आपृच्छच *pol. p.* 1 To be saluted, welcomed or honoured. -2 Praise-worthy, commendable. -3 Beautiful.

आप्रच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. -2 Welcoming hailing.

आप्रच्छन्न *a.* Secret, hidden.

आप्रदिवं *ind.* For ever.

आप्रपदं [ प्रपदं पदायं 'तत्पर्यंतं अच्यरी' ] A dress reaching to the feet.—*ind.* To the end of the foot, reaching to the feet.

आप्रपदीन *a.* [ आप्रपदं व्याप्नोति ख ] Reaching to the feet ( as dress ); K. 130; ( आप्रपदीनकं also. )

आप्ती *f.* [ आप्तीनात्यनया आ-प्ती-ड गौरा-ङीर् ] Ved. 1 Conciliation, propitiation, gaining one's favour. -2 ( pl. 'Propitiatory verses', a name given to certain invocations addressed to several deified objects in consecutive order, and said to be introductory to the animal sacrifice; some take the *Apri* to represent the objects themselves, the verses being consequently called *Apri* verses. The objects invoked are 12:—*Susamiddha*, *Tanū-napāt*, *Narāsaṃsa*, the divine being bearing invocations to the gods, *Barhis*, the doors of the sacrificial chamber, night and dawn, the two divine beings protecting the sacrifice, the three goddesses *Ilā*, *Sarasvati*, and *Muhī*, *Tvaṣṭri*, *Vanaspati* and *Svāhā*, ( all these being regarded by *Sāyana* to be different forms of *Agni* ); स पता आप्तीरप्यश्चामिर्वै स मुखत आत्मानमाप्तीकृतं; cf. also Max Müller's *Hist. Anc. Lit.* pp. 463-466.

आप्तीतपः, -पाः *N.* of *Vishnu* ( protecting those who have appeased his anger ).

आपु 1 *A.* 1 To jump up, dance, spring; आपुत्य पदान्यद्यौ *Mb.*; ( रथं ) आपुक्त्वे सिंह इवाचलायं. -2 To bathe, wash, immerse oneself ( fig. also ); प्रयागे आपुत्य गात्राणि *Mb.*; आपुत्याकाशंगायं *idid.*; *Ms.* 7. 216, 11. 203. —*Caus.* ( -ग्रावयति ) 1 To cause to be washed or bathed; आपुवयत गात्राणि *Mb.* -2 To wash, wet, sprinkle; अजमापुवय वारिणा *Ms.* 3. 244, 11. 98. -3 To overflow, overwhelm, inundate, flood over. -4 To set in commotion. -5 ( *Atm.* ) To bathe.

आपुवः, -वृत्तं 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling with water ( on

all sides ). —*Comp.*—व्रतिन् or आपुत-व्रतिन् *m.* a house-holder who has passed through the first order ( ब्रह्मचर्य ) and is admitted into the second ( गार्हस्थ्य ), an initiated house-holder; cf. स्नातक.

आपुवः 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Submerging. -4 A flood, an inundation.

आपुत *p. p.* 1 Bathed; अवपृथापुतो मुनिः *R.* 11. 31; *Ku.* 6. 5. -2 Wetted, sprinkled; *R.* 17. 37. -3 Overflowing with, filled or overcome with; वाष्पं, व्यसनं, रुधिरं &c.—तः, व्रती An initiated house-holder, see आपुवव्रतिन्.—तं Bathing.

आपुवन् *m.* [ आप-वन् *Up.* 1. 152 ] Wind, air ( आपः according to *Uj-jval.* ).

आपुव The neck.

आपुवकं Opium.

आवंध 9 *P.* 1 To bind, fasten, tie on, place, fix; क समाधानमावध्नातु अवधेभः *K.* 290; न कचिन्निर्ममावध्नाति पदं 104 places; तेऽपि पोषिताः पोषितरि स्नेहमावधन्ति 289. -2 To make, form; आवद्धांजलिः, see आवद्ध below. -3 To hold fast, cling to.

आवद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fixed; स्पंदनावद्धदृष्टिषु *R.* 1. 40. -3 Formed, made; आवद्धमंडला तापसपरिषद् *K.* 49 sitting in a circle; आवद्धरेखमभितो रविमंजरीभिः *Gīt.* 11; *Bk.* 3. 30; *Ki.* 5. 33. -4 Obtained. -5 Hindered.—द्धं ( द्धः also ) 1 Binding, joining. -2 A yoke. -3 Ornament. -4 Affection. —*Comp.*—माल *a.* forming a wreath, arranged in a row; *Me.* 9.

आवधः Ved. Binding.

आवंधः, -धनं 1 A tie or bond ( fig. also ); प्रेमाबंधविवर्धित *Ratn.* 3. 18; *Amaru.* 38. -2 The tie of a yoke, or that which fastens the ox to the yoke, or the yoke to the plough. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Affection.

आवर्ह *a.* Having the power of tearing or pulling out. —हं, -हणं [ -आ-वर्ह-हिंसायां वृत् ल्युट् वा ] 1 Tearing or pulling out. -2 Killing.

आवर्हिन् *a.* [ आवर्ह-इनि ] Fit for tearing out; मूलमस्यावर्हि *P.* IV. 4. 88.

आवर्त्य [ अवलस्य भावः ] Weakness.

आवाध 1 *A.* 1 To check, rein in, restrain. -2 To interrupt, obstruct. -3 To annoy, harass, attack, molest, injure. -4 To set forth or declare wrongly.

आवाधः 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न गणावाधमाचरेत् *Ms.* 4. 54, 51. -2 Interruption, hindrance. -3 Attack

( Ved. ). —धा 1 Pain, distress. Mental agony or anguish. -3 Segment of the base of a triangle. आवाल्य Age ending with childhood.

आविल *a.* 1 Turbid, dirty ( = अविल *q. v.* ). -2 Clearing, breaking.

आवुत्त = आवुत्त *q. v.*

आवुत्त 1 *P.* To perceive, notice, understand ( Ved. ).

आवोधनं 1 Knowledge, understanding. -2 Instructing, informing.

आव्द *a.* ( व्दी *f.* ) [ अव्द-वृत् ] Belonging to, or produced from cloud.

आव्दिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ अव्द-वृत् ] Annual, yearly; आव्दिकः करः *Ms.* 129, 3. 1.

आभगः Ved. A partner ( of thing ); to be shared in ( *Sāy.* ).

आभरणं See under अभ्.

आभा 2 *P.* 1 To shine, blaze. सुतरां रत्नमाभाति चामीकरनियोजितं *Bhāsh.*; *R.* 3. 33. -2 To appear, look like; आभासि तीर्थयतिपादितद्विः *R.* 3. 15, 70, 13. 14; *Bk.* 7. 8, 66. -3 To outshine.

आभा [ भा-अड् ] 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपाभां शलभा यथा *Pt.* 4. -2 Colour, appearance, beauty. प्रज्ञांतमिव शुद्धाभां *Ms.* 12. 27. -3 Likeness, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in these two senses; रुक्मानं अप्पारं or shining like gold; यमदुग्धं *Pt.* 1. 58; मरुत्सखामं *R.* 2. 10. -4 Reflected image, shadow, reflection.

आभातिः *f.* [ आ-भा-क्ति ] 1 Reflection. -2 Splendour, light.

आभाणकः A popular saying, proverb; तथा च लौकिकानामाभाणकः as the proverb goes.

आभाष 1 *A.* 1 To address, speak to, converse with; वैज्ञेयापवध-द्रापीडमावभाषे *K.* 117; कुर्वते नालापवभाषिता *Nāg.* 4. -2 To say or speak ( something ) ( with two acc. ); आभाषि रामेण वचः कनीयात् *Bk.* 3. 51. -3 To say or speak; सखी वेत्रप्रदावभाषे *R.* 6. 82, 14. 44. -4 To name. -5 To talk aloud, shout.

आभाषः [ भाष-वृत् ] 1 Addressing.—An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to ( संबोधनं ). -2 Conversation; संबोधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः *R.* 2. 58.

आभाष्य *pot. p.* To be addressed, worthy of being spoken to; न तमाभाष्यमिमं न मन्यसे *R.* 8. 48. What is to be said by way of address; *Me.* 101.

आभास् 1 *A.* 1 To shine, blaze. -2 To be bright. -3 To appear,



seem, look like ; स्थानांतरं स्वर्ग इ-  
वापभास Ku. 7. 3 ; R. 7. 43, 63 ;  
14. 12. -4 To appear untruly,  
have an appearance ; युक्तिः रजतवदा-  
भासते; Ki. 17. 21. —Caus. To illu-  
minate.

आभास f. Splendour, lustre, light.

आभासः [ भास्-अच् ] 1 Splendour,  
light, lustre. -2 A reflection ; तत्रा-  
ज्ञानं धिया नश्येदाभासात् घटः स्फुरेत्  
Vedānta. -3 (a) Resemblance,  
likeness ; oft at the end of comp.;  
नभश्च रुधिराभासं Rām. &c.; चिदाभासः  
(b) Semblance, phantom ; युक्तिवा-  
च्यत्वादाभाससमाश्रयः S.B.; तत्साहसाभासं  
Māl. 2 looks like wantonness. -4  
Any unreal or fallacious appearance  
(as in हेत्वाभास); पुनरुक्तवदाभासः S. D.  
-5 A fallacy, fallacious rea-  
soning, semblance of a reason, an  
erroneous but plausible argument;  
see हेत्वाभास ; S. D. 270. -6 An in-  
tention, purpose.

आभासं Making apparent or  
clear ; illuminating.

आभासु (स्व) र a. Splendid,  
bright, shining. —रः 1 A collective  
name of 64 demigods. -2 N. of an  
attendant Gana.

आभिचरणिक, आभिचारिक a.  
(की f.) [ अभिचरण-चार-उच् ] 1 Ma-  
gical. -2 Imprecatory, maledictory.  
—कं A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन a. (नी f.) [ अभिजन-अण् ]  
Relating to birth (अभिजन), pa-  
tronymic (as a name) ; तां पार्व-  
तीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —नं  
Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजात्यं [ अभिजातस्य भावः ण्यच् ]  
1 Nobility of birth ; ° संसिनी च न-  
म्रता Dk. 137 ; Ratn. 3. 18 ; Mv. 2.  
18. -2 Rank. -3 Learning. -4 Beauty.

आभिजित a. [ अभिजित नक्षत्रे जातः  
अण् ] Born under the constellation  
Abhijit.

आभिधा [ अभिधेय स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 A  
sound, word. -2 A name ; mention-  
ing ; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक a. (की f.) Contain-  
ed in a dictionary. —कः A lexi-  
cographer.

आभिधानीयक a. Relating to a  
word or name. —कं The property  
of a name.

आभिप्लविक a. (की f.) [ ' अ-  
भिप्लव-उच् ] Relating to the religious  
ceremony called अभिप्लव q. v.

आभिमुख्यं [ अभिमुखस्य भावः ण्यच् ]  
1 Direction towards ; ' रूखं याति  
goes to meet or encounter. -2 Be-  
ing in front of or face to face ;

नीताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. -3 Fa-  
vourableness.

आभिरामिक a. (की f.) Good,  
agreeable ; Mu. 4.

आभिरूपकं, आभिरूप्यं [ आभिरूप ब्रु-  
व्यच् च ] Beauty.

आभिषेचनिक a. (की f.) [ अ-  
भिषेचन-उच् ] Relating to the inaugu-  
ration of a king ; आभिषेचनिकं यत्ते  
रामार्थमुपकल्पितं Rām. ; Mv. 4.

आभिहारिक a. (की f.) [ अभि-  
हार-उच् ] 1 To be offered as a pre-  
sent. -2 Taken by force, or fraud.  
—कं 1 A present. -2 A room.

आभीकं [ आभीकन दृष्टं साम अण् ] N.  
of a Sāma melody.

आभीक्षण्यं [ अभीक्षणस्य भावः ण्यच् ]  
Continued repetition ; बहुलमाभीक्ष्ये  
P. III. 2. 81, 4. 22.

आभीय a. Contained in a chap-  
ter of Pāṇini which ends with  
bha (भ).

आभीरः [ आ ममतात् भिन्ने राति, रा-क Tv. ]  
1 A cowherd ; आभीरवामनयनाहृतमा-  
नसाय दत्तं मनो यदुपते तदिदं गुहाण Udb.;  
according to Ms. 10. 15 आभीर is  
the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa and a  
female of the Ambashṭha tribe. -2  
(pl.) N. of a country or its inhabi-  
tants ; श्रीकौण्डिण्यधोभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे ।  
आभीरदेशो देवेशि विच्यशैले व्यवस्थितः॥ —रि 1  
A cowherd's wife. -2 A woman of  
the Abhira tribe. -3 The language of  
the Abhiras ; आभीरेषु तथाभीरी (प्रयोक्तव्या)  
S. D. 432. —Comp. —यष्टिः, —ह्री f.,  
—पष्टिका a station or abode of herds-  
men, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभील a. [ आभियं लाति द्वाति ला-क ]  
1 Fearful, terrible ; Si. 18. 78.  
-2 Suffering from. —लं Injury,  
physical pain.

आभु a. [ आ-भू-डु ] Pervading,  
reaching (Sāy.) ; empty ; stingy,  
empty-handed.

आभूक a. Ved. Empty, powerless.

आभुम a. A little curved or  
bent.

आभू 1 P. Ved. To be present,  
continue one's existence.

आभू a. Ved. 1 Approaching (as a  
praiser). -2 Strong, sufficient, effi-  
cacious. -3 Applied according to  
rule (as a hymn). -4 Very prosper-  
ous. —m. A prison, a place of con-  
finement.

आभूतिः f. 1 Pervasion. -2 Over-  
powering strength. -3 Capability,  
efficiency.

आभूषण्य a. Ved. Praiseworthy.

आभू 1 P. 1 To bring ; आ नो अग्ने  
रयं भर Rv. 1. 79. 8 ; कदपत्याभूतं दुःखं  
Bhāg. -2 To carry. -3 To fill, fill  
with. -4 To bear, support.

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration  
(fig. also) ; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौ-  
वने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि बल्कलं Ku. 5.  
44 ; प्रशमाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. (आ-  
भरण occurs in the names of works ;  
e. g. सरस्वतीकिंटाभरण). -2 The act of  
nourishing.

आभरित p. p. 1 Filled. -2 Decorat-  
ed.

आभेरी One of the modes of music  
(रागिणी) personified as a female.

आभोगः [ आ-भुज्-वच् ] 1 Curving,  
winding. -2 A curve ; आभोगकुटिला  
(गुं) Mb.; crumpling. -3 Circuit,  
circumference, expanse, extension,  
precincts, environs ; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञा-  
यत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1 ;  
गगनाभोगः the expanse of heaven,  
wide firmament of the sky ; Bh. 3.  
57 ; Mv. 6. 30 ; Māl. 9. 16. -4  
Magnitude, fulness, extent, expan-  
sive form ; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from  
the broad cheek ; प्रतिरवाभोगं Māl. 3.  
8, 4. 10, 5. 11 ; प्रतिभयाभोगैः ह्रवंगाधिपैः  
Mv. 6. 24 bodily form or stature ;  
U. 2. 2. 14 ; भवाभोगोद्विष्टाः Bh. 3.  
42, 86 ; Mv. 2 ; K. 305, 333. -5  
Effort. -6 The expanded hood of a  
cobra (used by Varuṇa as his  
umbrella) -7 Enjoyment, satiety,  
completion ; विषयाभोगेषु नैवादरः Sān-  
tilakshana. -8 A serpent.

आभोगय a. [ आभोगं याति या-क ] To  
be enjoyed (as Soma juice). —यं  
Livelihood (Ved.).

आभोगिः Ved. 1 Enjoyment. -2  
Living, supporting life.

आभ्यंतर a. (री f.) [ अभ्यंतरे भवः  
अण् ] 1 Interior, inner, inward ; as  
आभ्यंतरो भृत्यवर्गः. -2 One of the two  
kinds of वयन or effort giving rise to  
the vocal sounds.

आभ्यवकाशिक a. (की f.) Liv-  
ing in the open air.

आभ्यवहारिक a. (की f.) [ अभ्यवहा-  
राय हितं उच् ] Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यादायिकं [ अभ्यादान-उच् ] A kind  
of व्रीधन or woman's property.

आभ्यासिक a. (की f.) [ अभ्यास-  
उच् ] 1 Resulting from practice. -2  
Practising, repeating. -3 Being near,  
neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्यासिक).

आभ्युदायिक a. (की f.) [ अभ्युदय-  
उच् ] 1 Tending to good, granting  
prosperity ; अनाभ्युदायिकं अमणकदर्शनं  
Mk. 8. -2 Relating to the rise or be-  
ginning of anything ; सुखं Ms. 12.  
88. -3 High, exalted, important.  
—कं A Śrāddha or offering to an-  
cestors ; an occasion of rejoicing.

आभ्रिक a. (की f.) [ अभ्रया खनति  
उच् ] One who digs with a spade,



**आम्** *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; अं कुर्मः M. 1; (b) recollection; अं तस्मिन्नुर्वया वचनं स्खलितमासीत् V. 3; अं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; M. 3; (c) determination, 'surely,' 'verily,' अं चिरस्य सल्लु प्रतिबुद्धोस्मि; (d) reply.

**आम** *a.* [आम्यते ईषत् पच्यते; आ-अम् कर्मणि वञ् Tv. ] 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व) (oft applied to the cow in the Veda); आमालम् Ms. 4. 223; Y. 1. 287. -2 Unripe, immature. -3 Unbaked, unannealed (as a jar). -4 Undigested. -सं 1 State of being raw. -2 Constipation, passing hard excretion. -3 Grain freed from chaff. -मः 1 Disease; sickness. -2 Indigestion; अहारस्य रसः सारः यौन पक्षोऽग्निद्वयवात् । आमसंज्ञां स लभते महाध्यायिसमाश्रयः ॥ *Susr.* -*Comp.* -अतिसारः dysentery or diarrhoea caused by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being in this case mixed with hard and fetid matter). -अद् *a.* eating raw flesh or food. -अर्चं undressed rice. -आशयः [आमस्यापक्वा-क्षसाशयः] 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly to the navel, stomach. -कुम्भः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4.66. -गन्धि *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse. -गन्धिकं the smell of raw meat. -ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौडभसा परिषिचति *Si.* 2. 54. -त्वक् *a.* of tender skin. -पाकः a preliminary stage of the disease called dropsy. -पात्रं an unannealed vessel; विनाशं व्रजति क्षिप्रमामपात्रमिवाभसि Ms. 3. 179. -पीनसं running at the nose, defluxion. -मांसाशित्र *m.* a cannibal, an eater of raw flesh. -रक्तं dysentery. -रसः imperfect chyme. -वातः constipation, torpor of the bowels attended with flatulence and intumescence. -शूलः pain of indigestion, colic. -श्राद्धं a Śrādhā performed with uncooked food; आपयन्ग्री तथै च चन्द्रसूर्यगृहे तथा । आमश्राद्धं द्विजैः कार्यं श्रेष्ठं च सर्वे हि ॥ *Prāchetasa.*

**आमक** *a.* Raw.

**आमता**, -त्वं Rawness, unreadiness.

**आमंजु** *a.* Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23.

**आमंडः** The castor-oil plant.

**आमनं** Ved. Friendly disposition or inclination, affection.

**आम(गा)नस्यं** [अमनम्-अन्] Pain, sorrow.

**आमंत्र** 10 A. 1 To bid farewell, bid adieu; आमंत्रयस्व सहचरं S. 3; लताभगिनी S. 4; Ku. 6. 94; K. 223. -2 To speak to, call out to, address, converse with; तमामंत्रयां बभूव K. 81, 197, Ve. 1; A. R. 3. -3 To say,

speak; परिजनोप्येवमामंत्रयते K. 195. -4 To call, invite, ask (to come); आमंत्रयध्वं रात्रेण ब्राह्मणान् Mb. -5 To invoke.

**आमंत्रणं**—गा 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to; अवेति वै योषया आमंत्रणं Sat. Br. -2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. -3 Greeting, welcome, courtesy. -4 Invitation; अनिष्ट्यामंत्रणाद्वेत्ते Y. 1. 112. -5 Permission. -6 Conversation; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यस्याज्जनाते तज्जनातिकं S. D. 6. -7 The vocative case. -8 Deliberation; asking; interrogation.

**आमंत्रयितु** *a.* Asking, inviting, calling &c. —*m.* (-त्ता) An inviter, entertainer, especially of Brāhmanas.

**आमन्त्रित** *p. p.* 1 Invited, called. -2 Appointed to do unnecessary things. -तं 1 Addressing. -2 Talk, conversation; V. 2. -3 The vocative case; संबोधने या प्रथमा सामन्त्रितसंज्ञा स्यात् Sk.

**आमन्त्र्य** *pol. p.* To be addressed or called to, to be invited &c. —*अयं* A word in the vocative case.

**आमंत्रः** Castor-oil plant.

**आमंत्र** *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, uttering a low, muttering sound, rumbling; आमंत्राणां फलमविकलं लप्स्यसे गर्जितानां Me. 34. -द्रः A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

**आमयः** [आ-मी करणे अच्; Tv.; said to be fr. अम् also] 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; दर्पामयः Mv. 4. 22; आमयस्तु रतिरागसंभवः R. 19. 48; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातौ वत्स्यतावामयः स च । Si. 2. 10. -2 Damage, hurt. -3 Indigestion. -यं *N.* of the medical plant *Costus Speciosus*.

**आमयाविन्** *a.* [आमय-विन्-निपातः P. V. 2. 122 Vārt.] Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion; वित्तं indigestion, dyspepsia.

**आमरणांत, -तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life, आमरणाताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभंगुराः H. 1. 118; अन्योन्यस्यात्यभीचारो भवेदामरणातिकः Ms. 9. 101.

**आमरितुं** *m.* Ved. A destroyer.

**आमर्षः**—र्षणं Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

**आमलकः**—की 1 The tree, Emblic Myrobalan, Emblica Officinalis Gartn (Mar. आवळा). -2 *N.* of another tree (वासक). -कं Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बदरामलकाप्रदादिमानं Bv. 2. 8.

**आमहीया** *f.* *N.* of a particular *Rik* or verse of the *Rig-veda*; (Rv. 8. 48. 3),

**आमात्यः** [अमात्य एव स्वार्थे अच्] 1 minister, counsellor. -2 A *Harshas* see अमात्य.

**आमानस्यं** [अमानस-अन्] Pain, sorrow.

**आमावास्य** *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [अमावास्य] 1 Belonging to the new moon or its festival. -2 Happening or occurring at the time of new moon or conjunction. —स्यं The new moon oblation.

**आमिक्षा** [आभिष्यते सिच्यते, सिच्यतुः] Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. तस्ते पयसि दधानयति सा वैभवेत्यमिभवति.

**आमिक्ष्यं, आनिक्षीयं** [आमिक्षा लृट्] Curd suitable for the preparation of *Amikshā*; so आमिक्षीणं in the same sense.

**आमित्र** *a.* [अमित्र-अन्] Inimical, odious.

**आमित्रिः** *m. f.* The child of an enemy.

**आमिश्र-श्ल** *a.* Readily mixing.

**आमिष** *n.* [आ-मिष-किट्] Flesh.

**आमिष** [अम् टिप् च दीर्घश्च Up. 1. 4. 59; यथाभिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते व्यापरेण] 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडनिवामिषम् B. 12. 59; यथाभिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते व्यापरेण -2 (Hence fig.) A prey, an object of enjoyment; (राजं) राजपणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ B. 12. 12; fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. -3 A bait. -4 A bribe. -5 Desire, lust. in निरपेक्षो निरामिषः Ms. 6. 49. -6 Joyment; pleasing or lovely object. -7 Form. -8. A leaf. -9 The fruit of the Jambira tree. -*Comp.*—आदिस्वर्णं carnivorous, eating flesh. -निभुज् 'fond of flesh,' a kind of heron.

**आमिष** *m.* Ved. 1 Raw flesh meat. -2 A dead body.

**आमिषी** *N.* of a plant (जटामांसी).

**आमीक्षा** = आमिक्षा *q. v.*

**आमील** 1 P. To close (the eyes); नेत्रे चामीलयन्नेष Kāv. 2. 11; to benumb; चेतन्यं Mv. 2. 22 benumbing; चामिदं दंष्ट्रजोवृष्टिषु चामीलयन् K. 303 absorbed in.

**आमीलनं** Shutting or closing of the eyes; K. 256.

**आमिवत्** *a.* Ved. Attacking.

**आमुखं** 1 Commencement. -2 (in dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख. It is thus designated in S. D. नदी विदुषको वापि पारिषर्गकं सख्यधारेण सहिताः संलापं यत्र कुर्वते ॥ स्वकार्योच्यैः प्रस्तुताक्षेपिभिर्मित्रैः । आमुखं वदन् नान्मा प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287, —खं the face.



आयुध 6 U. 1 To loosen, et go. —2 To wear, tie round or fasten; put on (as a garment &c.); accoutre with; करोऽयमायुधकविवाहकौतुकः Ku. 5. 66, 7. 21; आयुधचतीवारण द्वितीय R. 13. 21, 12. 36, 16. 74, 17. 25; Ki. 11. 15; आयुधचर्न रत्नाद्वच Bk. 17. 6. —3 To throw, cast, discharge; आयुधयन्ते त्वि कदाक्षान् Me. 35. —4 To throw or cast off, take off, put aside (as garments &c.).

आयुध p. p. 1 Loosened, let go, liberated. —2 Put on, worn &c., see above. —3 Discharged, cast, shot off.

आयुक्तिः f. 1 Liberation, being let loose. —2 Final beatitude. —3 Putting on, wearing (clothes, ornaments &c.). —कि ind. Till final beatitude is obtained.

आयुचन 1 Loosening, liberating. —2 Emitting, shedding, letting forth, discharging. —3 Putting or tying on. आयुध-रि a. Ved. Destroying, hurting.

आयुष्मिक a. (की f.) [अयुष्मिन् परलोके भवः दृक्] Belonging to the next or other world; आयुष्मिकं श्रेयः Susr.; नैवालोच्य गरीयसीरवि चिरादायुष्मिकीर्यतनाः S. D.

आयुष्यायण a. or -णः (णी f.) [अयुष्य स्वात्स्यायणं नडां फह अलुह] Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; i. e. of an illustrious person or family; आयुष्यायणे वै त्वमसि Sat. Br.; तदायुष्यायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुगृहीतनाम्नो भद्रगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; Mv. 1. आयुष्य a. Vulnerable.

आयुष्ट 9 P. 1 To crush by rubbing. —2 To crumple. —3 To press, squeeze.

आयुर्दः 1 Crushing. —2 Roughly handling; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दकृष्टकेशरं S. 7. 14. —3 Pressing, squeezing. —4 N. of a town.

आयुर्दिन a. Crushing, pressing.

आयुश्च 6 P. 1 To touch; handle (roughly), lay hands upon; नवातपा-सुष्टसरोजचारुभिः Ki. 4. 14; (तां) सुहृदामुशन्मुगधरोऽग्रकरैः Si. 9. 34; शरासनन्यां सुहृदामसर्श Ku. 3. 64; K. 163; Dk. 71; S. 7. 2. —2 (a) To seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9. (b) To attack, assail; आयुष्टं नः परैः पदं Ku. 2. 31. —3 To rub, injure.

आयुर्शः, -र्शन 1 Touching, close contact. —2 Rubbing, wiping. —3 Counsel, advice.

आयुष्ट p. p. 1 Touched, attacked, seized &c. —2 Sweetened, made delicious; Pt. 4. —3 Rubbed, struck against; S. 7. 2. —4 Wiped, rubbed.

आयुन्य a. To be measured from all sides; to be reached with an arrow or bolt (?).

आमोदनं Crushing; Māl. 3.

आमोद a. Gladdening, cheering up, delighting. —दः 1 Joy, pleasure; delight; आमोदं परमं जगुः Rām. —2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोदमुपजिघ्रसौ स्वनिःश्वासायुकारिणं R. 1. 43; आमोदं कुसुमभवं मृदेव धत्ते मृद्वं न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31. —3 Strong small.

आमोदन a. Delighting, pleasing. —नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. —2 Making fragrant.

आमोदित p. p. 1 Pleased, delighted. —2 Made fragrant, scented.

आमोदिन a. 1 Happy, delighted. —2 Fragrant; fragrant or perfumed with; oft. at the end of comp.; नवकुण्डजकदंबामोदिनो गंधवाहाः Bh. 1. 35. —म. (-दी) A perfume for the mouth (made in the form of a pill of camphor &c.).

आमोष a. Robbing, stealing. —पः Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् m. A thief.

आमोहनिका A kind of fragrant odour.

आना 1 P. 1 (a) To hand down traditionally or in sacred texts; भवत्प्रणतिमाचारमामनन्ति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31; एवं किल सूत्रकारा आमनन्ति Māl. 7. (b) (Hence,) To regard, consider, mention, lay down; त्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीं Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81; M. 1. 4; Bk. 18. 5; Kām. 8. 24; U. 5; Mv. 4. 30. —2 To keep in mind, commit to memory, learn, study, repeat; आमनन्मन्त्रमुत्तमं Bk. 17. 30; यद् ब्रह्म सम्यगास्नातं Ku. 6. 16 learnt. —3 To celebrate, hail.

आस्नात p. p. 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समौ हि शिष्टेरास्नातौ वर्त्यतावामयः स (ज्ञानः) च Si. 2. 10. —2 Studied, repeated. —3 Remembered, kept in mind. —4 Handed down in sacred texts or traditionally. —तं Study.

आस्नातिन् a. [आस्नात-इनि] One who has studied the Vedas.

आस्नानं [आ-स्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. —2 Mention; repetition in general.

आस्नायः [आ-स्ना-वञ्] 1 (a) Sacred tradition, sacred texts handed down by tradition or repetition. (b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmaṇas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also); अर्घीतीचतुर्विंशयेषु Dk. 122; आस्नायवचनं सत्यमित्ययं लोकसंग्रहः । आस्नायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रसूताः सर्वतोमुखाः ॥ Mb. —3 A sacred text or precept in general; U. 4. —4 Traditional usage, family or national customs. —5 Received doctrine.

—6 Advice or instruction (in past and present usage). —7 A Tantra. —8 A series of families. —Comp. —सारिन् a. 1. pious, observing the traditional usages. —2. containing the essence of the Veda.

आस्नायवत् a. Attended with, or learnt by, traditional instruction; U. 6.

आंबरीपुत्रकः A country inhabited by the Ambarishaputras.

आंबष्ठः An inhabitant of Ambastha.

आंबिकेयः [आंबिकया अपत्यं दृक्] An epithet of (a) Dhritarāshṭra; (b) Kārtikeya.

आंभस a. (सी f.) [अंभस्-अण्] Watery, fluid.

आंभसिक a. (की f.) [अंभसा वर्तते दृक्] Aquatic. —कः A fish.

आम्रः [अम् गत्यादिषु र्दाश्च Uṇ. 2. 16] The mango-tree. —म् The fruit of the mango-tree. —Comp. —आवर्तः 1. N. of a tree (आम्रातक). —2. inspissated mango juice. (—तं) the fruit of आम्रातक. —कूटः the name of a mountain; सायुमानाम्रकूटः Me. 17. —गंधकः N. of a plant (समद्विल्लवृक्ष). —पेशी [आम्रस्य पेशीव] a portion of dried mango-fruit. —वणं [आम्रस्य वनं cf. P. VIII. 4. 5] a grove of mango-trees; सोहमाव्रवणं छित्त्वा Rām.

आम्रातः [आम्रे आम्रसं अतति अत्-अच Tv.] The hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera (its juice resembling that of the mango). —तं The fruit of this tree.

आम्रातकः 1 The hog-plum. —2 Inspissated mango juice (Mar. साट); आम्रस्य सहकारस्य कटे विस्तारितो रसः । धर्मशुष्को मुहुर्दत्त आम्रातक इति स्मृतः ॥ Bhāṇv. P. —3 N. of a mountain.

आम्रिमन् m. Acid taste; see Gaṇa to P. V. 1. 123.

आम्रेद् Caus. To repeat; एतदेव यदा वाक्यमाग्रेडयति देवराट् Mb.

आम्रेडनं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आम्रेडित p. p. Reiterated, repeated (as words). —तं 1 Repetition of sound or word. —2 (In gram.) Reduplication, the second word in reduplication; द्वितीयाम्रेडितान्तेषु Sk.

आम्लः, -म्ला The tamarind tree. —म्लं Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि (म्ली) का 1 The tamarind tree. —2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः [आ इ-अच्, अच्-वञ् वा] 1 Arrival, approach. —2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय); आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं Pt. 1. 163. —3 Income, revenue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वामिशाहो भाग आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; आयद्वाराणि Dk. 162 sources of income; आयव्ययो च



नियतावाकरान् कोषमेव च Ms. 8. 419 ; आयधिकं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. -4 Gain, profit. -5 The eleventh house (in astrology). -6 The guard of the women's apartments. -Comp. -व्ययौ (dual) receipt and disbursement, income and expenditure. स्थानं a place where revenues are collected.

आयत् *a. Ved.* Coming, approaching; वसु one to whom good or wealth comes.

आयतीगवस् *ind.* At the time when cows return home; प्रक्रांतामायतीगवं Bk. 4. 14.

आयनं *Ved.* Coming.

आयिन् *a. Ved.* Coming or driving near.

आयःशूलिक *a. (की f.)* [अयःशूल-*ठ् P. V. 2. 76*] Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तीक्ष्णपायेन योजन्विच्छेत्त आयःशूलिको जनः) cf. K. P. 10 ; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छति (scil. अर्थान्) इत्यायःशूलिकः.

आयज् 1 A. 1 To honour, worship (the gods). -2 To give, present, furnish, supply. -3 To consecrate, ordain, dedicate.

आयजि *a. Ved.* Performing sacrifices from all sides; procuring, granting.

आयजिष्ठ *a.* Sacrificing or procuring best.

आयज्यु *a.* Inclined to sacrifice.

आयानः A gift given at a sacrifice ;

भूत *a.* obtained by sacrifice.

आयत् 1 A. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To rest or depend on, rest with (with loc.); वयं त्वय्यायत्तामहे Mv. 1. 49, 3. 34 ; Dk. 42. -3 To arrive, come to, reach, dwell (Ved.).

आयतनं [आयतनेत्र, यत् आधारे लुट्] 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शूलायतनः Mu. 7 hangmen; स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36 ; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं K. 103 ; मृगेण 130 domestic deer ; Chān. 32 ; (hence) a receptacle, home, support, seat. -2 The place of the sacred fire, altar, shed for sacrifices. -3 A sanctuary, sacred place ; as in देवायतनं, मठायतनं &c. -4 The site of a house, ground-plot. -5 A barn. -6 An inner seat (with Buddhists who consider the five senses with *manas* as the six *Ayatanas*). -7 The cause of disease.

आयतनत्वं State of being an altar or seat.

आयतनवत् *a.* Having a certain seat or home. -*m.* N. of the fourth foot of Brahmā.

आयत्त *p. p.* [आ-यत्-क्त] 1 Depend-ent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.); देवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौ-रुषं Ve. 3. 33 ; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Attempted, tried ; ता, त्वं dependence, humi- lity, docility.

आयत्तिः *f* [आ-यत्-क्तिन्] 1 Depend-ence, subjection. -2 Affection. -3 Strength, power, might. -4 Bound-ary, limit. -5 An expedient, reme- dy. -6 Majesty, dignity. -7 A day. -8 Steadiness of conduct, continu-ance in the right path. -9 Length. -10 Future time. (These two senses should perhaps be referred to आयति q. v.)

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety ; Si. 2. 56.

आयस् 1 U. 1 To extend, lengthen out, stretch out ; वस्त्रं-पाणि-आयच्छते Sk. ; स्वांगमायच्छमानः S. 4. v. 1. ; आय-च्छति कृपाद्रज्जुं Sk. draws up ; वाणमुद्य-त्तमायसीत् Bk. 6. 119 stretched out. -2 To restrain, draw in (as breath &c.) ; Ms. 3. 217 ; 11. 100 ; Y. 1. 24. -3 To stretch oneself, to grow long (Atm.) ; P. I. 3. 28. -4 To grasp, possess ; Bk. 8. 46. -5 To bring or lead towards. -*Caus.* 1 To lengthen, stretch, spread or draw out. -2 To remove, transplant.

आयत् *p. p.* 1 Long ; दशांशुलमायत्ता यष्टिः a stick ten fingers long ; शतम-ध्यर्धं (योजनं) आयत्ता Mb. ; स्वभावा-नि च दुःखानि K. 175 lasting. -2 Dif- fuse, prolix. -3 Big, large, great ; Pt. 1. -4 Drawn, attracted. -5 Long- drawn, distant. -6 Curbed, restrain- ed. -तः An oblong (in geometry). -तं *ind.* Deeply, long ; as in आयतं निश्चस्य. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* (की *f.*), -ईक्षण, नेत्र, लोचन *a.* (a woman) with large eyes. -अपांग *a.* having long-cornered eyes. -अर्धः half an ob- long. -आयतिः *f.* long continuance, remote futurity ; Si. 14. 5. -च्छदा a plantain tree. -लेख *a.* long-curved ; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तुः *m.* [आयतं स्तोति, नि- दीर्घः] a panegyrist, bard.

आयतिः *f.* 1 Length, extension. -2 Future time; the future ; अंग K. 55 (length also), 58, Dk. 29 ; भूयसी तव यदायतायतिः Si. 14. 5 ; रहयत्यापदुपेतमा-यतिः Ki. 2. 14 ; Ms. 7. 169 ; अनायति क्षमे वचः Pt. 3. 112 imprudent, not good for the future ; ग्लानिभूतः Mu. 4. 12 ; स्थिर° Ki. 1. 23 permanent. -3 Future consequence or result ; आयतिं सर्वकार्याणां तदात्वं च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178 ; Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43, 3. 43 ; Ki. 4. 21 fruit-yielding season. -4 Majesty, dignity. -5 Stretching the hand, ac- cepting, obtaining. -6 Work (कर्मन्) ; यथा मित्रं ध्रुवं लब्ध्वा कृशमप्यायतिक्षमं

Ms. 7. 208 (कर्मक्षमं Kull.). -7 Con- junction, junction. -8 Meeting, union. Source, descent ; तदायतिः Dk. 1. (of mind).

आयतिमत् *a.* 1 Long, extended, dignified, majestic, stately. -3 Se- restrained.

आयत् *m.* Ved. One who appro- es, one who fastens or raises.

आयमनं 1 Length, extension. -2 strait, curbing. -3 Stretching (a bow).

आयामः [आ-यम्-वञ्] 1 Length ; गायामशोभी Me. 57. -2 Expan- sion ; Ki. 7. 6. -3 Stretching, extending. -4 Restraint, stop- ping ; प्राणायामपरायणाः Bg. 4. 2 ; प्राणायामः परं तपः Ms. 2. 83.

आयामवत् *a.* Extended, long ; 4 ; Si. 12. 65.

आयामित *a.* Stretched out, exten- ed.

आयामिन् *a.* 1 One who restrain- -2 Long (in space or time) ; R. 55 ; यामासु Ki. 11. 48.

आयल्लुकः Impatience, longing.

आयवनं *Ved.* A spoon for stir- or any similar implement.

आयवसः, -सं Pasture-ground, for feeding.

आयस् 4 P. 1 To exert ones- पिदार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. -2 To we- oneself, become exhausted or fati- ed ; नायस्यसि तपस्यन्ती Bk. 6. 68. 104, 15. 54. -*Caus.* 1 To trou- afflict ; आयासयति मां जलमिदम् 35 ; Mu. 7. 8 ; V. 2. -2 To weary, out, worry. -3 To injure, affect ; en, diminish ; Bk. 8. 61. -4 To (as a bow) ; अनायासितकार्यकः Pt. 385.

आयस्त *p. p.* [यस्-क्त] 1 Pained, tressed, afflicted. -2 Hurt, inju- killed. -3 Vexed, angry. -4 Effo- with difficulty. -5 Thrown, sent forth. -6 Sharpened, whet- -7 (Actively used) Toiling, labour- exerting oneself.

आयासः [आ-यस्-वञ्] 1 Effort, tion, trouble, difficulty, pain, labo- बहुलायास Bg. 18. 24 ; cf. अनायास

-2 Fatigue, weariness ; स्नेहसूक्ष्मा- खानि देहजानि भयानि च ॥ शोकहृत्

थायासः सर्वं स्नेहात् प्रवर्तते ॥ Mental pain, anguish.

आयासक *a.* [आ-यस्-वञ्] 1 Can- fatigue, wearisome, troublesome 3. 58.

आयासिन् *a.* [आ-यस्-णिनि] 1 Er- exhausted, fatigued. -2 Making- tions, striving ; मनस्तु तन्नायवत्

सि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयस *a.* (सी *f.*) [अयो-नि] 1 Made of iron, iron, metal.



आयसं दंडमेव वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि मा जल्य तवायसी रतज्ञा Bv. 2. 59. -2 Armed with an iron weapon. -सी A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -सं 1 Iron; सुद्धं बुद्धमिवात्मानं हेनीधृत-निवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स चकर्व परस्मात्तदय-स्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63. -2 Anything made of iron. -3 A weapon. -4 A wind instrument.

आयस्कारः The upper part of the thigh of an elephant.

आया 2 P. 1 To come, arrive, approach. -2 To reach, attain, go to (any particular state); क्षयं, वशं, चंचनं, दुर्लभं &c. -3 To follow, result. -4 To be possible or practicable (with inf.).

आयात a. Come, approached. -तं Excess, superabundance: (उद्रेक); Ki. 5. 23.

आयाति: f. [आ-या-क्तिच्] Coming near, arrival.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Natural temperament, disposition, nature.

आयापनं Causing to come, inviting.

आयाचित a. Urgently requested or asked for.

आयु a. [इ-उण् Un 1. 2] Ved. Living, going, moveable. -युः 1 A living being, man. -2 Mankind, human race. -3 Living beings taken collectively. -4 The first man. -5 Life, duration of life. -6 Wind. -7 A son, descendant, offspring. -8 The son of Purūravas and Urvashi. -Comp. -यक् a. attached to; joined with men.

आयुज् 7 A. or Caus. 1 To join, fasten or tie, yoke (to anything). -2 To appoint. -3 To fix or direct (the mind) towards; आयोजितस्तपस्यात्मा K. 173. -Caus. 1 To fix, or place; Rs. 2. 21. -2 To make or form; कुसुमायोजितकार्दुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24.

आयुक्त p. p. 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); कुशलोऽ-न्येषस्याहमायुक्तो दूतकर्मणि Bk. 8. 115. -2 United, joined, obtained. -क्तः A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयोगः 1 Appointment, entrusting, one with something. -2 Action, performance of an act. -3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. -4 A shore or bank; a quay to which boats are attached. -5 Connection, union; स वैशो भ्रमरायोगः प्रदीप इव लक्ष्यते Rām. -6 Obstruction (रोध).

आयोजनं 1 Joining. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Collecting. -4 Effort.

आयुत a. 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Melted. -तं Half-melted butter.

आयुध 4 A. To fight with, attack, oppose. -Caus. To oppose, attack,

fight with; रथिनः पादचारमायोधयन्ति U. 5.

आयुधः, -धं [आयुध् घञर्थेक] 1 A weapon, shield &c.; it is of 3 kinds (1) महरण, e. g. a sword; (2) हस्तयुक्त, e. g. a disc; (3) यन्त्रयुक्त, e. g. an arrow; न मे त्वदन्येन विसोदमायुधं R. 3. 63. -2 A vessel (Ved.). -धं 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 (pl.) Water (Ved.). -Comp. -(अ) आगारं an armoury, arsenal; अहमप्यायुधगारं प्रविश्यायुध-सहायो भवामि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -जीविन् a. living by one's weapon. (-m.) a warrior, soldier. -धमिणी the tree called जयन्ती (रोगनाशने तस्या आयुधधर्मत्वात्). -पिशाचिका 'devil of arms,' devilish warlike spirit; Mv. 3; A. R. 4; B. R. 4.

आयुधिक a. Relating to arms. -कः [आयुधेन जीवति ट्ठ्] A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन्, आयुधीय a. [आयुध-इनि-ठ्] Bearing or using weapons. -धी, -धीयः A warrior; Si. 18. 11.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रसरतां त्वयि वीर याते 5. 71. -2 Battle-field; प्रययौ तृणमायोधनं प्रति Mb. -3 Slaughter, killing.

आयुस् ॥ [इ-असि-णिच् Un 2. 117] 1 Life, duration of life; दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62, 12. 48; तक्षकेणापि दृष्टस्य आयुर्मर्माणि रक्षति H. 2. 16; आयुर्वर्ष-शतं वृणां परिमितं Bh. 3. 107; शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br.; प्राणो हि भूतानामायुः। तस्मात्सर्वायुषमुच्यते। सर्वमेव त आयुर्यति Tait. Up. -2 Vital power. -3 Food. -4 N. of a ceremony called आयुष्टोम performed to secure long life. (In comp. the final स् of this word is changed to र् before hard consonants, and to र् before soft ones).

-Comp. -कर a. (रि f.) promoting long life; K. 351. -काम a. wishing for long life or health. -कृत् a. giving or producing life. -द्रव्यं 1. a medicament. -2. ghee. -योगः N. of a योग in astronomy. -युद्धिः f. long life, longevity. -वेदः [आयुर्गमन् विद्यते-ज्ञेन वा आयुर्विदोतीत्यायुर्वेदः Susr.] the science of health or medicine, counted as a sacred science, and regarded as a supplement to the Atharvaveda; (it comprises 8 different departments; (1) शल्यं surgery; (2) शाला-क्यं diagnosis of diseases belonging to the head and its organs; (3) काय-चिकित्सा treatment of diseases of the whole body; (4) भूतविद्या treat-ment of diseases of the mind sup-posed to be caused by the influence of evil spirits; (5) कौमारभृत्यं treat-ment of children; (6) अगदतंत्रं doctrine of antidotes; (7) रसायनतंत्रं doctrine of elixirs; and (8) वाजीकरण-तंत्रं treatment of remedies to increase

generative power). -वेददृग्, -वेदमय, -वेदिक, -वेदिन् a. 1. belonging to medicine. -2. acquainted with medi-cal science, medical. (-m.) a physi-cian. -शेषः 1. remainder of life; शेषतया Pt. 1; जीवित Pt. 4 being destined to live longer. -2. end or decline of life. -स्तोमः (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आयुष्मन् a. [आयुस् मत्तृप्] 1 Alive, living. -2 Long-lived; आयुष्मन्तं सुतं सुते Ms. 3. 263. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in ad-dressing a nobly-born person; e. g. a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmaṇa is also so ad-dressed in saluting; cf. Ms. 2. 125; आयुष्मान् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विशेषाभावाद्ने). -3 Lasting. -4 Old. -॥ 1 The third of the 27 Yogas or divisions of the ecliptic. -2 The Yoga star कृत्तिका; the third lunar mansion.

आयुषं (At the end of a few comps.) Life; e. g. पुरुषायुषजीविन्यः R. 1. 63.

आयुष्कः [आयुः कायते, कै-क Tv.] 1 That which proclaims age or duration of life. -2 (With Jains) Connection with the body or person.

आयुष्य a. [आयुः प्रयोजनमस्य, यत्] Pro-moting long life, vital, preservative of life; इदं यशस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःश्रेयसं परं Ms. 1. 106, 3. 106, 4. 13; M. 4. 4 v. 1; Dk. 158. -य्यं 1 Vital power, abundance of life or vigour. -2 N. of a ceremony performed after the birth of a child.

आये ind. An interjection of call-ing, expressive of affection.

आयोगवः [अयोगव एव, स्वार्थे अण्] The son of a Sūdra by a Vaisya wife (his business being carpentry; cf. Ms. 10. 48); शूद्रादायोगवः क्षत्रा चांडालश्चाप्यनो वृणात्। वैश्यराजन्यविभ्रास्तु जायन्ते वर्णसंकराः ॥ -वी A woman of this tribe.

आरः, रं [आ-ऋ-वञ्] 1 Brass. -2 Oxide of iron. -3 An angle, corner. -4 N. of a tree (मधुरात्रफल). -रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 Going. -4 Distance. -5 Nearness, as in आरात् q. v. -6 Extre-mity (प्रतभाग) -रा (आ-ऋ-अच्) 1 A shoemaker's awl. -2 A knife, probe, instrument of iron. -3 A spoke; cf. अर. -4 A goad, or whip; उद्यम्यारामग्र-कायोत्थितस्य Si. 18. 7. -Comp. -अग्र 1 the point of an awl. -2. the iron thong at the end of a whip. -आवलिः N. of a chain of mountains, a part of the Vindhya. -कूटः, -टं brass; U. 5. 14.



आरकात् *ind.* Ved. Far from.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved, defended, fit to be protected. -क्षः, -क्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मध्यमे स्थितान् Rām.; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. -2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुम्भसंधि). -3 The part of the forehead below this junction. -4 An army.

आरक्ष(क्षि)कः 1 A watchman, patrol, sentinel. -2 A village or police magistrate.

आरग्वधः The tree Cassia Fistula (Mar. बाहवा) largely used in medicinal recipes. -धं Its fruit.

आरचित *a.* Arranged, prepared, formed &c.; see रचित.

आरटः [ आ-रट् अच् ] An actor.

आरट्टः 1 N. of a country to the north-east of Panjab, famous for its breed of horses; (the people of Guzarath in Rāvalpindi still call their country Hairat or Airatdesa); the inhabitants of this country (pl.). -2 A horse from this country.

आरणं Ved. 1 Depth, abyss. -2 A precipice.

आरणिः [ आ-र-अनि ] An eddy, whirlpool.

आरण्य *a.* ( यी *f.* ) [ अरणि-टक् ] Relating to or sprung from Arani q. v. -यः N. of Suka. -यं or पर्वन् Title of the last section of the third book of the Mahābhārata.

आरण्य *a.* ( प्या, -प्यी *f.* ) [ अरण्ये भवः ण ] Wild, forest-born, relating to a forest (opp. ग्राम्य); पशुः Ms. 10. 48; (आरण्यपशु is of 7 kinds: -सरीसृपे रुद्रश्चैव महिषो वानरस्तथा । पृथक्तैर्गुणैश्च पशुर्वै सप्तधा मतः ॥). -प्यः, -प्ये 1 A forest. -2 A kind of corn growing without sowing seed. -3 N. of certain signs of the zodiac (see राशि below). -4 Cow-dung (-प्यः only). -5 N. of a Parvan in the Mahābhārata. -6 N. of a Kāṇḍa in the Rāmāyaṇa. -Comp. -कुक्कुटः a wild cock. -गानं one of the four Gāṇas or psalmbooks of the Sāma-veda. -पर्वन् *n.* N. of the third book of the Mahābhārata, usually called Vana-Parvan. -पशुः a wild beast. -मुद्गा a kind of bean. -राशिः (in the zodiac) 1. the signs Leo, Aries, and Taurus. -2. the former half of Capricorn.

आरण्यक *a.* [ अरण्ये भवः कृत् ] Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born (usually with the words अश्वय, मनुष्य, न्याय, पथिन्, विहार, and हस्तिन् P. IV. 2. 129 Vārt. ). -कः A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपःपट्टभाग-मंस्यं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 13; R. 5. 15. -कं An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophi-

cal writings (connected with the Brāhmaṇas) which are either composed in forests, or must be studied there; e. g. वेतनारण्यक, वृद्धारण्यक and तैत्तिरीयारण्यक, अरण्येऽनुच्यमानत्वान् आरण्यकं Bri. Ar. Up.; (अरण्येऽध्ययनादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं). -Comp. -त्राहं the title of the third book of the Rāmāyaṇa.

आरथः [ ईषत्स्वलो रथः ] A carriage drawn by one horse or ox.

आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरभ् 1 A. 1 To begin, commence, undertake; आरभन्तेऽल्पमेवाज्ञाः Subhāsh.; आरब्धा बलिचिग्रहं Bk. 5. 38. -2 To be active or energetic, be busy; अयनारभमाणस्य Si. 2. 91. -3 To rely on. -4 To reach or attain to, obtain. -5 To seize, grasp. -6 To form, make; धृतैः पञ्चभिरारब्धे देहे Bhāg.

आरब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. -ब्धं Beginning.

आरब्धिः *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः [ आरभ्-अटि ] An enterprising or courageous man. -टः, -टी Boldness, confidence. -टी 1 A branch of the dramatic art, machinery of the drama, representation of supernatural horrible events on the stage; मयं द्रजाल-संग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रांतादिचेष्टितैः । संयुक्ता वधवंधयिरुद्ध-तारभटी मता ॥ (said to be of four kinds, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.*). -2 A kind of literary style (वृत्ति). -3 A particular style of dancing.

आरभ्य *ind.* Having begun, beginning with, ever since, since, with a prepositional force (with abl.); मालत्याः प्रथमावलोकदिवसादारभ्य Māl. 6. 3; S. 3; K. 102, 134. 196; sometimes with acc. also; प्रतिपद्दिन-मारभ्य Bhāg.

आरंभः [ आ-रम्-वञ् मुञ् ] 1 Beginning, commencement; उपायः plan of commencement; नृत्यारंभे हर पशुपतेराज्ञाना-गाजिनेच्छां Me. 99. -2 An introduction. -3 (a) An act, undertaking, deed, work; आगमैः सहशारंभः R. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 71; V. 3; Bh. 2. 69; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12. 16. (b) Preparation; U. 4. (c) A thing begun; U. 4. -4 Haste, speed, velocity; चंडारंभः समीरः Ve. 2. 18. -5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. -6 Scene, action; चित्रार्पितारंभ इवावतस्थे R. 2. 31. -7 Pride. -8 Killing, slaughter.

आरंभक *a.* [ आ-रम्-वल् मुञ् ] Undertaking, beginning.

आरंभण [ आ-रम्-वल् मुञ् ] 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 The place of seizing, a handle.

आरंभिन् *a.* Enterprising; one who forms new projects.

आरम् 1 P. 1 To delight in, pleasure in, sport; Bk. 8. 52, 3. आरम्ते परं cease, stop (to speak); leave विरामोऽस्त्विति चारमेत् Ms. 2. 74. To rest, take rest.

आरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; 5. 6; see अनारत also. -2 Quiet, cessation.

आरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping. -2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती).

आरमणे 1 Taking delight, satisfaction, pause. -3 A resting place.

आराम *a.* [ रम्-वञ् ] Pleasing, lightful; रामभद्र गुणाराम Mv. 7. -मः 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रिय-भग. 3. 16; आत्मारामाः Ve. 1.

एकाराम Y. 3. 58. -2 A garden, garden.

मियारामा हि वैदेह्यासीत् U. 2; आरामः पतिर्विवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 21. [ cf. āram ]. -Comp. -शीतला *N.* of a

fragrant plant (आनंदी).

आराभिकः A gardener.

आरंवनं (Vedic for आरंवनं) port.

आरव &c. See under आर.

आरस्यं [ अरस्य भावः रञ् ] Apidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* [ आ-रा-ना = आनि abl. of आर q. v. ] 1 Near, in vicinity of; (with abl. or by its-)

तमर्च्यमारादभिवर्तनानं R. 2. 10; -2 Far from; with acc. also in these senses; Si. 3. 31, 8. 29, 12.

to a distant place, distant. -3 From a distance; U. 2. 24. -4 Directly, immediately.

आरातीय *a.* [ आरात्-उ; P. IV. 104 Vārt. ] 1 Near, proximate.

Remote, distant.

आरात्तात् *ind.* Ved. From a distant place.

आरातिः [ आ-रा-क्ति ] An enemy.

आरात्रिकं [ अरात्रावपि निवृत्तं च् ] ing a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (आराती आवाळणें); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च सत्त

आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुयारं -2 आरात्रिकं निहितभारं मारात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि धूयस्ते कटाक्षः Sankara.

आराध 5, 10 P. 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win favour of; परेषां चेतोसि प्रतिविम

राध्य बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4-5; R. 77, 81, 10. 86, 18. 23; Mo. 45. -3 deserv

honour, worship, respect. -3 deserv

merit.

आराधक *a.* A worshipper.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification; वेपथुः धनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमयि आराधनाय लोकानां मुंचतो नास्ति मे व्यथा

longi q. v. scen son of Vi



अरुण. ॥ [ अरुणस्य आपत्यं इत् ] Be-  
longing to, or sprung from Aruna,  
q. v. —**जिः** 1 N. of Uddālaka. —2 De-  
scendants of the sage अरुण. —3 The  
son of the sun, as Yama. —4 The son  
of Vinatā. (वेन्तेय.)

**आरोहः** [ आ-रु-वच् ] 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अश्वारोह, स्यन्दनारोह ; सारोहाणां च वाजिनां Rām.; one who is seated in a carriage. -2 Ascent, rising, mounting, ascending, riding. -3 An elevated place, eleva-



tion, altitude, height; नगाद्यारोह उ-  
च्छ्रायः Ak. -4 Haughtiness, pride. -5  
A mountain, a heap. -6 A woman's  
waist; the buttocks; सा रामा न वरा-  
रोहा Udb.; आरोहैर्निभिडुहकितंयविनेः  
Si. 8. 8. -7 Length. -8 A kind of  
measure. -9 A mine. -10 Descend-  
ing.

आरोहक a. 1 Ascending, mount-  
ing, riding. -2 Raising up, elevating.  
-3 Rising. —कः 1 A rider, driver; ह-  
स्त्यारोहकः Pt. 2. -2 A tree.

आरोहण 1 The act of rising, as-  
cending, mounting; आरोहणार्थं नवयौ-  
वनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1.  
39. -2 Riding (on a horse &c.). -3  
A stair-case, ladder. -4 The rising or  
growing of new shoots, growing (of  
plants). -5 A raised stage for danc-  
ing. -6 A carriage (Ved.).

आरोहणिक a. Relating to mount-  
ing or ascending.

आरोहिक a. Ascending, mounting.

आरु a. Of a tawny colour. —रु  
m. 1 The tawny colour. -2 A hog;  
a crab; see आरु. -3 N. of a medici-  
nal plant on the Himalaya.

आरे ind. Ved. 1 Far, far from,  
(with abl.). -2 Near. —Comp. —अव  
a. Ved. having evil far removed.  
—अवद्य a. one from whom blame is  
far removed. —शत्रु a. one whose ene-  
mies are driven far away.

आरेवतः N. of a tree (आरव्य  
q. v.). —त The fruit of this tree.

आरेहणं Ved. Licking, kissing.

आरोग्य [अरोगस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Free-  
dom from disease, good health.  
—Comp. —शाला an hospital.

आर्किः [अर्कस्य अपत्यं इञ्] A son of  
अर्क, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the  
planet Saturn, (3) Karna, (4) Su-  
griva, (5) वैवस्वतमनु.

आक्ष ( की. f. ) [क्षस्येदं अण्] Stel-  
lar, regulated by stars or pertaining  
to them. —क्षः A son or descendant  
of Riksha. —Comp. —वर्षः a stellar  
year or revolution of a constella-  
tion.

आक्षोद [क्षोद-अण्] Inhabiting  
the mountain Rikshoda.

आगलः —ली [अगलमेव स्वार्थे ऽण्] A  
bolt or bar; see अगलं.

आगवध = आरव्य q. v.

आघा [आ-अर्ध-अच्] A kind of  
yellow bee.

आघ्य a. Relating to this bee. —घ्यं  
Wild honey.

आर्च a. ( ची. f. ) [अर्चा अस्यस्य ण  
P. V. 2. 101] 1 Devout, worship-  
ping, pious. -2 Relating to the Rik  
or Rigveda.

आर्चिक a. ( की. f. ) [कचि भवः, क-  
चो व्याख्याना ग्रंथो वा ऽण्] Relating to the  
Rigveda, or explaining it. —कः An  
epithet of the Sâma-Veda.

आर्चीक a. [कचिके पर्वते भवः अण्]  
Belonging to the कचिक mountain.  
—कः The mountain कचिक.

आर्जवं [कृजोर्भावः अण्] 1 Straight-  
ness; दूरं यात्युदरं च रोमलतिका नेत्रार्ज-  
वं धावति S. D. -2 Straightforward-  
ness, rectitude of conduct, upright-  
ness, honesty, sincerity, open-heart-  
edness; अहिंसा क्षातिरार्जवं Bg. 13. 7;  
क्षेत्रमार्जवस्य K. 45; Bh. 2. 22. -3  
Simplicity, humility; Ki. 4. 13;  
Mv. 5. 46.

आर्जीक a. [कृजीकस्येदं अण्] Be-  
longing to the कृजीक country, or  
a vessel called कृजीक. —कः A lake  
in the कृजीक country; (according to  
others) perhaps a milk-vessel or  
celestial vessel in which the heaven-  
ly Soma is purified.

आर्जीकीय = आर्जीक a. —या 1 A  
terrestrial river. -2 N. of a river  
(विषाशा.)

आर्जुनिः [अर्जुनस्य अपत्यं इञ्] The son  
of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

आर्त a. [आ-कृ-कृ] 1 Afflicted with,  
struck by, suffering from, pained  
by; usually in comp., कामार्त, क्षुधार्त,  
वृषार्त &c. -2 Sick, diseased; आर्तस्य  
यथोपधं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. -3  
Distressed, afflicted, struck by cala-  
mity, oppressed, unhappy; आ-  
र्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि S. 1.  
11, .. 2. 28, 8. 31, 12. 10, 32.  
-4 Perishable (विनाशिनः). —Comp.  
—नादः, ध्वनिः, स्वरः a cry of distress,  
—बन्धुः, साधुः a friend of the di-  
stressed.

आर्तिः f. [आ-कृ-क्तिन्] 1 Distress,  
affliction, suffering, pain, injury  
(bodily or mental); आर्ति न पश्यासि  
पुरुवरसस्तदर्थे V. 2. 16; आपन्नार्तिप्रश-  
मनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -2  
Mental agony, anguish; उत्कंठार्ति  
Amaru. 39. -3 Evil, mischief. -4  
Sickness, disease. -6 The end of  
a bow. -6 Ruin, destruction.

आर्तिमत् a. Suffering from pain,  
afflicted.

आर्तगलः N. of a tree नीलिङ्गिटी.

आर्तना Ved. 1 A mortal com-  
bat. -2 An uncultivated ground.

आर्तव a. ( वा-वी. f. ) [कृतस्य प्रातः,  
अण्] 1 Conforming or relating to  
the season; seasonal; अभिष्य विष्-  
तिमार्तवीं R. 8. 36; स्वयम्भुषेण ममेदमातवं  
Ku. 4. 68; V. 1. 13; vernal; R.  
9. 28, 48. -2 Menstrual, relating  
to or produced by this discharge.

—वः A section of the year, a com-  
bination of several seasons (Ved.).  
—वी A mare. —वः The men-  
strual discharge (of women); नोपप-  
त्यमत्तोऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवदर्शने Ms. 4. 2.  
3. 48. -2 Certain days after men-  
strual discharge, favourable to  
conception. -3 A flower.  
आर्तवेयी A woman during her  
courses

आर्तिः The end of a bow.

आर्तिजीन a. ( नी. f. ) [कृतिञ्च न  
मर्हति ऋज्] Fit for the office of  
sacrificial priest (कृतिञ्च).

आर्तिज्यं [कृतिञो भावः कर्म वा नञ्]  
The office of a priest, his rank.

आथ a. ( थी. f. ) [अर्थान्तरः अण्]  
1 Relating to a thing or object.  
-2 Relating to, dependent on, (opp.  
(opp. शब्द); आर्थी उपमा &c. -3  
Material, significant.

आर्थपत्यं Power over a thing  
possession of a thing.

आर्थिक a. ( की. f. ) [अर्थं युक्तं इञ्]  
1 Significant. -2 Wise. -3 Rich.  
Substantial, real, material.

आर्द्र a. [आ-अर्द-रू दृविश्च Un. 1.  
18] 1 Wet, moist, damp; तन्वीनं  
नयनसलिलैः Me. 86, 43; आर्द्रं  
रोषणमन्वभूतां R. 7. 28. -2 Succulent,  
living, not dry, green, juicy; अ-  
र्द्रं द्विधा प्रोक्तं सरसं नीरसं तथा.  
Fresh, new; कामीवार्द्रापराधः Amaru.  
2; कांतमाद्रापराधे M. 3. 12; R. 14.  
-4 Soft, tender; oft used with  
words like स्नेह, दया, करुणा in the  
sense of 'flowing with,' 'moved  
'melted'; स्नेहाद्द्रु हृदयं a heart was  
melted with pity; करुणा, दया; अ-  
र्द्राः चेष्टाः Mäl. 5. 7. -5 Full of heat,  
ing, warm. -6 Loose, flaccid. —र्द्रा  
of a constellation or the sixth  
ar mansion so called (constellation  
of one star). [cf. Gr. ardo]. —Comp.  
—काष्ठं green wood. —दाड a. Ved.  
giving moisture. —नयन a. weeping.  
—पद्मी a woman with wet feet.  
—पवित्र a. Ved. having a wet state.  
er, epithet of the Soma. —पूषा  
watered, refreshed; आर्द्रपूषाः किं  
वाजिनः S. 1. —मापा a leguminous  
shrub (भाषपर्णी). —शाकं fresh green  
—लुब्धकः (र्द्रा) the dragon's tail.  
descending node, N. of Keta.

आर्द्रता Wetness, moisture, tenderness, softness.

आर्द्रक a. ( की. f. ) Born under  
the constellation Ardra; cf. P. 1.  
3. 28. —कं Ginger in its unde-  
state, wet ginger (Mar. आलं).  
आर्द्रयति Den. P. To wet, moisten.  
Bh. 2. 51.

आर्ध a. ( Only used at the  
ginning of comp. ) Half.



—धातुक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (—कं) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (opp. सार्वधातुक); cf. P. III. 4. 114, I. 1. 4; II. 4. 35; VII. 2. 35 &c. —प्रस्थिक, —कंसिक *a.* (की *f.*) bought with half a Prastha or Kamsa. —मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) lasting for half a month, observing or practising (penance &c.) for a fortnight. —रात्रिका: (pl.) N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

आर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्थमर्हति ट्ठ] Sharing half, relating to a half. —कः One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brāhmana; see the quotation under अर्थिक.

आर्थुक *a.* (की *f.*) Ved. Conducive to success, beneficial, profitable.

आर्थयितु *m.* Ved. One who injures or hurts.

आभव *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging or sacred to the Ribhus.

आर्य *a.* [ऋ-प्यत्] 1 Aryan. —2 Worthy of an Aryan. —3 Worthy, venerable, respectable, honourable, noble, high; यद्वार्यमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः S. 1. 22; so आर्यवेषः respectable dress; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यचाणक्यः, आर्या अरुंधती &c.; आर्य revered or honoured Sir; आर्ये revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons:—(1) वाच्यो नटीसूत्रधारवार्यनामा परस्परं । (2) वयस्येष्ट्येष्टमेवाच्यो मध्येरार्येति चाग्रजः । (3) (वक्ष्यो) अमात्य आर्येति चेतैः । (4) स्वच्छया नामभिर्विशेषैर्विप्र आर्येति चेतैः । S. D. 431. —4 Noble, fine, excellent. —र्यः 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, दुष्ट्यु and दास; विजानीह्यार्यान्ये च दुष्ट्यवः Rv. 1.51. 8. —2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन् । तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारे स वा आर्य इति स्मृतः ॥ —3 N. of the first three castes (as opp. to शूद्र). —4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person; वृत्तेन हि भवत्यार्यो न धनेन न विद्यया Mb. —5 A man of noble birth. —6 A man of noble character. —7 A master, owner. —8 A preceptor. —9 A friend. —10 A Vaisya. —11 A father-in-law (as

in आर्ययुग). —12 A Buddha. —13 (With the Buddhists) A man who has thought on the four chief principles of Buddhism and lives according to them. —14 A son of Manu Sāvārṇa. —र्या 1 N. of Pārvaṭi. —2 A mother-in-law. —3 A respectable woman. —4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —अष्टशतं title of a work of Arya Bhaṭṭa consisting of eight hundred verses. —आवर्तः [आर्या आवर्तते अत्र] 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas)'; particularly N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himalaya and Vindhya respectively; cf. Ms. 2. 22; आसमुद्रात्तु वे पूर्वदासमुद्राच्च पश्चिमात् । तयोरेवांतरं गियोः (हिमवद्विषयोः) आर्यावर्तं विदुर्दयाः; also 10. 34. —गृह्य *a.* [आर्यस्य गृह्यः पक्षः] 1. to be respected by the noble. —2. a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तन्मार्गगृह्यं निगृहीतधेनुः R. 2. 33. —3. respectable, right, decorous. —देशः a country inhabited by the Aryas. —पुत्रः 1. son of an honourable man. —2. the son of a spiritual preceptor. —3. honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &c. —4. the son of the father-in-law, i. e. a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses). —प्राय *a.* 1. inhabited by the Aryas. —2. abounding with respectable people. —भट्टः N. of a renowned astronomer the inventor of Algebra among the Hindus; he flourished before the 5th century of the Christian era. —भावः honourable character or behaviour. —मार्गः the path or course of the respectable, a respectable way. —मिश्र *a.* respectable, worthy, distinguished. (—अः) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) 1. worthy or respectable men, an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमिश्रान् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. —2. your reverence or honour (a respectful address); नन्वार्यमिश्रैः प्रथममेव आज्ञतं S. 1.; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1. —युवन् *m.* an Aryan youth. —रूप *a.* having only the form of an Aryan, a hypocrite, impostor. —लिङ्गिन् *m.* an impostor; Ms. 9. 260. —वृत्त *a.* virtuous, good, pious; Ms. 9. 253; R. 14. 55. (—तं) the conduct of an Aryan or nobleman; Ms. 4. 175. —वेष्ट *a.* well-clothed, having a respectable dress, fine. —व्रत *a.* observing the laws and ordinances of the Aryans or noble-men. (—तं) the duty of an Aryan. —श्रेष्ठः a noble or honourable man. —संघः the whole body of the Aryans.

—सत्यं a noble or sublime truth; (there are four such truths forming the chief principles of Buddhism). —हलं *ind.* [cf. P. I. 1. 47] forcibly. —द्वय *a.* liked by the noble.

आर्यकः [आर्य-स्वार्थ-कन्] 1 An honourable or respectable man. —2 A grand-father. —3 N. of a cow-herd who became a king; cf. Mk. 7. —कं A ceremony performed to the Manes or the vessel used in sacrifices to the Manes.

आर्यका, आर्यिका 1 A respectable woman. —2 N. of a Nakṣatra.

आर्यकि *ind.* After, afterwards; behind.

आशा *a.* Belonging to the ante-lope.

आर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऋषिर्दे अण्] 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); आर्यः प्रयोगः, संज्ञा शकल्यस्यैतावनाये Sk.; आर्यो धर्मः Ms. 3. 29; Y. 1. 59; आर्यः प्रत्ययः P. II. 4. 58. —2 Sacred, holy, divine, superhuman; U. 6. —र्यः A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bridegroom; आदायार्यस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 3. 53, 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्वाहः; आर्योद्वाहा a wife married according to this form. —र्या A class of Vedic metres. —र्यं 1 The holy text, the Vedas. —2 Sacred descent. —3 Derivation (of a poem) from a Rishi author.

आर्येय *a.* (की *f.*) [ऋषि-दृक्] 1 Relating to a Rishi. —2 Worthy, venerable, respectable. —र्यं 1 Sacred descent. —2 A collection of Rishis (ऋषिसङ्घः).

आर्यम *a.* (की *f.*) [ऋषम-अण्] Derived from or produced by a bull; Ms. 9. 50.

आर्यम्यः [ऋषम-ज्य] A steer sufficiently full-grown to be used or let loose, one fit to be castrated.

आहत *a.* (ती *f.*) [अहन्-अण्] Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. —तः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. —तं The doctrines of the Jains.

आर्हत्य The quality or practice of an Arhat.

आर्हती—त्यं [P. V. 1. 124 Vārt.] Fitness.

आल *a.* [आ-अल् पर्याप्तो अच्] Large, extensive. —लः, लं 1 Spawn, any discharge of venomous matter from poisonous animals; अक्त anointed with poison as an arrow. —2 Trick,



fraud ; येषां श्रुतमालजालाय K. 288 ;  
°जालानि चित्तयन्ती 310. -3 Yellow arse-  
nic, orpiment.

आलक्ष 10 U. To descry, behold.

आलक्षि a. [ लक्ष्-इत् ] Knowing,  
seeing.

आलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Visible, apparent;  
R. 13. 30. -2 Slightly visible ; °दन्त-  
मुकुलान् S. 7. 17.

आलक्षण्यं [ अलक्षणस्य भावः पञ्च ]  
Misfortune, crime.

आलगदः [ अलगदं एव स्वार्थे अण् ] A  
water cobra.

आलप् 1 P. To address, speak to,  
converse; कमालपति K. 164; तस्या नाम-  
धेयेन भर्त्रा देव्यालपिता V. 2 addressed.  
—*Caus.* To talk with, engage in con-  
versation with, to question; यदा  
कश्चित्त्वामालापयिष्यति Pt. 5. 1. 387;  
K. 188.

आलापः 1 Talking, speaking to,  
speech, conversation; अथे दक्षिणेन वृक्ष-  
वाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; प्रवसना-  
लाप Amaru. 97; ललितालापे Srut. 36.  
-2 Narration, mention. -3 The seven  
notes in music ( Mar. स, रि, ग, म, प, ध,  
नि ). -4 Statement of a question in  
an arithmetical or algebraical sum.  
-5 A question.

आलापन a. Causing to speak or con-  
verse with. — नं 1 Speaking to, con-  
versation. -2 Congratulation ( स्वास्ति-  
वाचनं ).

आलाप्य, —लापनीय *pot. p.* To be  
spoken to, conversed with or nar-  
rated.

आलापित् a. Speaking to, convers-  
ing with. — नी A lute made of a  
gourd.

आलभ् 1 A. 1 To touch ; गमाल-  
भ्याकमीक्ष्य वा Ms. 5. 87, 4. 117; Bk.  
14. 91; सत्येनायुधमालभे; सत्येन ( सत्यं )  
आत्मानमालभे Mb. -2 To get, attain  
to ; अतितरां कांतिमालप्स्यते ते ( वयः )  
Me. 15 v. 1.; Kām. 9. 63. -3 To kill,  
immolate ( as a victim in sacrifices );  
प्रातर्वे पशुनालभते Sat. Br.; गर्दभं पशु-  
मालभ्य Y. 3. 280. -4 To take hold  
of, seize, grasp, handle. -5 To gain  
or win over. — *Caus.* 1 To touch.  
-2 To commence.

आलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Touched ; united or  
in contact with. -2 Killed.

आलब्धिः *f.* 1 Touching. -2 Kill-  
ing ; immolation.

आलभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing.  
-2 Touching. -3 Killing.

आलभ्य, आल ( लं ) मनीय *pot. p.* To  
be killed or sacrificed ; to be touch-  
ed or rubbed.

आलभः, — भनं [ आ-लभ् घञ् ल्युट् सुम् ] 1  
Taking hold of, seizing, touching;  
Y. 3. 157; Ms. 2. 179. -2 Tearing

off, uprooting ( of plants ); Ms. 11.  
145. -3 Killing ( especially an ani-  
mal at a sacrifice ); अश्वालंभं गवालंभं  
Adipurāṇa.

आलभिच् a. Touching, seizing.

आलब् 1 A. 1 To rest or lean  
upon, support oneself on ; शाखामालं-  
ब्य Rām. -2 To lay hold of, seize,  
take ; अथालंब्य धनुरात्मः Bk. 6. 35,  
14. 95. -3 To support, hold or take  
up ; आधोरणालंबितं R. 18. 39. -4 To  
win, conquer, overcome ; तस्य कनि-  
ता मच्चित्तमालंबते Dhūrtas. -5 To  
resort to, have recourse to, take, as-  
sume ; अमुनेवार्थमालंब्य Mu. 2. 20; स्वातं-  
त्र्यमालंब्य K. 181; Ki. 13. 14 ; यज्ञः  
शरीरं नवमालंब्ये Mv. 7. 18 obtained;  
Ki. 17. 34 ; so ह्यनं, धैर्यं, क्रोधं, औदा-  
स्यं, दक्षिणां दिशं &c. -6 To hang from,  
be suspended ; हुसालंबितहेमसूत्रं V.  
5. 2. -7 To depend upon ; तमालंब्य  
रसोद्गमात् S. D. 63. -8 To stretch  
forth ; V. 4. 34. -9 To strike up ( a  
tune or note ).

आलंब a. Hanging down. — वः 1  
Depending on or from. -2 That on  
which one rests or leans, prop, stay;  
इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंबो न चापि निवर्तनं  
Sānti. 3. 2. -3 Support, protection;  
तवालंबादयं स्फुरदलघुगर्वेण सहसा Jag.;  
स्तीतां शून्ये यथासुखं निरालंबां हरिष्यामि  
Rām. -4 Receptacle. -5 A perpendi-  
cular. — वा N. of a plant with poison-  
ous leaves.

आलंबनं 1 Depending on or from,  
hanging from. -2 Support, prop,  
stay ; Ki. 2. 13 ; Pt. 1. 32 ; sustain-  
ing, supporting ; Me. 4. -3 Recep-  
tacle, abode ; U. 6. 10. -4 Reason,  
cause. -5 Base. -6 ( In Rhet. ) That  
on which a *rasa* or sentiment, as it  
were, hangs ; person or thing with  
reference to which a sentiment  
arises, the natural and necessary con-  
nection of sentiment with the cause  
which excites it. The causes ( विभाव )  
giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified  
as two: — आलंबन and उद्दीपन; e. g. in  
the Bibhatsa sentiment stinking  
flesh &c. is the आलंबन of the *Rasa*,  
and the attendant circumstances  
which enhance the feeling of loath-  
ing ( the worms &c. in the flesh )  
are its उद्दीपनानि ( exciters ); for the  
other *Rasas* see S. D. 210 -238. -8  
The mental exercise practised by the  
Yogin in endeavouring to bring be-  
fore his thoughts the gross form of  
the Eternal. -9 Silent repetition of  
a prayer. -10 ( With Buddhists )  
The five attributes of things corres-  
ponding to the five senses, i. e. रूप,  
रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 *Dharma* or  
law corresponding to *manas*.

आलंबित *p. p.* 1 Pendent, sus-  
pended. -2 Supported, sustained, held.  
7. 7 ; V. 5. 2.

आलंबिच् a. 1 Hanging from, lean-  
ing or leaning upon ; दृष्टालंबी  
Pt. 1. 144 ; depending on ; R. 12. 14.  
-2 Laying hold of, supporting, up-  
holding, upholding ; कुलालंबी यज्ञः  
Pr. 20. -3 Wearing ; गजाजिनलंबी  
Ku. 5. 78.

आलर्क a. [ अलर्कस्येदं अण् ] Relating  
to or caused by a mad dog ; आलर्क-  
विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृतं U. 1. 40.

आलवण्यं [ अलवणस्य भावः पञ्च ]  
Insipidity, tastelessness. -2 U.

आलवले [ आसमेतात् लवं जलद्वयं अ-  
लं, आ-लव कृ Tv. ] A basin or trough  
for water ( round the root of a tree )  
पूरणे निद्रुक्ता Si. 1 ; विश्वासाय विहिता  
नामालवालान्धुपयिनां R. 1. 51.

आलस a. ( सी *f.* ) [ आलसनि इत्  
व्याप्रियन्ते अण् ] Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य a. Idle, slothful, apathetic.  
— स्य [ अलसस्य भावः, पञ्च ] 1 Idleness,  
sloth, want of energy ; शकस्य चाप-  
मुत्ताहः कर्मस्वालस्यमुच्यते Suar. ; आलस-  
'want of energy' is regarded as one  
of the 33 subordinate feelings ( लो-  
चरिभाव ) ; for example: — न तथा शून्य-  
त्यंगं न तथा भापते सखीं । जुंभते सुदुर्गम-  
ना चाला गर्भभरालसा S. D. 183.

आलातं [ अलातमेव स्वार्थे अण् ] A fire-  
brand.

आलानं [ आलीयतेञ्च, आली-ल्युट् ]  
The post to which an elephant is  
tied ; tying post, also the rope that  
ties him ; अरुतुदमिवालातमनिवापितं दं-  
तिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81 ; आलाने युद्धे  
हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. -2 A fetter, tie. -3  
A chain, rope, string. -4 Tying,  
binding.

आलानिक a. ( की *f.* ) [ आलान-ल्युट् ]  
Serving as a post to which an ele-  
phant is tied ; आलानिकं स्थाणुमिव हिं-  
द्रः R. 14. 38.

आलाडुः ( दूः ) *f.* A pumpkin gourd;  
see अलाडु.

आलावर्तं A fan made of cloth.

आलास्यः [ आलं पर्याप्तमात्रं अस ]  
crocodile.

आलि a. 1 Useless, idle, unmean-  
ing. -2 Honest, sincere ( विशदस्य )  
— लिः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. —  
ली *f.* 1 A female companion or  
friend ( of a woman ); निवार्यतामालि  
किमप्ययं वट्टुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68 ; Am-  
ru. 23. -2 A row, range, continuous  
line ; ( cf. आवलि ) ; तोयांतर्भास्करालि  
रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49 ; रज्ज्वालि  
Amaru. 89 ; खद्योतालि Me. 81. -3 A  
line, streak. -4 A bridge. -5 A dike.  
-6 A line, race, family.



**आलिख** 6 P. 1 To write, delineate, draw lines; मनो निष्ठाचूच्यं *neate*, draw lines; मनो निष्ठाचूच्यं *Māl. 1. 31*; इति च किमप्यालिखति च *Māl. 1. 31*; *Mk. 2. -2* To paint, draw in a picture; *राः S. 1; V. 2*; आलिखित इव सर्वतो *Me. 105*; R. तामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां *Me. 105*; R. 19.19; *M. 2. 2. -3* To portray, write, sketch. -4 To scratch, scrape, touch; *sketch*. -5 *as in विध्यमालिखंतमिवाचरे*.  
**आलेखः** 1 Writing. -2 A letter, document.  
**आलेखन** *a.* Scratching, painting. -नी A brush, pencil. -नं 1 Writing. -2 Painting. -3 Scratching.  
**आलेख्य** *pot. p.* To be written, painted &c. -ख्यं 1 A painting, picture; इति संरंभिणे वाणीयलस्यलिख्यदेवताः *Si. 2. 67*; R. 3. 15; V. 2. 10. -2 A writing. -Comp. -लेखा a painting. -शेष *a.* having nothing left but a painting, *i. e.* deceased, dead; *आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15*.  
**आलिङ्ग** 1 U. or 10 P. To embrace, clasp, encircle.  
**आलिङ्गः** 1 Embracing. -2 A kind of drum.  
**आलिङ्गनं** Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स त्रय) आलिङ्गननिर्वृतिं *R. 12. 65*; (said to be of seven kinds; आनोदं, सुदितं, प्रेमन्, मानसं, रुचिं, मदनं and विनोदं).  
**आलिङ्गित** *p. p.* Embraced, clasped. -तः A kind of Mantra of 20 letters. -तं An embrace.  
**आलिङ्गित्** *a.* Embracing &c. -म्. (-गी), आलिङ्ग्यः A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (यव); चतुरंशुल-हीनोक्त्यानुसृष्टे चैकांशुलेन यः । यथाकृतिः स आलिङ्ग्य आलिङ्ग्य स हि वाद्यते ॥ *Sub-dārgava*.  
**आलिङ्गरः** [अलिङ्गर एव स्वार्थे अण्] A large earthen water-jar.  
**आलिङ्गः, दकः** [अलिङ्ग एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A terrace before a house. -2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिङ्ग.  
**आलिन्** *m.* A scorpion.  
**आलिप** 6 P. 1 To anoint, besmear; आलिपनसुतमयैरिव प्रलेपैः *U. 3. 39*; plaster, bedaub. -2 To rub (on the body); आलिप्यते चंदनमंगनाभिः *Rs. 6. 12*.  
**आलिप** *a.* Anointing.  
**आलिपनं** [लिप्यत्-सुप्] Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.  
**आलेप** *a.* To be anointed. -पः, -पनं 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Liment.  
**आली** = आलि *q. v.*  
**आली** 4 A. 1 To settle down upon; निर्मिद्योपरि कर्णिकारकुसुमान्वालीयते षड्-पदः *V. 2. 23*. -2 To faint; सुदुराली-यते भीता *Mb. -3* To melt,

**आलयः** -यं [आलीयतेऽस्मिन्, आ ली-अच्] 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; आलयं देवशङ्खं सुघोरं खाडवं वनं *Mb.*; न हि दुष्टात्मनामार्या निवसंत्यालये चिरं *Rām.*; सर्वाञ्जनस्थानकुतालयश्च *Rām.* who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna. -2 A receptacle, seat, place; हिमाल-यो नाम ननाधिराजः *Ku. 1. 1*; so देवा-लयं, विद्यालयं &c.; fig. also; दुःखं *Bg. 8. 15*; युगं. -3 Contact. -यं *ind.* Till destruction.  
**आलीन** *p. p.* 1 Embraced. -2 Stick- ing or clinging to; आलीनचंदनौ *R. 4. 51*; so प्रमरे पक्षे. -3 Melted, fused. -नं-नकं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 Contact.  
**आलीढ** *p. p.* [आलिह्-क] 1 Lick- ed, eaten, lapped, scraped. -2 Wounded, hurt; सेनान्यमालीढनिवाहु-राक्षेः *R. 2. 37*. -3 Closed (as in sleep) *Dk. 117*. -ह A particular atti- tude in shooting, the right knee be- ing advanced and the left leg retract- ed; अतिप्रदालीढविशेषशोभिना *R. 3. 52*; see *Malli. on Ku. 3. 70*.  
**आलीढकं** The frolicking of a calf.  
**आलुः** 1 An owl. -2 An esculent root (not applied to potato &c.). -3 Ebony; black ebony. -लुः *f.* A pit- cher, water-jar. -लु ( *n.* ) A raft, float.  
**आलुकः** 1 A kind of ebony (कामालु). -2 An epithet of Sessa -कं An esculent root.  
**आलुचनं** Rending, tearing to pieces; इयेनो ग्रहालुचने *Mk. 3. 20*.  
**आलुङ्** 1 P. or *Caus.* To stir up, agitate, shake, disturb; कौरववनमा- लोडयंतो *Ve. 3. 4*; विषमालोड्य पास्यामि *Mb.*; (fig.) to dive into; *Pt. 1*; to examine scrutinizingly; भरतादिमतं सर्वमालोड्यातिप्रयत्नतः ।  
**आलोडनं** 1 Stirring, shaking, agi- tating. -2 Mixing, blending.  
**आलोडित** *p. p.* 1 Shaken, agitated. -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Powdered.  
**आलुटनं** Plundering, taking away by force.  
**आलुल** *a.* Shaking, unsteady.  
**आलू** See आलु.  
**आलून** *p. p.* Cut, cut off; *Ku. 2. 41*.  
**आलोक्** 1 A., 10 P. 1 To see, per- ceive, behold; त्वन्मार्गमालोक्ते *S. D.*; अथालुलोके तपोवनं *Bk. 2. 24*; used in an astrological sense also. -2 To consider, regard, contemplate; तुण- मिव जगज्जालमालोकयामः *Bh. 3. 66*. -3 To express congratulations, greet; इति वीरलोक आलोकयितुं प्रवृत्तः *Ve. 4*.  
**आलोकः**, -कनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight, aspect, appearance; यदालो- के सुहसं *S. 1. 9*; *Ku. 7. 22, 46*; सुखं *V. 4. 24*; *S. 1. 33*; *R. 1. 84*; *Me. 3.*

37. -3 Range of sight; आलोके ते नि- पतति पुरा सा बलिच्याकुला वा *Me. 85*; *R. 7. 5*; *Ku. 2. 45*. -4 Light, lustre, splendour; आलोकमार्गं सहसा व्रजत्या *R. 7. 6* air-hole, or window; निरालो- कं लोके *Māl. 5. 30*; *9. 37*; *10. 4, 11*; *Ve. 2*; *K. 160, 290, 348, 68, 98*. -5 Panegyric, praise, complimentary language; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as जय, आलोक्य); यथाबुदीरितालोकः *R. 17. 27, 2. 9*; *K. 14*. -6 Section, chapter.  
**आलोकित** *p. p.* Seen, beheld &c. -तं A look, glance; *Māl. 1. 27*.  
**आलोकित्** *a.* Seeing, beholding.  
**आलोच** 1 A., 10 U. 1 To see, per- ceive. -2 To consider, reflect, think, ponder over, study; *K. 7*; आलोच- यंतो विस्तारमभसं दक्षिणोदधेः *Bk. 7. 40*; इति-एवं-आलोच्य so thinking.  
**आलोचक** *a.* 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Causing to see. -कं The faculty of vision, the cause of sight.  
**आलोचनं**, -ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. -2 Considering, reflect- ing.  
**आलोल** *a.* Slightly trembling, rol- ling (as eyes); आलोलयतलोचनाः *Bh. 3. 48*. -2 Shaken, agitated; आ- लोलामलकावलीं *Amaru. 3*; क्रीडालोलाः *Me. 61*. -लः Trembling, agitation.  
**आलोलित** *a.* Shaken, agitated.  
**आवक** *a.* [अव्-प्बुल्] Protecting.  
**आवत्** *f.* Ved. Proximity.  
**आवनेयः** [अवन्त्या अपत्यं दक्] 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.  
**आवंतः** [अवंतेत्यं राजा अण्] A king of Avanti.  
**आवंतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Coming from or belonging to Avanti.  
**आवंत्य** *a.* [अवंतिष्ठ भवः क्य] Coming from or belonging to Avanti. -त्यः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avanti. -2 The offspring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see *Ms. 10. 21*.  
**आवप** 1 U. 1 To scatter, throw about; यथाभ्यश्चावपेद्भुवि *Mb.*; so अक्षान् throws. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To fit in, insert. -4 To pour out or forth. -5 To offer (as in a sacrifice), per- form (as a Śrāddha). -*Caus.* 1 To shave, cut off. -2 To trim. -3 To mix with.  
**आवपनं** 1 The act of sowing, throw- ing, scattering. -2 Sowing seed. -3 Wearing. -4 Shaving. -5 A vessel, jar, ewer. -6 Instilling, inserting. -नी Ved. A vessel, jar.  
**आवपतिक** *a.* Ved. Scattering.  
**आवाप** *a.* [आवप्-च्] Throwing, scattering; (as in अक्षवाप *q. v.*). -पः 1 Sowing seed. -2 Scattering, throwing in general; casting, direct-



ing.-3 Mixing, inserting. -4 Especially, throwing additional ingredients into a compound in course of preparation. -5 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). -6 A vessel, jar for corn. -7 Setting out or arranging vessels. -8 Hostile purpose, intention of fighting (with another); foreign affairs; Si. 2. 88. -9 A principal sacrifice or oblation to fire. -10 A kind of drink. -11 A bracelet (आवापक). -12 Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापनं 1 A loom. -2 A reel or frame for winding thread. -3 Shaving.

आवापिक *a.* [आवापाय साधु ढक्] 1 Good for sowing, shaving &c. -2 Additional, supplementary.

आवयः 1 Coming. -2 One who comes. -3 N. of a country. -यः, -या Water (Ved.). -यं Ved. Non-conception, barrenness.

आवयाज *m.* One who makes a sacrifice to reach the gods (Sây.); or one who averts by means of sacrifices.

आवरक. आवरण &c. see आवृ.

आवरसमक *a.* (की *f.*) [अवरसमे देय-दुग्] (A debt) To be paid in the following year.

आव(ब)हित *a.* Eradicated, uprooted.

आवलिः, -ली *f.* [आ-वल्-इत् वा डीप्] 1 A line, row, range; अरावली V. 1. 4; so अलक, धूम, दंत, हार, रत्न &c. -2 A series, continuous line. -3 A dynasty, lineage.

आवालित *a.* [वल्-क्त] Slightly turned; K. 46.

आवलिग *a.* Shaking gently; Ki. 4. 17.

आवल्गुज *a.* Produced from the plant अवल्गुज.

आवश्य [अवश्य-अण्] Necessity, inevitable act or conclusion.

आवश्यक *a.* (की *f.*) [अवश्य-बुञ्] Inevitable, necessary; एतेष्वावश्यक-स्त्वसौ Bhâshâ. P. 22, 20. -कं 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. -कृतु to do what nature compels one to do, Ms. 4. 93. -2 An inevitable conclusion.

आवश्यकता, त्वं Necessity, inevitability.

आवस् 1 P. (With acc.) 1 To inhabit, dwell in; रविमावसते सतां क्रियायै V. 3. 7; इरिमावसत् Râm.; sometimes with loc.; Ms. 7. 69; Y. 1. 320. -2 To be occupied or engaged, enter upon; गृहस्थावसत् Ms. 3. 2. -3 To take part carnally; co-habit. -4 To pass, spend (as night). -Caus.

1 To allow one to dwell, receive hospitably. -2 To inhabit, settle in a place. -3 To halt or encamp (for the night).

आवसति *f.* Night (the time during which one rests); mid-night.

आवसथः [आवस्-अथच् Un. 3. 116] 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, residence, house, habitation; निवसन्नावसथे पुराह्निः R. 8. 14 -2 A resting place, asylum. -3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -4 A village. -5 A particular religious observance. -6 A fire-sanctuary, a place where sacrificial fire is preserved.

आवसथिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आवसथे गृहे वसति ढक् Tv.] 1 Inhabiting a house. -2 Household, domestic. -3 Keeping a sacred fire in a house.

आवसथ्य *a.* [आवसथ-य्य] Being in a house. -थ्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see पंचाग्नि-थ्यः -थ्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -थ्यं 1 Placing a sacred fire within a house. -2 A house.

आवासः 1 (a) A house, habitation, abode; आवासवृक्षोन्मुखवह्निगानि R. 2. 17. (b) Apartment, room. (c) A place of refuge.

आवसान *a.* [अवसानमभिजनोऽस्य अञ्] Living at the extremity of a town (as a चांडाल).

आवसित *a.* [आ-अव-सो-क्त] 1 Finished or completed. -2 Decided, determined, settled. -3 Stored (as grain); winnowed. -4 Ripe, fullgrown. -तं Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवस्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अवस्थायां भवः ढक्] Suited or adapted to circumstances.

आवह 1 P. 1 To bring; अग्रे पत्नी-रिहावह Rv. 1. 22. 9. -2 To bring home (as a bride). -3 To conduce, lead or tend to, produce, bring on; ब्रीडमावहति मे स संप्रति R. 11. 73 shames me; मनोरुजमावहन् S. 3. 4 tending to mental anguish; न मे सौख्यमावहति does not tend to my happiness Pt. 1; संगमे K. 174; Ms. 3. 82. -4 To pay; Y. 2. 193. -5 To lead forth, conduct away. -6 To flow (as blood &c.). -7 To bear, support, wear; मंडनमावहती Ch. P. 18. -8 To apply, use, employ; मा रोदीर्यमावह Mark. P. -Caus 1 To send for, cause to be brought -2 To invoke a deity (by means of Mantras); गणपतिमावाहयामि &c.

आवह *a.* (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; क्लेशावहा भर्तृलक्षणाहं R. 14. 5; so दुःखं भयं, क्षयं &c. -हः 1 N. of one of the

seven winds or bands of air, assigned to the सुवलोक or atmosphere region between the धूलोक and सत्यलोक. -2 One of the seven tongues of fire. आवहन् Bringing near, producing. आवहमान *a.* 1 Bringing near. Followed or succeeded by.

आवाहः Marrying. आवाहनं 1 Sending for, invoking, calling. -2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन); आवाहने विष्णोः, आवाहनं न जानामि न जानामि Pūjā Mantra. -3 Offering oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251. -की the time of invoking a deity; हस्तमंजलि वद्वानामिकाष्टलपर्वणोः । अंगुष्ठे विष्णोः तस्यै सुद्रा त्वावाहनी स्तुता ॥ Sabdak.

आवालं [आ-वल्-णिच् अच् Tv.] basin for water round the root of tree; cf. आलवालं.

आविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अविना क्त्वा निर्मितं ढक्] 1 Relating to a sheep. आविके क्षीरे Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. -कं Woollen. -कं A woollen cloth. आविक *a.* made of woollen thread. Ms. 2. 44.

आविग्र *a.* Distressed, troubled. -ग्रः N. of a fruit-tree (अविग्र).

आविद् Caus. 1 To make known, report, declare, announce, tell, communicate, inform; किमिति वेदयसि-अथवा किमावेदितेन Ve. 1; एव आवेद्यध्वं मां संप्राप्तं Râm.; आयुषः प्रणमावेद्यति K. 46, 47; आवेद्यति यत्नः सन्नमानंदं... निमित्तानि 65, 67 forest-dow; 81, 168; Bk. 3. 49; Ku. 21; R. 5. 23; आत्मनः सुमहत्कर्म प्रवेद्य R. 12. 55; K. 158. -3 To bring to, offer, give.

आविद् *a.* Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A technical name of the Vedic formulas beginning with आविच् and आविच्.

आविद्वस् *a.* Ved. Knowing fully, skilled in.

आवेदक *a.* Making known, reporting, communicating. -कः 1 One who makes known, an informer. -3 A suitor, plaintiff.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting, or addressing respectfully. -3 Representation. -3 Stating a complaint (in law); राज्ञे कुर्यात् पूर्वमावेदयः Nârada. -4 A plaintiff.

आवेदनीय, वेद्य *pot. p.* 1 To be declared or reported. -2 To be made the subject of a plaintiff.

आवेदित *p. p.* Made known, communicated &c. -तः The person to whom something is made known. -तं That which is communicated.



आवेदि *a.* 1 Declaring, announcing. -2 Giving orders.  
आवेदय [ आवेदय भावः पञ्च ]  
Proximity.

आवेद, अवधि See under आव्यध.  
आवेधो *&c.* See आविष्.

आविल *a.* [ आविलति दृष्टिं स्तुणाति विलु-  
स्तौ-क Tv. ] 1 Turbid, foul, dirty,  
muddy; पंकच्छिदः फलस्येव निकषे-  
णाविलं पयः M. 2. 8; तस्याविलांभः-  
णाविलं पयः R. 13. 36. -2 Im-  
purity, spoiled; Ki. 8. 37; fig. also;  
pure, spoiled; Ku. 5. 37. -3  
Dark-coloured, dark-blue, darkish; V.  
5. 8. -4 Dim, obscure; आविलां मृगलेखां  
R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Den. P. To sully, make  
turbid, stain, blot; S. 5. 21.

आविश 6 P. 1 To enter; गौरी-  
पुरोर्गद्वारमाविश R. 2. 26, 3. 28. -2  
To take possession of, possess, af-  
fect; मृदमाविशति न पंडितं H. 1. 3;  
so भयं, मोहः, क्रोधः &c. -3 To go to-  
wards, approach. -4 To go or attain  
to a particular state; सुखं, मन्थुं &c.  
-5 To arise. —Caus. 1 To cause to  
enter. -2 To possess; K. 107.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered. -2 Posses-  
sed (by an evil spirit); K. 120, 167,  
318. -3 Possessed of, seized or fill-  
ed with, full of, overpowered or  
overcome; भयं, क्रोधं, निद्रां, कुपया-  
विष्ट Bg. 2. 1; भोगिनः कुञ्चुकाविष्टाः  
Pt. 1. 65 covered with, clad in.  
-4 Engrossed or occupied in, in-  
tent on (तत्पर, उद्युक्त). —Comp. —लिंग  
*a.* (a noun) which in every rela-  
tionship preserves its own gender  
(नियतलिंग); *e. g.* प्रधानं, अर्थः, उपसर्जनं.

आवेशः 1 Entering into, entrance;  
आवेशं कृ Pt. 1 to enter or infuse  
oneself into. -2 Taking possession of,  
influence, exercise; स्मयं influence of  
pride R. 5. 19; so मदनं, क्रोधं, भयं  
&c. -3 Intensity, devotedness to an  
object, complete absorption in one  
wish or idea. -4 Pride, arrogance.  
-5 Flurry, agitation, anger, passion;  
K. 291. -6 Demoniical possession. -7  
Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.  
आवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2  
Demonic possession. -3 Passion,  
anger, fury. -4 A manufactory  
work-shop; Ms. 9. 265. -5 The disc  
of the sun or the moon. -6 A house,  
dwelling.

आवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ आवेश-ठञ् ]  
1 Peculiar, one's own (असाधारण).  
-2 Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor.  
—क 1 Entering into. -2 Hospitality.  
आविस् *ind.* A particle meaning  
'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evi-  
dently' (usually prefixed to the

roots अस्, दृ and कृ); आचार्यकं विज-  
यि मान्यथमाविस्ती Māl. 1. 26.

आविर् 1 P. To become manifest,  
appear, become visible, show one-  
self to; तमस्तपति घर्मीशौ कथमाविर्भवि-  
ष्यति S. 5. 14; तेषामाविर्भूद् ब्रह्मा प-  
रिम्लानसुखश्रियां Ku. 2. 2; आविर्भू-  
व कुशगर्भसुखं मृगाणां युधं R. 9. 55.

आविर्भावः 1 Manifestation, pre-  
sence, appearance. -2 An incarnation.  
-3 Nature or property of things.

आविष्कृ 8 U. To make apparent,  
lay bare, reveal, show, manifest,  
put forth; (यति) आविष्कृतारुण्य-  
रस्तर एकतोर्कः S. 5. 1; Si. 20. 76.

आविष्करणं, -कारः 1 Manifestation,  
making visible, showing; असूया शु-  
गेण दोषाविष्करणं Sk. -2 The means  
of making visible.

आविष्य *a.* Ved. Manifest.

आविस्तराद् *nd.* In a more mani-  
fest way.

आवी *f.* [ अवीरे स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 A  
woman in her courses. -2 A preg-  
nant woman. -3 The pangs of child-  
birth.

आवीत *a.* [ आ-ञे-क ] 1 Worn,  
put on, held after throwing round.  
-2 Entered, passed, gone. —तं The  
sacrificial cord worn in any parti-  
cular position.

आवीतित् *m.* [ आवीत-इनि ] A Brā-  
hmana who makes the sacrificial cord  
hang over the right shoulder.

आवीरचूर्णः The opposite-leaved  
fig-tree.

आडुकः A father (in theatrical  
language).

आडुतः A sister's husband;  
brother-in-law; U. 1; S. 6.

आवृ 5, 9, 10 U. 1 To cover, hide,  
conceal; आवृणोदात्मानो रश्मि R. 17. 61;  
K. 199; आवरीतुनिवाकाशं Bk. 9. 24;  
धूमेनात्रियते वह्निः Bg. 3. 38. -2 To fill,  
pervade; सर्वमावृत्य तिष्ठति Bg. 13. 13;  
Ms. 2. 144. -3 To choose, desire.  
-4 To enclose, obstruct, shut, hem  
in, block; आवृत्य पथानमजस्य तस्थौ  
R. 7. 31; 12. 28. -5 To keep off;  
Bk. 14. 109. —Caus. 1 To cover or  
conceal. -2 To ward or keep off.

आवरक *a.* Covering, concealing.  
—कं A cover, veil.

आवरण *a.* Covering, hiding, ob-  
scuring, obstructing; नेत्रावरणमश्रु R.  
14. 71. —णं 1 Covering, conceal-  
ing, hiding, obscuring; सूर्ये तप-  
त्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत् लोकस्य कथं त-  
मिन्ना R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16.  
-2 Shutting, enclosing, fencing.  
-3 A covering, anything that  
covers or protects &c.; हस्तौ स्त्रौ नयति  
स्तनावरणतां M. 4. 14; S. 3. 22; (fig.)

protection, defence; शीलमावरणं छि-  
याः Rām.; चरित्रावरणाः छियः Chān.  
76. -4 Obstruction, interruption,  
restraint (of bashfulness &c.);  
कालेनावरणतययात् U. 1. 39. -5 An  
enclosure, fence, surrounding wall;  
लब्धांतरा सावरणेपि गेहे R. 16. 7; Ki. 5.  
25. -6 A bolt, latch. -7 A shield.  
—Comp. —शक्तिः mental ignorance  
(which veils the real nature of  
things).

आवरि(री)तु *a.* One that covers or  
envelops; Ki. 18. 40.

आवारः Enclosing, keeping off, as  
in दुरावार q. v.

आवारिः [ आवृ बाहु० इण् ] A shop, a  
stall (*n.* according to some).

आवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, screened,  
concealed. -2 Invested, blocked. -3  
Enclosed, surrounded (by a ditch,  
wall &c.). -4 Spread, overspread,  
overcast; आवृते नभस्तले H. 3. -5  
Filled or abounding with. —तः A  
man of mixed origin, the son of a  
Brāhmana by a woman of the Ugra  
caste; Ms. 10. 15.

आवृतिः *f.* Covering, hiding; see  
आवरण.

आवृज् 1 A. 1 To bestow, give  
(Ved.). -2 To turn to or towards. -3  
To choose. —Caus. 1 To bend, bend  
down; incline; गौरवेणावर्जितः Pt. 4.;  
आवर्ज्य शाखाः सदयं च यासां R. 16. 19;  
13. 17, 24; Mv. 5. 63; K. 14. 58;  
Ku. 2. 26, 3. 54; 7. 54; Me. 46. -2  
To subdue, win or gain over, attract,  
please; आवर्जितानि मनांसि Nāg. 1;  
मरीचिमावर्जितवतीव श्लाघसे Dk. 45, 58,  
133, 155; Mv. 2; K. 368. -3 To  
bring, collect; R. 6. 76. -4 To pour  
out, offer, give; अपि त्वदावर्जितवारि-  
भृते Ku. 5. 34; R. 15. 80; तनयावर्जि-  
तपिडकांक्षिणः 8. 26; 1. 62, 67; Mu.  
4; K. 241. -5 To draw or force out;  
Nāg. 4. -6 To empty, pour out the  
contents of (as a jar &c.); कलशमा-  
वर्जयति S. 1; V. 5; Ku. 7. 10; K.  
82, 310.

आवर्जनं 1 Bending down &c. -2  
Giving. -3 Winning over, Dk. 139,  
172.

आवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, re-  
volve. -2 To return, come or turn  
back; धेनुरावृत्ते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 19;  
Bg. 8. 26. -3 To go to or towards. -4  
To be restless or uneasy; Māl. 1. 41.  
—Caus. 1 To cause to turn or re-  
volve; अक्षवलयमावर्तयंतं K. 42 telling  
the beads. -2 To roll, turn about or  
over. -3 To cause to roll down, shed  
(as tears &c.). -4 To attract, win  
over (see आवृज्). -5 To repeat, re-  
cite.

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, winding,  
revolving; प्रदक्षिणावर्तशिखः Rām. -2  
A whirlpool, an eddy whirl; नृपं त-



मावर्तमनोज्ञनाभिः R. 6. 52 ; दृशितावर्त-  
नाभिः Me. 28 ; Dk. 2 ; आवर्तः संज्ञायानां  
Pt. 1. 191. -3 Deliberation, revolving  
(in the mind), anxiety. -4 A  
lock of hair curling backwards,  
especially on a horse. -5 The two de-  
pressions of the forehead above the  
eye-brows. -6 A crowded place  
(where many men live closely to-  
gether). -7 A kind of jewel. -8 N.  
of a form of cloud personified; आव-  
र्तो निर्जलो मेघः. -9 Melting (of metals).  
-10 Doubt. -11 Worldly existence  
(संसार). -12 A mineral substance,  
pyrites (मक्षिकधातु).

आवर्तक *a.* [आवर्त एव स्वार्थे क्] Re-  
volving again and again. -कः 1 N.  
of a form of cloud personified; जातं  
वह्ने शुवनविदिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6 ;  
Ku. 2. 50. -2 Depression above the  
eye-brows. -3 A whirlpool. -4 Re-  
volution. -5 Revolution of the mind  
from the influence of the senses. -6  
A curl of hair. -7 A sort of poison-  
ous insect. -की N. of a creeping  
plant.

आवर्तन *a.* 1 Turning round or to-  
wards. -2 Revolving. -नं 1 Turning  
round, returning, revolution. -2 Cir-  
cular motion, gyration. -3 Churning  
or stirring up anything in fusion. -4  
Melting together, fusion, alligation  
(said of metals). -5 Mid-day,  
the time when shadows are cast in an  
opposite direction. -6 Repeating, do-  
ing over and over again. -7 Study,  
practising. -नः Vishnu. -नी 1 A  
crucible. -2 A spoon, ladle.

आवर्तन *a.* 1 Whirling or turning  
upon itself, returning; आनन्दशुवन-  
लोकाः पुनरावर्तिनोऽर्जुन Bg. 8. 16 ; का-  
लांतरावर्ति H. 1. 207. -2 Melting,  
mixing &c. -*m.* (-र्त्त) A horse hav-  
ing curls of hair on various parts of  
the body (considered as a sign of  
auspiciousness). -नी 1 A whirlpool.  
-2 N. of a plant (अजशृंगी).

आवृत् *f.* 1 Causing to turn towards.  
-2 Turning towards or round; enter-  
ing. -3 Order, succession, method,  
mode, manner; अनयैवावृता कार्यं पिंड-  
निर्बपणं सुतेः Ms. 3. 248 ; Y. 3. 2. -4  
Progress of an action; occurrence. -5  
Turn of a path, course, direction. -6  
A purificatory rite; Ms. 2. 66.

आवृत् *p. p.* 1 Turned round, whirl-  
ed, returned; Māl. 1. 29. -2 Re-  
peated; द्विरावृत्ता दश द्विदशः Sk. -3  
Learnt (by heart), studied; U. 6. -4  
Reverted, returned. -5 Averted. -6  
Retreated, fled.

आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning towards; re-  
turn, coming back; तपोवनावृत्तिपथं R.  
2. 18 ; Bg. 8. 23. -2 Reversion, re-  
treat, flight. -3 Revolving, whirling,  
going round; Māl. 5. 4. -4 Recur-

rence to the same point or place (of  
the sun); उद्गावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8.  
33. -5 Repetition of birth and death,  
worldly existence; अनावृत्तिभः, Ku.  
6. 77. -6 Repetition in general; an  
edition (modern use); सप्तमीयमंकना-  
वृत्तिः seventh edition. -7 Repeated  
reading, study; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां  
बोधादपि गरीयसी Udb. -8 Use, em-  
ployment, application. -9 Turn of a  
way, course or direction. -10 Occur-  
rence. -Comp. -दीपकं a rhetorical fi-  
gure; त्रिविधं दीपकावृत्तौ भवेदावृत्तिदीपकम् ।  
(पदस्यार्थस्योभयोर्वा आवृत्तिः). क्रमेणोदाहरण-  
वर्षलंबुद्गमालं वर्षलेया च शर्वरी ॥ उन्मीलंति क-  
दंबानि स्फुरंति कुटजोद्गमाः । मायंति चातकास्तृणा  
मायंति च शिखाविलाः ॥ Kuval.

आवृष्टिः *f.* Raining, a shower of  
rain.

आवेगः 1 Uneasiness, anxiety,  
excitement, agitation, flurry; अलम-  
वेगेन S. 3, 7; Amaru. 83; शोकं, दुःखं,  
साध्वसं &c. -2 Hurry, haste; S. 4.  
-3 Agitation, regarded as one of the  
33 subordinate feelings. -नी N. of a  
tree (वृद्धदाकवृक्ष).

आवेष्ट 10 P. To surround; वृणै-  
रावेष्टयते रज्जुः is made or formed of  
straw; Pt. 1. 331.

आवेष्टकः A wall, fence, an en-  
closure.

आवेष्टनं 1 Wrapping round, tying,  
binding. -2 A wrapper, an envelope.  
-3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आव्य *a.* (वी *f.*) [अवेमेषस्य विकारः  
व्यञ्ज] 1 Belonging to a sheep. -2  
Woollen.

आव्यध् 4 P. 1 To hit, pierce; see  
अनाविद्ध. -2 To wound. -3 To break or  
pierce through. -4 To put on; Bk.  
20. 11. -5 To shoot at, throw or cast  
towards. -6 To throw away, cast off.  
-7 To wave, brandish. -8 To pin on.  
-9 To rouse, agitate, stir up. -10 To  
drive away, expel; निर्बधमाविध्यति Mv.  
5. 39.

आविद्ध *p. p.* 1. Pierced, bored,  
rent, splintered, broken down; उत्पा-  
ताविद्धमूर्तिः Mv. 5. 44 rent or contract-  
ed; R. 12. 73. -2 Curved, crooked,  
uneven; V. 4. 28; दृषाविद्धमभ्युत्थितः  
Dk. 37. -3 Cast with force; दूरनिक्षेपं  
Māl 8 cast forth in taking long  
strides; Mv. 2; Ms. 9. 40; thrown,  
put in motion. -4 Disappointed. -5  
Fallacious, false. -6 Stupid, foolish.  
-Comp. -कर्णी, -कर्णिका N. of a plant  
(पाठा).

आविधः [आ-व्यध्-व्यञ्ज-क] An awl;  
drill.

आव्याधिन् *a.* [आ-व्यध्-णिनि] Giving  
pain, wounding, attacking. -नी A  
gang of robbers (Ved.).

आवृत् 6 P. To tear off, cut off,  
tear in pieces, interrupt.

आवृत्तं 1 Cutting or tearing off.  
-2 The stump of a tree or tearing off  
its bark. -3 Being torn off or tearing  
its bark off (Ved.).

आवृत्तकः [अवृत्तानां विषयो देशः] A  
country of the shameless.

आश *a.* One who eats, eater  
(mostly as the last member of  
comp.); e. g. हुताश, आश्वान &c. &c.  
-शः [अश-वच्] Eating (as in शास्त्रम्).  
आशकं Eating.

आशयिन् *a.* 1 Feeding, a feeder.  
Protecting.

आशः *f.* The act of eating food.  
आशित *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat.  
Satisfied by eating. -3 Voracious,  
gluttonous. -नं Eating.

आशितगधीन *a.* [आशिता अश्विन  
गावो यन्, ख्व निः सुम्] Formerly gra-  
zed by cattle.

आशितभवं *a.* [आशितोऽश्वेन वृणे नखे-  
न P. III. 2. 45] Satiating, satisfi-  
ing (as food). -वं 1 Food, victuals.  
-2 Satisfaction, satiety (m. also).  
फलैर्येषां आशितभवं Bk. 4. 11.

आशिवृ *a.* Voracious, gluttonous.  
आशिवृ *a.* Eating (in comp.).  
फलाशी &c.

आशंसु 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To  
hope for, expect, desire, wish or long  
for; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसते Ku. 2.  
57; Bk. 14. 70, 90; S. 2. 15; M. 1.  
मनोरथाय नाशंसते S. 7. 13. -2 To  
wish well to; एवं ते देवा आशंसन्तु  
1; इत्याशंसते करणैरवाहोः R. 14. 50. -3  
To speak, say. -4 To tell; Ku. 3. 14.  
-5 To ask for, beg. -6 To praise.  
To repeat, recite. -8 To fear, be  
afraid of. -Caus. To render famous  
or celebrated.

आशंसनं 1 Expecting, wishing; इति  
शंसनमाशंसिः Sk. -2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, expectation,  
hope; निदधे विजयाशंसां चापे शीतं च  
लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44; Bk. 19. 5. -2  
Speech, declaration. -3 Indicating  
reference; शरत्समयवर्णनाशंसया Ve. 1.  
-4 Imagination; आशंसापरिकल्पितवत्

पि भवत्यानन्दसांद्रो लयः Māl. 5. 7.  
आशंसित *a.* 1 Wished, hoped, ex-  
pected. -2 Said, declared. -3 Con-  
sidered, said to be.

आशंसितु, आशंसित् *a.* 1 Wishing,  
desiring, expecting; V. 2. -2 An-  
nouncing, declaring.

आशंसु *a.* [आ-शंस-उ] Desiring,  
hopeful.

आशसु *a.* Ved. [आ-शंस-क्विप्] Hoping  
-*f.* 1 Praise. -2 Desire.

आशसु 5 P. Ved. To make one  
capable or a master or possessor (of  
a thing).

आशक्त *a.* Able, powerful.  
आशक्तिः *f.* Power, ability.



आशंक 1 A. 1 To suspect, distrust; द्वितीयां साध्वी त्वमाशंकित्यथाः कथं Bk. 21. 1. -2 To suspect or believe to be; आशंकसे यदाश्नि S. 1. 28; Si. 3. 72; Bk. 6. 6. -3 To be in doubt or suspense; M. 4. 5. -4 To fear, be afraid, apprehend; भरतागमनमाशंक्य R. 12. 24; Pt. 392; दत्तपूर्वेत्याशंक्यते Māl. 4. -4 To start a doubt or objection.

आशंकनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be doubted or suspected. -2 To be apprehended. -3 Doubtful, questionable.

आशंका 1 Fear, apprehension; नष्टाशंका हरिणशिखो मंदमंदं चरति S. 1. 16; आशंकया भुक्तं Bh. 3. 5. -2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशंकायामाह Gadādhara. -3 Distrust, suspicion; अन्विता *a.* apprehensive, afraid.

आशंकिन *p. p.* 1 Feared, dreaded; इदं तदाशंकितं गुरुजननापि U. 3; doubted, suspected. -तं 1 Fear, apprehension. -2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशंकिन् *a.* 1 Doubting, fearing; R. 4. 21; attended with fears; Pt. 1. 284.

आशन *a.* [अशन-अण्] One who feeds. -नः 1 N. of a tree; see अशन. -2 The thunderbolt.

आशय &c. See under आशी.

आशरः [आ-शृ-अच्] Fire. -2 A demon, goblin (रक्षस्). -3 Wind.

आशारिकः Violent and acute pain in the limbs (Ved.).

आशलः A tree; see जीवक.

आशवं [आशोर्मावः अण्] 1 Speed, quickness. -2 Distilled spirit, more usually written आसव q. v.

आशसनं Ved. Cutting up an animal (when killed).

आशा [आसमतात् अश्रुते आ-अश्-अच्] 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरद्विपां R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमं दुःखं नेराश्यं परमं सुखं Subhāsh. ; त्वमाशो मोक्षो Bh. 3. 6; so भद्रं, हतं, निराश &c. (b) Wish, desire (in Bh. 3. 25 आशा is compared to a river). -2 False hope or expectation. -3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याचरितामाशामनाशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki. 7. 9. -Comp. -अन्वित, -जनन *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope; V. 3. 9. -कृत *a.* attended with the hope of success; -गजः a guardian elephant of a quarter or point of the compass; see अष्टदिग्गज. -संतुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Māl. 4. 3, 9. 26. -पालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अष्टदिग्पाल. -पिशाचिका deceptive or illusive hope, phantom of hope. -पुरगुण्डलुः or -संभवः a kind of Bellium. -प्राप्त *a.* successful (= प्रापक). -बंधः 1. the tie or bond

of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; एवंपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः साहयति S. 4. 15; Ve. 6. 25; V. 3; U. 3; Me. 10. -2 consolation. -3. a spider's web. -भंगः disappointment. -वह *a.* inspiring hope. (-हः) N. of a son of heaven. -विभिन्न *a.* disappointed in expectation. -हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

आशावत् *a.* Having hopes, trusting.

आशाढः See अ(आ) णाढ.

आशारः Shelter; एषिन् seeking shelter.

आशास् 2 A. 1. To bless, pronounce or give a blessing; ऋच्छं दसा आशास्ते S. 4; किमन्यदाशास्महे केवलं वीर्यसत्त्वा भूयाः U. 1. -2. To desire, wish, hope, expect; यस्य भवान् मंगलमाशास्ते Ve. 6; Ms. 3. 80; सर्वमस्मिन्वयमाशास्महे S. 7; शान्ति Bk. 17. 1. -3 To order, command, relate (P. in this sense). -4 To praise.

आशास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. -2 To be blessed; Mv. 4. 13. -3 To be wished for, desirable; अनाशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4. 44 (who had not to wish for victory, to whom victory came unsought). -स्य 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; संपन्नास्ते सर्वाशिषः Mu. 7; M. 5. 20. -2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यचित्तास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; आशास्यमन्यत् पुनरुक्तभूतं R. 5. 34.

आशिस् *f.* (शीः, शीर्मा &c.) [आ-शाम्-क्वि, अत इत्वम्] A blessing, benediction. (It is thus defined: -वात्सल्याद्यत्र मायेन कनिष्ठस्याभिधीयते । इष्टावधारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ ). आशिस् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf. वरः खल्वेष नाशीः S. 4; आशिषो गुरुजनवित्तीर्णा वरतामापद्यन्ते K. 291; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णतावर्षाद्युपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44, 11. 6; Ku. 5. 76, 7. 47. -2 Act of bestowing a blessing upon others. -3 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76, Bg. 4. 21, 6. 10. -4 A serpent's fang (cf. आशी). -5 One of the eight chief medicaments (वृद्धि). -Comp. -वाद्, -वचन (आशीर्वादः &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्तां नित्यं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6; Ms. 2. 33. -विषः (आशीर्विषः) 'having poison in its fangs,' a snake.

आशिशित *a.* Tinkling (as of the ornaments worn on the hands and feet); Ku. 3. 26.

आशित, आशिन &c. See under आश.

आशिन *a.* Ved. Aged.

आशिर *f.* [आशीयते पच्यते आ-शी-क्वि Tv.] Milk &c. that is being boiled; (क्षीरादिकं अपणद्रव्यं Sāy.); the milk mixed with the Soma juice to purify it.

आशिर *a.* Voracious. -रः 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -3 A demon.

आशी [आशीयते ज्ञया, आ-शृ क्वि पृ०] 1 A serpent's fang. -2 A kind of venom. -3 A blessing, benediction. -Comp. -विषः [आश्या विषमस्य] 1. a snake; गरुत्मदाशीविषभीमदर्शनैः R. 3. 57. -2. a particular kind of snake; कर्णाशीविषभोगिनि प्रशमिते Ve. 6. 1.

आशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep on; कुसुमान्याशोस्ते पदपदाः V. 2. 23 v.l. -2 To pass (the night) in sleep. -3 To wish, pray for. -4 To dwell, live, inhabit.

आशयः [आ-शी-अच्] 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. -2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वायुर्गंधानिवाशयात् Bg. 15. 8; अपृथक् U. 1. 45. -3 Sleeping, lying down. -4 Receptacle, reservoir; विषमोपि विनाशयते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, आमशय, रक्षाशय &c. -5 Any recipient vessel or viscus of the body; the Asayas are 7: -वात°, पित्त°, श्लेष्मन्°, रक्त°, आम°, पक्व° (and गर्भ° in the case of women). -6 The stomach; आशयाग्निदीप्तिः Dk. 160. -7 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एवं कवेराशयः (oft used by commentators; see अमिश्रय). -8 The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अहमात्मा शुद्धाकेश सर्वभूताशयस्थितः Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. -9 Disposition of mind. -10 Prosperity. -11 A barn. -12 Will or pleasure. -13 Virtue or vice (as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain). -14 Fate, fortune. -15 Property, possession. -16 A miser. -17 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आस्ते परमसंततो नूनं सिंह इवाशये Mb. -18 N. of a tree (पनस). -Comp. -आशः fire.

आशु *a.* [अश्-आयो उण्] Fast, quick. -शुः Ved. 1 'The quick one', a horse. -2 Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). -शु *ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वस्त्रे भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39, 22. [cf. L. acu; Gr. okus.]. -Comp. -आपस् *a.* obtaining quickly. -कारिन्, -कृत *a.* 1. doing anything quickly, smart, active. -2. operating quickly (as a medicine). -कोपिन् *a.* irascible, irritable. -क्रिया quick operation of a medicine. -ग *a.* swift, quick. (-गः) 1. the wind. -2. the sun. -3. an



arrow ; पपावनास्वादितपूर्वमाशुगः R. 3. 54, 11. 83, 12. 91. —गामिन् *a.* going quickly. (*-m*). the sun. —तोष *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (*-षः*) an epithet of Siva. —पत्री a tree which yields frankincense (शङ्खलीता). —पत्त्र *a.* flying quickly. —प्रेष *a.* teaching quickly, N. of a grammar. —या *a.* going quickly. (*-ind.*) quickly. —व्रीहिः rice ripening in the rainy season. —वेण *a.* Ved. having swift arrows. —हेमन् *a.* running on quickly, urging the horses. —हेषस् *a.* Ved. quickly neighing ; having quick horses, quickly praised ; ( शीघ्र-शब्दायमान ).

आशुत्वं, -ता Quickness, speed.

आशिमन् *m.* [ आशोर्भावः इमन्त्र ] Quickness.

आशुशुक्षणि *a.* [ आ शृष् सन् अनि Un. 2. 102. ] 1 Being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies (Sây). —2 Shining forth. —णिः 1 Wind, air. —2 Fire ; मंत्रपूतानि हवींषि प्रतियुक्तात्येतन्मीत्याशुशुक्षणिः K. 44.

आशू *a.* Quick, fast ( Ved. ).

आशोकटिन् *m.* A mountain.

आशोकेय *a.* ( नी. f. ) [ अशोक-टञ् ] ( A place &c. ) Near an Asoka tree.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशौचं [ अशुचेर्भावः अण् ; P. VII. 3. 30 ] Impurity, see अशौचं ; दशाहं शावमाशौचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62, 74, 80 ; Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a.* [ आ-चर्-ण्यत् रुद्र P. VI. 1. 147 ] Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange, curious ; आश्चर्यं गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk. ; तदुद्ग वपुषुः पुष्पमाश्चर्यमेषाः R. 16. 87 ; दर्शनी मनुष्यलोकः S. 7. —र्यं 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel ; किमाश्चर्यं शारदेक्षे प्राणदा यमदूतिका Udb. ; कर्म-श्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds ; K. 65 ; Mv. 1 ; Bg. 11. 6, 2. 29. —2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment ; मय Bg. 11. 11. —3 A strange appearance, prodigy. —4 ( Used as an exclamation ) A wonder, how strange or curious ; आश्चर्यं परिपीडितो-भिरमते यच्चातकस्तुण्णया Chât. 2. 4 ; usually with यच्च, यत्र or यदि with a following potential or future. —Comp. —युत *a.* wonderful, being an object of wonder ; K. 8.

आश्चर्यता, -त्वं Wonderfulness, as- tonishment.

आश्रयो-श्रयो-तन *a.* Sprinkling. —नं 1 Aspersing, sprinkling —3 Ap- plying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आश्म *a.* ( इमी. f. ) [ अश्मन्-अण् ] Made of stone, stony. —श्मः Any- thing made of stone. —Comp. —भारिक

*a.* having a mass of stones. —रथ्यः N. of a teacher of ritual.

आश्मन *a.* ( नी. f. ) [ अश्मनो विकारः अण् ] Stony, made of stones. —नः 1 anything made of stone. —2 N. of Aruna, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्मरिक *a.* ( की. f. ) [ अश्मर्येव स्वार्थे वा-टञ् ] Suffering from stone in the bladder. —कः N. of a disease ( अश्मरी q. v. ).

आश्मिक *a.* ( की. f. ) 1 Made of stone. —2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आश्मै 1 A. To become congealed or coagulated, to become dry ; यावन्ना- श्मायते वेदिः R. 17. 37.

आश्यान *p. p.* 1 Congealed, conso- lidated ; पकेरिवाश्यानयनेस्तदनि Ki. 16. 10. —2 Partially dried ; पथश्चा- श्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24 ; Ku. 7. 9 ; dried by fumigation ( as hair ) ; R. 17. 22.

आश्रं [ अश्मन्, स्वार्थेऽण् ] Tear.

आश्रपणं [ आ-श्रा-णिच् ल्युट् ] The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, -मं [ आ-श्रम् आधारं घञ् वृद्ध-भावः ] 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. —2 A stage, order, or period of the ( reli- gious ) life of a Brāhmaṇa. [ These are four: —ब्रह्मचर्यं the life of a student ; गृहस्थ्य the life of a house-holder ; वानप्रस्थ the life of an anchorite or hermit ; and संन्यास the life of a Bhikshu or beggar. Kshatriyas ( and Vaisyas also ) can enter upon the first three Āśramas ; cf. S. 7. 20 ; V. 6 ; ( according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also ; cf. स किलाश्रममंथमाश्रितः R. 8. 14 ) ] ; पूर्वाश्रमः Ku. 5. 50. —3 A college, school. —4 A wood or thicket ( where ascetics practise penance ). —5 N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —शुक्रः the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —धर्मः 1. the special duties of each order or life. —2. the duties of one leading a hermit's life ; य इमाश्मश्रम-धर्मे नियुक्ते S. 1. —पदं, —मंडलं, —स्थानं 1. a hermitage ( including the sur- rounding grounds ), a penance forest ( तपोवनं ) ; शांतामिदमाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16. —2. a period in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. —अश्र *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —वासः *a.* relating to residence in a hermit- age ; कं पवे the 15th book of the Mb. —वासिन, —आलयः, —सद् *m.* an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, आश्रमिन् *a.* [ आश्रम-टञ्- इनि ] 1 Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life ; Ms. 6. 90-91, 12. 111, 3. 78. —2 Be- longing to a hermitage.

आश्रवः 1 Stream, river. —2 Fast, transgression ; see आश्रय and und- आश्रु also.

आश्रि 1 U. 1 ( a ) To resort or take oneself to ; to have recourse to ( a place, way, course of action. ) 17 ; Rs. 1. 17 v. 1 ; दक्षिणां सुनिमाश्रि K. 128, 132 ; न वयं कुमारमाश्रयामु. 4 ; आशिश्चाय च धृतले Bk. 14. 11 fell on the ground ; 17. 92 ; श्रि- माश्रित्य वैतर्सी R. 4. 35 resorting to following ; so धैर्यं, शोकं, चले, निमग्न- संस्कृतमाश्रित्य &c. ; आश्रित्य having a course or reference ; तामाश्रित्य M. 1 ; कतमत्प्रकरणमाश्रित्य गीयतां S. 1 ( b ) To seek refuge with, dwell with or in, inhabit ( as a place & शरण्यनेनमाश्रयते R. 13. 7 ; Pt. 1. 81 तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्तते सर्वे आश्रमाः 3. 77 ; सर्वे गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयते. —2 go through, experience ; एको रम- पृथक् पृथग्विवाश्रयते विवर्तात् U. 3. 4 —3 To rest or depend upon. —4 adhere or stick to, fall to the lot of happen, occur ; पापमेवाश्रयेदस्मात् R. 1. 36 we shall incur sin. —5 choose, prefer. —6 To assist, help. आश्रयः [ आश्रि-अच् ] 1 A resting place, seat, substratum ; साहृददशु- गाश्रयामिमां U. 1. 45 v. 1 ; so आश्र- सिद्ध q. v. below. —2 That on which anything depends or rests, with which it is closely con- nected. —3 Recipient, receptacle, person or thing in which any qual- ity is present or retained. —4 तमाश्रयं दृष्ट्यसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. —5 ( a ) A place of refuge, asylum, shelter ; भर्ता वै ह्याश्रयः स्त्रीणां Ved. तदहमाश्रयोन्मूलनेनैव त्वामकामां करो- मु. 2. ( b ) A dwelling, house. —6 Having recourse or resort to, resort- oft in comp. साश्रुदामाश्रया श्रु- 12. 35 ; नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः &c. —6 fol- lowing, practising ; Ms. 2. 11. —7 Choosing, taking, attaching oneself to. —8 Dependence on ; oft in comp. मम सर्वे विषयास्त्वदाश्रयाः R. 8. 63. —9 Patron, supporter ; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठ- पंडिता वनिता लताः Udb. —10 A pro- support ; R. 9. 60 —11 Help, as- sistance, protection. —12 A quiver, bow. —13 Authority, sanction, warrant. —14 Connection, relation, asso- ciation. —15 Union, attachment. —16 A plea, an excuse. —17 Contiguous vicinity. —18 Seeking shelter (= सं- protection with another ( = सं- one of the six *gunas*, q. v. —19 an appropriate act, or one consistent with character. —20 Source, origin. —21 ( In gram. ) The subject, or to which the predicate is attached. —22 ( With Buddhists ) The



organs of sense with *Manas* or mind. —Comp. —असिद्धः, -द्धिः *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध; (that whose substratum is false or fictitious); *g.* गणनाविदं सुभि अरविदत्तासरोजारवि-  
—आश्रयः, -श्रयः *a.* consuming every thing with which it comes in contact. (—श्रयः, -श्रयः) 1. fire; दुर्धनः क्रियते धूर्तः श्रीमानात्मविद्वद्भ्ये । किं नाम खलसंसर्गः कुरुते नाश्रयाश्रयत् ॥ Udb. —2. a forfeiter of asylum. —3. the constellation कृत्तिका. —धृत *a.* one who is the refuge or support (of another person). —लिंगं an adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयण *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Resorting to, seeking refuge with; Ku. 4. 20. —2 Referring to. —जं 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. —2 Accepting, choosing. —3 Joining. —4 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be had recourse to; R. 17. 60. —2 To be practised or followed &c.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. —2 Related to, concerning; तदाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10; K. 213. —3 Resorting to; R. 6. 4; Ratn. 2.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, having recourse to; स किलाश्रनमन्त्यमाश्रितः R. 8. 14; कृष्णाश्रितः=कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk.; मादृषीं तल्लु Bg. 9. 11; R. 1. 13. —2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, seated or resting on, stationing oneself at or on; इदं स्फटिकतलमाश्रितो भवानि M. 4; so वातायनमाश्रितः पश्यति; द्रव्याश्रितो गुणः Ak.; R. 12. 21, 1. 75; द्वारं, दुर्गं &c. —3 Using, employing. —4 Following, practising, observing; माध्यस्थ्यं, धर्मं, यज्ञं; Ku. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. —5 Receiving anything as an inherent or integral part. —6 Dependent on; राष्ट्रं बाहुबलाश्रितं Ms. 9. 255. —7 Referring to, regarding; भीष्माश्रिताः कथाः Mb. —8 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c.; चटकाश्रिता शाखा Pt. 1; R. 3. 11. —तः A dependent, servant, follower; अस्मदाश्रितानां H. 1; यक्षणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1. —तं (pl.) The objects perceived by the senses and mind.

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword.

आश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen to. —2 To promise (with dat. of person; cf. P. I. 4. 40; Y. 2. 196). —3 To accept, undertake. —Caus. 1 To cause to hear. —2 To call, particularly in ritualistic formulas; ओमित्याश्रययति Ch. Up. —3 To draw towards, win over, attract; Bk.

12. 30. —4 To say, repeat (as a Mantra).

आश्रव *a.* [आ-श्र-अ] Obedient, compliant; मिषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49; N. 3. 84. —वः 1 A promise, engagement. —2 Fault, transgressing. —3 One of the categories according to the Jains; see आश्रव.

आश्रवणं 1 Calling out so as to make one listen. —2 N. of certain short words uttered at ceremonies; ओं स्वधेत्याश्रवणमस्तु स्वधेति प्रत्याश्रवणं Asval.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. —2 Promised, agreed, accepted. —तं Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing. —2 Accepting.

आश्रुकर्ण *a.* One whose ears hear all around (Ved.).

आश्लिष 4 P. 1 To embrace, clasp; Bh. 3. 92. —2 To cleave or stick to.

आश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Embraced, clasped; used actively also; आश्लिष्टो लक्ष्मीं Sk. —2 Connected, interwoven, blended; परस्पराश्लिष्टशाल्वैः पादपैः Mb. —3 Joined to, touching, in contact with; अवनितलाश्लिष्टललाटेखया K. 67; अंगदं शुज R. 6. 53; Si. 3. 72; मेघमाश्लिष्ट-साहं Me. 2. —4 Joining what adheres or attaches to. —5 Invested; spread. —6 Deduced, concluded.

आश्लेषः 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्लेषलोलुपवधूस्तनकाकश्य-साक्षिणीं Si. 2. 17; Amaru. 15. 72. 94; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने Me. 3. 106. —2 Contact, intimate connection; relation; सामीप्याश्लेषविषयैर्व्याप्त्याधारश्चतुर्विधः Mugdha. —3 The site of an act. —प्रा *f.* (pl.) N. of the ninth Nakshatra.

आश्व *a.* (श्वी *f.*) [अश्वस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from a horse, equestrian; आश्वं कफहरं सूत्रं हृदिद्विद्रुपु शस्यते Susr. —2 Drawn by horses (as a chariot). —श्वं 1 A number of horses. —2 A chariot drawn by horses. —3 The state or action of a horse (अश्वस्य भावः कर्म वा Sk.).

आश्वत्थ *a.* (स्थी *f.*), आश्वत्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वत्थस्येदं अण् टक् वा] 1 Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. —2 Relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, as a मुहूर्त. —था The night having the अश्वत्थ Nakshatra. —स्थ The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वभारिक *a.* (की *f.*)=अश्वभारं हरति, वहति आवहति वा.

आश्वमेधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वमेधाय हितं टक्] Belonging to the horse-sacrifice. —कं N. of the 14th Parvan of Mahābhārata.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) [अश्वयुज-अण्] 1 Belonging to the month *Āsvina*. —2 Born under the constellation अश्व-युज. —जः The month आश्विन; भाद्रपदा-श्वयुजौ वर्षाः Susr.; Ms. 6. 15; Y. 3. 47. —जी The day of the full moon in *Āsvina*.

आश्वयुजक *a.* (की *f.*) Sown at the day of full moon in *Āsvina*.

आश्वरथ *a.* (थी *f.*) [अश्वरथ-अण्] Belonging to a chariot drawn by horses.

आश्वलक्षानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वलक्षण-टक्] Knowing the marks of horses. —कः A farrier, groom.

आश्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्व-टक्] Relating to a horse, drawn by horses, equestrian, cavalier. —कः 1 A cavalier. —2 A combination of stars or omens presaging acquisition of horses.

आश्विन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Belonging or sacred to the *Āsvins* (अश्विनौ देवते अस्य). —2 Pertaining. —नः 1 N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation *Āsvini*). —2 A sacrifice or a weapon presided over by the *Āsvins*. —3 (du.) The *Āsvins*. —नी 1 N. of certain bricks. —2 A pile, stack (चित्तिभेदः). —नं A day's journey for a horse or rider (Ved.).

आश्विनेय *m.* [अश्विन्याः अपत्यं टक्] The two *Āsvins* (physicians of gods). —नः 1 N. of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five *Pāṇḍava* princes. —2 A day's journey for a horse.

आश्वीन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अश्व-खन्] Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); नोऽश्वा Sk. —नः नं The distance travelled by a horse in a day; सहस्राश्वीने वा इतः स्वर्गो लोकः Ait. Br.

आश्वीयं A number of horses.

आश्वलायनः N. of the author of a celebrated ritual work, called the *Āśvalāyana Sūtras*.

आश्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe; सु-खमाश्वसन्ति गिरयः Mv. 5. 51 are lying at ease. —2 To breathe freely, recover breath, take courage, take heart, rest secure, be at ease; प्रत्यादाश्वसत्यः Me. 8; Pt. 1. 307; Bk. 4. 38, 5. 23. —3 To revive. —4 To have confidence in. —Caus. 1 To encourage, comfort, console, cheer up; तदा संकीर्तनेनाश्वसयाम्यात्मानं V. 3; R. 12. 5, 14. 58, 15. 45; Me. 113; V. 5. 16. —2 To refresh, gratify; छायाश्वसितपथिकजनसार्थः Pt. 2. —3 To conciliate.

आश्वत्सः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery, revival. —2 Consolation, cheering up,



inspiring confidence; U. 6. 10. -3 An assurance of safety or protection. -4 Cessation, completion, stop. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A probable story.

आश्वासक *a.* Consolatory, comforting. -कः Clothing.

आश्वासनं Consoling, encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तदिदं द्वितीयं हृदयाश्वासनं S. 7; देवस्याश्वासनं भवति Pt. 1 cheering up of spirits, recovery.

आश्वासिन् *a.* [आ-श्-णिनि] 1 Breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful; S. 2. 1. -2 Consoling.

आषाढः [आषाढीपूर्णिमा असिन्मासे अण्] 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे Me. 2; ज्ञेते विष्णुः सदाषाढे कार्तिके प्रतिबोध्यते V. P. -2 A staff of the Palāsa wood carried by an ascetic; अथाजिनाषाढधरः प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30. -3 The Malaya mountain. -ढा The 20th and the 21st lunar mansion, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा. -द्दी The day of full moon in the month of Ashāḍha. -Comp. -भव, -भू *a.* produced in the month of Ashāḍha. (-वः, -भूः) the planet Mars.

आषाढकः The month आषाढ.

आषाढिन् *a.* Bearing a Palāsa staff; K. 21.

आषाढीय *a.* [आषाढा-ङ] Born under the constellation Ashāḍhā.

आष्टमः [अष्टमो भागः, अष्टम-ञ] The 8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

आष्टं [अष्ट-च्चातो ह्रस्व Un. 4. 159] Sky, ether, atmosphere.

आष्टी 1 An extensive forest. -2 A kitchen, fire-place.

आस्, आः *ind.* An interjection implying (a) Recollection; आः उपनयतु भवान् भूर्जपत्रं V. 2. (b) Anger; आः कथमद्यापि राक्षसत्रासः U. 1; आः पापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Māl. 8. (c) Pain; आः ज्ञति K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण); आः क एष मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः वृथासंगलपाठक Ve. 1. (e) Sorrow, regret; विद्यामातरमाः प्रदश्यं वृषभूरिक्षामहे निष्प्राः Udb.; (आः स्मरणेषाकरणे केषसंतापयोस्तथा Med.).

आस् I. 2 A. (आस्ते, आसांचकं, आसितुः, आसित) 1 To sit, lie, rest; एतदासनमास्यतां V. 5; आस्यतामिति चोक्तः मन्त्रासीताभिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193. -2 To live, dwell; तावद्वर्षाण्यासते देवलोके Mb.; यत्रास्मे रोचते तत्रायमास्तां K. 196; कुरुनास्ते Sk.; यत्रामृतास आसते Rv. 9. 15. 2; Bk. 4. 6, 8. 79. -3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle; आसानं त्वामुत्थापयति द्वयम् Si. 2. 57. -4 To be, exist. -5 To be contained in; जगति यस्यां सविकाशमासत Si. 1. 23. -6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state, be doing any-

thing, last; oft used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्प्रगर्ज-श्वास्ते Pt. 1 kept on, continued, tearing up and bellowing; used in this sense also with an adj., subst., indeclinable, past part., an adverb (तूष्णीं &c.), or with the instr. of a noun; सुखेनास्ते &c. -7 To lead to, result in (with dat.); आस्तां मानसतुष्टये सुकृतिनां नीतिर्निबोद्धेव वः H. 1. 212. -8 To cease, have an end. -9 To solemnize, celebrate. -10 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let it aside, let it go, to say nothing of, not to mention; K. 18. -Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयत्सलिले वृश्चिं Sk. -Desid. आसिषिते To wish to sit &c. -II. 4 P. [आसति, आसितुं] 1 To enclose, border. -2 To admit (as water) into.

आसः [आस-वच्] 1 A seat. -2 A bow (-सं also); स सासिः सासुहः सासः Ki. 15. 5. -3 Ashes. -सं 1. Seat or lower part of the body. -2 Proximity.

आसनं [आस्-लुट्] 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat, place, stool; स वासवेनासनसन्निवृष्टं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं मुचु to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. -3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; cf. पद्म°, वीर°, भद्र°, वज्र°, &c. -4 Sitting down or halting, stopping, encamping. -5 Abiding, dwelling; Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. -6 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment (84 such āsanās are usually mentioned). -7 Maintaining a post against an enemy (opp. यानं), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are: -संघिनो विग्रहो यत्नमासनं द्वेषमाश्रयः Ak.; प्रतिवज्रशक्त्योः कालप्रतीक्षया तूष्णीमवस्थानमासनं; परस्परस्य सामर्थ्यविधातादासनं स्यते Agni P.; Ms. 7. 160, 162, 166; Y. 1. 346; Pt. 3. -8 The front part of an elephant's body, withers. -9 Throwing (fr. अस् to throw). -10 N. of two trees (असन and जीवक). -ना A seat, stool, stay. -नी 1 Stay, abiding, sitting. -2 A small seat or stool. -3 A shop, stall. -Comp. -बंधधीर *a.* resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; निषेदुषीमासनबंधधीरः R. 2. 6.

आसित *p. p.* [आस्-क्] Seated, at rest; आसितः सः; आसितं तेन Sk. -सं 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat; इदमेषामासितं Sk. -3 Abode, a place where one has lived; a city.

आसीन *pres. p.* Sitting, seated; °प्रचलायितं nodding when seated, falling asleep.

आस्या Sitting, abode, state of rest.

आसा, आसः (Instr. and abl. of आस्) Before one's eyes, by word of mouth, personally, in close vicinity.

आसंसार, -संभृति *a.* Liable to progress or alteration. -संनिविष्ट

Till the end of the world or world's existence; Pt. 1. -2 Within limits or range of worldly existence throughout the sphere of world life; Bh. 3. 46; Ki. 3. 6 (Mālī, तसंसरं)

आसंगत्वं Detachment, dis-

आसंज् 1 P. 1 To fasten, dis-  
tach to, join or add to, place on (dress, armour &c.); चापकोटं Ku. 2. 64; अनुबंध आसंज् Sk.; आसंज्यमानेक्षणः S. 3. 26; the eyes intently fixed; (fig. etc.) भुजे...स भूमेर्भुजमासंज् R. 2. 74; राज्यं जने दायं &c.; आसंज् ससंज् Bk. 14. 104 fear overtook -2 To confer upon, conduce to 13. 44. -3 To stick or adhere depend upon. -4 To take -Caus 1 To cause to attach, anything fastened or put on To place, put, throw round; जयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठे शुणं R. 6. -3 To entrust or appoint. -(-संज्यते) To adhere, stick, be attached; यदि नेटात्मनः पीडा नासंज्यता जने Ki. 11. 29; cf. "Do others as you would be done by."

आसक्त *p. p.* 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted (usually with loc. or in comp.); सृगय°. -2 Absorbed or engaged zealously following or pursuing. Fixed on, directed towards, joined, attached to, placed or resting on; न्मुखासक्तदृष्टिः K. 158; यदासक्तं जने Mv. 5. 58 formed; शिशुपामनेवाः Ku. 6. 40 resting on; बाहुद्वयं 8. -4 Surrounded, encircled. -5 Continuous, perpetual, eternal. -6 Inclining to, confiding in. -क्तं *ind.* Ennally, perpetually. -Comp. -चित्तं तस्, -मनस् *a.* having the mind on any object.

आसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालिशचरितेनासक्तिः 120; intentness, application. Waylaying (Ved.). -क्ति *ind.* Purposely.

आसंग *a.* Uninterrupted, perpetual. -गः 1 Attachment, devotion (to object) (to enjoy or protect it); बुद्धः K. 173; U. 3; Bh. 3. 64. -2 Intentness, close application; (fig.) tact, adherence, clinging; सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 46; व्रतविवलासंगसंज्ञातपाशः Mu. 1. 14; अनासंगः absence of connection, union; त्यक्त्वा कर्मकलासंगं Bg. 4. 20; so कांतासंग &c. -3 Ing, fastening to. -6 Pride about authorship of a thing (कवीनासंग); -7 That which is fastened; cf. आसंग, -8 Waylaying (?).



of fragrant earth ; ( सौराष्ट्रचिका ). —**असि** *f.* Without interruption, eternally.  
**आसगिनी** A whirlwind.  
**आसगिनी** [ आसंगे भवः दिनच ] ( In surgery ) A kind of bandage.  
**आसजन्** 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body ( as dress, armour &c. ). —2 Getting entangled, clinging. —3 Attachment, devotion. —4 Contact, proximity. —5 A handle, hook.  
**आसद्** 1 P. 1 To sit down or near ( with acc. or loc. ). —2 To watch or lie in wait for. —3 To approach, reach, to go to or towards ( a place &c. ); हिमालयस्यालयमाससाद् Ku. 7. 69; Bk. 7. 31; Si. 2. 2; आसनं R. 6. 4, 53; 11. 23. —4 To meet with, find, form; सख्यं R. 5. 60; 14. 25; अपायं Bk. 3. 26 suffering; 4. 43. —5 To encounter, attack. —6 To commence, undertake. —7 To place. —10 P. or Caus. 1 ( a ) To meet with, find ; सु-दुभयमासादितः Bhāg. ( b ) To get, obtain ; अमरगणनालेख्यमासाद्य R. 8. 95 ; Ms. 4. 227 ; धनं, सुखं &c. —2 To approach, go to, reach ; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजं द्रुमापि कर्पति ; ते पुण्यमासाद्य सु-रैर्दलोकं Bg. 9. 20 ; Me. 34 ; Bk. 8. 37. —3 To overtake, come up with ; अनेन रथवेगेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं धैनेतेयनप्यासादधेयं V. 1, Ve. 3. 7. —4 To encounter, attack ; आसादितैः कथं दूतं न गजेः कूलमुद्गजेः Bk. 6. 95. —5 To effect, occasion, accomplish. —6 To make one sit down ( Ved. ).  
**आसति** *f.* [ आ-सद्-क्तिन् ] 1 Meeting, junction. —2 Intimate union, nearness, close contact ; किमपि किमपि मंदं मंदमासत्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. —3 Gain, profit, acquirement. —4 ( In Logic ) Proximity, the absence of interruption in the apprehension of what is said ; relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them ; कारणं सन्निकर्तनं तु पदस्यासत्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 83 ; वाक्यं स्याद् योग्यताकाशासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 2.  
**आसदनं** 1 Gain, profit. —2 Contact, union. —3 Nearness, proximity. —4 The act of sitting down. —5 A seat.  
**आसन्न** *p. p.* 1 Drawn near, approached, near ( in time, place or number ) ; आसन्नविशाः nearly or about 20 ; at hand, close by, impending, imminent ; आसन्नपत्ने कूले S. B. ; मरणं, काल q. v. —2 Adjacent, adjoining. —3 Well-placed. —4 About to die. —**अस** The setting sun. —**Comp.** —**कालः** 1. the hour of death. —2. one whose death is near. —**परिचारकः**, —**चा** रिक्ता personal attendant, body-guard ; U. 1 ; S. 6. —**प्रसव** *a.* about to be confined or delivered ; about to bring

forth or lay eggs ( as a hen &c. ). —**सृष्टु** —**शरीरपात** *a.* one whose death has drawn near ; Kn. 3. 44.  
**आसाद्** Ved. Cushion.  
**आसादनं** 1 Putting or laying down. —2 Attacking. —3 Overtaking, meeting with, going towards. —4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplishing.  
**आसादयितव्य**, **आसाद्य** *pot. p.* Attainable, to be attained &c.  
**आसादित** *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got. —2 Reached, gone to. —3 Spread, extended. —4 Effected, completed. —5 Met with, attacked, overtaken.  
**आसन्न** *n.* Mouth ; ( a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual ).  
**आसन्वत्** *a.* Ved. Having a month.  
**आसन्न** *a.* Ved. Being in the month.  
**आसंदः** [ आसीदत्वस्मिन् प्रलयकाले निपातः ] Vishnu or Vasudeva.—**दी** [ आस्यतेऽस्याम् ] 1 A small couch or oblong chair ; an arm-chair ; K. 94 ; इयं वा आसंदी अस्यां हीदुं सर्वमासन्नं Sat. Br. —2 A raised seat in a hall or assembly.  
**आसंदिका** [ स्वल्पार्थे कन् ] A small chair ; K. 219.  
**आसंवाधः** *a.* Blocked up, obstructed, confined ( on all sides ) ; आसंवाधा भविष्यन्ति पंथानः शरद्वृष्टिभिः Rām.  
**आसव** see under आसु.  
**आसा** Ved. Proximity, nearness ; आसया near, in the presence of.  
**आसाधनं** Accomplishment, attainment.  
**आसारः** [ आ-सृ-चञ् ] 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower ( of anything ) ; आसारसिक्तक्षितिबाष्पयोगात् R. 13. 29 ; Me. 17 ; पुष्पासारैः 43 ; so तुहिनं, रुधिरं &c. ; बाष्पासारा M. 3. 20 flooded or suffused with tears ; धारासारैर्वृष्टिर्बभूव H. 3 it rained in torrents. —2 Surrounding an enemy. —3 Attack, incursion. —4 The army of an ally or king ( whose dominions are separated by other intervening states ). —5 Provision, food ; Pt. 3. 41, 51.  
**आसिकः** [ असिः प्रहरणमस्य टक् ] A swordsman.  
**आसिका** [ पर्यायेण आसनं, आस-ण्डुल् ] Turn or order of sitting, sitting.  
**आसिधारं** [ असिधारा इव अस्यत्र अण् ] N. of a particular vow ; अम्यस्यतीव्रव्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67 ; for explanation see असिधारा.  
**आसिच** 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. —2 To fill with. —**Caus.** To have anything poured in.

**आसिच** *f.* An oblation which is poured out ; a dish, vessel (?).  
**आसेकः** Wetting, watering, pouring in.  
**आसेक्यः** A kind of eunuch or neuter man ; पित्रोस्तु दुल्यधीर्यत्वादासेक्यः पुरुषो भवेत् ।  
**आसेचन** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Charming, beloved ; so आसेचनक. —**न** 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. —2 A vessel for fluids ( Ved. ); वृत् hollow, concave. —**नी** A small vessel.  
**आसिध** 1 P. To arrest, keep in custody ( only in *p. p.* ).  
**आसेद्ध** *m.* One who arrests another.  
**आसेधः** Arrest, custody, legal restraint ; it is of four kinds : —स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रवासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nārada ; *i. e.* confinement to a place, limitation of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from doing anything.  
**आसेधक** *a.* Restraining, confining.  
**आसु** 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil ( mostly Ved. ). —2 ( *P.* ) To excite, enliven ( Ved. ).  
**आसवः** [ आ-सृ-अण् ] 1 Distillation. —2 Decoction. —3 Any spirituous liquor ( distilled from sugar, molasses &c. ) ; अनासवाख्यं करणं मदस्य Ku. 1. 31 ; कुमारी, द्राक्षा° &c ; यच्च पक्वौषधांश्च स्यात् सिद्धं मयं स आसवः Bhāva P. —4 A vessel for liquor. —5 Exciting. —**Comp.** —**द्रु** [ आसवस्य कारणं द्रुः शाक० त० ] N. of the Palmyra tree ( the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor ).  
**आसावः** A Praiser, or one who extracts Soma juice.  
**आसुतिः** *f.* 1 Distilling, distillation. —2 Decoction. —3 A draught so prepared. —4 Birth, production ( प्रसव ). —5 Exciting, enlivening ( Ved. ).  
**आसुतीवलः** [ आसुतित्वस्य वलच् दीर्घः P. V. 2. 112 ] 1 A sacrificing priest ( who extracts Soma juice ). —2 A sacrificer at the full and change of the moon. —3 A distiller. —4 A guardian of girls ( कन्यापालक ).  
**आसुर** *a.* ( री *f.* ) [ असुरसेदं अण् opp. देव ] 1 Belonging to *Asuras*. —2 Belonging to evil spirits ; आसुरी माया, आसुरी रात्रिः &c. —3 Infernal, demoniacal ; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 ( for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct, see Bg. 16. 7-24 ). —4 Not performing sacrifices. —5 Divine, spiritual. —**रः** 1 A demon [ स्वार्थे अण् ]. —2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen ; ( see उद्वाह ) ; आसुरो द्रवि-



गादानात् Y. 1. 61 ; Ms. 3. 31. -3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior-tribe Asura. -रि 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoness ; संभ्रमादा-सुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb. (Mar. मोहरी ; रई). -रं 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

**आसुरि** : A pupil of Kapila.

**आसुरीय** *a.* Belonging to or coming from Asuri.

**आसृजित** *a.* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

**आसेव** 1 A. To carry out, practise, perform zealously ; धर्म, व्रत &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy ; अग्रवातमा-सेवमाना M. 1 ; V. 4 ; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish ; attend to.

**आसेवा**, -वनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition ; P. VIII. 3. 102 ; आसेवनं पौनःपुन्यं Sk. -3 Intercourse.

**आसेवित** *p. p.* 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated. -तं Performance.

**आसेनि** *a.* Performing assiduously, indulging in.

**आस्कंद** 1 P. 1 To invade, attack, कथमिदानीमुन्मादोपरान् माधवंदुमास्कंदति Māl. 9 ; आस्कंदद्वस्मणं चाणैः Bk. 17. 82. -2 To step over, tread ; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedāngas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

**आस्कंदः**, -दन् 1 An attack, assault ; assailing, outraging ; परवर्जिता प्रगल्भस्य Ve. 2. -2 Ascending, mounting ; treading, stepping over ; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant. -6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

**आस्कंदितं**, -तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

**आस्कंदित्व** *a.* 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking ; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

**आस्कृ** *a.* 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

**आस्तावः** [ आ-स्तु-वश्च ] 1 The Place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

**आस्तिक** *a.* ( की. f. ) [ अस्ति परलोकः इति मतिर्यस्य, ठक् ] 1 One who believes in God and another world ; यस्मात्स्येव तदस्ति वस्तिवति मृषा जल्पद्विरेवास्तिकैः Prab. 2. -2 A believer in sacred tradition. -3 Pious, faithful, believing ; आस्तिकः श्रद्धावान् Y. 1. 268. -कः or आस्तीकः N. of a Muni.

**आस्तिकता**, -त्वं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belief in God and another world ; आस्तिक्य-शुद्धमवतः नियधर्मं धर्मे Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief ; Bg. 18. 42 ; आ-स्तिक्यं श्रद्धावानता परमार्थेष्वगमार्थेषु San- kara.

**आस्तीक** *a.* Relating to, or treating of, the sage आस्तीक. -कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkāru ; (at whose intercession king Janamejaya spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name ; नाम चास्याभवत्स्यात् लोक-व्यास्तीक इत्युत । अस्तीत्युक्त्वा गतो यस्मात्पिता गर्भस्थमेव तम् ॥ -कं A section ( पूर्व ) of the first book of the Mahābhārata.

**आस्तृ-स्तृ** 5, 9 U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck ; दर्भानास्तीर्य, वसनमा-स्तीर्य &c.

**आस्तरः** [ आ-स्तृ-अप् ] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat ; वासो वल्कलमास्तरः किसलयानि Sānti. 2. 20. -3 Spreading ( clothes &c. ).

**आस्तरण** *a.* 1 Spreading, covering. -जं 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer ; कुसुमं a bed of flowers ; Ku. 4. 35 ; सकुसुमं strewn with flowers S. 3 ; तमालपत्रास्तरणास्तु रंतुं R. 6. 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bed-clothes ; गतं without the bed-clothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth ( thrown on his back ). -6 A layer of Kusa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

**आस्तरणिक** *a.* ( की. f. ) [ आस्तरणं प्र-योजनमस्य ठक् ] 1 For spreading ( as clothes &c. ). -2 Resting on a carpet. **आस्तारः** [ आ-स्तृ-वश्च ] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -Comp. -पंक्तिः N. of a metre, see App.

**आस्त्र** *a.* [ अस्त्रस्येदं, अण् ] Belonging to a missile.

**आस्था** 1 U. 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount ; रथे, स्यंदने &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practise, take, assume, follow ; यथा यथा हि सङ्कृतमातिष्ठत्यनसूयकाः Ms. 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101 ; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2 practising concentration of mind ; स्वरूपं Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form ; तद्वं Mu. 7. 19 ; R. 6. 72 ; कूर्मसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise ; पद्मातस्थुषा Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among ; व्रतं Ve. 3. 19 ; so स्त्रीरूपं Pt. 3. 31 ; आस्थितविषादधियः Ki. 6. 29 gloomy ; Bg. 7. 20 ; K. 165 ; आस्थितविष्टरः R. 15. 79 ; छुहदास्थितायां सभायां Ku. 7.

29 ; विषमार्थं जलं रज्जुमास्थाय कारणात् Mb. use ; चित्तामीनमिवास्ति V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree. -8 To behave. -9 To cause to stand. -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix. -5 To show, represent, introduce ; प्रविश्य स्थापकस्तद्व्याख्या-स्थायपेक्षतः S. D. 283 ; Mv. 1. 13. To step.

**आस्था** [ आस्था-अद् ] 1 Neglect, care, respect, consideration, care ( with loc. ) ; मत्स्येष्वस्थापराधुनः 10. 43 ; मत्स्येष्वस्था न ते चेतुः Bk. 30 ; 2. 98 ; see अनास्था also. -2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay. -4 Hope, confidence ; जयलक्ष्मणं वचसा राज. T. 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

**आस्थातृ** *a.* Standing, mounting. **आस्थानं** 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, guard ; see आस्था. -5 A hall of audience ; K. 8, 14. -6 Recreation-ground ( विश्रामस्थानं ). -नी An assembly-room. -Comp. -ग्रहं, -निकेतनं, -मंडपः assembly-room ; तदीयमास्थाननिकेतनं जिरं Ki. 1. 16.

**आस्थापनं** 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of ghee.

**आस्थायिका** An audience.

**आस्थित** *p. p.* ( Used actively ) Dwelt, abiding ; यत्नं Pt. 1. 229 using efforts carefully ; उपायमास्थितः Si. 2. 80, 9. 84 ; so नियमं, ध्यानं, धर्मं. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to ; सलिलाशयं Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to ; देश्वर्थ, कामवशं &c. -4 Occupied, enclosed ( as a hunting ground ) R. 9. 53 ; दानवास्थितः शैलः Rām. Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered ( व्यात ) ; Ki. 9. 9 ; spread, overspread. -7 Got, obtained.

**आस्थितिः** *f.* Condition.

**आस्नानं** 1 Purity. -2 Water for washing, bath.

**आस्नेय** *a.* Bloody ( fr. अस्त्र ) being in the mouth ( fr. आस्त्र ).

**आस्पदं** [ आ-पद्-वश्च ] 1 A place, site, seat, room ; नत्स्यास्पदं श्रुतिपतिः संज्ञितं R. 3. 36 ; ध्यानास्पदं धृतपतिः Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48, 69 ; कथं तादृशं K. 174 ; गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् K. 160 obtained a place on the king. -2 ( Fig. ) An abode.



subject, receptacle; निधनता सर्वापदा-  
मास्यदं Mk. 1. 14; करिष्यः कारुण्यास्पदं  
Br. 1. 2; आस्पदं त्वमसि सर्वसंपदो Ki.  
13. 39; so दोष, उपहास &c. -3 Rank,  
position, station; काव्यार्थभावनेनायमपि  
सन्ध्यास्पदोऽस्मीति  
authority, office; लब्धास्पदोऽस्मीति  
विवादोऽस्मीति M. 1. 17. -5 Business,  
affair. -6 Prop, support. -7 The tenth  
place from the लग्न q. v.  
आस्पृष्टा Emulation, rivalry.  
आस्पृष्ट a. Emulous, striving  
after.

आस्फल, -स्फुल 10 P. or Caus. 1  
To cause to flap, rock or shake;  
to strike or press against; आस्फालितं  
यत्नमदाकाराये R. 16. 13; पयोराशेरोघः  
मलयपवनोऽस्फालित इव U. 5. 9 lashed,  
stirred; Nāg. 1; शिलायामास्फालितः  
Pt. 1. -2 To twang; धनुरास्फालयन्  
U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a  
lute), strike; वीणामास्फालयन्ती K.  
131; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend asunder,  
tear in pieces,

आस्फाल 1 Striking, rubbing,  
causing to move gently. -2 Flapping.  
-3 Particularly, the flapping motion  
of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or  
pressing against, stirring (as water  
&c.); flapping; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालन-  
कारुष्यं S. 2. 4; आसां जलास्फालनतत्प-  
राणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru.  
54; कुचतट° K. 6, 14, 57; ऐरावत°  
ककशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22 striking  
against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फुजित m. N. of the planet  
Venus.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. -2  
The sound made by striking on the  
arms (Mar. छट्टु टोकण); कर° मिश्रण  
K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4  
Striking or rubbing against, blow;  
पृष्ठ° Mv. 5. 63; लांगुलास्फोटशब्दाच्च  
चलितः स महानिः Mb. -5 The  
jasmine plant, wild variety of jasmine.

आस्फोटक a. Making a sound by  
striking on the arms. -कः = पर्वतजरी-  
हनेदः

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping, moving to  
and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3  
Blowing, expanding. -4 Contracting,  
closing. -5 Slapping or clapping  
the arms, or the sound produced  
by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting.  
-7 Winnowing, thrashing. -नी A  
gimlet.

आस्फोटः, -तकः [आ-स्फुट् अच् पुषो°  
तस तल] N. of several trees; अर्क,  
कोविदार, थपलाश. -ता, -तका N. of sev-  
eral plants; मालिका, अपराजिता, गारिवा.

आस्माक a. (की f.), आस्माकीन  
a. [अस्मद्-अण-खञ् अस्माकदेशः] Our,

ours; आस्माकदंतिसान्निध्यात् § 2. 63,  
8. 50.

आस्य a. Belonging to the mouth  
or face. -स्य [अस्ये ग्रासोञ्ज, अस्-  
यत्] 1 The mouth, jaws; आस्यकुहरे,  
विद्युतास्यः. -2 Face; आस्यकमलं. -3 A  
part of the mouth used in pronounc-  
ing letters; तुल्यास्यमयत्नं सवर्णे  
P. I. 1. 9; आस्ये भवमास्यं ताल्वादिस्थानं  
Sk.; पडास्यानि Pt. 5. 55; (the six parts  
being the throat, head or brain,  
palate, tooth, lip, and nose. -4  
Mouth, opening; व्रणास्यं, अंकास्यं &c.  
-Comp. -आस्यनः spittle, saliva.  
-पत्रं a lotus. -लांगलः 1. a dog. -2.  
a boar. -लोमन् n. beard.

आस्यंघ्य a. [आस्यं घयति धे-ख युम्]  
Kissing.

आस्यंदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्या See under आस्.

आस्रं [अस्रमेव स्वार्थेऽण] Blood.  
-Comp. -पः 1. 'blood-drinker', de-  
mon. -2. the 19th lunar mansion.

आस्रवः [आस्र-अच्] 1 Pain,  
affliction, distress. -2 Flowing, run-  
ning. -3 Discharge, emission. -4  
Fault, transgression. -5 The foam  
on boiling rice. -6 (With Jinas)  
The impulse called जग or attention  
which the soul participates in the  
movement of its various bodies; it  
is defined as the 'action of the senses  
which impels the soul towards ex-  
ternal objects'; it is good or evil  
according as it is directed towards  
good or evil objects.

आस्राव a. Flowing, running. -वः  
1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, dis-  
charge. -3 Spittle, saliva. -4 Pain,  
affliction. -5 A disease of the body.  
-Comp. -भेषजं medicament, medi-  
cine.

आस्राविन् a. Flowing, emitting  
fluid or humour; an epithet of the  
elephant when ichor is issuing from  
its temples.

आस्वद् 1 A. To taste. -Caus. To  
taste, enjoy; संभोगं Me. 87; R. 3.  
54; (fig.) to plunder, defraud; ना-  
स्वाद्यसे भुज्जैः K. 109.

आस्वाद a. Tasting, eating. -द्ः 1  
Tasting, eating; चूतांकुरास्वादकषाय-  
कंठः Ku. 3. 32; काव्यामृतरसास्वादः  
H. 1. 152; सुखास्वादः Y. 3. 229 kis-  
sing -2 Relish, flavour, taste; ज्ञाता-  
स्वादो विद्वत्तज्जनानां को विहातुं समर्थः Me.  
41; सुखास्वादपरः H. 4. 76; चित्रास्वा-  
दकौश्लेष्टैः Pt. 1. -3 Enjoying, ex-  
periencing; चत् a. delicious in fla-  
vour, palatable; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलेस्तु-  
गानां R. 2. 5.

आस्वादक a. Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य pot. p. To be tasted, deli-  
cious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वनित or आस्वांत [आ-स्वन्-क्]  
Sounded.

आह ind. 1 An interjection show-  
ing (a) reproof; (b) severity -  
(c) command; (d) casting, send-  
ing. -2 An irregular verbal form of  
the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a de-  
fective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to  
speak' (supposed by Indian gram-  
marians to be derived from व्र and  
by European scholars from अह; the  
only forms of the root existing in  
the language are:—आह्य, आह्युः, आह,  
आह्युः, and आहः).

आहकः [आ-हन्-ड-क्] A pecu-  
liar disease of the nose; तनुना रक्त-  
शोथेन युक्तो नासापुटोतरे । गान्धूलज्वरकरः श्ले-  
ष्मणा ह्यहको ज्वरः ॥

आहंकार्यं Conceitedness.

आहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, beat;  
कुहिममाजघान K. 10; परस्य शिर आहं-  
ति Sk.; Si. 7. 17; दुर्जयान् करिणः...आह-  
न्यात् Kām. 19. 60; said to be  
Atm. when the object is some limb  
of one's own body; आहते शिरः; but  
cf. आजघ्ने विषमविलोचनस्य वक्षः Ki. 17.  
63; so आहध्वं मा रघूत्तमः Bk. 8. 15,  
5. 102; (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also).  
-2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell,  
drum &c.) Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7., Me. 66;  
R. 17. 11. -3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten (as  
a drum &c.); Ku. 4. 25, 30; R. 4.  
23, 12. 77. -2 Trodden; पादाहतं यदु-  
त्थाय मूर्धानमधिरोहति Si. 2. 46; गजद-  
ताहता वृक्षाः Rām. -3 Injured, killed.  
-4 Dispelled, destroyed, removed.  
-5 Multiplied (in Math.); चर्याधि-  
संख्यया द्वित्रिसागरैरयुताहतैः Sūrya S.;  
एकैकमब्देषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. -5  
Known, understood. -6 Rolled (as  
dice). -7 Uttered falsely. -तः A  
drum. -तं 1 A new cloth or gar-  
ment. -2 An old garment. -3 A non-  
sensical or meaningless speech, an  
assertion of impossibility; e. g. एष  
वक्ष्याद्युतो याति Subhāsh. -Comp. -ल-  
क्षण a. = आहितलक्षण q. v. under आघा.

आहतिः f. 1 Killing. -2 A blow,  
hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगति).  
-4 Multiplication; अंशाहतिच्छेदवधेन  
भक्ता Līlā.

आहननं 1 Striking at, beating. -2  
A stick.

आहननीय a. Making oneself  
known by beating a drum.

आहनस् a. [आ-हन्-अहृ] To be  
beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

आघातः [आ-हन्-वञ्] 1 Striking,  
striking against; अभ्यस्यन्ति तदाघातं  
Ku. 2. 50; U. 5. 9. -2 A blow,  
stroke; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततस्करूपलक्षैक-  
दंतः S. 1. 33; कठिनकुचतट° Amaru.  
55; पवन°, पाद° &c. -3 A wound.  
-4 Killing; माणाघाताक्षिप्राक्षिः Bh. 2.  
26; Y. 3. 275. -5 One who beats or  
strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress.



-7 Retention of urine (घृषाघात). -8 A slaughter-house; आघातं नीयमानस्य वध्यस्येव पदे पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातन 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

आहव, आहव, आहवन &c. See under आहु and आह्.

आहिकः [अहिरि, कन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The descending node (केतु). -2 An epithet of Pāṇini.

आहिङ् 1 A. To roam about, wander; आहिङ्चते अदम्या अदवी S. 2.

आहिङिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; आहिङिको निषादेन वैदेह्यामेव जायते Ms. 10. 37; (according to Kull. he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिङिक).

आहितुङिकः [अहितुङेन दध्यति ढक्] A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खल्वहितुङिको जीर्णविषो नाम Mu. 2.

आहीरणिव m. A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice; तत्र नाभवद्सौ महाहवे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह्).

आहवन् 1 A sacrifice; द्रष्टुमाहवन्म-ग्रजन्मनाम् Si. 14. 38. -2 An oblation.

आहवनीय *pot. p.* To be offered as an oblation. -यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires. (i.e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गार्हपत्यादाहवनीयं ज्वलंत्यद्धरेत्। पिता वा एषोऽग्नीनां यदक्षिणः पुत्रो गार्हपत्यः पौत्र आहवनीयः Asval. ; see also अग्निवेता under अग्नि.

आहवनीयक a. Fit for a burnt offering. -कः A consecrated fire.

आहावः [आ-हु आधारे घञ्] Fire; see under आह् also.

आहुत *p. p.* Offered to the gods, sacrificed. -तं 1 An offering made to men, hospitality. -2 The nourishment of all created beings (भृतयज्ञ or मनुष्ययज्ञ), regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus; cf. पंचयज्ञ.

आहुतिः *f.* 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; होतुराहुतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. -2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुकः N. of a prince, grandfather of Krishna. -काः N. of a people.

आहुल्यं N. of a leguminous shrub; (तगर, तरवट &c.).

आह 1 U. 1 To bring, fetch; यदेव वने तदपश्यदाहत् R. 3. 6; पुष्पं फलं चा-

तवमाहरत्यः 14. 77, 18. 8; प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer; वार्ता bring news.

-2 To bring near, give; चंद्रगुप्ताय ने-दिनीं Kām. 1. 5; अयाचित्ताहत् Y. 1. 215. -3 To recover, bring back. -4

To obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12; Y. 1. 97.

-5 To have, assume; आज-हत्तुस्तच्छरणो-...श्रियं Ku. 3. 33. -6 To cause, pro-

duce, lead to; चलोपचयं K. 105; प्री-ति, क्रोध &c.; जनकानां कुले कीर्तिमाहरि-

त्यति मे सुता Rām. -7 To bring near (as wife), marry; Ku. 6. 28. -8 To

wear, put on (as armour &c.); Ki. 1. 35. -9 To offer in a sacrifice, to

perform (as a sacrifice); स विश्वजि-तमाज-हे R. 4. 86, 14. 87. -10 To take

away, attract (as mind). -11 To se-

parate, remove, draw off from. -12

To scare or frighten away, drive

forth. -13 To use as food or drink,

eat. -14 To speak, say, name, call.

-*Caus.* 1 To make one fetch or

bring, cause to give or pay; Ms. 10.

119. -2 To eat. -3 To bring together,

collect; Pt. 3. 151. -4 To cause,

produce. -5 To exact. -6 To show,

exhibit.

आहर a. (At the end of comp.)

Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing;

समित्कुशफलाहरैः R. 1. 49. -रः 1

Taking, seizing. -2 Accomplishing,

performing. -3 Offering a sacrifice.

-4 Drawing in breath, inhaling. -5

The air so inhaled. -6 Inspiration,

breath inspired. -*Comp.* -करटा, -चे-

ला, -निवप, -निष्किरा, -वसना, -वितना,

-सेना compounds of the class called

मयूख्यसंकादि.

आहरण a. Taking away, robbing;

as in अयुताहरणः. -गं 1 Fetching, bring-

ing (near); समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयं

S. 1. -2 Seizing, taking; R. 6. 75.

-3 Removing, extracting. -4 Per-

forming, accomplishing (as sacri-

fice); अश्वमेधस्य कौरव्य चकाराहरणे म-

ति Mb. -5 A dowry or present given

to a bride (at the time of her mari-

age); सत्त्वाद्युरूपाहरणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32.

-6 Causing, inducing.

आहर्तु a. 1 One who takes or seizes.

-2 Bringing, fetching. -3 Perform-

ing; आहर्ता क्रतूनां K. 5. -4 Causing,

bringing on; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता कसौ

विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1. -*m.* (-र्ता) A copy-

holder (in law).

आहार a. (रा or री *f.*) 1 Bringing

near, procuring, getting; भाराहारः

कार्यवशात् Sk. -2 Going to fetch; अयं

गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Sāv. 4.

23. -रः 1 Taking, fetching, or bring-

ing near. -2 Employing, using. -3

Taking food. -4 Food; (आहारंति रसम-

स्मादित्याहारः Sk.); वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1

took his dinner; फलहारः वृत्तिः means

of livelihood; भिक्षाहारः living on

alms; यवाहारः निराहार &c. -*Comp.*

-अर्थिन् a. begging or seeking for

food. -निःसरणमार्गः the

part, passage of voiding excrementa-

-पाकः 1. cooking. -2. digestion (of

food). -विरहः want of food, priva-

tion, starvation. -संभवः the

of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक a. Going to fetch or bring;

पधानाहारको व्रजति Sk.

आहारिक (With the Jainas) One

of the five bodies belonging to the

soul; according to Colebrooke, it is

'a minute form issuing from the

head of a meditative sage to connect

an omniscient saint and returning

with the desired information.'

आहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken or

seized. -2 To be fetched or brought

near. -3 To be extracted or removed.

-4 To be pervaded (चाप्य). -5 An-

official, adventitious, incidental, exter-

nal, accessory; आहार्यज्ञोभारतैवैव

Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमपेक्षते गुणं

4. 23; निसर्गसुभगस्य किमाहार्यकाङ्क्षते

Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. -6 Purposed,

intended (as for instance, the identi-

fication or आरोप of उपमान or उपमे-

रूपक of which the speaker is fully

cognisant); अयं चंद्रो मुखमिव चंद्रो

मुखे चंद्रभेदज्ञानं तच्चाहार्यमेव Tv. -7

Conveyed or effected by decoration or

ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of

अभिनय q. v. -8 To be eaten. -9 To be

worshipped (as Agni). -र्यः A kind

of bandage (घञ्). -र्यं 1 Any disease

to be treated by means of extracting.

-2 Extraction. -3 A vessel. -4 The

ornamentative part of the drama,

such as dress, decorations &c.

आहेय a. [अहेरिदं ढक्] Pertaining

to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो *ind.* An interjection expres-

sing (a) Doubt or alternative (or

and usually standing as a correlative

of किं; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतं निषेवितनं-

आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनामिः S. 1.

27; दारत्यागी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपापं

S. 5. 29. (b) Interrogation. -*Comp.*

-पुरुषिका [अहोपुरुष-बुञ् P. II. 1. 72]

1. great self-conceit or pride; आहो

पुरुषिका दर्पाद्या स्यात्संभावनात्मनि

आहोपुरुषिका पश्य मम सद्रत्नकानि

Bk. 5. 27. -2. military vaunting;

boasting. -3. vaunting of one's own

pro prowess; निजमुज्ज्वलाहोपुरुषिका Bk.

1. 84. -स्ति *ind.* a particle imply-

ing doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be

&c.' (corr. of किं) आहोस्त्वित्

S. 5. 9. -ममापचरितैर्विद्वंभितो वीरधाम्

किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्त्वित् गच्छति

VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

आह a. (ह्री *f.*) Daily, performed

in a day. -हं [अहो सप्तहः अञ्] A series

of days, many days.



आह्निक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अहि भवः, अह्ना निवृत्तः साधः टञ्] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study; आचारः daily observances. -2 Em-  
आचारः daily observing every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). -कं 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; अत्राह्निकं सुरभ्रे-  
द्वे जपते Mb. -2 Anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals, bathing &c.; कृताह्निकः संवृत्तः V. 4; सद्युदे कृताह्निकः Mv. 5. -3 Daily food. -4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day. -5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahābhāṣya).

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साह्लादं वचनं Pt. 4; दुघ *a.* conferring delight.

आह्लादन *a.* Giving delight. -नं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्लादिन् *a.* 1 Delighted, glad. -2 Giving delight, gladdening.

आहू 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

आह्वय *a.* 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

आहृत *p. p.* Injured; भेषज *a.* curing what is injured or bent.

आह्वरकः A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the Manes, takes the sacrificial

food for himself); अन्नमपहृत्तार आह्वरक भवति याज्ञे सिद्धे P. III. 2 135 Com.

आह्वारकः A recension of the black Yajur-veda.

आहूति *a.* Making crooked.

आहू 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; कृष्णश्चापूरमाह्वयते Sk.; आहूत चेदिराण्मुरारिं Si. 20. 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 18, 15. 28, 42, 89. -Caus. 1 To send for, call; कविमाह्वययामास प्रस्तुत-  
प्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121. -2 To cause to invite or summon.

आहवः [आह्वयतेऽयोज, आ-ह्वे-अप्] 1 Battle, war, fight; एवंविधेनाहवचेष्टितेन R. 7. 67; हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे Bg. 1. 31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling; काम्य desire of fighting.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battle. -3 Invoking, calling.

आहुतिः *f.* Calling, invoking, challenging.

आहूः Ved. Calling, invoking.

आहूत *p. p.* 1 Called, invoked, invited; नियक्षमाणेनाहूतः पार्थेनाथ द्विपन्थ-  
रम् Si. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. -तं Calling. -Comp. -प्रपलायिन् *m.* a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. -संहवः the time of universal destruction.

आहूतिः *f.* [आ-ह्वे-क्तिन्] Calling, invoking.

आह्व *a.* [आ-ह्वे-ड] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. -ह्व [आ-ह्वे-अह्] 1 Calling, calling out. -2 A name, appellation, oft at the end of comp.; असुताह्वः, शताह्व &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काव्यं रामा-  
यणाह्वयं Rām.; चक्रसाह्वयं, चरणाह्वयः; वृद्धेरप्याह्वया इमे Ak. -2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पण्य-  
कपक्षियेयादियोधनं आह्वयः Rāghavananda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयन *a.* Taking one's name. -नं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. -Comp. -दर्शनं day of trial.

आह्वानयति Don. P. (In law) To summon.

आह्वायः 1 A summons. -2 A name.

आह्वायक *a.* Calling, inviting. -कः A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरयोष्यां Bk. 2. 43.

इ

इ The third letter of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

इ [अ-इ-ञ्] N. of Kāmadeva. -ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder; (6) sorrow; (7) distress.

इ 1. 2 P. (In Dhātup. written as इन्) (एति, इय.य, अगात्, एतु, इत) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; शशिनं पुनरोति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; ईशुर्भर-  
द्वाजमुनेनिकेतं Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into; निद्रिः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, ruined; so वशं, शत्रुत्वं, शूद्रतां &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire; elapse, pass. -5 To

spring from, come or arise from. -6 To undertake anything (with acc.); सत्रमायन् Vāj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To be; to appear. -9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr.; कृषन्तो ह स्म वै वपन्तो यति Sat. Br.; गवामयनेनेयुः Kāty. -10 To thrive, prosper. -11. 1 U. = अन् q. v. -III. 4 A. 1 To come, appear. -2 To run, wander. -3 To go quickly or repeatedly. -4 To ask, request. -Caus. To cause to go or come. [cf. L. eo; Gr. eimi with एमि].

इत् *a.* [इ-क्तिप्] Going (at the end of a few comp.; as अर्थत्).

इत्त *p. p.* [इ-क्त] 1 Gone to; रुचिरं-  
मनीयत् रागमिता Si. 6. 71. -2 Return-

ed. -3 Obtained. -4 Remembered. -5 Attended by; स खलु सुरगैः सतमि-  
रितः K. P. 10. -तं 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way. -3 Knowledge.

इतिः *f.* Going, moving

इत्य *a.* To be gone towards or ap-  
proached; इत्यः शिष्येण गुरुवत्. -त्या 1 Going; way. -2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्त्वं *a.* [इ-क्तिन्] Going.

इत्वर *a.* (री. *f.*) [इ-क्वर] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Cruel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned. -5 Poor. -रः A eunuch. -री 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisārikā q. v.

एष्यत् *a.* Future, to come; Ki. 1. 23; Si. 1. 26,



इकटः A sprout or stem of a reed.

इकटः A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इकवालः (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. *iqbāl*].

इक्षुः [इक्षतेऽसौ माधुर्यात्, इक्षुः Up. 3. 157] 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोफिला. -3 Wish, desire. -Comp. -कांडः, -डं N. of two different species of sugar-cane (काश and मुजवृण).

-कुदकः a gatherer of sugar-cane.

-गंधः Saccharum Spontaneum. -ज a. produced from sugar-cane. -दंडः,

-चटिः f. the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -दर्भा a kind of grass. -दा

N. of a river. -नेत्रं 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2. the eye of sugar-cane

-पत्रः a kind of grain. -पाकः molasses. -प्रः N. of a tree (शरवृक्ष),

-वालिका a kind of grass (काश). -भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. -भक्षिनी a woman who eats a

sugar-cane. -मती, -मालिनी, -मालवी N. of a river. -मूलं the root of

sugar-cane; a kind of sugar-cane. -मेहः diabetes or diabetes mellitus

(cf. मधुमेह). -मेहिच्छ a. diabetio. -मैत्रं a sugar-mill. -योनिः [इक्षेरि

योनिः यस्य] Saccharum Officinatum (पुंल्लिङ्ग). -रसः 1. the juice of

sugar-cane. -2. molasses; unrefined sugar. -3. a kind of काश grass, काशः

raw or unrefined sugar; molasses. -वर्णं a sugar-cane wood. -वल्ली, -वल्ली

the common yellow cane. -वारि n., -समुद्रः the sea of syrup, one of the

seven seas. -वालिका [इक्षुरि वलति वल्-वुल्ल] 1. N. of a tree (Mar. तालिमखाना).

-2. the काश grass. -वाटिका, -वाटी 1 a kind of sugar-cane (पुंल्लिङ्ग). -2. a

garden of sugar-canes. -विकारः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetmeat.

-शाकटं, शाकिनं a field fit for planting the sugar-cane. -सारः molasses, raw

or unrefined sugar.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugarcane.

इक्षुरः 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काश).

इक्ष्वाकुः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled

in Ayodhyā; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of

Manu Vaivasvata; (cf. Bhāg. क्षुवत्सु मनोज्ञे इक्ष्वाकुर्वाणतः सुतः); इक्ष्वाकुर्बंशोऽभि-

मतः प्रजानां U. 1. 44. -2. A descendant of Ikshvāku; गलितवयसामिक्ष्वा-

कृणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70. -कुः f. A kind of bitter gourd.

इक्ष्, -इक्ष् 1 P. (इक्षति, इक्षति) To go, move; usually with प्र, ग, व.

इंग् (इंगति, इंगति, इंगति) 1 To move, shake, be agitated; यथादीपो निवातस्यो

नेगते Bg. 6. 19, 14. 23; त्वया सुष्टमिदं विश्वं यच्चैवं यच्च नेगति Mb. -2 To go, move. -Caus. 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इय below.

इंग a. 1 Moveable; त्वया सुष्टमिदं विश्वं यच्चैवं यच्च नेगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. -गः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge. -ग A kind of counting.

इंगनं [इंग-त्युद्] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another, as by an *Avagraha*.

इंगित p. p. Moved, shaken. -तं [मावेक] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; आकारैर्वदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अगृह-

सद्भावमितीगितज्ञया Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृत-मंत्रस्य गृहकारैर्गितस्य च R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. -3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1.

44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the

body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal

feelings; आकारैरितिर्गित्या... गृह्यतेऽर्थात् तं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -Comp. -कोविद्, -ज्ञ

a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external

gestures, understanding signs.

इंग्य pol. p. 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the *Prātisākyas*) A

term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain gram-

matical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word

which in the *Pada-Pāṭha* is divided by the *Avagraha*.

इंगुः A disease.

इंगुदः, -दी, इंगुलः N. of a medicinal tree, *Terminalia Catappa*; (Mar. हिंगणवेट); इंगुदीपादपः सोऽयं U. 1. 21;

प्रसिङ्गाः क्वचिदिङ्गुदीफलमिदं सूच्यत एवोपलाः S. 1. 14. -दं The nut of the

tree.

इचिकिलः A pond; mud.

इच्छक, इच्छा See under इक्ष्.

इच्छकः N. of a tree, the citron.

इज्जलः A small tree growing near water (हिज्जल).

इज्य pol. p. (of यज्) To be worshipped. -ज्यः 1 A teacher. -2 An

epithet of ब्रह्मसि, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4

The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -ज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प्र-

काशं तदशेषमिज्यया R. 3. 48, 1. 68, 15. 2; Bg. 11. 53, 9. 25. -2 A gift, dona-

tion. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A

bawd or procuress. -7 A cow. -8 शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इच्छाकः A shrimp (जलशुक्र).

इद 1 P. [इदति, इदति] 1 To go, to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To

haste (Ved.).

इदः Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 mat, a web made of cane or grass.

-Comp. -छनं a mat (Ved.).

इदचरः [इया कामेन चरति] A bull, steer allowed to go at liberty.

इद f. (also written इद in Ved. [इद-क्रि, वा लस्य इदः]) 1 An offering, oblation, libation offered to the

earth -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth -4 Food. -5 The rainy season

-6 The third of the five *pragya* (इदो यजति). -7 People or subjects (-pl.) The object of devotion

-Comp. -देवता a deity of devotion. इद(ल)रतिः N. of Vishnu of Pūshan.

इदः An epithet of Agni.

इडा—ला [इद-अच्, वा लस्य इदः] The earth; प्रबुध्यते दूनमिडातलस्यः

-2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुग)

-4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence Food. -6 (Fig.) Stream or flow of

praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Liba-

tion and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter

of Manu. (She is the wife of Budha and mother of Pururava)

she is also called मेवावृणी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण. -10 N. of

Durgā. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नाडीमिदं) (being in the

right side of the body).

इडाचत् a. 1 Possessed of sacrificial food. -2 Refreshing.

इडाचिका A wasp.

इडिका The earth.

इडिकः A wild goat.

इद्वरः see इद्वर.

इद्वः, -द्वं (इद्वं) (Dual) The round small plates used as covers

for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire; अथैनमिद्वं

परिगृह्णाति Sat. Br. (उक्ता याम्यो इद्वं इद्वौ Karka).

इतर pron. a. (रा f., -रत् n.) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरौ

द्वहने स्वकर्मणां R. 8. 20 v. 1. -2 The rest or others (pl.). -3 Other than

different from (with abl.); इतराणां शतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि तद्दे चतुष्टय

Udb.; इतरौ रावणादेष रावणादेष यादे Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of

either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; जंगमानातिता







इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. -2 It is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion ; विश्व इत्, एक इत् &c. -3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c. ( Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit ).

इदं *pron. a.* [ अयं *m.* ; इयं *f.*, इदं *n.* ] 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker ( इदमस्तु संनिहितं रूपं ) ; इदं तत्...इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. -2 Present, seen ; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here' ; इयमस्मि here am I ; so इमे स्मः ; अयमागच्छामि here I come. -3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes ; अमुकपुत्रस्त्वयं ज्ञेयः सदा सन्निहितः । Ms. 3. 147 ( अयं = वक्ष्यमाणः Kull. ) ; श्रुत्वैतदिदमुचुः. -4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्, अदस्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically ; कोयमाचरत्यविनयं S. 1. 25 ; सेयं, सोयं, this here ; so इमास्ताः, अयमहं भोः S. 4 O, here am I. —*ind.* Ved. 1 Here, to this place. -2 Now. -3 There. -4 With these words, herewith. —*Comp.* —प्रथम *a.* doing anything for the first time. —प्रकारं *ind.* in this manner. —युगं the present Yuga. —रूप *a.* of this shape. —वसु *a.* Ved. rich in this and that.

इदंतन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Of this time, present ; momentary.

इदंता [ इदंभो भावः ] Identity, sameness.

इदंसय *a.* Made or consisting of this.

इदंसु *a.* Wishing this.

इदा *ind.* Now, at this ( present ) moment ; oft with अहन् ; इदाचिदहः, इदा ह्यः only yesterday. —*Comp.* —वत्सरः, 80 इदुवत्सरः or इद्वत्सरः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great rewards. —वत्सरीय or इद्वत्सरीय *a.* belonging to such a year.

इदानीं *ind.* [ इदं-दानी इश् च ] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now ; वत्से प्रतिष्ठस्वेदानीं S. 4 ; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमासि U. 3 ; इदानीमहः now-a-days ; इदानीमेव just now ; इदानीमपि now also, in this case also ; तत इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. -2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fifteenth part of an एतर्हि ; cf. यावन्त्येतर्हिणि तावन्ति पंचदशकृत्व इदानीनि Sat. Br.

इदानींतन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इधम, इद्ध See under इय्.

इन् 6, 8 P. Ved. 1 To go. -2 To advance or rush upon, press upon ; drive. -3 To invigorate. -4 To force, compel. -5 To drive away, remove. -6 To take possession of, pervade, fill. -7 To dispose. -8 To be lord or master ( of anything ).

इन *a.* 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Bold, determined. -3 Glorious. —नः 1 A lord, master. -2 The sun ; Si. 2 65. -3 A king ; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -4 The lunar mansion Hasta. —*Comp.* —कांतः sunstone ( सूर्यकांत ) ; Bh. 2. 37. —सभं a royal court or assembly.

इनक्षति ( Desid. of नश् ) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

इन्धिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic ( = सुयहा ).

इद् 1 P. [ इदति, इदितुं ] To be powerful ( occurring in the etymology of इद् q. v. ).

इदंबरं = इंदीवर q. v.

इदिंदिरः A large bee ; लोभादिदिंदिरेषु निपतस्तु Bv. 2. 183.

इंदिरा [ इन्-किरच् ] N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. —*Comp.* —आलयं 'abode of Indirā,' the blue lotus. —मंदिरः an epithet of Vishnu. ( —रं ) the blue lotus.

इदि(दी)वरं [ इंदीलक्ष्मीस्तस्या वरं वरणं Tv. ] The blue lotus ; बाले तव सुखांभोजे कथमिंदीवरद्वयं S. Til. 17.

इंदीवरिणी A group of blue lotuses.

इंदीवारः A blue lotus.

इंदुः [ उनात्ति क्लेदयति चंद्रिकया भुवनं उद्-उ आदेरिच Un. 1. 121 ] 1 The moon ; विलीय इतिराजेंदुरिंदुः क्षीरनिधाविव R. 1. 12 ( इंदु is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark ; सुतास इंदवः Rv. 1. 16. 6 ). -2 The ऋगशिरस् Nakshatra. -3 ( In Math. ) The number 'one'. -4 Camphor. —(pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. -2 The time of moonlight, night. —*Comp.* —कमलं the white lotus. —कला 1. a digit of the moon. ( These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession ). -2. N. of several plants ; अमृता, युद्धी, सोमलता. —कालिका 1 N. of a plant ( केतकी ). -2. a digit of the moon. —कांतः the moon-stone. ( —ता ) 1. night. -2. N. of a plant ( केतकी ). —क्षयः 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. -2. the new moon day. —जः, —युजः the planet Mercury. ( —जा ) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. —जनकः 1. the ocean ( the moon being produced amongst

other jewels at the churning of the ocean ). -2. the sage अशि. a digit, crescent. —युजिका N. of a plant ( कलिकाति or जंगली ). the sign called Cancer. —Nakshatra called Cancer. —kind of water-lily. —युजिरस्. —मौलिः 'the moon —epithets of Siva. —मणिः 1. moon-stone. -2. a pearl. the orb or disc of the moon. a pearl. —ले(रे)खा 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several see इन्दुकला. —लोकः the world of moon. —लोहकं, —लोहं silver. N. of a metro ; see Appendix. —वारः a kind of yoga. —वसरः depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion for a fortnight or a month : चांद्रायण.

इंदुमत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

इंदुमती 1 A day of full moon. The wife of अज and sister of अज.

इंदूरः A rat, mouse.

इंद्रः [ इन्-रन् ; इंदीति इन्द्रः ऐश्वर्यं Malli. ] 1 The lord of

-2 The god of rain, rain ;

-3 A lord or ruler ( as of men )

first or best ( of any class of objects )

always as the last member of compounds

नरेन्द्रः a lord of men i. e. a king ;

सुमेन्द्रः a lion ; गजेन्द्रः the lord of

of elephants ; सो योगेन्द्रः, कपीन्द्रः

A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the

right eye. -6 N. of the plant

-7 Night. -8 One of the divisions

of भारतवर्ष. -9 N. of the 26th

-10 The human or animal soul.

A vegetable poison. -12 The

star in the 26th Nakshatra.

Greatness. —इन्द्रा The wife of

Indrāni. [ Indra, the god of

firmament, is the Jupiter Planet

the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas

is placed in the first rank among

gods ; yet he is not regarded as

uncreated being, being distinguished

spoken of in various passages of the

Vedas as being born, and as having

a father and a mother. He is sometimes

represented as having been produced

by the gods as a destroyer of

enemies, as the son of Ekashata

and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to

have sprung from the mouth of

Purusha. He is of a ruddy or golden

colour, and can assume any form

at will. He rides in a bright

chariot drawn by two tawny horses.

His most famous weapon is the

thunderbolt which he uses with

deadly effect in his warfare with

demons of darkness, drought and

clement weather, variously called

Ahi, Vritra, Sambara, Namuchi &c.



He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruts or storm-gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he uses arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food, and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. Rv. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is *Indrani*, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and *Dakshayani* or *Aditi*. He is inferior to the triad *Brahma*, *Vishnu* and *Maheśa* (though in some places *Vishnu* is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14.59, 15.40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled *Suresa*, *Devendra* &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called *Svarga*. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with *Asuras*, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of *Ahalya*, wife of *Gautama* (see *Ahalya*), and for which he is often spoken of as *Ahalya-jara*. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called *Sayoni*; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called *Netra-yoni* and *Sahasraksha*. In *Ramayana* Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by *Ravana's* son called *Meghanada*, who for this exploit received the title of '*Indrajit*.' It was only at the intercession of *Brahma* and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of *Ahalya*. He is also re-

presented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and ascending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see *Apsaras*). In the *Puranas* he is said to have destroyed the offspring of *Diti* in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by *Raja*, grandson of *Pururavas*, owing to the curse of *Darvasas*, and other accounts show that he and *Krishna* were at war with each other for the *Parijata* tree which the latter wanted to remove from *Svarga*, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is *Indrani*, the daughter of the demon *Puloman*, and his son is named *Jayanta*. He is also said to be father of *Arjuna*. His epithets are numerous, mostly descriptive of his achievements, e. g. *वृषहन्*, *बलभिद्*, *पाकशासन*, *गोवभिद्*, *पुरंदर*, *शतक्रतु*, *जिष्णु*, *नमुचिस्दन* &c. (see Ak. I. 1. 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is *Svarga*; its capital, *Amaravati*; his garden, *Nandana*; his elephant, *Airāvata*; his horse, *Uchchaisravas*; his bow, the rain-bow and his sword, *Paranja*. —**Comp.** —**अग्निः** the fire produced from the contact of clouds; **धूमः** frost, snow; **देवता** the 16th lunar mansion. —**अनुजः**, —**अवरजः** an epithet of *Vishnu* and of *Nārāyaṇa*. —**अरिः** an Asura or demon. —**अवसानः** a desert. —**अज्ञानः** 1. hemp (dried and chewed). —2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight (*युजावृक्ष*). —**आयुधं** Indra's weapon, the rainbow; **इन्द्रायुधद्योतिततेरणां** R. 7. 4. 12. 79; K. 127. (—**यः**) 1. N. of a horse in *Kādambari* (i. e. *Kapinjala* changed into a horse). —2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (—**घा**) a kind of leech. —**आसनं** 1. the throne of Indra. —2. a throne in general. —3. a foot of five short syllables. —**हज्यः** N. of *वृहस्पति* the preceptor of gods. —**ईश्वरः** one of the forms of *Siva-linga*. —**उत्सवः** a festival honouring Indra. —**कषम** a. having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. —**कर्मन्** m. an epithet of *Vishnu* (performing Indra's deeds). —**कीलः** 1. N. of the mountain *मंदर*. —2. a rock. (—**लं**) the banner of Indra. —**कुंजरः** Indra's elephant, *Airāvata*. —**कुटः** N. of a mountain. —**कुट** a. 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state. (—**सुः**) a kind of corn produced by rain-water. —**केतुः** Indra's banner. —**कोशः** —**बः**, —**षकः** 1. a couch, sofa. —2. a platform. —3. a projection of the roof of a house. —4. a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (*नागदेत*.)

—**गिरिः** the *महेन्द्र* mountain. —**गुरुः**, —**आचार्यः** the teacher of Indra; i. e. *बृहस्पति*. —**गोपः**, —**गोपकः** [ *इन्द्रो गोपो रक्षकेऽस्य*, *वपुर्भित्वात्तस्य* ] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. —**चंदनं** the white sandal wood. —**चापः**, —**धनुस्** n. 1. a rain-bow; *विद्युत्तंतं ललितवनिताः सेंद्रचापं सच्चित्राः* Me. 64; Si. 7. 4. —2. the bow of Indra. —**छंदस्** n. [ *इन्द्र इव सहस्रनेत्रेण सहस्रयुक्तेन छाद्यते* ] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. —**जननं** Indra's birth. —**जननीय** a. treating of Indra's birth (as a work). —**जा** a. Ved. born or arising from Indra. —**जालं** [ *इन्द्रस्य परमेश्वरस्य जालं मायेव* ] 1. the net of Indra. —2. a weapon used by *Arjuna*; a stratagem or trick in war. —3. deception, cheating. —4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; *स्वमेन्द्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः* Sānti. 2. 2; K. 105. —**जालिक** a. [ *इन्द्रजाल-वद्* ] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (—**कः**) a juggler, conjurer. —**जित्** m. 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of a son of *Ravana* who was killed by *Lakshmana*. [ *Indrajit* is another name of *Meghanada*, a son of *Ravana*. When *Ravana* warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son *Meghanada* was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, *Meghanada*, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from *Siva*, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. *Brahma* and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to *Meghanada* the title of *Indrajit*, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. *Brahma* refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the *Ramayana* he is represented to have been decapitated by *Lakshmana* while he was engaged in a sacrifice ]. —**इंद्रु** or *विजयिन्* m. N. of *Lakshmana*. —**ज्येष्ठ** a. Ved. led by Indra. —**तापनः** the thundering of clouds. —**तुलं**, *तुलकं* a flock of cotton. —**वृमनः** the son of *Bāṇāsura*. —**दारुः** the tree *Pinus Devadāru*. —**दुः**, —**डमः** 1. the plant *Terminalia Arjuna* ( *ऽर्जुन* ). —2. the plant *कुटज*. —**द्वीपः**, —**प** one of the 9 *Dvipas* or divisions of the continent (of India). —**ध्वजः** a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of *Bhādra*. —**नक्षत्रं** Indra's lunar mansion *फल्गुनी*. —**नेत्रं** 1. the eye of Indra. —2. the number one thousand. —**नीलः** [ *इन्द्र इव नीलः श्यामः* ] a sapphire; R. 13. 54; —16. 69; Me. 46, 77. —**नीलकः** an emerald. —**पत्नी** Indra's wife, *शची*. —**पर्णी**, —**पुष्पा** N. of a medicinal plant. —**पर्वतः** 1. the *महेन्द्र* mountain. —2. a blue mountain. —**पुत्रा**



N. of अदिति. —पुरोगम, -पुरसर, -श्रेष्ठ  
a. led or preceded by Indra; having  
Indra at the head. —पुरोहित: N. of  
बृहस्पति. (ता) the asterism Pushya.  
—प्रस्थ N. of a city on the Yamunā,  
the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (iden-  
tified with the modern Delhi); इन्द्र-  
प्रस्थमस्तावत्कारि मा संतु चेदयः Si. 2.  
63. —प्रहरण Indra's weapon, the  
thunderbolt. —भेषजं dried ginger.  
—सखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra.  
—महः 1. a festival in honour of In-  
dra. —2. the rainy season; कानुकः a  
dog. —मादन a. animating or delight-  
ing Indra. —मेदिन a. Ved. whose  
friend or ally is Indra. —यवः, वं  
seed of the *Kulaja* tree. —लुप्तः, ल-  
लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the  
head. —2. loss of beard. —लोकः In-  
dra's world, Svarga or Paradise. —लो-  
केशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, i. e.  
Indra. —2. a guest (who, if hospi-  
tably received, confers paradise on  
his host). —वंशा, -वज्रा N. of two  
metres, see Appendix. —वल्लरी, -वल्ली  
N. of a plant (पारिजात) or of इन्द्राक्षणी.  
—वस्तिः [इन्द्रस्य आत्मनः वस्तिरिव] the calf  
(of the leg). —वाततम a. Ved. desired  
by Indra. —वायु (du.) Indra and  
Vāyu. —वारुणी, -वारुणिका Colocynth,  
a wild bitter gourd (Mar. मोटी कंबड).  
—वाह a. carrying Indra. —वृक्षः the  
Devadāru tree. —वृद्धा a kind of ab-  
scess. —वैदूर्य a kind of precious  
stone. —व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct;  
one of the duties of a king (who is  
said to follow इन्द्रव्रत when he distri-  
butes benefits as Indra pours down  
rain); वार्षिकान्शतुरो मासान् यथेन्द्रोद्यमिषर्षति ।  
तथाभिषेकं राट् कामैरिन्द्रव्रतं चरन् ॥ —शक्तिः  
f. Indrāṇī, the wife of Indra, or his  
energy personified. —शत्रुः 1. an enemy  
or destroyer of Indra (when the  
accent is on the last syllable), an  
epithet of प्रह्लाद; R. 7. 35. —2. [इन्द्र-  
शत्रुः यस्य] one whose enemy is Indra,  
an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is  
on the first syllable). (This refers  
to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it  
is said that Vṛitra's father intended  
his son to become the destroyer of  
Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रु-  
वस्य &c., but who, through mistake,  
accented the word on the first syllable,  
and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52.—मन्त्रो हीनः स्वर्तो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयु-  
क्तो न तमर्थमाह । स वायव्यो यजमानं हिनस्ति य-  
थेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वर्तोपराधात् ॥ —शलभः a kind of  
insect. —संधा connection or alliance  
with Indra. —सारथिः 1. N. of Mātali.  
—2. an epithet of Vāyu, driving in  
the same carriage with Indra. —सुहृत्,  
—सुहृ 1. N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Ar-  
juna; (c) Vāli, the king of mon-  
keys. —2. N. of the अर्जुन tree.

—सुरसः, -सुरा a shrub the leaves of  
which are used in discutient appli-  
cations (निर्गुडी). —सेना Indra's  
missile or host. —सेनानीः the leader  
of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārti-  
keya. —स्तुत m., —स्तोमः 1. praise of  
Indra, N. of a particular hymn  
addressed to Indra in certain cere-  
monies. —2. a sacrifice in honour of  
Indra. —हयः invocation of Indra.  
—हस्तः a kind of medicament.

इन्द्रकं [इन्द्रस्य राज्ञः कं मुखं यत्र Tv.] An  
assembly room, a hall.

इन्द्रतम a. Ved. Most Indra-like,  
mighty, strong.

इन्द्रता, त्वं Power and dignity of  
Indra, kingship, might.

इन्द्रस्वत् a. Ved. Accompanied by  
Indra, possessed of power.

इन्द्रयुः a. Longing to go to Indra.

इन्द्राणिका The plant निर्गुडी.

इन्द्राणी [इन्द्रस्य पत्नी आनुकृणी] 1 The  
wife of Indra. —2 N. of durgā, con-  
sidered as one of the eight mothers  
or divine energies. —3 A kind of  
coitus. —4 Large cardamoms. —5 N.  
of a tree (नीलीसुदवार); also the plant  
निर्गुडी.

इन्द्रिय a. Fit for, belonging to  
or agreeable to Indra. —यं [इन्द्र-य; इं-  
द्रेण दुर्जेयं; by P. V. 2. 93 इन्द्रियं = इन्द्रलिंग-  
मिन्द्रहृदमिन्द्रसृष्टमिन्द्रशुद्धमिन्द्रदत्तमिति वा] 1 Power,  
force, the quality which belongs to  
Indra. —2 An organ of sense, sense  
or faculty of sense. (Indriyas are  
often compared to restive horses,  
which, if not properly checked, will  
lead one astray; cf. मा भूवक्षपथहरास्त-  
वेन्द्रियाभ्याः Ki. 5. 50.). There are two  
kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or  
बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि:—श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुर्गो जिह्वा नासिका चैव  
पंचमी (also मनः according to some);  
and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि:—पादपरस्म्यं हस्तपादं वाक्  
चैव दशमी स्युता Ms. 2. 90. In the Vedā-  
nta मनः, बुद्धि, अहंकार and चित्त are said  
to be the four internal organs, the  
total number of organs being, there-  
fore, 14, each presided over by its  
own ruler or नियन्तृ. In Nyāya each  
organ is connected with its own pec-  
uliar element; the eye, ear, tongue,  
nose, and skin being connected res-  
pectively with Light or fire, Ether,  
Water, Earth and Air. —3 Bodily or  
virile power, power of the sense. —4  
Semen. —5 Symbolical expression for  
the number '5.' —Comp. —अगोचर a.  
imperceptible. —अर्थः 1. an object of  
sense; these objects are:—स्वयं शब्दो गंध-  
रसस्पर्शश्च विषया अमी Ak.; Bg. 3. 34;  
Bh. 3. 58; R. 14. 25. —2. anything  
exciting these senses. —असंगः non-  
attachment to sensual objects,  
stoicism. —आत्मन् m. 1. an epithet of  
Vishnu —2. an organ of sense. —आदिः

the principle called *ahankāra* (in  
phil.). —आयतनं 1. the abode  
the senses, i. e. the body. —2. the  
soul. —आराम a. given to enjoy  
the objects of sense. —ईशः the  
—गोचर a. perceptible to the senses.  
(—रः) an object of sense. —  
—वर्गः the assemblage or collection  
organs, the five organs of sense  
taken collectively; बलवानिन्द्रिय-  
विद्वान्मपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215, 100, 110.  
निर्व्वार मधुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. —  
in one's presence, visible. —  
consciousness, the faculty of percep-  
tion. —नियग्रहः restraint of percep-  
—बुद्धिः f. perception by the senses  
exercise of any organ of sense. —  
धन a. exciting power; stimulating  
sharpening the senses. (—नं) ex-  
citement of senses, a stimulant.  
—वधः insensibility. —व्यतिथिः  
perversion of the organs, wrong  
perception. —वृत्तिः f. function of  
organs. —सुखं sensual pleasures; 1  
19. 47. —सन्निकर्षः the contact of  
organ of sense (either with its object  
or with the mind). —स्वापः insen-  
sibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इन्द्रियवत् a. 1 One who has excite  
his senses. —2 One having the or-  
gans of sense.

इध् 7 A. (इध्ने or इधे, इध्नेके, इध्ने  
इध्) To kindle, light, set on fire.  
—pass. (इध्ते) To be lighted, kindle  
flame.

इध् n. n. [इध्-क्त 1 1 Kindled;  
lighted; Mv. 1. 53; क्रोध° Ratn. 1. 4  
Mu. 1. 2; राग S. 7. 16 whose glow  
or red colour has just broken out. —  
Shining, glowing, blazing, bright;  
Ki. 2. 59; Si. 1. 63; बोधे Bk. 1. 1  
(पदबुद्धिभिः) sharp. —3 Clean, clear.  
—4 Wonderful. —5 Obeyed, unresist-  
ed (as order); शासनः Ki. 1. 22.  
—इध् 1 Sunshine, heat. —2 Refulgence,  
splendour. —3 Wonder. —Comp. —  
धितिः fire; Si. 16. 35. —नन्धु a. hav-  
ing the anger excited.

इध्मः [इध्तेऽग्निर्लेन इध्-म] Fuel,  
especially that used for the sacred  
fire; ग्रीष्म इध्मः शरद्धविः Rv. 10. 90.  
R. 14. 70. —ध्मं Wood, fuel. —Comp.  
—जिह्वः fire. —प्रवृश्चनः a hatchet, an  
axe.

इध्या f. Kindling, lighting.  
इध् a. [इध्-अच्] Kindling, light-  
ing. —धः [इध्-वच्] 1 Fuel. —2 The  
Supreme being.

इधन a. [इध्-णिच्-ल्युट्] Kindling  
lighting. —नं 1 Kindling, lighting.  
—2 Fuel, wood &c.; शोकानलं इधनं  
K. 169.

इधनवत् a. Possessed of fuel.

इधन्वत् a. Ved. Possessed of fuel.

इध् 6 P. 1 To go. —2 To pervade  
surround. —3 To seize, take possession



sion of. -4 To invigorate, gladden; see इस् also.

**इन्वकाः** Stars in the head of Orion.

**भः** [इ-भन्-क्वि Un. 3. 151] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants (Ved.). -भी A female elephant. [cf. L. *ebur*].

**-Comp.** -अस्ति: a lion. -आख्यः, -के-शरा the plant नागकेशर. -आननः N. of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. -उपगा, -कणा a kind of aromatic plant (गजविणली).

-गंधा N. of a plant (the fruit of which is poisonous). -निमीलिका 1. shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -2. hemp (मंगा). -पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोटा [पोटा पुंल्लिङ्गा इमी] a young female elephant.

-पोतः a young elephant, a cub. -भरः a collection of elephants. -उवति: f. a female elephant.

**इममाचलः** [इममाचलवति] A lion. **इमया** N. of the tree स्वर्णक्षीरी.

**इम्य** a. [इमं गजमहति यत्] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants (Ved.). -भ्यः 1 A King. -2 An elephant-driver. -3 An enemy or foe (Sây.). -भ्या 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata. -Comp.

-तिल्वि (व) ल a. wealthy, rich. **इम्यक** a. Wealthy, rich.

**इमथा** ind. Ved. As here, as now. **इयक्षु** a. Ved. Longing for, seeking to gain.

**इयत्** a. 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तवायुः Dk. 93; इयंति वर्षाणि तथा सहोद्रे R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीतिस्तिथीयती Si. 2. 30 this much; इयतो द्विवत्ताहृतव आसीत् U. 1.

**इयत्ता**, **इयत्वं** 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; इदृक्तया रूपमियत्तया वा R. 13. 5; न...यज्ञः परिच्छेदुमियत्तया 6. 77; K. 129, 182. (b) Limited number, limitation; न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

**इयत्तक** a. So small, very small. -का A bad limit.

**इयस्** a. Ved. Going. **इयसा** Ved. Low spirits, dejection.

**इर** 6 P. (इरति) To go. **इरज्य** Ved. (इरज्यति-ने) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous. -3 To order, prepare; arrange, dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

**इरज्यु** a. Ved. Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

**इरणं** 1 A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरिण.

**इरमद** a. [cf. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. -दः 1 A flash of lightn-

ing, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt; इरमदमिव मेघमालास्रुत K. 70. -2 The Submarine fire.

**इरस्यति** Ved. 1 To behave insolently, be angry. -2 (With dat.) To be ill-affected towards.

**इरस्या** 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

**इरा** [इ-रु Un. 2. 28; इ कामे राति रा-क वा Tv.] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort, (Ved. in the last three senses).

**-Comp.** -ईशः 1 N. of Varuna, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -2. a king, sovereign. -इरि a. Ved. whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-रः) the milk ocean. -चर a. 1. earth-born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. (-रं) hail; so इरावरं. -जः N. of Kāma or Cupid. -वेष्टिका pimples on the head.

**इरावत्** a. 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. -m. (-वान्) 1 Ocean. -2 A cloud. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. -ती 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (रावी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgā, Rudra's wife.

**इरिका** N. of a plant or tree. 'वनं a grove of such trees.

**इरिणं** [इ-रन्-क्विद्व Un. 2. 51] 1 A salt ground, saline soil; यथेरिणे वीजमुत्पा न वसा लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3. Non-support. -4 A rivulet, well (Ved.). -5 A hollow, hole.

**इरिण्य** a. Belonging or relating to a desert.

**इरिन्** a. Ved. 1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

**इरिमेदः** = अरिमेद q. v.

**इरिविल्ला** or **इरिविल्लिका** Pimples on the head.

**इरगलं**, -ला = अगल q. v.

**इर्य** a. Ved. 1 Instigating (प्रेरक). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pūshan and of the Asvins.

**इर्वारु-लु** a. Destructive, carnivorous (हिंसक). -रुः m. f. A cucumber. -Comp. -(लु) छुक्तिका a kind of melon.

**इर्वारुकः** An animal living in caves.

**इल** 6 P. (इलति, इयेल, ऐलीत्, एलितुं, इलित) or 10 U. (इलयति or एलयति, ऐलित्.) 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Germ. *Eile*, Gr. *elao*.]

**इलय** a. Motionless. **इलय** a. Ved. Loud, noisy.

**इलविला** N. of the wife of Visravas and mother of Kubera; (hence the name ऐलविल for Kubera).

**इल** a. [इल्-क] Sleepy. -ला 1 The earth. -2 A cow. -3 Speech; &c, see इडा. -Comp. -गोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. -तलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2. the surface of the earth. -धरः a mountain; Si. 20. 54. -धृतं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पञ्चतन्त्रावतः प्राच्यो गंधमादनशैलतः । इलाधृतं नीलगिरिवाप्यतो निवधा-दुदक् ॥

**इलिका** The earth.

**इली** [इल्-क डीप्] A cudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword (करवाल).

**इलीविषः** N. of a demon conquered by Indra.

**इलीपः**, **इल्लिपः** A sort of fish, commonly hilsa or sable.

**इल्लकाः**, -लाः (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (शुक्राक्षर).

**इव** ind. 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वागर्थमिव संपुक्ता R. 1. 1; वेनतेय इव विनतानंदनः K. 5. -2 As if, as it were (denoting उल्लेख); पश्यामीव पिनाकिनं S. 1. 6; लिपतीव तमोगानि वर्षतीवांजनं नभः Mk. 1. 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कडार इवायं G. M. -4 (Added to interrogative words) 'Possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रक्षयते U. 6. 30, क इव of what sort, what-like; क इव कालः Māl. 2 what a long time has elapsed. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction, by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very; सुहृदमिव but for a moment; किंचिदिव just a little bit; so ईषदिव, नाचिरादिव &c.; (इव is considered by grammarians as forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन नित्यसमासो विम-क्यलोपश्च).

**इष** I. 6 P. (इच्छति, इषेय, ऐषति, एषितुं, इषुं, इष्ट) 1 To wish, desire, long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितमाज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3; oft with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि भुंजीत or भुंक्ता भवान्; भुंजीयेतिच्छति



Sk. -2 To choose ; सूत्रेण मौड्यामिच्छते  
तु क्षत्रियं दंडमेव वा Ms. 8. 384. -3 To  
endeavour to obtain, strive or seek  
for ; सूतिमिच्छता, स्वर्ग &c. -4 To be  
willing, be about to do anything,  
mean or intend ( with inf. ). -5 To  
ask or expect anything ( acc. ) from  
any one ( loc. or abl. ); देवेषु यज्ञे भाग-  
मीषिरे Sat. Br. -6 To acknowledge,  
regard. -7 To request, ask. -8 To be  
favourable. -9 To try to make  
favourable. -10 To assent or consent.  
—pass. 1 To be wished or liked. -2 To  
be asked or requested. -3 To be pres-  
cribed or laid down ; हस्तच्छेदनमिष्यते  
Ms. 8. 322 ; विराट् दशराट् वा शावमा-  
शौचमिष्यते Y. 3. 18. -4 To be ap-  
proved, accepted, or regarded as ;  
जंभो दंतैषि चेष्ट्यते Trik. -II 4 P. ( इष्यति,  
इष्य, इष्यति, इष्यंतुं ) 1 To move ;  
to cause to move. -2 To let fly,  
cast, throw. -3 To raise ( as one's  
voice ). -4 To sprinkle. -III 9 P.  
( इष्णाति ) 1 To cause to move quick-  
ly, let fly, cast. -2 To fly off, escape.  
-3 To strike, smite. -4 To impel,  
urge, incite, animate, promote. -IV  
1 U. ( इषति-ते, इषति-रेषि ) To go,  
move.

इच्छक a. Wishing, desiring &c.  
—कः 1 ( In Arith. ) The sum sought.  
-2 N. of a tree.

इच्छत् pres. p. Wishing, desirous,  
willing ; अनिच्छतोपि तस्य against his  
will.

इच्छा [ इष् भावे श ] 1 Wish, desire,  
inclination of mind, will ; इच्छया  
according to one's desire, at will. -2  
Willingness. -3 ( In Math. ) A  
question or problem. -4 ( In gram. )  
The form of the Desiderative.  
—Comp. —दानं fulfilment of a wish.  
—निवृत्तिः f. suppression of desire,  
indifference to worldly desires.  
—फलं the solution of a question or  
problem. —रतं desired sports, fa-  
vourite pastimes ; Me. 89. —वशु a.  
'possessing wealth according to  
wish', epithet of Kubera. —संपद f.  
fulfilment of one's wishes.

इच्छु a. Wishing, desirous ; usual-  
ly in comp.

इच्छुक a. Wishing &c.

इष् a. 1 Speedy ; going quickly.  
-2 Wishing, desirous. —f. Ved. 1 A  
draught, refreshment, food. -2  
Libation. -3 Strength, power, sap,  
freshness. -4 Comfort ; increase. -5  
Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of  
the sky. -7 Wish.

इषः 1 One possessed of sap or  
strength. -2 The month आश्विन ; ध्वनि-  
निषेऽनिमिषेक्षणमग्रतः Si. 6. 49.

इष्यति Den. A. To move, excite.

इष्यति f. 1 Sending, despatching.  
-2 Wish, desire, impulse.

इष्यति Den. P. To excite, drive,  
urge on.

इष्यया Impulse, desire.

इष्यति Den. P. 1 To be juicy. -2  
To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or  
active. -4 To animate, strengthen.

इष्य a. 1 ( The object ) of aim.  
-2 Skilled in archery.

इषि a. [ इष्-कि ] Wishing, desiring.

इषित p. p. ( fr. इष् 4 cl. ) 1  
Moved, driven, sent, despatched. -2  
Excited, animated. -3 Quick, speedy.

इषिर a. Ved. [ इष्-गती-किरच् ] 1  
Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh.  
-2 Powerful, strong, quick, active.  
-3 Moving. —रः Fire. —रं ind Quickly.

इष्ट p. p. [ इष् इच्छायां कर्मणि क ] 1  
Wished, desired, longed for,  
wished for ; उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टः Nala. 1. 1.  
-2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favour-  
ite, dear ; आत्मजः Mu. 2. 8 fond of  
sons. -3 Worshipped, revered -4  
Respected. -5 Approved, regarded  
as good. -6 Desirable ; see इष्टतं.  
-7 Valid. -8 Sacrificed, worship-  
ped with sacrifices. -9 Supposed  
( कल्पित ) ; oft used in Lilāvati.

—ष्टः 1 A lover, husband, beloved  
person ; इष्टभावासजनितानि S. 4. 2.  
-2 A friend ; Pt. 1. 57 ; 2. 167. -3  
N. of a tree ( एरंड ). -4 N. of Vishnu.  
-5 A sacrifice. —ष्टा N. of a tree ( शमी ).  
—ष्टं 1 Wish, desire. -2 A holy cere-  
mony or संस्कार. -3 A sacrifice ; see  
इष्टतं. —ind. Voluntarily. —Comp.  
—अर्थः desired object. —उद्युक्त a.

zealously engaged in gaining one's  
desired object. —आपत्तिः f. occurrence  
of what is desired ; a statement by  
a debater which is favourable to his  
opponent also ; इष्टापत्तौ दोषांतरमाह  
Jag. —कर्मन् n. ( In Arith. ) rule of  
supposition, operation with an as-  
sumed number. —कापथः the root  
of a fragrant grass ( चीरणमूल ). —का-  
मदुह a. granting the desired ob-  
jects, an epithet of the cow of plen-  
ty. —गंध a. fragrant. ( —धः ) any  
fragrant substance. ( —धं ) sand. —जनः  
a beloved person ( whether man  
or woman ) ; U. 3. —देवः, —देवता a  
favourite god, one's tutelary deity.  
—यामन् a. going according to one's  
desire. —व्रत a. 1. performing de-  
sired vows. -2. obeying one's  
wish. -3. ( food &c. ) for the fulfil-  
ment of a vow. -4. that by which  
good works succeed.

इष्टापूर्ति [ इष्टं च पूर्तं च तयोः समाहारः  
पूर्वपददीर्घत्वम् ] Performance of pious  
or charitable deeds ; performing  
sacrifices, and digging wells and

doing other acts of charity.  
इष्टापूर्तविधेः सपत्नशमनात् Mr. 3.  
वर्षाद्विपतडागादिदेवतायतनानि च । अथवा  
रामाः पूर्वतमर्थाः प्रचक्षते ॥ एकानि कर्मद्वयं  
यच्च ह्येतत् । अंतर्वेद्यां च यद्दानमिष्टं तदभिहितं  
इष्टिः f. [ इष्-क्ति ] 1  
request, desire. -2 Seeking, ask-  
ing to get. -3 Any desired object.  
-4 A desired rule or desideratum  
( a term used with reference to  
Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's  
Vārtikas ; इष्टयो भाष्यकारस्य, इष्टि-  
व्यकारेष्ट्या &c. cf. उपसंख्यान ). -5  
-7 ( यज्-क्ति ) A sacrifice. -8  
oblation consisting of butter, &c.  
&c. —Comp. —अयनं a -sacrifice  
lasting for a long time. —यचः 1. a  
-2. a demon ; an Asura ; so 'इष्ट-  
यच' an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टुः f. A wish, desire.

इष्टम् a. [ इष्-इच्छायां कर्मणि मङ् ] W-  
ing. —यमः 1 Cupid, god of love.  
The spring. -3 Course, going.

इष्टिमन् a. Speedy, impetuous,  
epithet of the winds.

इष्यः, —य्यं [ इष्-क्यप् ] The spring.

इषि ( पी ) का [ इष् गत्यादी इ-  
इत्वं ] 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass.  
कुशकाशशरेषिकाः Rām. ; अश्व-  
12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A  
sugar-cane ; Saccharum Spontaneum.  
-4 A small stick of wood or  
used to see whether gold in  
crucible is melted or not. -5  
brush. -6 The eye-ball of an ele-  
phant. —Comp. —तुलं the point  
upper part of a reed.

इशुः [ इष्-उ ; cf. also Un. 1. 13 ]  
An arrow. -2 The number  
-3 ( In Math. ) A versed sine. -4  
of a Soma ceremony. —Comp. —  
—अनीकं the point of an arrow.  
—सन्, —अश्वं the bow ; रामनिषिद्धसर्व-  
तुलकं R. 11. 37 ; यंत्रतुलको बाणः  
9. —आस a. throwing arrows. ( न  
1. a bow. -2. an archer, a warrior.  
Bg. 1. 4, 17. —कारः, —कृत्  
arrow-maker. —धरः, —धृत्  
archer. —पथः, —विक्षेपः an arrow-  
the range of an arrow. —  
discharging an arrow ; R. 2.  
—मात्र a. having the length of  
arrow ( about 5 short spans or 10  
feet ). ( —त्रं ) 1. the length of  
arrow. -2 an altar ( कुंड ). —  
carrying arrows in the hand.

इषुलिकांडा 'The three-fold arrow'  
N. of a constellation.

इषुक a. Arrow-like.  
An arrow.

इषुधिः [ इष्वो धीयंतेज  
ध्वनिः ]  
quiver.



इष्टयति Den. P. 1 To contain ar-  
rows. -2 To implore, request, ask. -3  
To desire oblations.  
इष्टया Implores, request.  
इष्टय a. 1 Going. -2 Requesting.  
इष्टयति Den. P. 1 To long for food.  
-2 To request.  
इष्टः A spiritual teacher.  
इष्ट 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in  
order. -2 To prepare.  
इष्टवृत् a. Arranging &c.  
इष्टवृत् a. Arranged &c. °आहव a.  
whose Soma vessel is prepared or  
ready.  
इष्टुतिः f. A mother.  
इष्टका [इष्ट-तकन् टाप् Up. 3. 148]  
1 A brick; Mk. 3. -2 A brick used  
in preparing the sacrificial altar &c.

-Comp. -गृहं a brick house. -चयनं  
collecting fire by means of a brick.  
-चित a. made of bricks; Dk. 84;  
also इष्टचित. -न्यासः laying the  
foundation of a house. -पथः a  
road made of bricks. -राशिः a pile  
of bricks.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टका.

इस् ind. An interjection of anger,  
pain, or sorrow.

इह ind. [इदं-ह इहादिशः P. V. 3.  
11 Sk.] 1 Here (referring to time,  
place or direction); in this place or  
case. -2 In this world (opp. परव or  
अमुत्र); oft with जगति, K. 35. -3 In  
this case; in this book or system.  
-4 Now, at this time. [cf. Xend  
idha]. -Comp. -अमुत्र ind. in this

world and the next world, here and  
there -आगत a. come here. -इह ind.  
here and there, now and then, repeated-  
ly. °मातृ a. 1. whose mother is here  
and there, that is, everywhere. -2. of  
whose mothers one is here and one  
there. -कालः this life. -क्रतुः-चित  
a. whose intentions or thoughts are  
centred in this world or place. -भव  
or -तन a. belonging to this world.  
-लोकः this world or life; °के in  
this world. -समये ind. here, now, at  
such a time as this. -स्थ a. standing  
here. -स्थान a. one whose residence  
is on the earth.

इहत्य a. [इह-त्यप्] Being here, of  
this place or world.

इहलः N. of a country (वेदि).

इष्ट

इः (m.) N. of Kāmadēva, Cupid.  
-f. N. of Lakshmi. -ind. An in-  
terjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain;  
(3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compas-  
sion; (6) perception or conscious-  
ness; (7) calling.

ई I. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1  
To go. -2 To shine. -3 To pervade. -4  
To desire, wish. -5 To throw. -6 To  
eat. -7 to beg (A.). -8 To become  
pregnant.

ईक्ष् 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षाचक्रे, ऐक्षिट्,  
ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित्वा, ईक्षित) 1 To see, be-  
hold, view, perceive, observe, look  
or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider,  
look upon; सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं ... ईक्षते  
योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take  
into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते  
K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5.  
82. -4 To think, reflect; तत्तेज ऐक्षत  
बहुस्यां प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To re-  
quire; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or  
to investigate, the good or bad luck  
of any one (with dat. of the per-  
son); कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं  
परलोचयति); Bk. 8. 76 - WITH अधि  
to suspect; सत्येय्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4.  
102 v. 1. -अन्वव 1. to see, behold.  
-2. to consider. -3. to care for, take  
into account.

ईक्षकः [ईक्ष-ण्वल्] A spectator, be-  
holder.  
ईक्षणं [ईक्ष-ल्यट्] 1 Seeing, be-  
holding &c. -2 A look, sight, aspect,  
view. -3 An eye; इत्यदिशोभाप्रहिते-

क्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलसेक्षणा. -4  
Regarding, looking after, caring for.

ईक्षणिकः [ईक्षण-ठ्] A fortune-  
teller; Ms. 9. 258.

ईक्षतिः [ईक्ष-शतिप्] Looking, sight;  
ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं Br. Sūt.

ईक्षा [ईक्ष-अ टाप्] 1 Sight. -2 Viewing,  
considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. -2 A glance,  
look; Pt. 5.

ईक्षित p. p. Seen, behold, regarded  
&c. -तं 1 A look, sight. -2 An eye;  
अभिमुखे मायि संहतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्षितु a. [ईक्ष-तृच्] Seeing, behold-  
ing, a beholder.

ईक्षेय्य a. Ved. Deserving to be  
seen; curious.

ईक्ष्-ईक्ष् 1 P. (ईक्षति, ईक्षाचक्रे,  
ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित) To go, move, vacillate.  
-Caus. 1 To move backwards and  
forwards, swing, oscillate. -2 To  
shake, cause to tremble.

ईक्ष्-ईक्ष् 1 A. 1 To go. -2 To  
censure, blame.

ईक्षान a. [यज्-ताच्छीत्ये कानच्] Per-  
forming sacrifices.

ईष्ट 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईष्टाचक्रे, ऐष्टिट्,  
ईष्टितुं, ईष्टित्) 1 To praise; अग्निमीडे युरोहितं  
Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनतामवज्जदीड्यमानः R.  
18. 17; नेडिषे यदि काकुत्स्थं Bk. 9. 57,  
18. 15. -2 To implore, request, ask  
for (with two acc.); उपस्थाय मातर-  
मन्मथैह Rv. 3. 48. 3. -Caus. 1 To  
ask. -2 To praise.

ईष्ट f. Refreshment, libation.

ईष्टनं [ईष्ट-ल्यट्] Praising.

ईष्टा [ईष्ट-अ टाप्] Praise, com-  
mendation.

ईष्टे(ले)न्य Ved. = ईष्ट.

ईष्ट्य pot. p. To be praised or  
glorified, praiseworthy, laudable;  
भवन्तमीड्यं भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34; Bg.  
11. 44.

ईष्टमत् a. [ईष्ट-अस्त्यस्य मतुप्] Having  
a lord or master.

ईति a. [ई-क्तिच्] 1 Produced, ef-  
fected. -तिः f. Plague, distress,  
a calamity of the season. The *itis*  
are usually said to be six: - 1 exces-  
sive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4  
rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign in-  
vasions; अतिवृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शलमा मृषकाः शुकाः ।  
प्रत्यासन्नाश्च राजानः पडेटा इत्यः स्रुताः ॥  
(some read for the second line स्वचक्रं  
परचक्रं च स्रुता इत्यः स्रुताः ॥ making the  
total number seven); M. 5. 20; Mv.  
7. 42; निरातेका निरीत्यः R. 1. 63. -2  
An infectious disease. -3 Travel-  
ling (in a foreign country), sojourn-  
ing (प्रवास). -4 An affray.

ईष्टुक्ष-श a. (क्षी-शी f.), also ईष्टुक्ष  
Such, of this kind, of this aspect,  
endowed with such qualities. -क् n.  
Such a condition; such occasion.

ईष्टका Quality (opp. इयसा); विष्णो-  
रिवास्यानवधारणीयं ईष्टकतया रूपमित्यतया  
वा R. 13. 5; मामीष्टकया जानाति knows  
me to be so.



ई 1 P. To bind; cf. अन्.

ईत्ता [आहमच्छी आप-सन्-अ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire. ईक्षित *a.* Desired, wished for, dear to; अपीक्षिते क्षत्रकुलांगनानां R. 14. 4; S. 3. 14. -तं Desire, wish.

ईष्टु *a.* Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.); सौरभ्यमीष्टु-रिव ते सुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69; कामं, धनं &c. -Comp. -यज्ञः a particular Soma sacrifice.

ईस *ind.* [ई-वा-सुच्] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यत्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like उन, अथ &c. -2 Now. -3 This, here (एनं).

ईय [ई-वा-क्यप्] Pervading; चक्षस् of pervading sight.

ईर 2 A. (ई इतं, ईराचके, ऐरिष्ट, ईरितु, ईरे); also 1 P. (*p. p.* ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate, raise one's voice. -10 U. or Caus. (ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To agitate, throw, cast; Si. 8. 39; discharge, dart, hurl; ऐरिरिच महाद्रुमं Bk. 15. 52; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge; Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim, say, repeat; Māl. 1. 25; Si. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8; इतीरयतीव तथा निरैक्षि N. 14. 21; निबोध चेमां गिरमीरितां मया Sāv. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake; वातेरितपल्लवांशुलिभिः S. 1; अपरागसमी-रणेरितः Ki. 2. 50; Si. 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract; Si. 10. 32. -7 To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A.).

ईरण *a.* [ई-रन्] Agitating, driving. -णः The wind. -णं 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going -3 = इरण *q. v.*

ईरित *p. p.* 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c.; आकूतं declared purpose or intention.

ईरिन् *a.* [ई-रिन्] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.

ईर्य *a.* To be excited. -र्या Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -Comp. -पथः 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, i. e. going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.

ईरिण *a.* [ई-रिन्] Desert, barren. -णं A desert, barren soil; सुहर्तमिव निःशब्दमासीदीरिणसंनिभं Ram, ईर्य See ईर्य;

ईर्म *a.* [ई-र्म] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Sāy.). -*ind.* Here, in or to this place. -र्मः The arm; the fore-quarter of an animal. -ई A wound, sore (*m.* also).

ईर्मौत *a.* Ved. Full-haunched, or thin-haunched.

ईर्वरुः *m. f.* A cucumber.

ईर्या = ईर्या *q. v.*

ईर्य, ईर्य 1 P. (ईर्यति, ईर्यचिकार, ईर्यितु, ईर्यित) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person); हरये ईर्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 36.

ईर्य, ईर्य, ईर्यक *a.* Envious, jealous.

ईर्या-र्या [ईर्य-अप्] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.

ईर्या(र्वा)लु, ईर्य(र्वा)लु *a.* Envious, impatient.

ईलिः (ली *f.*) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword (करवालिका).

ईवत् *a.* 1 Going. -2 So large, so stately or magnificent.

ईश 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईशाचके, ऐशिट, ईशित, ईशितु, ईशित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.); नार्यं गात्राणामीष्टे K. 312 v. 1., अर्थानामीक्षिषे त्वं वयमपि च गिरामीशमहे यावद्-धै Bh. 3. 30; sometimes with acc.; इमांलोकानीशत ईशनीभिः Svet. Up. (also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun). -2 To be able, have power; expressed by 'can'; माधुर्य-मीष्टे हरिणान् शरीरं R. 18. 13, 14. 38; कमिवेशते रमयितुं न युगाः Ki. 6. 24; U. 7. 4; Si. 1. 38; Māl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to.

ईश *m.* A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

ईश *a.* [ई-श्] 1 Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen.). -4 Powerful, supreme. -शः 1 A lord, master; with gen. or in comp.; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds; so वागीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of Siva (as regent of the north-east quarter). -श 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A woman having supremacy; a rich lady. -Comp. -कोणः the north-east quarter. -पुरी, -नगरी N. of Benares.

—बलं the missile पाशुपत. —सूत्रः epithet of Kubera.

ईशान [ई-श्-युद्] Commanding, ing &c.

ईशान *a.* [ई-श् ताच्छीले वनम्] Owning, possessing, master or

-2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy

Siva, ईशानसदृशनीलसर्पानां Ku. 7. 4. K. 10. -3 The Ardra Nakshtra.

One of the Rudras. -5 The name 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form.

Siva. -7 A Sādhyā. -8 N. of Vāhāna.

नी N. of Durgā. -नी, -नः silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली).

—नी, -नः splendour. -Comp. -आदिपञ्चमः one of the five forms of Siva.

a. 1. making one a master or able to act like a competent person.

ईशितु *a.* [ई-श्-युच्] An owner, master, proprietor. —*m.* lord of the Universe; Si. 18. 3.

ईशित्वं Power, superiority.

ईशिता, -त्वं Superiority, greatness one of the eight Siddhis or attainments of Siva. See अणिमन्.

ईशित्त्वं *a.* [ई-श्-गिनि] Commanding &c. —*m.* 1 A god. -2 husband. -3 A lord, master. -4 Supremacy.

ईश्वर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [ई-श्-वर] III. 2. 175] 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.); Ku. 4. 11. 15. 7. -2 Rich, wealthy; Pt. 67. —रः 1 A lord, master; ईश्वरः कोर्यतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14; so कर्णिक कोशलेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. -2 A king, prince, ruler; राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 153, 9. 278. -3 A great man; वृणेन कार्यं भवतीत्येष Pt. 1. 71; R. 3. 46; Bh. 3. 59. —प्रयच्छेत्तेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15; cf. 'I carry coals to Newcastle.' -4 husband; नेश्वरे परुषता सति सत्त्वं Ki. 9. 39. -5 The Supreme (परमेश्वर); ईश एवाहमत्यर्थं न च मानि ज्ञते परे। ददाभि च सदृश्वरीश्वरस्तेन तित्तः ॥ -6 N. of Siva; V. 1. 1. -7 The god of love, Cupid. -8 The Supreme soul; the soul. -9 The seventh year (संवत्सर) of the Sāvāhana era. —रा, -री N. of Durgā of Lakshmi; or of any other of the Saktis; ईश्वरी सर्वभूतानां त्वानिर्गोप्य श्रियं. —री N. of several places and trees; लिङ्गिनीलता, ध्याकरी, जटा and नाकुलीवृक्ष. -Comp. —धीन *a.* subject to a lord or god. —dependent on a lord or god. —वेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —निष्ठ *a.* trusting in god. —यूजक *a.* pious, devout. —worship of god. —यसावः favour. —भार्यः royal or imperial state. —विभूतिः *f.* the several forms of



the Supreme god; for a full enumeration, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —सङ्घः a. a temple. —सभं a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता, ईश्वरत्वं Superiority, supremacy. ईश्वर 1 U. (ईश्वर-ते, ऐश्वर्य, ईश्वरित) 1 To fly away, escape. —2 To creep along. —3 To glean, collect a few grains. —4 To look, see. —5 To give. —6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईश्वर [ ईश्वर ] 1 The month Āsvina; cf. इय. —2 A servant of Siva.

ईषण, ईषाण a. Hastening. —ण Haste, speed.

ईषत् ind. [ ईष-अति ] Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईषत् कुर्वतानि S. 1. 3; ईषच्च कुरुते सेवा Pt. 1. 141. —Comp. —उष्ण a. tepid, slightly warm. —ऊन a. not quite complete, a little less than; ईषदुर्नार्थं कल्प. —कर a. 1. doing little. —2. easy to be accomplished; Mv. 4. (—रं) very little. —गुण a. of little merit. —जलं shallow water, a little water. —दर्शनं a glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद a. slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants). —नियम a. exchanged for a little. —पांडु a. a little white

or pale, whitish. (—हुः) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान a. that of which a little is drunk. (—नं) a small draught. —परुषः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त a. pale red. (—क्तः) 1. pale-red colour. —2 undistinguishable colour. —लभ, —प्रलभ a. to be got for little. —विवृत a. slightly open. —श्वास a. slightly resounding. —स्पृष्ट a. slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ ईष-क ] 1 The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough. —2 A part of a chariot. —Comp. —दंढः the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 43. —दंत a. with projecting teeth. (—तः) 1. an elephant with a large tusk or tooth. —2. the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 38. —3. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. —2 A painter's brush. —3 A weapon, arrow, dart. —4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ ईष-किर ] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. —2 An ingot-mould. —3 = इषीका q. v.

ईष्मः, —श्चः See इष्मः, इष्चः.

ईह 1 A. (ईहते, ईहाचके, ऐहिष्ट, ईहिष्यते, ईहितुं, ईहित) 1 To wish, desire, long

for; have in mind, think of (with acc. or inf.); ईहते....अर्थसंचयान् Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22; Ms. 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐहिष्ट ते कारयितुं कृतात्मा Bk. 1. 11. —2 To endeavour to obtain. —3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; माधुर्यं मधुभिर्दुना रचयितुं क्षारांश्चुधेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. —4 To take care of. —Caus. To impel, urge.

ईहः Attempt; as in ऊर्ध्वहः.

ईहा [ ईह-अ ] 1 Wish, desire; जलनिधिमकरोत्तरितुमीहां Rām. ; see अर्हा also. —2 An undertaking, act. —3 Effort, exertion, activity; ईहातश्चेद्धनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. —Comp. —अर्थिन् a. aiming at any object, seeking wealth; Ms. 2. 37. —मृगः [ ईहाप्रधानो मृगः ] 1. a wolf. —2. an artificial deer. —3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. —वृकः a wolf.

ईहित p. p. [ ईह-क्त ] 1 Wished, desired; शिरसीहितः Ratn. 1. 1. —2 Attempted, sought, striven for; Vc. 1. 24. —तं 1 A wish, desire; —2 Effort, exertion. —3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीयते धातुरिहेहितं फलैः Ki. 1. 20, 8. 46, 11. 43, 18. 31; Si. 9. 62.

## उ.

उ I. 1 A. (अयते, ऊचे, औष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.) —II. 5 P. (उनोति) Ved. To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —2 N. of Brahmā. —3 The orb of the moon. —ind. 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेष्टः Sk. —2 An interjection of:—(a) calling; उ मेति मात्रा तपसो निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (b) anger; (c) compassion; (d) command; (e) acceptance; (f) interrogation; or (g) used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with अय (अथ), न (नो) and किम् (किम्); see these words. उ-उ or उत on the one hand—on the other hand, partly.

उकारः 1 The vowel उ. —2 The god Siva.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chestnut horse.

उकुणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति see under वच्.

उक्त्यं [ वच्-यक् ] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्र). —2 Eulogy, praise. —3 N. of the Sāmaveda (Triṅ.); a variety of Sāma; (सामभेदः सामविशेषः). —4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and यजुन् muttered verses). —5 The उक्त्य sacrifice. —कथा N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —पत्रः 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). —2. a sacrificer (यजमान). —पात्रं 1. a sacrificer. —2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of an उक्त्य. —भृत् m. a sage who

offers or divides Ukthas. —वर्द्धन a. to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. —वाहस् a. offering verses; or one to whom verses are offered. —शंसिच् a. praising, uttering the Ukthas. (—m.) a kind of priest. —शस्, —शाम्, —शस a. Ved. uttering a verse, praising. —शुष्म a. 1. whose strength is praise. —2. loudly resonant with verses. (—कथा) वी a. fond of or reciting verses.

उक्थिच् a. [ उक्थ-इनि ] 1 Uttering verses, praising. —2 Accompanied by praise or Ukthas. —m. Indra and others.

उक्त्य a. [ उक्त्यमर्हति यत् ] 1 Accompanied by praise. —2 Deserving praise or verses. —कथ्यः 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. —2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the ज्योतिषोम sacrifice. —3 A Soma sacrifice.



उक्ष 1, 6 U. (उक्षति, उक्षाचकार, वक्ष-  
हे Ved., औक्षीत्, उक्षित, उक्षित) 1 To  
sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down  
upon; औक्षन् शोणितसंभोदाः Bk. 17.  
9, 3, 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 11. 5, 20; Ku.  
1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To  
scatter, throw out (as sparks). -4  
To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, be-  
come strong (Ved.)

उक्ष *a.* [उक्ष-अच्] 1 Sprinkling. -2  
Sprinkled. -3 Large.

उक्षण [उक्ष-ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling. -2  
Consecrating as by sprinkling; वसिष्ठम-  
चोक्षणजात् प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षयति Den. P. To desire one who  
sends down riches.

उक्षय्यु *a.* Desirous of one who  
sends down riches.

उक्षन् *a.* 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling.  
—*m.* (—क्ष) [उक्ष-कनिन् Un. 1. 156] 1  
An ox or bull; Ku. 7. 70; (changed to  
उक्ष in some comp. महोक्षः, वृद्धोक्षः,  
&c.). -2 An epithet of Soma; the  
Maruts; the sun and Agni. -3 One  
of the eight chief medicaments  
(क्षयौषधि). —*Comp.* —अक्ष *a.* one  
whose food is oxen (Ved.). —तरः  
a small bull or ox; Si. 12. 10; cf.  
यस्ततर. —वक्ष *a.* dependent on a bull  
(यदि वक्षो न विदिद्युक्षवक्ष एव स्यात्);  
male calf (?).

उक्षाल *a.* Swift, terrible, high;  
large, excellent. —लः A monkey.

उक्षित *p. p.* [उक्ष-क्] 1 Sprinkled,  
moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed.  
-3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उक्. —उक् 1 P. (ओक्षति, उंक्षति, उवोक्ष  
or उंक्षाचकार, ओक्षित, उंक्षित) To go, move.  
उक्खः A boiler, pot, vessel. —खा 1  
A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking  
pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A  
fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of  
the body.

उक्ख्य *a.* [उक्खायां संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Dres-  
sed or boiled in a pot (as fish &c.);  
शूलयस्य च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Be-  
ing in a boiler (Ved.).

उक्खर्वलः, उक्खलः A kind of grass  
(सूर्यपत्रः वृणभेदः).

उगण *a.* Ved. Consisting of  
troops with uplifted or ready wea-  
pons (उदायुधगणैः).

उग्र *a.* [उग्र-ल् गङ्गातदिशः Un. 2.  
28] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, sa-  
vage (as a look &c.); 'दर्शनः hav-  
ing a fierce or cruel look. -2 For-  
midable, terrific, frightful, fearful;  
सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60; Bg. 11. 30;  
Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75; 'दंतः, नासिकः &c.  
-3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent,  
intense; उग्रतपां वेलो S. 3 intensely  
hot; उग्रशोकां Me. 113 v. 1. -4 Sharp,  
pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6  
Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7  
Ready to do any work, industrious.  
—उग्रः 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. -2 N.

of a mixed tribe, descendant of a  
Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother  
(his business being to catch or kill ani-  
mals dwelling in holes, such as  
snakes; cf. Ms. 10. 9, 13, 15). -3  
N. of a tree शोभांजनवृक्ष. -4 A group of  
five asterisms; their names are:—  
पूर्वाफाल्गुनी, पूर्वाषाढा, पूर्वाभाद्रपदा, मघा and  
मृगशी. -5 N. of a country called Ke-  
rala (Modern Malabar). -6 The sen-  
timent called रौद्र. -7 Wind. —ग्र 1  
N. of different plants; वचा, यवानी,  
धन्वाक. -2 A cruel woman. —ग्री A  
kind of being belonging to the class  
of demons. —ग्रं 1 A certain deadly  
poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox  
(वत्सनामविषं). -2 Wrath, anger. —*Comp.*  
—ईशः the mighty or terrible lord, N.  
of Siva. —कर्मन् *a.* fierce in action,  
cruel. —कांडः a sort of gourd (कार-  
वेल). —गंध *a.* strong-smelling. (—यः)  
1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of  
other trees also; कटफल, अर्जकवृक्ष. -3.  
garlic. (—धा) 1. Orris root. -2. a  
medicinal plant. -3. N. of various  
plants; यवानी, वचा, अजमोदा. (—धं)  
Asafoetida. —गंधिन् *a.* strong-smel-  
ling. —चयः a strong desire. —चारि-  
णी, —चंडा N. of Durgā. —जाति *a.*  
base-born. —तारा N. of a goddess.  
—तेजस् *a.* endowed with powerful or  
terrible energy. —दंष्ट्र *a.* having ter-  
rific teeth. —दंड *a.* ruling with a  
rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless;  
Pt. 3. —दर्शन, रूप *a.* frightful in  
appearance, fierce-looking, grim, ter-  
rible. —दुहितृ *f.* the daughter of a  
powerful man. —धन्वन् *a.* having a  
powerful bow. (—*m.*) N. of Siva  
and Indra. —नासिक *a.* large-nosed.  
—युव *a.* born in a mighty family.  
(—त्रः) N. of Kārttikeya. —पूति *a.*  
horribly stinking; Mā. 5. 16. —रेतस्  
*m.* a form of Rudra. —वीर *a.* having  
powerful men. —शासन *a.* strict in  
orders, severe in commands. —शेखरा  
'crest of Siva', N. of the Gan-  
ges. —शोक *a.* sorely-grieving,  
deeply afflicted. —श्रवणदर्शन *a.*  
terrible to hear and see. —सेनः 1. N.  
of a son of Dhritarāshtra. -2. N.  
of a king of Mathurā and father  
of Kamsa. He was deposed by his  
son; but Krishna after having slain  
Kamsa restored him to the throne.  
(—ना) N. of the wife of Akurā;  
जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and  
enemy of Krishna.

उग्रक *a.* Brave, powerful &c.

उग्रता, त्वं Violence, fearfulness,  
passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.

उग्रपश्य *a.* [उग्रं पश्यति, उग्र-दृश्, खश्  
—सुम्] 1 Fierce-looking, frightful,  
hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उंक्णः A bug.

उत्र 4 P. (उच्यति, उवोच, औचित्, उचि-  
यति, उचिदं, उचितं or उग्र mostly used in

*p. p.*) 1 To collect, to gather to-  
gether. -2 To take pleasure in, to  
light in, be fond of. -3 To be ac-  
customed or used to. -4 To be ac-  
ceptable, suit, fit.

उचित *p. p.* 1 Fit, proper, right,  
suitable; उचितस्तदुपायः U. 3; cf.  
ally with inf.; उचितं न ते संगलकते  
दितुं S. 4. -2 Usual, customary; जे-  
तेषु करणीयेषु S. 4, 7, 12; K. 64;  
3. 3. -3 Accustomed or used to, to  
comp.; नीवारभागे योचितैः R. 1. 50;  
25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; चंदनोचितः Ki. 1.  
34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful,  
agreeable, pleasurable. -6 Known,  
understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited.  
-8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (नि-  
-9 Acceptable (ग्रह).

उच्यं [उच्यते स्तुयते ज्ञेयं वच्यते]  
Praise, verse (स्तोत्रं).

उच्यथ *a.* [उच्यथ-यन्] Deserving  
praise.

उच्च *a.* 1 High (in all senses);  
tall; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68; ele-  
vated, superior, exalted (family &c.).  
-2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चः वि-  
गणः Si. 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent,  
strong. -4 (In astr.) Ascendant;  
see उच्चसंश्रय below. —उच्चः The apex of  
the orbit of a planet. —*Comp.* —  
1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty  
tree in general. —तालः (heightened)  
music, dancing &c. at a tavern.  
—देवता time personified, chronos.  
—नीच *a.* 1. high and low. -2. various  
multiform. (—चं) 1. the upper or lower  
stations of planets. -2. change of  
accent. —भाषणं speaking aloud,  
vociferous. —भाषिन् *a.* shouting,  
bawling. —ललाटा, टिका a woman  
with a high or projecting forehead.  
—संश्रय *a.* occupying a high station  
(suid of a planet); R. 3. 13; see  
Malli. thereon.

उच्चता, त्वं Height, superiority.

उच्चकैः *ind.* 1 High, above, lofty  
(fig. also); अत्रोदयद्वेष्टमिसायुधकैः  
Si. 1. 16, 16. 46; Ki. 2. 57. -2 Pre-  
eminently; Si. 1. 70. -3 Loud.

उच्च *ind.* High, above, upwards  
aloft; चक्र, बुध्न.

उच्चैः *ind.* [cf. Un. 5. 12] 1 Aloft,  
high, on high, above, upwards (opp.  
नीचं-चैः); पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः S. 4 v. 1;  
विपद्युच्चैः स्थय Bh. 2. 28; उच्चैर्बुध्नः  
P. I. 2. 29. -2 Loudly, with a loud  
noise; उच्चैर्विहस्य; R. 2. 12, 51; Bg.  
1. 12. -3 Powerfully, intensely,  
very much, greatly; विदधति मयुधैः  
वर्क्ष्यमाणा वनांताः Rs. 1. 22; आग्नेय-  
य मदर्पितपूर्वमुच्चैः Amaru. 94. -4 (Used  
as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a)  
high, noble; जनोयमुच्चैः पदं लोकोत्तमं  
Ku. 5. 64; 6. 75; कुले चात्मना S. 4.  
16; किं पुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः Me. 17; Ratn. 4.  
16, (b) distinguished, pre-eminent.



famous ; उच्चैःश्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17. —Comp. —कर a. making acutely accented. —बुद्ध 1. clamour, great uproar. —2. loud proclamation. —बोव a. boisterous, crying, roaring. —बोव 1. loud noise. —2. a form of Rudra. —द्विष्ट a. having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. —भुज-कर a. having trees like outstretched arms; Me. 36. —वादः high praise; arms; Me. 36. —वादः high praise; arms; Me. 36. —जामदग्न्यस्य दमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैर्वादः U. 5. —शिरस् a. high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous ; बुद्धेः नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने ममत्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. —श्रवस्, -स a. 1. long-eared. —2. deaf. (—m.) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean); उच्चैःश्रवैःश्रवास्तेन हयस्तेन महारिच Ku. 2. 47. —स्वर a. high-sounding. (—रः) a loud sound or voice.

उच्चैः a. Highest, tallest, loudest. उच्चैःस्तरां ind. 1 Exceedingly high. —2 Very loudly.

उच्चैःस्तर a. Higher, taller, louder. उच्चैःस्तरं-रां ind. 1 Very loud. —2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्चक्षुस् a. 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; सर्वा उच्चक्षुषः पश्यन्ति V. 1. —2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्चघनं A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

उच्चद् 1 P. To go away, disappear. —Caus. 1 To scare or drive away, expel. —2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

उच्चादनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. —2 Separation. —3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). —4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. —5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

उच्चटा 1 Pride, arrogance. —2 Habit, usage —3 A kind of garlic. —4 N. of different plants; युजा, चूडाला, मृगामलकी, नागरमुस्ता.

उच्चंड a. 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. —2 Quick, expeditious. —3 Loud. —4 Angry, irascible, violent. —5 Hanging down.

उच्चंद्रः [उच्चिष्टः चंद्रो यत्र] The last watch of the night.

उच्चर् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; वाष्पमुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14. —2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; Si. 17. 52; Māl. 5. 21. —3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चचार निनदो-भसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कोलाहलध्वनिरुच्चरत् K. 27; U. 2;

Ratn. 1. —4 To empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोपपत्रवृगादिना Ms. 4. 49. —5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरित एव मानयात् R. 11. 73. —6 (Used in the Atm.) (a) To quit, leave. (b) To sin against, be unfaithful (to a husband or wife), transgress against; धर्ममुच्चरते Sk. (c) To violate or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (d) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48, Si. 17. 52. —Caus. 1 To cause to issue. —2 To utter, pronounce, declare. —3 To void one's excrement. —4 To emit.

उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. —2 Utterance, pronunciation.

उच्चरित p. p. 1 Gone up or out, risen. —2 Uttered, pronounced &c. —ते Excrement, feces.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्ण, काम. —2 Excrement, dung, faeces; मातृरुच्चार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. —3 Discharge (in general). —4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

उच्चरणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Sik. 2; वेद. —2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. —Comp. —अर्थ a. 1. useful for pronunciation. —2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. —ज्ञः a linguist. —स्थानं the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue.

उच्चरित p. p. 1 Pronounced, uttered. —2 Having excrement.

उच्चारक a. Pronouncing, uttering.

उच्चर् 1 P. 1 To start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चाल बलभित्सखो वशी 11.51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगरायोद-चलं Dk. —2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानादुच्चलन्नापि S. 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चलितपदपदं R. 12. 27. —3 To free or extricate oneself from.

उच्चल a. Moving. —लं Mind, understanding.

उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out.

उच्चलित p. p. 1 On the point of going, setting out. —2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain).

उच्चावच a. [मध्यमं सकादिगण] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. —2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. —3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्च पदार्था भवेतीति गार्ग्यः Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46; Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उच्चि 5 U. To collect, gather accumulate.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; रूपोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; प-दोच्चयः S. D. 2; cf. शिलोच्चय also. —2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.); पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. —3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविष); Ki. 8. 15, 51. —4 Nivāra rice (collected by winnowing). —5 Prosperity, rise; उच्चयापचयो H. 3. 133. —6. The opposite side of a triangle.

उच्चिगटः 1 A passionate or angry man. —2 A kind of crab. —3 A kind of cricket.

उच्चिदं (दिं)गः A crab.

उच्चित्र a. With the pictures prominently appearing; Māl. 6. 5.

उच्चुडः-लः 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. —2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner.

उच्छन्न a. [उद्-हृ-क्] 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उच्छिन्न. —2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छल् 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

उच्छलत् pres. p. 1 Shining, moving about; Si. 3. 37; Māl. 3; स्वच्छंदोच्छ-लदच्छ &c. K. P. —2 Appearing, bursting forth; Māl. 7. —3 Moving, going on; ibid. —4 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards.

उच्छलित p. p. 1 Moved, waved above. —2 Shaken. —3 Gone.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. —2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन a. [उत्क्रांतः शासनं] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

उच्छान्न, उच्चित्ति a. 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). —2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

उच्छिख a. [उद्गता शिखा यस्य] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. —2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127; R. 16. 87. —3 Radiant, bright.

उच्छिघनं Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

उच्छिद् 7 U. 1 (a) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; नोच्छि-द्यादात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातितृष्णया Mb.; किं वा रिपुंस्त्वयं युवः स्वयमुच्छिनत्ति R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (b) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेत्तुं प्रभवति यत्र संवसतिः S. 6. 29. (c) To snap



(thread); Māl. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop; न्या-  
याच्छिद्य Mb.; तैत्तिरीयैरुच्छिन्नाः 3 D.  
—*pass.* 1 To be cut or snapped.  
-2 To be stopped or interrupted,  
cease; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वा ग्रीष्मे  
कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste  
away, fail, be wanting or deficient;  
एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन  
Ms. 3. 101.

उच्छ्रितिः *f.* Extirpation, destruc-  
tion; कोसल° Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Extirpated, de-  
stroyed, cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाश्र-  
यकारेण कुलदा गोत्रात्तरं श्रीगता Mu. 6.  
5. -2 Abject, vile. —*न*: Peace ob-  
tained by ceding valuable lands.

उच्छेत्तु *a.* An extirpator, destroyer.

उच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Ex-  
tirpation, eradication, destruction,  
putting an end to; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः  
पिता ते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

उच्छेदिन् *a.* Destroying.

उच्छिरस् *a.* [उचतं शिरोऽस्य] 1 With  
the neck raised (lit.). -2 High,  
lofty. -3 (Hence) Noble, great,  
exalted; शैलात्मजापि पितुरुच्छिरसोऽ-  
भिलाषं Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिर्लीघ *a.* Full of mushrooms  
(shot up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छि-  
र्लीघामवध्याम् Me. 11. -घ्रं A mushroom.

उच्छिष्ट 7 P. (chiefly in *pass.*) To  
leave (as a remainder), reject.

उच्छिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left as a remainder.  
-2 Rejected, abandoned; अन्° R.  
12. 15. -3 Stale; °कल्पना stale idea  
or invention. -4 (Used actively) One  
who has not washed his mouth  
and hands after meals, and hence  
considered impure; न चोच्छिष्टं कचिद्  
ब्रजेत् Ms. 2. 56. -ष्टं 1 Leavings,  
fragments, remainder (especially of  
food or sacrifice); नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद्  
दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56; so द्विज°, यष्ट° -2  
Honey. —*Comp.* —अक्षं leavings, offal.  
—चांडालिनी a form of the goddess  
मातंगी. —भोजन, भोजिन, भोक्तु *a.* one  
who eats the leavings of another or  
eats the leavings of offerings to gods  
(as an attendant upon an idol).  
—भोजनं eating the leavings of  
another.

उच्छेषः, -षणं 1 Rest, remainder;  
सरस्वतीमुखग्रहणोच्छेषणीकृतो दशनच्छद  
एष बुधितुं Dk. 27. -2 Leavings (of  
food).

उच्छिर्षिक *a.* Having the head  
raised. —कं [उत्थापितं शीर्षं यस्मिन्] 1 A  
pillow. -2 The head; Ms. 3. 89.

उच्छुष् *Caus.* To dry up, make  
dry, wither up.

उच्छुष्क *a.* Dried up, withered.

उच्छाषेण *a.* 1 Making dry, wither-  
ing up; यच्छोकोमुच्छाषेणमिन्द्रियाणाम् Bg.

2. 8. -2 Burning, parching. —*ण*  
Drying up; parching, withering.

उच्छोषुक *a.* Making dry, drying  
up, withering.

उच्छृण्वं Confusion.

उच्छृङ्गा = उच्छृङ्ग q. v.

उच्छृङ्ग *a.* [उद्-श्रि-ङ्ग] 1 Swollen;

प्रवलरुदितोच्छृङ्गनेत्रं प्रियायाः Me. 84;

उत्तानोच्छृङ्गमंडुकपादितोदरसनिभे K. 1.

7; अनवरतरुदितोच्छृङ्गनताम्रदण्डिं Dk. 95.

-2 Fat, bulky. -3 High, lofty.

उच्छृङ्खल *a.* 1 Unbridled, unres-  
trained, uncurbed; वाचा Pt. 3;

अन्यदुच्छृङ्खलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रिनियंत्रितं Si.

2. 62. -2 Self-willed, perverse. -3

Irregular, desultory, unsystematic.

उच्छोचनं Burning (Ved.).

उच्छोफः Swelling; Māl. 5. 16.

उच्छ्रावणं Making one hear  
loudly.

उच्छ्रि [उद्-श्रि] 1 U. 1 To rise, be  
erected (A.). -2 To raise, erect, lift

up. -3 To praise, extol. —*Caus.* To  
increase; Mv. 1. 8.

उच्छ्रि (च्छ्रा)यः [उद्-श्रि-अञ् वच् या]

1 Rising (of a planet &c.); Y. 1.

147. -2 Raising, erecting. -3 Height,  
elevation (physical and moral);

शृंगोच्छ्रायैः कुमुदविशदयैर्वा वितत्य स्थितः खं

Me. 62; K. 105; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17.

61; Si. 4. 10, 8. 22. -4 Growth, in-  
crease, intensity; गुण° Ki. 8. 21, 16.

10; नीतोच्छ्रायं 5. 31, 14. 21. -5 Pride.

-6 The upright side of a triangle.

—यी (उच्छ्रायी) Plank. —*Comp.* —उपेत

*a.* possessing height, high, lofty, ele-  
vated.

उच्छ्रायण *a.* Raised, erected. —*णं*

Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रायिन् *a.* High, raised, lofty;

Si. 5. 21.

उच्छ्रित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up;

H. 2. 164; R. 17. 33. -2 Gone up,  
risen; °सितांशुकर Si. 4. 25; K. 206.

-3 High, tall, lofty, exalted; Ki. 5.

1; Bg. 6. 11; R. 9. 19; पंचयोजनमु-

च्छ्रिता Mb. -4 Produced, born. -5 In-

creasing, growing, prosperous; Ms.

7. 170; increased (in size or bulk),

grown. -6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितिः = उच्छ्रय q. v.

उच्छ्रय *a.* High, lofty, tall.

उच्छ्रुकः Ved. A part of the human

body (used only in dual).

उच्छ्रुकः Ved. Gaping; cleaving

open.

उच्छ्रुत् 2 P. 1 To breathe, live;

आत्मेच्छया न शक्यमुच्छ्रुत्सितुमपि K. 175;

Ve. 5. 15; Ms. 3. 72; अमुच्छ्रुत्स्य with-

out breathing, in one breath. -2 To

take heart or courage, cheer up, re-

vive, breathe a sigh of relief; नास्मा-

सयितुं जगद्गुहां Si. 1. 37.

पुच्छुसिति U. 3. 7; त्वत्सखियादुच्छु-

तीव चेतः Ki. 3. 8 is delighted;

18. 58; Ratn. 4; दिग्गंतः Ki. 9. 2.

-3 To open, bloom (as a lotus).

नोच्छुसिति तपनकिरणैः (कुसुमं) V.

16; M. 2. 11; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15.

To take a deep breath, pant,

deeply; Bk. 6. 12, 14. 55. -5

throb, heave, palpitate. -6 To

loosened or relaxed. —*Caus.* 1

cause to breathe. -2 To

cheer up, delight; Rs. 6. 8; U.

Si. 9. 34. -3 To loosen, relax, dis-

Me. 62.

उच्छुसनं 1 Breathing, sighing.

Taking a deep breath, heaving.

Loosening; Māl. 2. 5.

उच्छुसित *p. p.* (Used actively)

Heaving, breathing; U. 3. -2 Ex-

ting or sending out vapour (refre-

ed); V. 4. -3 Full-blown, open;

expanded; Māl. 4; °सुतिः K.

raised up, Ch. P. 13. -4 (a) Emire-

ed, gladdened, refreshed; Me. 4.

(b) Inspired or animated with hope

Ku. 6. 14. -5 Breathing a sigh of

relief; M. 3. 6; R. 10. 73; K. 181.

Consolated; उत्कण्ठोच्छुसितद्वय Me. 1.

-7 Waving, dishevelled; अञ्ज-

8. 55. -8 Effaced (सम्°) Ku. 3.

—तं 1 Breath, the (very) life; व

कुलपतेरुच्छुसितमिव S. 3; Ku. 7. 4.

Blooming, blowing. -3 Exhalation

R. 8. 3. -4 Heaving, upheav-

throbbing; R. 6. 68; V. 1. -5 To

coming loose or relaxed. -6 Sigh-

ing. -7 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छ्रासः 1 Breath, exhalation

breathing out; मुखोच्छ्रासगंध V. 4. 22.

Rs. 1. 3; Me. 108. -2 Support

life, being alive; U. 3. 30; K. 156.

-3 A sigh. -4 Consolation, encou-

agement; Amaru. 11. -5 Expiring

dying. -6 An air-hole. -7 A division

or chapter of a book, as of the Har-

sha-charita; cf. अद्याय.

उच्छ्रासित *p. p.* 1 Breathless, out of

breath. -2 Much, excessive. -3

Loosened, released. -4 Detached,

separated, divided. -5 Consolated.

उच्छ्रासिन् *a.* 1 Breathing, inhaling

air. -2 Heaving, throbbing; V. 1. 6.

Me. 108. -3 Sighing. -4 Expiring

dying. -5 Vanishing, fading away.

Ku. 7. 82. -6 Pausing, stopping.

Rising, coming forward.

उच्छ 6 P. (उच्छति, औच्छति, उच्छ-

उच्छ) 1 To finish. -2 To bind. -3 To

abandon, transgress. -4 To cease

stop.

उज्जस *Caus.* To kill, destroy

extirpate (with gen.); विद्वोज्जस

सयितुं जगद्गुहां Si. 1. 37.



उज्जासनं Killing, slaughter ; चोर-  
 योजासनं Sk.  
 उज्जय (यि) नी N. of a city, the  
 modern Ujjain in Mālvā, the capi-  
 tal of Vikramāditya. It is one of  
 the seven sacred cities of the Hin-  
 dus (cf. अवंति), and the first meri-  
 dian of their geographers from  
 which they calculate longitude ; सौ-  
 योत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्यिन्याः  
 Mc. 28.

उज्जानकः N. of a province in the  
 North.

उज्जि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by  
 conquest, conquer. -2 To be victo-  
 rious, triumph. —Caus. (-जायपति) 1  
 To cause to conquer. -2 To help one  
 in winning.

उज्जितिः f. Ved. 1 Victory. -2 N. of  
 certain verses in the Vājasaneyi-  
 Samhitā.

उज्जेप a. Victorious. —घः Obtain-  
 ing prosperity.

उज्जिग्र a. [ उद्-ग्रा-ञ् ] Smelling.

उज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to  
 life. —Caus. To restore life.

उज्जीवनं Revival.

उज्जीविन् Reviving, coming to life  
 again.

उज्जुम् 1 A. 1 To gape, open.  
 -2 To part asunder. -3 To become  
 visible, come or break forth, expand,  
 rise, go up ; वक्त्रेदौ तव सत्ययं यदपरः  
 नीतांशुरुज्जुभते Ratn. 3. 13 ; K. 290.  
 -4 To revive, come to senses ; Mv.  
 6. 52. —Caus. 1 To display, show.  
 -2 To produce ; U. 5. 6.

उज्जुम् a. 1 Blown, expanded ;  
 उज्जुम्भदनाभोजा भिनस्यंगानि सांगना  
 S. D. -2 Gaping, open. —भः 1 Open-  
 ing, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping  
 of the mouth. -3 Breaking asunder,  
 parting.

उज्जुम्भा, -भण् 1 The act of gaping,  
 opening the mouth, yawning. -2  
 Spreading, increase ; Māl. 5. 23. -3  
 Flurry, agitation ; U. 3. 36.

उज्जुम्भित a. Opened, stretched, ex-  
 panded, blown. —तं 1 The act of  
 gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

उज्जय [ उद्गता ज्या यस्य ] Having  
 the bow-string loosened. —उज्यं A  
 bow with the string fastened to it.

उज्ज्वल् 1 P. To blaze up, shine.  
 —Caus. (-ज्वलयति) To light up, il-  
 luminate, irradiate ; Si. 9. 42 ;  
 Git. 12.

उज्ज्वल a. 1 Bright, shining, lumi-  
 nous, splendid ; उज्ज्वलकपोलं मुखं Si.  
 9. 48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean,  
 clear, white ; Si. 6. 5. -4 Lovely,  
 beautiful ; सगो निसर्गाज्ज्वलः N. 3.  
 136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned ; Mk.  
 8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Un-

restrained, full ; Si. 5. 48. —लः  
 Love, passion. —ला 1 Splendour,  
 brightness. -2 Clearness. -3 A form  
 of the Jagatī metre. —लं Gold. —Comp.  
 —दत्तः N. of the author of a com-  
 mentary on the Upādi Sūtras.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning, shining. -2  
 Splendour, brilliance. -3 Fire. -4  
 Gold.

उज्ज्वलित p. p. Lighted, shining,  
 brilliant.

उज्ज 6 P. [ उज्जति, उज्जाचकार,  
 उज्जितुं, उज्जित ] 1 To abandon, leave,  
 quit ; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्जाचकार  
 R. 5. 75 ; तत्क्षणाज्जितवृक्षकं R. 1.  
 40, 51 ; आतपायोज्जितं धान्यं Mb.  
 exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid,  
 escape from ; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्जता  
 R. 8. 84 ; Si. 1. 63. -3 To emit,  
 give out, drop or pour down ; अवि-  
 रतोऽज्जितवारिषिपांडुभिः Ki. 5. 6 ; Si.  
 4. 63.

उज्ज a. [ उज्ज-अच् ] Leaving,  
 quitting.

उज्जकः 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee.

उज्जन्त [ उज्ज-ल्यट् ] Abandoning, re-  
 moving, leaving.

उज्जटित a. Perplexed, bewil-  
 dered, confounded.

उज्ज 6 P. ( उज्जति, उज्जितुं, उज्जत ) To  
 glean, gather ( bit by bit ) ; शिलान-  
 ल्युज्जतः Ms. 3. 100.

उज्ज [ उज्ज-वच् ] Gleaning or gather-  
 ing grains ; तान्युज्जपडांकितसैकतानि R.  
 5. 8 ; Ms. 10. 112. —ञ् Gleaning.  
 —Comp. —वृत्ति, —शील a. one who  
 lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उज्जन्त Gleaning grains of corn in  
 market-places &c.

उज्ज 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. —Comp.  
 —जः, —जं [ उज्ज्यो जायते ] a hut, cottage,  
 the residence of hermits, or saints, a  
 hermitage ( being mostly made of  
 grass or leaves ) ; उज्जद्वारविरूढं नीवा-  
 रचलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20 ; सुगैर्वर्तितरो-  
 मंथमुज्जगंगनभूमिषु R. 1. 52, 50.

उज्ज = ऊर् 1 P. ( ओदति, उचोद, ओदीत्,  
 ओदितुं, उदित ) 1 To go. -2 To strike  
 or knock down.

उज्जुः f., उज्जु n. [ उज्ज-वाङ् ] 1 A  
 lunar mansion ; a star ; इन्दुमकाशांत-  
 रितोऽज्जुतुल्याः R. 16. 65. -2 Water  
 ( said to be n. only ). —Comp. —चक्रं  
 zodiacal circle. —पः, —यं [ उज्जुनि जले पाति ]  
 a raft, boat ; तितीर्षुदस्तरं मोहादुज्जुपेना-  
 स्मि सागरं R. 1. 2 ; केनोदुपेन परलोक-  
 नदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. ( -पः ) the  
 moon ; Mk. 4. 23. —पतिः, —राज् 1.  
 the moon ; जितमुज्जुपतिना Ratn. 1. 5 ;  
 रसात्मकस्योदुपतेश्च रश्मयः Ku. 5. 22.  
 -2. Varuṇa, regent of waters. —पथः  
 the sky, the firmament.

उज्जुवरः 1 N. of a tree ; Ficus  
 Glomerata ( Mar. ओडुवर ). -2 The  
 threshold of a house. -3 A

eunuch. -4 A part of a sacrifice.  
 -5 A kind of leprosy with copper  
 spots ( -र also ). -6 A kind of worm  
 said to be produced in the blood  
 and to produce leprosy. —रं 1 The  
 fruit of the उदुवर tree. -2 Copper.  
 -3 A Karsha, a measure of two  
 tolas. —Comp. —दला, —पर्णी the plant  
 Croton Polyandra.

उज्जुपः = उज्जुपः q. v.

उज्जुडामर a. 1 Agreeable, excel-  
 lent, respectable. -2 Formidable,  
 terrific ; उज्जुडामरव्यस्तविस्तारिदोःखं डप-  
 र्यासितक्षमाधरम् Māl. 5. 23.

उज्जी 1, 4 A. To fly up, soar.  
 —Caus. To scare away.

उज्जुयनं Flying up, soaring ; गतो  
 विरुत्योऽज्जुयने निराशतां N. 1. 125.

उज्जीन p. p. Flown up, flying up.  
 —नं 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A parti-  
 cular flight of birds.

उज्जीयनं Flying up.

उज्जीशः 1 N. of a work contain-  
 ing charms and incantation. -2 N.  
 of Siva.

उज्जः N. of a country ; the modern  
 Orissa ; see ओडू.

उज्जक a. ( की f. ) Removing,  
 driving out.

उज्जादिः A class of terminations  
 beginning with उज्ज.

उज्जुकः 1 A species of leprosy.  
 -2 A texture, net. -3 A part of the  
 body.

उज्जेरकः A ball of flour, roll-loaf ;  
 तथैवोडेरकसजः Y. 1. 288.

उज्ज ind. A particle of ( a ) doubt  
 ( b ) interrogation ; ( c ) deliberation ;  
 ( d ) intensity.

उत् ind. 1 A particle expressing  
 ( a ) doubt, uncertainty, guess ( or ) ;  
 तत्किमस्मात्तपदोषः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि  
 वर्तते S. 3 ; स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः G. M.  
 ( b ) alternative ; usually a correla-  
 tive of किं ( whether, or ) ; किमिदं  
 शुरुभिरुपदिष्टमुत धर्मशास्त्रेषु पठितमुत मोक्ष-  
 प्राप्तिरुक्तिरियं K. 155 ; किं येन सृजसि  
 व्यक्तमुत येन विभक्तिं तत् Ku. 6. 23 ;  
 the place of उत् is also taken by  
 आहो or आहोस्वित् ; sometimes आहो,  
 आहोस्वित् or स्वित् are joined to उत् ;  
 ( c ) association, connection, ( hav-  
 ing a cumulative force, 'and',  
 'also' ) ; उत् बलवानुताबलः ; ( d ) in-  
 terrogation ; उत् दृढः पतिष्यति ; ( e )  
 deliberation ; ( f ) intensity ; ( g )  
 wishing ( especially at the beginning  
 of a sentence followed by a poten-  
 tial 'would that' ) ; ( h ) sometimes  
 used as an expletive ; ( i ) oft used  
 for the sake of emphasis especially  
 at the end of a line after इति or a  
 verb ; तदा विद्याद्विवृद्धं सत्त्वमित्युत Bg.



उत्कणिका A raised particle.

उत्कलित a. 1 Unbound loosened.  
-2 Regretting, sorry for. -3 Opened,

उत्कलित a. Brought to  
shore, reaching the bank; प्रवि  
त्कलितशैवलाभाः Si. 3. 70.



उत्कृ 8 A. To inform against.  
उत्कृति: f. N. of a class of metres  
having 104 syllables.

उत्कृ 6 P. 1 To cut out or off,  
tear out or off; तस्मिन्मानशरोत्कृते चले  
R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105; Y. 3. 259.  
-2 To cut to pieces, cut up, hack,  
butcher; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्ति Māl. 5.16.  
उत्कर्तन 1 Cutting off, tearing out,  
cutting to pieces. -2 Rooting out,  
eradication.

उत्कृ 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up,  
raise or lift up; उदकवि Si. 13. 60;  
to draw or take out, extract, extri-  
cate; अंगदकोटिलग्रं प्रालेखमुत्कृष्य R. 6.  
14. -2 To draw, attract; Si. 17. 42.  
-3 To pull or put off. -4 To increase,  
enhance (opp. अगृह्य). -5 To bend  
(as a bow). -6 To tear asunder.  
—Caus. To elevate, raise, increase.  
—pass. 1 To be lifted, raised. -2 To  
rise, be supreme or eminent.

उत्कर्ष a. 1 Superior, eminent. -2  
Much, abundant. -3 Exaggerated,  
boastful. -4 Attractive. —व्य: 1 Pul-  
ling off or upwards, drawing or pul-  
ling up. -2 Elevation, eminence,  
rise, prosperity; निनीपु: कुलमुत्कर्ष  
Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. -3 Increase, abun-  
dant, excess; पंचानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्ष  
इषुपुर्गुण: R. 4. 11. -4 Excel-  
lence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्ष:  
स च धन्विनां यदिपवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले  
S. 2. 5. -5 Self-conceit, boasting.  
-6 Joy, pleasure.

उत्कर्षक a. Drawing upwards, rais-  
ing, elevating, increasing &c.

उत्कर्षण 1 Drawing upwards. -2  
Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षिन् a. Drawing or pulling up.  
उत्कृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn up or out,  
raised, elevated. -2 Extracted. -3  
Excellent, eminent, superior, best,  
highest; Ms. 5. 163, 7. 126, 8. 281;  
चल° Pt 3. 36 superior in strength;  
सो ज्ञान°, गुण° &c. -4 Much, exces-  
sive, very great, increased; जिह्वालौ-  
ल° Pt. 1. -5 Tilled; ploughed.  
—Comp. —उपाधिता state of high  
illusion. —धूसः a good soil. —वेदनं  
marrying a man of a higher caste;  
Ms. 3. 44.

उत्कृष्टता, -त्वं Excellence, eminence;  
greatness.

उत्कृ 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards,  
throw up, pile up or heap; रजोभि-  
स्तुरगोत्कीर्णः R. 1. 42. -2 To dig up,  
excavate. -3 To engrave, carve,  
sculpture; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु नि-  
शानिदालसा बहिर्णि: V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59;  
see उत्कीर्ण also.

उत्कर a. ( -रा, री f. ) [कृ-अप्] That  
which piles or throws up or raises.

उत्करः 1 A heap, multitude; नखांशुत्कर

Ki. 8. 5. -2 A pile, stack.  
-3 Rubbish, what is thrown up,  
(सृष्टिकोत्कर) Mk. 3.

उत्करिका A sort of sweetmeat  
made with milk, treacle, and ghee.

उत्करीय a. Belonging to a heap.

उत्कारः [कृ-वञ् P. III. 3. 30] 1

Winnowing corn. -2 Piling up corn.

-3 One who sows corn.

उत्कारिका [कृ-वृल] Poultice.

उत्किर a. [कृ-कर्तरि श] Carrying  
or bearing away, wafting, scattering

upwards (at the end of comp.);  
सुपरेणुत्किरैः R. 1. 38; निनाय सात्यंतहि-  
मोत्किरानिला: Ku. 5. 26; G. 5.

उत्कीर्ण p. p. 1 Thrown or piled up,  
scattered. -2 Engraven, carved, sculp-  
tured; Māl. 5. 10; K. 17, 36, 79, 106,

129, 133, 141, 186, 206; नामधेयं en-  
graven with a name. -3 Bored,  
perforated; बुण° Pt. 3. 139.

उत्कृत् 10 P. To proclaim, cele-  
brate, praise, extol; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य

R. 10. 32.

उत्कीर्तन 1 Crying out, proclaiming.

-2 Praising, celebrating, extolling;  
S. D. 495.

उत्कीर्तित p. p. 1 Proclaimed, pro-  
mulgated. -2 Praised, celebrated, re-  
nowned.

उत्क्रोचः [उत्कृ-चञ्] A bribe (lit.  
bending one from the right path);

उत्क्रोचमिव ददती K. 232, DK. 155;  
Y. 1. 338.

उत्क्रोचक a. Bribed. —कः 1 A  
bribe. -2 The receiver of a bribe;

Ms. 9. 258.

उत्क्रोष्टि a. Pointed.

उत्क्रम 1 U., 4 P. 1 To go up, step  
up, ascend. -2 To step beyond; उत्क्रां-

तशैश्वरी R. 15. 33 past childhood.

-3 To step out, go out or away,  
depart; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रामन्ति Ms. 2.

120; Mv. 1. -4 To pass away, die. -5  
To go or pass over, omit. -6 To dis-

regard, not to notice, neglect; आर्यं  
प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य, धर्ममुत्क्रम्य Mb. -7 To

transgress, violate; उत्क्रांतसीमा Dk.  
101, 97. —Caus. (—क्रामयति) To cause

to go up or ascend.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, depart-  
ure. -2 Progressive increase. -3 Go-

ing astray, deviation, transgression,  
violation.

उत्क्रमण 1 Going up or out, depart-  
ure. -2 Ascent, soaring aloft. -3

Surpassing, exceeding. -4 The flight  
or passage of the soul (out of the

body.), i. e. death (= प्राणोत्क्रमण)  
Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रमणीय pot. p. To be transgres-  
sed, to be given up or abandoned.

उत्क्रांत p. p. 1 Gone forth or out,  
departed; उत्क्रांतनिषाद्युभिः K. 33; R.

7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced (as colour  
R. 16. 17. -3 Gone over or beyond,  
passed, surpassed. -4 Dead. -5 Tres-

passing, exceeding, surpassing  
(actively used).

उत्क्रांति: f. 1 Going up or out,  
departure. -2 The flight or passage

of the soul (out of the body),  
death.

उत्क्रांतिन् a. Passing away, gone  
departed.

उत्क्रामः 1 Going out or up, depart-  
ture. -2 Surpassing, excelling -3

Violation, transgression. -4 Op-  
position, contrariety.

उत्क्रुश 1 P. 1 To cry out, ex-  
claim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to;

उदक्रोशत् स पांडवान् Mb. -3 To pro-  
claim.

उत्क्रुष्ट p. p. Crying out, exclaim-  
ing. —हं 1 Crying out, calling, ex-

claiming. -2 Loud speaking or con-  
versation.

उत्क्रोशः 1 Clamour, outcry, loud  
noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An os-

prey (क्रुरि).

उत्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.

उत्क्रिश् 9 P. To feel uneasy or  
distressed. —Caus. 1 To excite, stir

up, agitate, torment. -2 To expel,  
drive away.

उत्क्रेशः 1 Excitement, disquietude,  
agitation. -2 Disorder of the hum-

ours (of the body). -3 Sickness;  
particularly, sea-sickness, nausea.

उत्क्रेशक a. Causing the disorders  
of the humours. —कः A kind of

poisonous insect.

उत्क्रेशन, -शिन a. Exciting, stirring  
up, producing disorder; as in कफ°

exciting phlegm.

उत्क्रेशदः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्रेशिन् a. 1 Wet. -2 Making wet  
or moist.

उत्क्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or toss up,  
raise, set up, erect; उत्क्षिप्तगात्रः Si.

12. 5, 8. 14; बलिमाकाश उत्क्षिपेत् Ms.  
3. 90; Rs. 1. 22; so बाहुं, भुवं &c.;

R. 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject,  
get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

उत्क्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown upwards,  
tossed, raised. -2 Held up, support-

ed; R. 15. 83. -3 Seized or over-

come with, distracted by, struck  
with; विस्मय° Ratn. 1; so लोभ°, अद्भु-

राग°. -4 Demolished, destroyed. -5  
Thrown out, rejected, dismissed.

—सः The thorn apple, the Dhattūra  
plant.

उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped orna-  
ment worn in the upper part of  
the ear.



उत्क्षेप *a.* Throwing up, tossing. —*प:* 1 Throwing or tossing up; पक्ष्मोत्क्षेप *Me.* 47. —2 That which is thrown or tossed up; विद्धूत्क्षेपान् पिपासुः *M.* 2. 13. —3 Sending, despatching. —4 Throwing away, rejecting. —5 Vomiting. —6 The region above the temples (dual).

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises; *Y.* 2. 274. —*क:* 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; वस्त्राद्युत्क्षेपकपहतीत्युत्क्षेपकः *Mit.* —2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं 1 Throwing upwards, lifting or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहिततलो ब्राह्मणोत्क्षेपणात् *S.* 1. 30. —2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas as one of the five *karmans* *q. v.* —3 Vomiting. —4 Sending away, despatching. —5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn; a kind of stick for threshing corn. —6 A fan. —7 A measure of sixteen *Paṇas*.

उत्खचित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कुसुमोत्खचितान् वलीभूतः *R.* 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खन् 1 *P.* 1 To dig up or out, excavate; उत्खातं निविशकया क्षितितलं *Bh.* 3. 4. —2 To tear up by the roots, eradicate; वंगकुत्खाय तरसा *R.* 4. 36, 33; 14. 73; 18. 22; *Me.* 52; *Bk.* 12. 5, 15. 55. —3 To draw or tear out (eye &c.); *Bk.* 14. 32. —4 To draw or pull out; *Si.* 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्खातखड्गः *Ve.* 3 unsheathed.

उत्खात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up. —2 Extracted, drawn out; उत्खातं परित्यागशाल्यं *U.* 3. —3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.); लीला° uprooted in sport *U.* 3. 16; *Māl.* 9. 34. —4 (fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; किमुत्खातं नन्दवंशस्य *Mu.* 1; °लवणो मधुरेश्वरः प्राप्तः *U.* 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; फलैः संवर्धयामासुत्खातप्रतिरोपिताः *R.* 4. 37 (where उत्खात means 'uprooted' also). —त् A hole, cavity, hollow, uneven ground; अनुत्खातस्तिमितः not stopped by uneven ground; *S.* 7. 33. —*Comp.* —कैलिः *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्खातकैलिः शृंगाधैर्वक्रक्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्खातिन् *a.* [उत्खात-इनि] 1 Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp. सम), उत्खातिनी भूमिरिति मया रश्मिसंयमनाद्रथस्य मदीकृतो वेगः *S.* 1. —2 Destructive.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खिद् 6 *P.* To draw out, extract.

उत्खेदः Cutting out; drawing out.

उत्त See उद्.

उत्तंसः [उद्-तंस-अच्] 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तंसानरहतं वारि मूर्धजेभ्यः *Si.* 8. 57; सुधांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः *Chandr.* 5. 59, cf. कर्णोत्तंस. —2 An ear-ring; *Māl.* 5. 18; *Bv.* 2. 55.

उत्तंसयति *Den. P.* 1 To cause to serve as a crest, to deck, adorn. —2 To tie or bind up (as hair); *Ve.* 1. 21.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. —2 Put or worn on the crest; *Bh.* 3. 129; अञ्जलिकिसलय° *Dk.* 99.

उत्तट *a.* [उत्क्रांतः तटं] Overflowing the bank; उत्तटा इव नदीरयाः स्थलीं *R.* 11. 58.

उत्तन् 8 *U.* 1 To stretch upwards or out. —2 To try to rise.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched out, spread out, expanded, dilated; उत्तानतारकस्य लोचनयुगलस्य *K.* 143; *U.* 3. 23. —2 (a) Lying on the back, with the face upwards, supine; *Māl.* 3; उत्तानोच्छ्रनमंडुकपादितोदरसंनिभे *K. P.* 7; *Y.* 1. 248. (b) Upright, erect. —3 Open, turned upwards; उत्तानपाणिद्वयसंनिवेशात् *Ku.* 3. 45; °रश्मिषु *Pt.* 3. 150. —4 Open, unreserved, frank, candid; स्वभावोत्तानहृदयं *S.* 5 frank-minded. —5 Elevated; *Māl.* 7. —6 Concave; having the mouth upwards. —7 Shallow. —*Comp.* —कर्मकं a particular posture in sitting. —यत्रकः a species of *Ricinus* (रैकेड). —पद् *f.* vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants (*Sây.*). —पाद् *a.* with extended legs (children). (—द्) 1. *N.* of a king, father of *Dhruva*. —2. the Supreme Spirit. °जः *N.* of *Dhruva*, the polar star. —शय *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; कदा उत्तानशयः पुत्रकः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयाह्लादं *K.* 62. (—य, —या) a little child, suckling, infant. —शीवन् *a.* lying extended; stagnant. —हस्त *a.* having the hands stretched out in prayers. (—स्तौ) (du.) the two hands with the fingers stretched out and with the backs turned towards the grounds.

उत्तानकः A species of the *Cyperus* grass (उच्छटा)

उत्तानिका *N.* of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* 1 Raised, up-lifted; *K.* 38, 209, 298. —2 Dilated, expanded; *K.* 82, 84.

उत्तप् 1 *P.* 1 To warm, make hot, heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear; उत्तप्तनाराचलीलां *Si.* 11. 50; उत्तपति सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः *Mbh.* melts; so चैत्रो मैत्रस्य पाणिमुत्तपति. (Used in the *Atm.* when used intransitively 'to shine', or when it has a limb of the body

for its object; उत्तपमानः आतपः 15 scorching heat; *Si.* 20. 49. पते पाणी *Mbh.* ). —2 To pain, torture by heat; कुसुमेभ्युत्तपति शिखेः *Si.* 9. 67. —3 To excite, press hard. —*Caus.* To warm, heat.

उत्तप्त *p. p.* 1 Burnt, heated, ed, made red-hot. °कनक *K.* 43. *U.* 5. 14. —2 Bathed, washed. —3 xious. —4 Enraged, inflamed, heat. —त्तं 1 Dried flesh. —2

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. —2 Affliction, torment, distress. Excitement, passion; यत्तुः सिद्धीनामुत्तापः प्रथमः किल *H.* 2. —4 Anxiety, ardour. —5 Effort.

उत्तापित *a.* 1 Heated, made. —2 Tormented, distressed. —3 Ed, urged, roused.

उत्तप्त 4 *P.* 1 To be afflicted, distressed, lose heart, faint, be uneasy or impatient, be anxious. हृदय मा उत्ताम्य *S.* 1; *K.* 85. 268, 275; *Māl.* 3.

उत्तमनं Losing heart, impatient.

उत्तम *a.* [उद्-तम] 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); दिवो the best of *Brāhmaṇas*; so सुतः &c.; प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः जायते *Bh.* 2. 67. —2 Foremost, most, highest (opp. हीन, जवन, most elevated, chief, principal). Greatest, first; *Ms.* 2. 249. —*N.* of *Vishnu*. —2 The last (= first person according to *E.* phraseology). —मा 1 An excellent woman. —2 A kind of pustule, pimple. —3 The plant *Asclepias* sea *Roxb.* —*Comp.* —अंगं 'the limb of the body', the head; द्विषत्खड्गद्विषतोत्तमांगः *R.* 7. 51; *Ms.* 93, 8. 300; *Ku.* 7. 41; *Bg.* 11. —अधम *a.* high and low; 'मध्यम' middling, and bad; high, low, middling; (the order is often reversed); cf. *Pt.* 1. 210. —अनं a sort of satisfaction (acquiescence in *Sân. phil.* —अरणी the plant *Ragus Racemosus* (इदीवरी). —अर्धं the best half. —2. the last part. —अर्ध *a.* pertaining to the half. —अहः the last or latest day, fine or lucky day. —उपपद् *a.* whom the best term is applicable, best, excellent. —ऋणः, ऋणिकः (मर्णः) a creditor (opp. अयमर्णः) *तमर्णः* *P. I.* 4. 35; *Ms.* 8. 47, 50. —2. 42. —ओजस् *a.* of excellent, the most delicious fragrance. —गुण *a.* of the best qualities, highest; *Mu.* 2. 17. —पद् *a.* highest



office.—यु(यु)रूपः 1. the last person in verbal conjugation ; (= first person according to English phraseology ; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). —2. the last and 3rd person first). —3. the Supreme Spirit. —4. an excellent man. —लामः an excellent profit. —वेङ्गः N. of Siva. —शाखः a tree having excellent branches. —श्लोक a. of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. —संग्रहः (ग्रह) intriguing with another man's wife, i. e. speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. —संज्ञः the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments ; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) paṇas ; Ms. 9. 240 ; Y. 1. 365 ; दणनां द्वे शते सार्धं प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः । नवमः पञ्च विज्ञेयः सहस्रं त्वेव चोत्तमः ॥ Capital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमता त्वं 1 Excellence. —2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाय्य a. Ved. Made excellent.

उत्तमीय a. Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तंभ 5, 9 P. [उद्-स्तंभ] To stay, prop, support, hold up ; K. 281, Ve. 6 ; स्कंधोत्तंभिततीर्थवारिकलशाः Ve. 6 ; Si. 4. 25. —Caus. 1 To increase, heighten, rouse ; Ki. 2. 48. —2 To bind up.

उत्तंभः, —भनं 1 Upholding, proping, supporting ; भुवनोत्तंभनस्तंभाच्च K. 260 ; Si. 18. 46. —2 A prop, stay, support. —3 St. opping, arresting.

उत्तर a. [उद्-तर] 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). —2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर) ; उत्तरे-अधरे दंताः Sat. Br. ; अवन्तोत्तरकायं R. 9. 60 ; P. II. 2. 1. —3 (a) Later-latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व) ; पूर्वमेव, उत्तरमेव, भीमांसा ; उत्तरार्धः &c. ; रामचरिते later adventures of Rāma U. 1. 2 ; पूर्वः उत्तरः former-latter H. 1. 9 ; Ms. 2. 136. (b) Future, concluding ; कालः subsequent time ; °फले ; °वचनं a reply. —4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). —5 Superior, chief, excellent ; dominant, powerful. —6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond ; तर्कोत्तरां Mv. 2. 6. —7 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals) ; षडुत्तरा विशतिः 26 ; अष्टोत्तरं शतं 108. —8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.) ; राज्ञां तु चरितार्थता दुःखोत्तरैव S. 5 ; चषकोत्तरा R. 7. 49 ; अष्टोत्तरमीक्षितां Ku. 5. 61 ; उत्सवोत्तरो मंगलविधिः Dk. 39, 166 ; K.

311 ; H. 1. 150 ; प्रवालं युष्पज्ञाय्ये R. 6. 50 over spread with ; धर्मोत्तरं 13. 7 rich in ; 18. 7 ; कंठं 13. 28 ; 17. 12 ; 19. 23. —9 To be crossed over.

—रः 1 Future time, futurity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of Siva.

—रा 1 The north ; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा Ku. 1. 1. —2 A lunar mansion. —3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu.

—रं 1 An answer, reply ; प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्रमुत्तरं R. 3. 47 ; उत्तराहुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संमज्जायते Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. —2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder.

—3 The last part or following member of a compound. —4 (In Mim.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v. ; the answer. —5 The upper surface or cover. —6 Conclusion. —7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next ; U. 3. 26. —8 Superiority, excellence. —9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. —10 Excess, over and above ; see above (उत्तर a. 8). —11 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —रं ind. 1 Above. —2 Afterwards, after ; तत उत्तरं, इत उत्तरं &c. —Comp. —अधर a. higher and lower (fig. also). (—रौ lu.) the upper and under lip, the two lips ; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83 (स्फुरणद्विविधोऽधरो यस्य Malli.). —अधिकारः, —रिता, —त्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् m. an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner). —अपरा north-west. —अयनं (°यणं, न being changed to ण) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator) ; Bg. 8. 24. —2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —अरणिः, —णी f. The upper arणि (which by cutting becomes the प्रमथ or churning). —अर्थ a. for the sake of what follows. —अर्थ 1. the upper part of the body. —2. the northern part. —3. the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —4. the further end. —अर्ध a. being on the northern side. —अहः the following day.

—आभासः a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. —°ता, —त्वं the semblance of a reply without reality. —आज्ञा the northern direction. —अधिपतिः, —पतिः the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kubera. —आषाढा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंगः 1. an upper garment ; कृतोत्तरासंगं K. 43 ; Si. 2. 19 ; Ku. 5. 16. —2. contact with the north. —इतर a. other than उत्तर i. e. southern. (—रा) the southern direction. —उत्तर a. [उत्तरस्मादुत्तरः] 1. more and more, higher and high-

er, further and further. —2. successive, ever increasing ; स्नेहेन दुष्टः Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 196. (—रं) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply ; अलमुत्तरोत्तरेण Mu. 3. —2. conversation, a rejoinder. —3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. —4. succession, gradation, sequence. —5. descending.

(—रं) ind. higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more ; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षः K. P. 10 ; उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धते H. 1. —उत्तरिन् a. 1. ever-increasing. —2. one following the other. —ओष्ठः the upper lip (उत्तरो-श्लो-ष्ठः). —कांडे the seventh book of the Rāmāyaṇa. —कायः the upper part of the body ; R. 9. 60. —कालः 1. future time. —2. time calculated from one full moon to another.

—कुरु (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal beatitude). —कोसलाः (m. pl.) the northern Kosalas ; पितृनंतरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1. —कोशला the city of Ayodhyā ; यदुपतेः क्व गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क्व गतोत्तरकोशला ॥ Udb. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —खंडे the last section or book. —खंडनं refutation.

—ग्रंथः supplement to a work. —छद्मः a bed-covering, covering (in general) ; R. 5. 65, 17. 21 ; नागचर्मोत्तरच्छद्मः Mb. —ज a. born subsequently or afterwards ; Y. 1. 59. —ज्या the versed sine of an arc (Wilson) ; the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R.). —ज्योतिषाः (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —तंत्रं N. of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta —दायक a. replying, disobedient, pert, impertinent ; H. 2. 121. —दिश f. the north. —ईशः, —पालः 1. Kubera, the regent of the north. —2. the planet बुध. °बलिन् 1. the planet Venus. —2. the moon. —देशः the country towards the north. —धेय a. to be done subsequently. —पक्षः 1. the northern wing or side. —2. the dark half of a lunar month. —3. the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason pro. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष) ; प्रापयन् पवनव्याघ्रेगिरिमुत्तरपक्षताम् Si. 2. 15. —4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion. —5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. —6. (in Mim.) the fifth member of an Adhikarana q. v.

—पटः 1 an upper garment. —2. a bed-covering (उत्तरच्छद्मः). —पथः the northern way, way leading to the north. —पथिक a. travelling in the northern country. —पदं 1. the last member of a compound. —2. a word that can be compounded with



another. —पदिक, पदकीय *a.* relating to, studying or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्धः the north-western half. —पश्चिम *a.* north-western. (—मः) the north-western country. (—मा) [उत्तरस्याः पश्चिमायाश्च दिशोत्तरालः] the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; पूर्वपक्षः स्मृतः पादो द्वितीयश्चोत्तरः स्मृतः । क्रियापादस्तृतीयः स्याच्चतुर्थो निर्णयः स्मृतः ॥ —पुरस्तात् *ind.* north-eastward (with gen.). —युष्मः = उत्तमयुष्मः *q. v.* —पूर्व *a.* north-eastern. (—र्वा) the north-east. —प्रच्छदः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. —2. the pleadings in a lawsuit. —फ(फा)ल्युनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —भाद्रपद द्वा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मंद्रा a loud but slow manner of singing. —मात्रं a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brahman or Jñāna Kāṇḍa (distinguished from Mīmāṃsā proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित *a.* without a reply. —रामचरितं — N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti, which describes the later life of Rāma. —लक्षण the indication of an (actual) reply. —लोमच *a.* having the hair turned upwards. —वयसं, —स *n.* old age, the declining period of life. —वस्तिः a kind of small syringe. —वस्त्रं, वाससु *n.* an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m. 1.* a defendant, respondent; *Y. 2. 17.* —2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदिः 1. the northern altar made for the sacred fire. —2. N. of a Tīrtha near the कुशक्षेत्र. —तक्ष्यं the left thigh. —संज्ञित *a.* denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (—तः) hearsay-witness. —साक्षिन् *m. 1.* a witness for the defence. —2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. —साधक *a. 1.* finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. —2. who or what proves a reply. (—कः) an assistant, helper. —इक्षुः Ved. the upper jaw-bone. उत्तरगं [उत्तरगं शकंवा गण] A wooden arch surmounting the door-frame. उत्तरतर *a.* Still further, or higher, remote, distant. उत्तरतः, —रात् *ind. 1* From the north; to the north. —2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः). —3 At the top, above. —4 Behind. —5 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind. 1* Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. —2 In the second case (opp. पूर्वत्र in the first case). —3 Northward.

उत्तराहि *ind.* [उत्तर-आहि] Northerly, to the north of (with abl.); *Bk. 8. 107.*

उत्तरिन् *a.* Superior.

उत्तरीयं, —यकं [उत्तर-छ वा-कप्] An upper garment; *R. 16. 17, 43.*

उत्तरेण *ind.* [उत्तर-एनप्] (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of; तत्रागारं धनपतिशृङ्गाद्युत्तरेणामस्मीयं *Me. 75. v. l., K. 120*; निपथस्योत्तरेण तु *V. P., Māl. 9. 24.*

उत्तरेद्युः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग *a. 1* Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; *Mu. 6. 3.* —2 With surging waves; *R. 7. 36*; *Ku. 3. 48.* —3 Bouncing; *Dk. 1.*

उत्तरंगित *a.* Heaving, panting; *Māl. 7.*

उत्तर्जनं [उच्चैस्तर्जनं] Violent, threatening.

उत्तालित Thrown or cast upwards.

उत्तान see under उत्तन्.

उत्ताल *a. 1* Great, strong; अनुत्तालतालहंतवात् *K. 251.* —2 (*a*) Violent, loud (as sound); *Māl. 1*; *Si. 12. 31.* (*b*) Roaring, gusty (wind); *Māl. 5. 4.* —3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः *U. 2. 30*; तुमुल *U. 6*; *Si. 20. 68*; *Māl. 5. 11, 23.* —4 Huge, of monstrous shape; ताडका *Mv. 1. 37.* —5 Arduous, difficult. —6 Manifest; distinctly visible; *Si. 18. 54.* —7 Speedy, swift. —8 Best, excellent; *Si. 12. 31.* —9 Elevated, lofty, tall; *Si. 3. 80.* —लः An ape. —लं A particular number.

उत्तिज् *Caus. P.* To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक *a. 1* Instigating, stirring up. —2 Exciting, stimulating; क्षुध°, काम° &c.

उत्तेजनं, —ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up; समर्थः श्लोकैः *Mu. 4*; *Mv. 2.* —2 Urging on, driving. —3 Sending, despatching. —4 Whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing (weapons &c.); *Si. 3. 6.* —5 An exciting speech. —6 An inducement, incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित *p. p. 1* Instigated, excited. —2 Animated, —3 Sent, —4 Sharpened,

polished &c. —तं 1 An inducement. —2 One of the five places of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; moderate

उत्तुंग *a. 1* Lofty, high, tall; प्रचेयास्तुंगः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रधीयसी *Si. 89*; हिमपीठानि 2. 5. —2 Swollen, creased (as a stream).

उत्तंडितं The head of a thumb (which enters the skin).

उत्तु 10 P. 1 To raise up (the means of a balance). —2 To raise, erect, lift up. —3 To weigh. उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising (the means of a balance).

उत्तुपः [उद्रतः तुगोऽस्मात्] 'Fried from husks', fried grain.

उत्तु 1 P. 1 To pass out of (water) disembark, come out of; *Si. 8. 64*; to get or jump out of, rise from *12. 31*; पल्लवोत्तीर्ण *R. 2. 17*; उत्तीर्णोत्तीर्णाय, स्नानोत्तीर्णः *S. 4. 2* cross, pass or get over (a river &c.) उदतारिपुरंभोधि *Bk. 15. 33, 10*; सागरमुत्तीर्णं *Ve. 3*; तेनेत्तीर्णं *पञ्च 12. 71, 16. 33*; *Me. 47.* —3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of, escape from (a difficulty); व्यसनमहापद्मोत्तीर्ण *Mk. 10. 49.* —4 To descend, alight; तद्गृहे उत्तीर्णो *Vet. 5* To give up, leave, quit. —6 To raise, strengthen, increase. —*Caus. 1* To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue *Si. 11. 44*; *Dk. 30, 77.* —2. To take down, to take off (as ornaments) let down, place down. —3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. —4 To land, disembark. —5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर *a. 1* Crossing over. —2 To be crossed over, as in दुरुत्तर.

उत्तरण *a.* Coming out of, crossing. —जं 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). —2 Landing, disembarking. —3 Crossing, passing over; संततं ससुद्रं.

उत्तार *a. 1* Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. —2 Having the eye-balls turned up (as eyes). —रः 1 Transporting over, conveying. —2 Fording, crossing; सुखोत्तारं *K. 326.* —3 Landing, disembarking. —4 Delivering, rescuing. —5 Getting rid of. —6 Vomiting. —7 Instability.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. —N. of Siva.

उत्तारण *a.* Transporting or bringing over, conveying; rescuing, delivering. —णः N. of Viṣṇu. —1 The act of landing, delivering & rescuing. —2 Transportation, conveying across.



उत्तारिन् *a.* 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्तार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be vomited; Ms. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land. -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तोरित One of the five paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण *a.* [उन्नतं तोरणम्] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रवेदे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्थक्त *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उत्थामः 1 Abandonment, leaving. -2 Throwing, throwing up, tossing. -3 Renunciation of all worldly attachments.

उत्नस् 1, 4 P. To be afraid. -*Caus.* To frighten, alarm.

उत्त्रासः Extreme fear, terror, alarm.

उत्त्रिपदं An upright tripod.

उत्था 1 P. [उद्-स्था] To get up, stand, rise, raise oneself; उत्तिष्ठेत्यधर्मं चास्य Ms. 2. 194; R. 9. 59; Si. 9. 39. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from; अनशनादुत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c.). -4 To rebound (as a ball); कराभिघातोत्थितकंदुकैः R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, accrue from; ग्रामाच्छतसृत्तिष्ठति Mbh.; यदुत्तिष्ठति वर्णभ्यो नृपाणां क्षयि तत्फलं S. 2. 13; अन्यदसृत्तादुत्थितम् K. 136; उदत्तिष्ठत् प्रशंसावाचः Dk. 49 shouts of applause burst forth (were heard); N. 22. 44. -6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Atm.) उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पश्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.) -7 To become animated, rise (from the dead); मृतोत्थिता Ku. 7. 4. -8 To be active or brave, rise up; हृदयदौर्बल्यं त्यक्त्वोत्तिष्ठ Bg. 2. 3, 37; Mv. 2; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts; take pains, strive, try; उत्तिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थं कस्त्वां न बहु मन्यते Bk. 8. 12; 20. 18; Mv. 4. 6; मुक्तादुत्तिष्ठते जनः Ki. 11. 13; उदत्थित क्रतोः Si. 14. 17. -10 To excel, surpass. -*Caus.*

(उत्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand up, raise, lift up, उत्थाप्यते ग्रावा H. 3. 42; R. 14. 59; raise or throw up (as dust); R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action; त्वास्तुत्थापयति द्वयं Si. 2. 57, 102;

Kām. 5. 40; H. 3. 92; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive; माणो हीदं सर्वहृत्थापयति Sat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid; अत्र परिकरोत्यापितोऽर्थोतरन्यासालंकारः Malli. on Ki. 8. 4.

उत्थ *a.* [उद्-स्था-क] (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing up, or originating from; दरीमुखोत्थेन समीरणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82; आनंदोत्थं नयनसलिलं Me. 71; Pt. 1. 274. -2 Standing up, coming up or forth. -*त्यः* Arising, coming forth.

उत्थातु *a.* Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान *a.* Causing to arise or spring up. -*न्* 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; ज्ञानैर्यदुत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of luminaries); इंदुं नवोत्थानमिदं दुमत्यै R. 6. 31 newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5 (a) Effort, exertion, activity; मेदुश्छेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वयुः S. 2. 5; °शीलः Dk. 153 disposed to work; Mv. 6. 23; यदुत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (b) Manly exertion, manhood. -6 Energy. -7 Joy; pleasure. -8 War, battle. -9 An army. -10 Evacuating (by stool &c.). -11 A book. -12 A court-yard. -13 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -14 A term, limit, boundary. -15 Business (cares &c.) of a family or realm. -16 Reflection. -17 Proximate cause of a disease. -18 Awakening. -*Comp.* -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी).

उत्थापक *a.* 1 Raising up, causing to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up or get up. -2 Raising, elevating. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting. -5 Awakening, rousing, (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finishing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math.) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). -*नी* The concluding verse (ऋच्).

उत्थाप्य *pot. p.* 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animated. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थायिन् *a.* Rising (fig. also); coming forth, becoming visible; चंद्रयुतसहोत्थायिनां Mu. 3; Pt. 3. 153.

उत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सद् R. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61; Si. 1. 15. -2 Raised, gone up;

पांशुः Si. 5. 11; R. 6. 33; Si. 4. 1, 17. 7. -3 Rescued, saved; Ratn. 4. -4 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61, 12. 49; broken out (as fire); अग्निः Ratn. 4. 14; हृदयेऽग्निरिवोत्थितः R. 4. 2. burst into a flame. -5 Striving, active, diligent; Kām. 1. 17; 8. 49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Bounded up, rebounded; पतिता उत्थिता Mu. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, eminent. -10 Extended, stretched; आप-र्वभाग ° S. 4. 4. -11 An epithet of a Pragātha consisting of ten Pādas. -*Comp.* -अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः *f.* Elevation, rising up.

उत्पक्ष्मन् *a.* With up-turned eyelashes; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिः S. 4. 15; V. 2.

उत् चिष्णु *a.* Apt to ripen or cook.

उत्पद् 10 P. 1 To root up, extirpate, eradicate, pull up by the roots; R. 15 19; Ku. 2. 43. -2 To tear up or out, draw out; दंतैर्नोत्पादयेन्नखान् Ms. 4. 69; कीलमुत्पादयन् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispel; भयं, रुषं, कोपं &c; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्पटः Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्पादः 1 Uprooting, eradication, destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पादकः 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पादनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्पादिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्पादिन् *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्पादीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्पत् 1 P. 1 (a) To fly or jump up; मंथदुपाति परितः पटलैरलीनां Si. 5. 17, 3. 77; oft with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतंती V. 1. 19; उत्पतोद्भूतः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30. 6. 89; Ku. 6. 36; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गायोत्पतिता भवेत् V. 4. 2. (b) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (c) To start up, emerge into view; मातंगचक्रैः सहस्रोत्पतद्भिः R. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball); पातितोपि कराघातैरुत्पतत्येव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85. -3 To rise, be produced or originated; निष्पेक्षोत्पतिता-नलं R. 4. 77; रसात्तस्माद्गरजिय उत्पेतुः Rām. ; Rs. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb).

उत्पतः A bird.

उत्पतनं 1 Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascending. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth production.



उत्पतिष्ण *a.* Flying, going up, springing up; R. 4. 47; Pt. 3.

उत्पातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकोत्पातेन at one jump. -2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); करनिहतकंदुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. 1. -3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्पातेन ज्ञापिते च Vārt.; जलधरः K. 111, 287; Ve. 1. 22; सापि सुकुमारमुभेत्पुत्पातपरंपरा केयं K. P. 10; Mv. 1. 37. -4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); केतु K. 5; धूम-लेखा Ketu; Māl. 9. 48. -Comp. -पवनः, -वातः, -वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind, a hurricane; R. 15. 23; Mv. 1.

उत्पातक *a.* 1 Causing a calamity. -2 Flying up. -कः = उत्पादकः q. v.

उत्पातक *a.* [ उचोलिता पताका यत्र ] With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुरंदरश्रीः पुरमुत्पातकं R. 2. 74.

उत्पथः [ उक्तांतः पथान् ] A wrong road (fig. also); शूरोरज्ज्वलितस्य कार्याकार्यमज्ञानतः । उत्पथप्रतिपन्नस्य न्याय्यं भवति ज्ञासनं Mb. (परित्यागो विधीयते Pt. 1. 306); Ms. 2. 214; Si. 12. 24; a mistaken path, (wrong guess), error; U. 4. 22. -थं *ind.* Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्त्यतेऽस्ति मम कोपि समानधर्मा Māl. 1. 6; बायोः ज्योतिरुत्पद्यते Ms. 1. 77. -2 To occur, happen; उद्पादि चास्य मनसि K. 132 it occurred to his mind; उद्भूत्युत्पत्त्यते महत् Mb.; उत्पन्नावसरमथित्वं M. 3 for which an occasion has presented itself; Ms. 5. 48. -Caus. 1 To produce, beget, cause, effect, bring about, prepare; वस्त्राणि सदैवोत्पादयति Pt. 2; Ms. 1. 62, 2. 147, 9. 60; so दुःखं, दोषं, भयं, शंकां &c. -2 To bring forward.

उत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth; विपद्भ्युत्पत्तिमतामुपस्थिता R. 8. 83. -2 Production; कुसुमे कुसुमोत्पत्तिः श्रूयते ननु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. -3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. -4 Rising, going up, becoming visible, coming into existence. -5 Profit, productiveness, produce; स्वर्णोत्पत्तिदेशः Rāj. T. 5. 68. -6 Producing as a result or effect. -7 Resurrection. -Comp. -कालीन *a.* taking place at the time of birth. -क्रमः order of birth. -प्रयोगः 1. production by the combined action of cause and effect. -2 purport, meaning. -ध्यजकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread); a mark of the twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्पन्न *p. p.* 1. Born produced, arisen. -2 Risen, gone up. -3 Ac-

quired, gained. -4 Effected, accomplished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, ascertained. -Comp. -तंतु *a.* having a line of descendants. -भक्षिन् *a.* living from hand to mouth, (eating what is earned). -विनाशिन् *a.* perishing as soon as born.

उत्पाद् *a.* With the feet up-lifted. -दः Birth, production, appearance; दुःखं च शोणितोत्पादे शाखांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 225; 2 भंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -Comp. -शयः, -यनः 1. a child. -2. a kind of partridge.

उत्पादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) Productive, effective, bringing about; अर्थस्योत्पादकं मंत्रिणं H. 3. 17 acquiring. -कः 1 A producer, generator, a father; Ms. 2. 146; 9. 32. -2 A fabulous animal with eight feet, called शरभ. -कं Origin, cause.

उत्पादन *a.* Bringing forth, producing. -नं Giving birth, production, generating; उत्पादनमपत्यस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिन् *a.* Produced, born; सर्वमुत्पादि भंगुरं H. 1. 208. -2 Bringing forth, causing, producing (in comp).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. -2 A mother.

उत्पल *a.* [ उक्तांतः पलं मांसं ] Fleshless, emaciated, lean. -ली A kind of cake made with unwinnowed corn. -लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water-lily; नवावतारं कमलादिबोत्पलं R. 3. 36, 12. 86; Me. 26; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18; so रक्त°. -2 the plant Costus Speciosus. -3 A plant in general. -Comp. -अक्ष, -चक्षुस् *a.* lotus-eyed. -आभ *a.* lotus-like. -गंधिकं a variety of sandal of the colour of brass (which is very fragrant). -पत्रं 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print. -3. a Tilaka or mark on the forehead made with sandal. -4. a broad-bladed knife or lancet. -पत्रकं a broad-bladed knife or lancet. -भेद्यकः a kind of bandage. -माला N. of a lexicon.

उत्पालिन् *a.* Abounding in lotus-flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -2 A lotus plant having lotuses. -3 A species of the Atijagati metre (= चंद्रिका q. v.).

उत्पवनं See under उत्पृ.

उत्पश्य *a.* Looking upwards.

उत्पारणं Ved. Conveying over, transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पिंजर - ल *a.* 1 Unconfined, uncaged. -2 Out of order, excessively confused, disordered; कुर्वाणमुत्पिंजल-जातपत्रैः Si. 4. 6.

उत्पिब् 7 P. 1 To rub together. -2 To crush, grind, reduce to powder. उत्पिष्ट *a.* Ground, rubbed. -2 of the joints upon each other.

उत्पीड् 10 P. 1 To press against, strike or rub against; अन्त्योत्पीड्यः Ku. 1. 40; Si. 3. 66. -2 To throw or strike upwards; out, propel, urge; R. 16. 66, 5. 45. -3 To overwhelm, overpower, trouble. K. 242.

उत्पीड *a.* Pressing out. -2 Pressing out. -2 (a) Gush, gushing, flow, rushing column or mass; उत्पीडः K. 296; उत्पीड इव धूमस्त्वत्प्रागावृणोति मां U. 3. 9; नयनसन्नि-त्पीडरुद्धवकाशां Me. 91. (b) Overfilling, excess; पुरोत्पीडे तडागत्य परितः तिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Māl. 6. 7. -3 Froth, Foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Pressing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्पुच्छ *a.* With the tail erect. उत्पुच्छयते Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 (P.) To make one raise the tail.

उत्पुट *a.* Blown, expanded. उत्पुटकः A sort of disease in the lobe of the ear.

उत्पुलक *a.* 1 Thrilled, bristling. -2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्पू 9 U. 1 To cleanse, purify, purify. प्रसव उत्पुनाम्यच्छिन्नेन पवित्रे Vāj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

उत्पवनं 1 Cleansing, purifying; व्याणां चैव सर्वेषां शुद्धिरुत्पवनं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for domestic or religious purposes. -3 An instrument for cleansing. -4 Sprinkling ghee (or other fluids) on the sacrificial fire with two blades of Kusa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid; अग्रच्छिन्नायावतर्गम्यो वदे शमात्रौ कुशौ नानांतयोर्गृहीत्वा अंगुष्ठोपकविटिकायां मुत्तानाम्यां प्रायश्चुनाति सङ्क्रम्येण द्विदृष्ट्या Aśv.

उत्पवितृ *a.* Purifying, a purifier.

उत्पावः [ पू-वञ् ] Purifying ghee.

उत्प्रबंध *a.* Continuous, unceasing. Māl. 2. 5.

उत्प्रभ *a.* Flashing forth or diffusing light, bright. -भः Blazing fire.

उत्प्रसवः Abortion.

उत्प्राशनं Eating by lifting up anything.

उत्प्रासः, -सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (a) Ridicule, derision. (b) Satire, irony; Rāt. 3; Mv. 6; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.



उत्सर्ग *f.* Ved. A bubble.

उत्सर्ग 1 A. [उत्सर्ग-ईक्ष] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1; to expect; K. 35, 22; 9; to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्सर्ग-माणा जवनाभिषातं Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किमुत्सर्गसे कुतस्त्योय-जति U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9. -4 To believe, fancy; K. 108; Ve. 2. 9; उत्सर्गामो वयं तावन्मतिमंतं धिभीषणं Rām. -5 To remember, think of; Amaru. 38; U. 6. 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.). -7 To illustrate by a supposed simile; see उत्सर्ग below.

उत्सर्ग 1 Looking into, perceiving. -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्सर्ग 1 Conjecture, guess. -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; it is the imagining of one object under the character of another; सभावनमथोत्सर्गप्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10, *c. g.* लिप्यतीव तर्गे-गानि वपेतीवाजने नजः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथि-व्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like मन्वे, स्मे, प्रव, प्रावः, नूनं &c. (see Kāv. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्सर्ग also. -4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

उत्सर्ग 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away; Si. 12. 22, 5. 5; leap out of; Rs. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon; यस्तुत्सर्ग वृको-हन्वात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating; K. 296.

उत्सर्ग A jump, leap, bound. -वा A boat.

उत्सर्ग 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off impure oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of Kusa grass over it.

उत्सर्ग 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open (as a flower). -Caus. To open, cause to expand.

उत्सर्ग 1 A jump, spring, leaping up; rapid motion; Mk. 6. -2 Shuffling of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उत्सर्ग *p. p.* [उद्-फल्-क] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उत्सर्ग-नीलनलिनादरतुल्यभासः Si. 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विस्मयं नयनः Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping

supinely or on the back; cf. उत्तान. -ह्र 1 The female organ of generation (स्त्रीकरण). -2 A kind of coitus.

उत्सर्ग An excellent fruit.

उत्सर्ग [उत्सर्ग जलेन, उद्-स किञ्च नलोपः Un. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain; यथारण्यान्याहुस्ताश्चरतः Sat. Br. -2 A watery place. -Comp. -धिः Ved. a well.

उत्सर्ग *a.* Opening the thighs (Ved.).

उत्सर्गलित Permitted; अनुत् K. 260, 275.

उत्सर्गः [उद्-संज्ञ-आधारे वच्] 1 The lap; पुत्रपुण्योत्सर्ग with a boy seated in the lap U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्सर्ग-श्विरान्मनोरथोपि मे पूजः U. 4; Me. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity; दूरीगृहोत्सर्ग-नपक्कभासः Ku. 1. 10; कर्ज K. 15; शय्योत्सर्गे Me. 93. -4 Surface, side, slope; ह्यदो वासितोत्सर्गाः R. 4. 74; 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip (निर्व). -6 The upper part, top; सौधोत्सर्गमणयविद्युसो मा स्म भूरुज-सिन्याः Me. 27; K. 52. -7 (*a*) The acclivity or edge of a hill; तुंग नगोत्सर्ग-मिवाकरोह R. 6. 3; (*b*) Peak, summit; उत्सर्गे महाद्रेः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky); Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an ulcer. -11 A high number (=100 Vivāhas). -12 An ascetic (उत्सर्गः संगं).

उत्सर्गित *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; उत्सर्गितांभ-कणिको नभस्वान् Si. 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; एकैक-दारकाभ्यां U. 7.

उत्सर्गित *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. -2 Deep-seated (as an ulcer). -*m.* An ulcer, a deep sore. -नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्सर्जनं Throwing upwards, lifting up; P. I. 3. 36.

उत्सर्ग 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सर्गियुग्मे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. -Caus. 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin; उत्सर्गते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.); Y. 1. 277.

उत्सर्ग *p. p.* 1 Decayed. -2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left off; उत्सर्गोस्मि K. 164 undone; मकरध्वज इवोत्सर्गविग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; निद्रा K. 171; उत्सर्गो युधि-ष्ठिरः Ve. 2 extirpated. -3 Cursed, wretched; K. 198. -4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). -5 Finished, completed. -6 Risen,

increased (opp. अवसन्न). -7 Accomplished easily (Ved.).

उत्साहः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतुत्साहकारि मृगाणां K. 32. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्साहक *a.* Destroying.

उत्साहनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्साहनार्थं लोकानां Mb. ; Bg. 17. 19. -2 Suspending, interrupting. -3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, chafing the limbs; Ms. 2. 209, 211. -4 Healing a sore. -5 Going up, ascending, rising. -6 Elevating, raising. -7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्साहनीय *pot. p.* To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. -यं Any application to a sore that produces granulations.

उत्साहित *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. -2 Cleansed, purified with oil or perfumes &c. -3 Risen, ascended. -4 Raised.

उत्सर्गः [उद्-स-अप] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत् S. 6. 19; तांडव° festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. -2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure; स कृत्वा विरतोत्सर्गान् R. 4. 78, 16. 10; Mv. 3. 41; Ratn. 1. 23; Si. 2. 61; पराभवोप्युत्सर्ग एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Wrath. -5 Wish, rising of a wish. -6 A section of a book. -7 Enterprize. -8 An undertaking, beginning. -Comp. -संकेताः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himālaya; शरैरुत्सर्गसंकेतान् स कृत्वा विरतोत्सर्गान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सर्ग 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy; (expressed by 'can'); dare, venture (with inf.); त्वावुत्सर्गि न च कर्तुमुत्सर्ग Ku. 5. 65; S. 5; Mu. 4. 14; Si. 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with acc. and dat. also; Pt. 1. -2 To attempt, be prompted or incited; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अज्ञवन्नोत्सर्गहेयास्त्वं Bk. 19. 16. -3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure; क्षणमप्युत्सर्गहेते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. -4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. -Caus. To encourage, excite, instigate, incite; वरुणोत्साहि-तेन वेधसा K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उद्-सङ्-वच्] 1 Effort, exertion; धृत्युत्साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. -2 Energy, inclination, desire; मंदोत्साहः कृतोस्मि मृगयापवादिना माठयेन S. 2; ममोत्साहभगं मा कृथाः H. 3 do not damp my energy. -3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two



being मंत्र and प्रभाव); नीताविवोत्साह-  
गुणेन संपद Ku. 1. 22. -4 Determina-  
tion, resolution; हस्तिनेन भाविमरणोत्सा-  
हस्या सूचितः Amaru. 10. -5 Power,  
ability; Ms. 5. 86. -6 Firmness,  
fortitude, strength. -7 (In Rhet.)  
Firmness or fortitude regarded  
as the feeling which gives rise to  
the वीर or heroic sentiment; कार्यारंभे  
संभवे स्थेयानुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3; परपरा-  
क्रमदानादिस्तिजन्मा औन्नत्याख्य उत्साहः  
R. G. -8 Happiness. -9 A thread.  
-Comp. -वर्धनः the heroic senti-  
ment (वीरस). (-नं) increase of energy,  
heroism. -वृत्तान्तः plan or scheme of  
encouraging or exciting; S. 2. -ज्ञातिः  
f. firmness, energy; see (3) above.

-संपन्न a. active, energetic, persevering.

-हेतुक a. one who encourages  
or excites to exertion; अपेहि रे उ-  
त्साहहेतुक S. 2.

उत्साहक a. Persevering, active.

उत्साहन 1 Effort, perseverance.

-2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्साहि a. Active, persevering.

उत्सिञ्च 6 P. To sprinkle, spread,  
pour down. -2 To make proud.  
-Pass. 1 To spout or foam up;  
उत्सिच्यमाने पयसि Bhāg. -2 To be  
puffed up or proud, be elated; न  
तस्योत्सिचिचे मनः R. 17. 43; स्तुयमा-  
ना नोत्सिच्यते K. 329. -3 To overflow,  
increase.

उत्सिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled. -2  
Proud, haughty, puffed up. -3  
Flooded, overflowing, excessive. -4  
Enlarged, increased. -5 Raised,  
elevated. -6 Fickle, disturbed (in  
mind); जानीयादस्थिरां वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसां  
तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सेकः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2  
Spouting out or over, showering.  
-3 Overflow, increase, excess; रुधि-  
रोत्सेकाः Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood;  
Me. 55 v. 1.; दर्पं, बलं &c. -4 Pride,  
haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविधः  
शश्वकोत्सेकाः कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70; अञ्ज-  
त्सेको लक्ष्यां Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सेकि a. 1 Overflowing, ex-  
cessive; Mu. 1. 26. -2 Proud, haughty,  
puffed up; भाग्येष्वञ्जत्सेकिनी S. 4. 17.  
उत्सेचनं The act of showering or  
spouting upwards.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous,  
eagerly expecting, striving for (any  
object) (with instr. or loc. or in  
comp.); निद्रया निद्रायां वोत्सुकः Sk.; मनो  
नियोगाक्रियोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सु-  
का सुतजन्मनि Ks. 21. 139; R. 2. 45;  
Me. 99; संगमं S. 3. 14; so रणं,  
गमनं, जयं &c. -2 Restless, uneasy,  
anxious; R. 12. 24. -3 Fond of,  
attached to; वत्सोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. -4  
Regretting, repining, sorrowing for.  
-कः Longing for, anxious desire;  
प्रकुर्वते कस्य मनो न सोत्सुकं Rs. 1. 6.

उत्सुकता, त्वं 1 Restlessness, un-  
easiness. -2 Zeal, ardent desire. -3  
Attachment, affection. -4 Sorrow,  
regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy;  
M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकयते Den. A. To become un-  
easy or anxious.

उत्सृज् a. [उत्क्रांतः सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung,  
loose, detached (from the string);  
मणिभिः Si. 8. 53. -2 Irregular. -3  
Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of  
Pāṇini; अष्टसूत्रपदस्यासा सङ्गतिः  
सन्निबधना Si. 2. 112.

उत्सूरः [उत्क्रांतः सूरं सूर्यं] Evening,  
twilight.

उत्सृज् Caus 1 To expel, turn  
out, drive away; वेत्तुं दैरिवोत्सार्यते  
गुणः K. 106; Mv. 4. 39. -2 To re-  
move, keep or put aside; K. 204;  
to push far; R. 4. 53; परमेश्वरस्य  
चावकिण दूरोत्सारितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सरः A variety of the अतिशकरी  
metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सर्ग [उद्-सृ-यत्] A cow when  
she is fit to take the bull (गर्भयोग्याव-  
स्थापना गीः).

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman, (one  
who drives away men and makes  
room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A  
porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a  
distance, driving out of the way;  
वेत्तलता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one  
to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3  
Reception of a guest.

उत्सृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit,  
send forth or down; व्यलीकानिश्वासमि-  
वोत्सर्ज Ku. 3. 25; सहस्रगुणमुत्सृष्टमा-  
दत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 to give back;  
Bg. 9. 19; so चाप्यं, चारि. -2 (a) To  
quit leave, abandon, give up; माता-  
पितृभ्या त्सृष्टं Ms. 9. 171; नियतमात्मान-  
मुत्सृक्ष्यामि K. 177, 191, 194; R. 5.  
51, 6. 46, 7. 7; Ku. 2. 36, 5. 86;  
kill; so तद्धं, प्राणात्, रणं &c.; परार्थं प्रा-  
ज्ज उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44. (b) To put off,  
lay aside; भयोत्सृष्टविभूषणां R. 4. 54,  
3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam  
at liberty; तुरंगं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid,  
escape. -5 To cast forth or away,  
discharge, throw (as arrows); Bk.  
14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow,  
scatter (as seed &c.); Ms. 10. 71.  
-7 To present, give; Māl. 10. 23. -8  
To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To  
abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit  
the scope of a rule. -10 To send one  
to a place. -11 To permit to go, dis-  
charge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13  
To hear to the end. -14 To make,  
form, shape (Ved.).

उत्सर्गः 1 Laying or leaving aside,  
abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45.

-2 Pouring out, dropping  
emission; तोयोत्सर्गद्वितरगतिः Ms.  
37; so युक्तं. -3 A gift, de-  
giving away; Ms. 11. 194. -4  
ing; अर्थं Mu. 3. -5 Loosen-  
ing loose; as in वृत्तान्तः. -6  
lation, libation. -7 Excretion, re-  
by stool &c.; पुरीषं, मलमूत्रं. -8  
tion (as of study or a vow);  
त्वष्टा ये वेदाः (opp. उपाध्यायं &c.)  
-9 A general rule or precept  
अपवादः a particular rule or excep-  
अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गः कृतव्यावृत्तः पृ  
2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावृत्तिः  
R. 15. 7. -10 Offering what is  
mised (to gods, Brāhmanas  
with due ceremonies. -11 The  
मित्रमुत्सर्गं Ms. 12. 121.

उत्सर्गतः ind. Generally, with  
any exception.

उत्सर्गिन् a. 1 Leaving out  
-2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandon-  
letting loose, quitting &c. -2 A  
donation. -3 Suspension of a  
study. -4 A ceremony con-  
with this suspension (to be per-  
ed half yearly); Ms. 4. 96; वेद-  
नारख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Srāvani Mantra.  
उत्सृष्ट p. p. 1 Left, cast, time  
-2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 2.  
Given, offered. -4 Poured forth  
into or upon. -Comp. -सृष्टा  
set at liberty upon particu-  
casions.

उत्सृष्टिः f. Abandonment, leav-  
emission.

उत्सृष्ट् 1 P. 1 To go upwards,  
or soar upwards. -2 To go  
approach; सतिस्वबाहस्तदुत्सृष्ट  
46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise  
the sun).

उत्सर्पः, -र्पणं 1 Going or gliding  
wards. -2 Swelling, heaving,  
lating.

उत्सर्पिन् a. 1 Moving or gliding  
wards, rising; पयोधरोत्सर्पि (सं-  
R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, tower-  
उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7.  
Transcendental. -णी f. A divi-  
of time (with the Jains), a  
period said to be = ten crores  
crores of oceans of years; cf.  
सर्पिणी.

उत्सेध a. High, tall. -अ-  
height, elevation; (fig. also);  
धरोत्सेधविशिर्गसंहति (वक्त्रं) Ku.  
24 high or projecting breasts;  
धैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7 raised high-  
-2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Inten-  
cence, swelling. -4 The body  
Sublimity, greatness. -अ-  
slaughter.



उत्तिम् 1 A. To smile at, deride.  
—Caus. To ridicule, make a fool of one.

उत्तमः Smile.

उत्स्य a. Coming from a well or fountain (as water).

उत्स्यन् a. High-sounding. —नः A loud sound.

उत्स्रमायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasiness; सीतोत्स्रमायते U. 1; सांयतं माल-विकाहत्स्रमायते M. 4.

उद् ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations:—1 Superiority in place, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). —2 Separation, disjunction; out, out off, from, apart &c.; उद्गच्छति. —3 Motion upwards (उत्तिष्ठति). —4 Acquisition, gain; उपार्जति. —5 Publicity; उद्घाति. —6 Wonder; anxiety; उद्बुध. —7 Liberation; उद्गत. —8 Absence; उत्थ. —9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उत्फुह. —10 Pre-eminence; उद्दिष्ट. —11 Power; उत्साहः; उद् प्रावत्यवि-मोर्ध्वकर्मलामप्रकाशाश्रयमोक्षगामावदलप्राधान्यश-क्तिम्. With nouns it forms adj. and adv. compounds; उद्भिस्, उच्छिख, उद्वाह, उच्छिद्र, उत्थथ, उद्गम &c. It is sometimes used in the Veda as an expletive simply to fill out the verse.

उद् = उद् q. v.

उदकं [उद्-ण्डुल् नि० नलोपश्च Up. 2. 39] Water; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिसुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. उदकं दा, -प्रदा or हु To offer a libation of water to a dead person; उदकं उपस्पृष्ट to touch certain parts of the body with water, bathe; [cf. Gr. *hudos*; L. *unda* 'a wave']. —Comp. —अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; ओदकांतात्स्निग्यो जनोऽसुर्यंतस्य इति श्रूयते S. 4. —अर्थिन् a. desirous of water, thirsty. —आत्मन् a. chiefly consisting of water. —आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. —उदंजनः a water-jar. —उदरं dropsy. —उदरिन् a. dropsical. —ओदनः rice boiled with water. —कर्मन्, —कार्यं, —क्रिया, —दानं presentation of (a libation) of water to dead ancestors or the Manes; वृकोदरस्योदकक्रियां कुरु Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. —कुम्भः a water-jar. —कुच्छः a kind of vow. —गाहः entering water, bathing. —गिरिः, —पर्वतः a mountain abounding in streams of water. —ग्रहणं drinking water; Pt. 1. —चंद्रः a kind of magic. —द, —दाह, —दायिन्, —दानिक a. giver of water. (—दः) 1. a giver of water to the Manes. —2. an heir, near kinsman. —दानं = कर्मन् q. v. —धरः a cloud. —परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. —पूर्वकं preceded by the pouring of

water, by pouring water on the hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of gift or promise. —पतीकाश a. watery, like water. —भारः, —वीचधः a yoke for carrying water. —भूमः water or moist soil. —मंडलुः a water-pitcher (Ved.). —मथः a kind of peeled grain. —मेहः a sort of diabetes (passing watery urine). —मेहिन् a. suffering from this disease. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower. —2. thunderbolt in the form of shower; Si. 8. 39. —ज्ञाकं any aquatic herb. —ज्ञातिः f. sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शान्त्युदकं. —शुद्ध a. bathed, purified by ablutions. —सक्तुः ground rice moistened with water. —स्पर्शः 1. touching different parts of the body with water. —2. touching water preparatory to or in confirmation of an oath, gift, or promise. —हारः a water-carrier.

उदकेचरः An aquatic animal.

उदकेविशीर्ण a. Dried in water; figuratively used for anything unheard of or impossible.

उदक (कि)ल a. [cf. P. V. 2. 97] Watery, containing water.

उदक्य a. [उदकमर्हति दंडा० यत्] 1 Requiring water. —2 Being in water. —क्या A woman in her courses (requiring water for purification).

उदग्र a. [उद्गतमं यस्य] 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in 'दंत. —2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उदग्रदशनांशुभिः Si. 2. 21, 4. 19; उदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53; उदग्रकृतत्वात् S. 1. 7 high leaps; Si. 12. 65; 'ग्रावन् Dk. 6; विक्रमोदग्रं शिरः R. 15. 27 exalted; गंधोदग्रं पुष्पं 16. 87 rich in odour. —3 Large, broad, vast, big; अवंतिनाथोयमुदग्रबाहुः R. 6. 32; Mu. 6. 12. —4 Noble, good-looking (उदार); Ki. 14. 41. —5 Advanced in age. —6 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मंगलोदग्रतर-प्रभावः R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50. —7 Intense, unbearable (as heat); Si. 4. 12. —8 Fierce, fearful; संधे दृशमुदग्र-तारकां R. 11. 69. —9 Excited, furious, enraptured; मदोदग्राः ककुब्जतः R. 4. 22. —10 Mighty, strong; Ki. 18. 1; वेगोदग्रं विषं V. 5. 18 strong or sharp (deadly). —Comp. —दत् a. having projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उदग्रयति Den. P. To display prominently; Mu. 6. 13.

उदज् 1 U. [उद्-अज्] To drive out, expel, pull off.

उदजः Driving out or forth (of cattle &c.).

उद्वाजः The driving out (of cattle), leading out.

उदञ्च 1 U. [उद्-अञ्] 1 To raise, elevate, lift or throw up, draw up (as water); एकैकेनैव पादमुदञ्च्य तिष्ठति अश्वः Sat. Br.; उदञ्चिताश्वः Bk. 2. 31; उदञ्चय सुखे मनाक् Vb. 3. 27. —2 To utter, send forth, cause to sound; हरिमङ्गायति काचिदुदञ्चितपंचमरागं Gīt. 1. —3 (Intrans.) (a) To go up; (b) to rise, rise forth; उदञ्चन्मात्सर्यं G. L. 6; Bv. 2. 76; K. 221; welter up; Mv. 3. 32.

उदक्त p. p. 1 Raised or lifted up (as water from a well); उदक्तमुदकं कृपात् Sk. —2 Risen, ascended. —3 Sent forth, uttered.

उदकः [अञ्-अञ्] 1 A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उदञ्च, उदञ्च a. (m. उदङ्, n. उदक्, f. उदीची) 1 Turned or going upwards. —2 Upper, higher; 'कूलः, 'तीरः &c. —3 Northern, turned towards the north. —4 Subsequent. —इ ind. 1 Above. —2 Northward, to the north of (with abl.); Ms. 3. 217. —3 Subsequently. —Comp. —अद्रिः the northern mountain, Himalaya. —अग्रन् the sun's progress north of the equator (= उत्तरायणं q. v.). —आवृत्तिः f. return from the north; उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. —दश a. having its skirts or border turned upwards or towards the north (as a garment). —पथः a northern country. —प्रवण a. 1. inclining or sloping towards the north. —2. proceeding well (as a sacrifice). —भूमः, —भूमिः good or fertile soil. —मुख a. facing the north; उत्पतोदङ् खः खं Me. 14.

उदक्तात् ind. Towards the north, northwards.

उदञ्चनं [अञ् करणे- ल्यट्] 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उदञ्चनं सरज्जुं पुरः चिक्षेप Dk. 130. —2 Throwing upwards. —3 Rising, ascending. —4 A cover or lid.

उदञ्चु a. [अञ्-उञ्] Turned or going upwards.

उदीची The north; तेनोदीचीं दिश-मनुसरेः Me. 57.

उदीचीन a. 1 Turned towards the north. —2 Northern.

उदीच्य a. Situated or living in the north. —च्यः 1 The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati; northern country. —2 (pl.) The inhabitants of the north; R. 4. 66. —च्यं A kind of perfume. —Comp. —वृत्तं a kind of Vaitāliya metre.



**उदञ्जलि** *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

**उदङ्गपालः** 1 A fish. -2 A kind of snake.

**उदधिः** See under 2. उदन्.

1. **उदन्** 2 P. (उद-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अपान्).

**उदानः** [अन्-वच्] 1 Breathing upwards. -2 Breathing, breath in general. -3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पन्दयत्यधरे वक्त्रं गान्नेत्रप्रकोपनः । उद्वेजयति मर्माणि उदानो नाम मातुः ॥ -4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. -5 The navel. -6 An eye-lash. -7 A kind of snake.

2. **उदन** *n.* [ उद-कनिच् ] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its न्); *e. g.* उदधि, अच्छोद, क्षीरोद &c. -Comp. -ओदनः water-meal. -कीर्णः -ईः *N.* of a tree (महाकरंज) (the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes). -कुम्भः a water-jar; *Ms.* 2. 182, 3. 68. -ग्रामः a cloud (*Ved.*). -ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water. -धानः [ उदकं धीयते अत्र ] 1. a water-jar. -2. a cloud. -धिः [ उदकानि धीयन्ते स्रवाणि उददेशः ] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निम्नगाश-तेष्वभवच्चत्स्य विमानना क्वचित् *R.* 8. 8. -2. a cloud. -3. a lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. a water-jar. -5. a symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. -कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). -क्रमः, -क्राः *m.* a voyager, mariner. -मलः 1. cuttle-fish-bone. -2. the foam of the ocean. -मिखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). -राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. -सुता *N.* of Lakshmi; and of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishna (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean). -प *a.* crossing the water (as a boat). -पात्रं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. -पानः, -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; *K.* 50. -मंडकः (*lit.*) a frog in a well; (*fig.*) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कूपमंडक. -पेषं a paste, anything ground with water.

(-व्) *ind.* by grinding in water.

-युत् *a.* *Ved.* causing water to flow; swimming or splashing in water (?).

-सुत *a.* swimming in water. -चिदुः

a drop of water; *Ku.* 5. 24. -भारः

a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. -मंथः

barley-water. -मानः, -नं a fiftieth part of an आदक *q. v.* -मेघः 1. watery cloud. -2. a shower of rain. -ला-

वणिक *a.* salted, prepared with brine, briny. -वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower; water-spout. -2. thunderbolt in the

form of water; *Si.* 8. 39. -वापः one who offers waters to the Manes. -वास

standing or residence in water; सहस्यरात्रीरुदवासतत्परर *Ku.* 5. 26. (-सं)

a house on the borders of a stream or pond. -वासिन् *a.* standing in

water; *K.* 23. -वाह *a.* bringing water; (-हः) a cloud. -वाहनं a

water-vessel. -वीथयः a yoke for carrying water. -शरावः a jar filled

with water. -शुद्धः a water-jar. -श्वित् *n.* [ उदकेन जलेन श्रयति ] butter-

milk containing fifty per cent. water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1

part of water). -स्थानं 1. a place full of water. -2. residence in water.

-स्थाली a kettle, vessel for holding water. -हरणः a vessel for drawing

water. -हार *a.* fetching or carrying water. (-रः) a cloud (water-carrier).

**उदन्वत्** *a.* Wavy, watery, abounding in water (*Ved.*). -*m.* The

ocean; उदन्वच्छब्दा भूः *B. R.* 1. 8; *R.* 4. 52, 58, 10. 6; नवैरुदन्वानिव चंद्रपादैः

*Ku.* 7. 73.

**उदन्य** *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. -न्या Thirst; निर्वर्त्यतामुदन्याप्रतीकारः

*Ve.* 6; व्यस्यमुदन्यां शिशिरैः पयोभिः *Bk.* 3. 40. -Comp. -ज *a.* *Ved.* born or living in water.

**उदन्यति** *Den. P.* 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

**उदन्धु** *a.* 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

**उदक** See under उदञ्ज.

**उदंत** *a.* [ उदंतोऽतो यस्य ] Reaching to the end or border of anything.

-तः [ उदंतोऽतो निर्णयो यस्मात् ] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; श्रुत्वा रामः म्रियोदंतं

*R.* 12. 66; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्यति *K.* 132; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमात्किंचि-

दूनः *Ms.* 100. -2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु). -3 Supporting one-

self by sacrificing for others (वृत्ति-गजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

**उदंतकः** News, intelligence.

**उदंतिका** Satisfaction, satiety.

**उदंत्य** *n.* Living beyond a limit or boundary.

**उदन्य** See under उदन्.  
**उदभस्** *a.* Full of water; *R.* 4.  
**उदयः**, उदयन See under उद-  
**उदरं** [ उद-अच् ] 1 The

दुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय *Bh.* 2. 119; cf.

दरी, उदभरणं, उदरभरि &c. -2 The

rior or inside of anything. *Ms.*

तडागं *Pt.* 2. 150; *R.* 5. 70; *T.*

16, 4. 29; त्वां कारयामि कनलादु-

स्थं *S.* 6. 19; *Sānti.* 1. 5; *S.* 1.

3. 12; वनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां *S. 7. 4.*

Enlargement of the abdomen

dropsy or flatulence; तस्य हृदये

Ait. Br. -4 Any morbid affection, such as liver, spleen

(said to be of 8 kinds वनं, कफं, त्रिलिंगं or दूरी, शीतं, वातं

आगतुकं, and जलं). -5 *Str.*

[ cf. *L. uterus*; *Zend.*

-Comp. -आध्मानः flatulence of

belly. -आमयः disease of the

dysentery, diarrhoea. -अमयः

*a.* suffering from dysentery. -अमयः

the navel. -आवेष्टः the tape-

-ग्रंथिः -गुल्मः disease of the

-व्रणं 1. a cuirass, armour cover-

the front of the body. -2. a

band. -पिशाच *a.* [ उदरे तृणं नि

श्च ] gluttonous, voracious (having

devilish appetite). (-चः) *a.* glut-

-पूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; *Ms.*

पूरं भुंक्ते *Sk.* eats his fill. -भरणं

feeding the belly, support

life. -शय *a.* sleeping on the face of

belly. (-यः) fetus. -सर्वस्वः *a.*

ton, an epicure (one to whom

belly is all-in-all).

**उदरक** *a.* Abdominal.

**उदरंभरि** *a.* [ उदरं विभारि, मृ लि दुर ]

III. 2. 26 ] 1 Nourishing one's

belly, selfish. -2 Glutton-

voracious.

**उदरवत्**, **उदरिक-ल** *a.* Having a

belly, corpulent, fat.

**उदरिन्** *a.* [ उदर-इनि ] 1 Having

large belly, fat, corpulent. -2

dominal. -जी A pregnant woman.

**उदर्य** *a.* [ उदर-यत् ] Belonging

to the belly. -ई Contents of the belly.

**उदरधिः** [ उद-धच् ] *Up.* 4.

1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

**उदकः** [ Said to be fr. अच् ] 1

End, conclusion; स्वादुतः कर्मणः

79; सुखोदकं *K.* 328. (b) Result, con-

sequence, future result of an action.

उदकस्तव कल्याणो भविता *Nala.* 12. 6

किंतु कल्याणोदकं भविष्यति *U.* 4; वन-

सफलोदकं एव *Māl.* 8; *Ms.* 4. 176, 11

10, 9. 25, 12. 18; *Pt.* 5. 73. -3 *Fut.*

mote consequence, reward. -4 Elevation of

time, futurity. -5 Surpassing

building (as a tower). -6 *N.* of a tree *Vanguiera* *Sp.*

*Roxb.*



**उदार्चिस्** *a.* [ ऊर्ध्वार्चिः शिखास्य ]  
Shining or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing; स्फुरन्नुदार्चिः  
सहस्रा वृत्तीयादक्षः कृशाब्जः किल निष्पपान  
Ku. 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76.  
—*m.* 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्तोदार्चिष् कक्षे शरते ते-  
मिमारुतं Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. —2 The god  
of love. —3 N. of Siva.

**उददः** [ अर्द्ध-अर्द्ध ] ( In Medic. )  
Erysipelas.

**उदधः** Scarlet fever.

**उदवग्रहः** A Svarita accent depending on an Udātta which stands in the Avagraha q. v.

**उदवसानीय** *a.* Ved. Last, final.

**उदवसितं** [ उद-अव-सो-क्त ] A house, dwelling; जानीये रेभिलस्योदवसितं Mk. 4; Si. 11. 18.

**उदधु** *a.* [ उद्वतान्यधुणि नय ] Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; तस्य पश्यन् स-  
सौमित्रेदुश्चर्यसतिद्रुमात् R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

**उदस्** 4 P. [ उद-अस् ] 1 To cast up, throw up; Si. 15. 81; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect; स्वयमिति सुग्ध-  
वृषुदास दोर्भ्यां Si. 7. 49; पुच्छमुदस्यति Sk. —2 To throw down; उदस्ताधोरणः Dk. 35. —3 To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit; उदस्य धैर्यं दयितेन सादरं Ki. 8. 50. —4 To destroy, dispel; रिपुतिमिरं Ki. 1. 46. —5 To drive, propel; Ki. 8. 55. —6 To turn away. —7 To take pains, make efforts. —*pass.* To be driven off, fall off, deviate from; अतिमुह उदस्यते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

**उदसने** 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. —2 Expelling, turning out.

**उदस्त** *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. —2 Turned out, expelled. —3 Removed, scattered. —4 Shamed, humbled, humiliated.

**उदासः** [ उद-अस्-वत् ] 1 Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. —2 Expulsion.

**उदात्त** *a.* [ उद-आदा-क्त ] 1 High, elevated, lofty, exalted, noble; अन्वयैः K. 92; Ratn. 4; sublime; Ve. 1. —2 Noble, dignified; अत्युदात्तमुज्ज्वलं द्रुकेऽहं U. 6. —3 Generous, bountiful, donor. —4 Famous, illustrious, great; Si. 20. 82; ललितोदात्तमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. —5 Dear, beloved. —6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svāra), see below. —*acc.* 1 The acute accent, a high or sharp tone; उच्चैरुदात्तः P. I. 2. 29; तालादिषु समागेषु स्थानपूर्वभागे निष्पन्नोऽनुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहन्त्य-  
रीनकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95. —2 Gift, donation. —3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. —4

A variety of the hero; see धीरोदात्त. —*acc.* ( In Rhet. ) A figure of speech which describes supermundane prosperity, or an action of one that is great represented collaterally to the subject in hand; लोकातिशयसंपा-  
द्वर्णनोदात्तमुच्यते । यद्वापि प्रस्तुतस्यांगं महतां चरितं भवेत् ॥ S. D. 752; cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः संपन्नमहतां चोपलक्षणं. —*Comp.* —*श्रुति* *a.* pronounced with the acute accent.

**उदात्ततर** *a.* More elevated, more acute.

**उदान** See under 1. उदर.

**उदाप्यं** *ind.* Ved. Against the stream.

**उदायुध** *a.* With uplifted weapon, upraising weapons; मनुजपशुभि-  
निर्मयादैर्भवद्विजयदायुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदा-  
युधानापततस्तान्दृष्टान्धेक्ष रावणः R. 12. 44.

**उदार** *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. —2 ( *a* ) Noble, exalted, dignified; स तथेति विनेतुर्दरमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; वाचः 65; Bg. 7. 18. ( *b* ) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished; °कतिः Ki. 1. 18; तपसः Bh. 3. 51. —3 Honest, sincere, upright. —4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः S. 5. —5 Proper, right. —6 Eloquent. —7 Kind, soft, agreeable; °वाचः कन्यकाः R. 14. 77. —8 Rich, plentiful; उदारमभ्यवहारविधिं Dk. 49; Mu. 3. 8. —9 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; साकेतोपवनमुदारमधुवास R. 13. 79; उदारनेपथ्यभृतां 6. 6 richly dressed. —10 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21; see उदारदर्शन below; R. 16. 26, 51. —11 Unperplexed. —12 Exciting, driving forth ( Ved. ). —*acc.* *ind.* 1 Loudly; Si. 4. 33. —2 By means of arguments; Ki. 12. 40. —*acc.* Ved. 1 A rising fog or vapour. —2 A sort of grain with long stalks. —3 A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects. —*Comp.* —*आत्मन्*, —*चेतस्*, —*चरित*, —*मनस्*, —*सत्त्व* *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकं H. 1. —*धी* *a.* 1. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; धियः समग्रैः स युगैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30. —2. noble-minded. ( —*m.* ) N. of Vishnu. ( —*f.* ) good abilities. —*दर्शन* *a.* good-looking (having large eyes); तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने Ku. 5. 36. —*रमणीय* *a.* grand and lovely. —*transcendental*; S. 7.

**उदारता** 1 Liberality, generosity. —2 Richness (as of expression); च. r. Māl. 1. 7; S. 6; (as applied to words) उदारता = कठिनवर्णवदनात्मवि-  
कटत्वलक्षण R. G.; (as applied to the sense) = चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालवृत्ते इत्यादिग्रन्थार्थपरिहारः *ibid.*

**उदारार्थि** *a.* 1 Going upwards. —2 Rising, enlightening the organs of sense. —3 Steaming (as a hot dish). —*धिः* N. of Vishnu.

**उदावत्तरः** A year, one of the five years forming a period.

**उदावर्तः** A disease of the bowels, 'iliac passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). —*तर्* A painful menstruation with foamy blood; सफेनिलमुदावर्ता रजः कृच्छ्रेण मु-  
चति Susr.

**उदास्** 2 A. [ उद-आस् ] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic; to be passive or inactive; तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Māl. 1; विधाय वैरं सामर्थ्यं नरोऽसौ य उदासते Si. 2. 42; Bg. 9. 9; Sān. K. 20; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

**उदासः**, —*सिन्* *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —*तः*, —*सिन्* *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. —2 One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. —3 Indifference, apathy.

**उदासितु** *a.* 1 Indifferent, apathetic.

**उदासीन** *pres. p.* 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive; तद्वशि-  
नमुदासीने त्वमेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सांख्य; Pt. 1. —2 ( In law ) Not involved in any dispute. —3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —*नः* 1 A stranger. —2 A neutral, an indifferent person; अरिमित्रोदासीनव्यवस्था Mu. 5; Ms. 7. 158; Y. 1. 345; Bg. 6. 9. —3 A common acquaintance.

**उदास्थित** *a.* Set over, appointed to. —*तः* 1 A superintendent. —2 A door-keeper. —3 A spy, an emissary. —4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

**उदाहित** *a.* Elevated, raised.

**उदाहृ** 1 P. 1 To relate, narrate, declare, announce. —2 To say, speak, utter; उदाजहार द्रुपदात्मजा गिरः Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4; Pt. 2.; चिकित्सका दो-  
षमुदाहरन्ति M. 2; Māl. 1; त्वां कामिनो मदनदूतिमुदाहरन्ति V. 4. 11; mutter, repeat; धर्माक्षराणि Mk. 8. —3 To cite as an instance or illustration, illustrate; त्वमुदाह्रियस्व कथमन्यथा जनैः Si. 15. 29.

**उदाहरणं** 1 Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. —2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथा-  
गिरसमग्रण्यमुदाहरणवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 65; अनुतोदाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or nar-  
rations. —3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning



with words like जयति and full of alliteration ; पत्रे निवेशितमुदाहरणं मिथ्याः V. 2. 14 ; चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V. 1 ; जयोदाहरणं बाहोर्गोपयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78 ; ( येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यमन्वितं । जयत्युपक्रमं मालिन्यादिशालिविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विभक्त्यष्टांगसंयुतं । Pratāparudra ). -4 An instance, example, illustration ; समूलवातमङ्गतः पराजोद्यति मानिनः । प्रध्वंसितांधतमस्तत्त्रोदाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33 ; किमुदाहरणं Kāsi. -5 ( In Nyāya ) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). -6 Beginning, commencement, introduction. -7 Exhibition, illustration ; U. 1. -8 ( In Rhet. ) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थातिरन्ध्रस्य ; e. g. अगतिशृणोपि पदार्थो दोषेणैकेन निदिशतो भवति । निखिलरसायणराजो गंधेनोद्येण लघुन इव ॥ R. G. ( For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण ).

उदाहारः 1 An example or illustration. -2 The beginning of a speech.

उदाहृत p. p. 1 Said, uttered. -2 Named, called ; श्रुतान्वितो दशरथ इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrated.

उदाहृतिः f. An example, illustration.

उद्दि 2 P. 1 To rise ( as a star, cloud &c. ) ( fig. also ) ; come up ; उदेति पूर्वं कुमुदं ततः फलं S. 7. 30 ; उदेति सविता ताव्रस्तात्र एवास्तमेति च Subhāsh. ; Māl. 2. 10 ; Ki. 2. 36 ; Bk. 6. 110, 8. 35, 18. 20 ; to be seen, appear. -2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from ; उदितदयः Dk. 13 ; पुण्यः कुशानोरुदियाय धूमः R. 7. 26 ; उदितशिर्यं 1. 93 v. 1. ; S. 1. 26. -3 To go out, escape. -4 To start up ; R. 17. 77. -5 To rise up against ; Ku. 2. 57 ; य एनमुदियादधी Mb.

उदय a. ( In gram. ) Following, coming after or upon ( as a letter, accent &c. ) ; उदयशब्दः परशब्दसमर्थः प्रातिशाल्येय प्रसिद्धः. -यः 1 Rise ( fig. also ) ; चन्द्रोदय इवोदयेः R. 12. 36, 2. 73 ; going upwards, ascending ( as of the sun, stars &c. ). -2 ( a ) Rising up, coming forth ; द्विविणं acquisition of wealth ; Pt. 2. ; so भाग्यं dawn of fortune ; Amaru. 25 ; स्वशृणोदयेन Pt. 1. 94. ( b ) Appearance, becoming visible, production ; चनोदयः प्राक् S. 7. 30 ; मेघं Ku. 6. 54 ; हसितमन्यनिमित्तकृतोदयं S. 2. 11 raised from some other cause ; Amaru. 88 ; S. 7. 8 ; फलोदय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit ; Ms. 3. 169 ; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation ( opp. प्रलय ) ; यो तौ स्वभावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रल-

योदयौ Ku. 2. 8. -4 The eastern mountain ( behind which the sun is supposed to rise ) ; वैर्यत्र दृश्यते भास्वान्सतेषामुदयः स्मृतः ; उदयगूढशशांकमरीचिभिः V. 3. 6. -5 Advancement, prosperity, rise ; ( opp. व्यसन ) ; तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्यसनोदयस्यां S. 4. 1 ; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्जता R. 8. 84 ; K. 5 ; importance, celebrity ; उन्मुखे त्वचि R. 11. 73. -6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth ; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वहात् R. 9. 9 ; तमुदयाय न वा नवयौवन 7 ; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिः Si. 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence ; असुखोदयं कर्म Ms. 4. 70 ; Amaru. 42 ; following ; नोदास्तस्वर्तोदयं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accomplishment, fulfilment ; उपस्थितोदयं R. 3. 1 ; प्रारंभसदृशोदयः 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, revenue ; Ms. 7. 55 ; Y. 2. 43. -11 Interest, consideration paid for the use of money ; Y. 2. 67, 146. -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit. -Comp. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise ; उदयगिरिवनालीवालमंदारयुग्मं Udb. ; श्रितोदयादेरभिसायुकचैः Si. 1. 16 ; तत उदयगिरिरिवैक एव Māl. 2. 10. -क्रमः gradual rise ; नाडीनां Māl. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nādis, ( as in the act of restraining the wind ). -पुरं N. of the capital of Mārvar. -प्रस्थः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उदयनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence. -3 End, conclusion. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 N. of the king Vatsa ; प्राप्यावंतीमुदयनकथाकोविद्यामवृद्धान् Me. 30. [ A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsarāja. He reigned at Kausambi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahāsena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also ].

उदयनीय a. Belonging to the end or conclusion, concluding ( as a ceremony ). -या A concluding sacrifice.

उदयिन् a. 1 Rising or ascending. -2 Streaming or flowing forth ; Māl. 5. 17. -3 Prosperous, flourishing.

उदित p. p. 1 Risen, ascended ; उदितभूयिष्ठः Māl. 1 mostly risen ; Bv. 2. 85 ; नित्योदितः Bh. 3. 80 ever-exist-

ing. -2 High, tall, lofty. -3 Grown augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered ( fr. वृ. ). -नं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A kind of accent. -Comp. -उदित a. well grounded in the Sāstras. -होमिन् a. sacrificing after sunrise.

उदितिः f. 1 Ascending, rising ( of the sun ). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

उदेष्यत् a. Increasing, rising ; 2. 76.

उदीर्क्ष 1 A. 1 To look up to, look at, view, behold ; समणामुदीक्षितः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67 ; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for, expect. -व्यसनं Mu. 4 ; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमुदमती सती Ms. 9. 90.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to. -2 Seeing, beholding, seeking.

उदीचीन, उदीच्य See under उदीर्क्ष. उदीप a. [ उद्गता आपो वन, अर इति ] Flooded. -पः High water, inundation, flood.

उदीर 2 A. [ उद्-ईर ] 1 To rise ( sound &c. ) ; उदीरत रणितानि Dk. 12. were heard. -2 To start ( to go on come ). -3 To move upwards, ascend, go up. -4 To arise, originate. -Comp. 1 To cause to rise or move. -2 To utter, pronounce, speak ; गिरिमुदीरते K. 13 ; U. 5, 6 ; उदीरितोऽर्थः पशुना गृह्यते Pt. 1. 43 ; so आलोकाशब्दं R. 2. 3. -3 To call, name ; स भीमरूपः शिव इत्युदीर्यते Ku. 5. 77. -4 To put forth, cast ; throw, roll down ( as dice ) ; उदीरयामास सलीलमज्ञानं R. 6. 18 ; to discharge, drive forward. -6 To rise, throw up ; उदीरितं रजः Si. 12. 58 ; उदीर्यच्छिरः Dk. 103 expanded its head. -7 To display, manifest, make visible cause ; तिसृभिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानुदीरयन् Ku. 2. 6 ; Si. 11. 7. -8 To rouse, excite, stimulate ; उदीरितं द्विजः Ku. 4. 41 ; उदीर्य अकृतमिदं. -pass 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excitedly uttered &c. -2 To sound. -3 To issue forth.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression ; उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां न्यारे स्त्रिभिरुदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Throwing, discharging ( as a missile ).

उदीर्ण p. p. [ ईर-क ] 1 Grown, ascended, risen, produced, caused ; 18. 37. -2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty ; भवत्तुद्वयोदीर्णस्तारकालो महासुरः Ku. 2. 32. -3 Excited, stimulated, roused ; Si. 1. 32 ; Dk. 43. 41. -4 Increased, intense. -5 Generous, great ; excellent. -6 Uttered, pronounced ; Si. 13. 42. -7 Ready.



strong; धन्वा U. 5. 11. —*अ*: N. of Vishnu. —*Comp.* —*दीधिति* *a.* intensely bright. —*वेग* *a.* violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

उदीपित *a.* Risen, elevated.

उदुंबरः See उदुंबर. मशक = कृपमंडक q. v.

उदुंबल *a.* Ved. Mighty, of extended power ( उरुबल ). —*ल*: The fig-tree.

उदुष्ट *a.* Ved. Red.

उदुखल = उदुखल q. v.

उदुच्छ *f.* [ उदुच्छा कृत् ] 1 An excellent Rik. —2 Future time. —3 Remainder, conclusion, end. —4 Prosperity, rise.

उदेजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उदेजयान् भूत-गणात् न्यवेधीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उदोजस *a.* Very powerful, violent ( Ved. ).

उद्वधि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजुंभणोद्विधु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. —2 Having a strong smell ( good or bad ).

उद्वम् 1 P. 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c. ); असह्यवा-तोद्वतरेषुमंडला Rs. 1. 10. v. 1. —2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear; अचिरोद्वतपल्लवं V. 4. 23; Rs. 6. 18; so उद्वतर्गो वत्सः —3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise; इत्यु-द्वताः पौरवधुसुखेभ्यः जृण्वन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. —4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c. ). —5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उद्वाम इत्युद्वतनामधेयः R. 18. 20.

उद्वत *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascend- ed. —2 Proceeded forth or from. —3 Gone, departed. —4 Vomited. —*त* N. of a metre. —*Comp.* —असु *a.* deceased, dead.

उद्वतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, as- cent. —2 Appearance; कुडुम° K. 59; rise, origin. —3 Vomiting.

उद्वमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आज्यधूमोद्वमेन S. 1. 15. —2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्वमः प्रादुरधुडमायाः Ku. 7. 77; व्यक्तरोमोद्व-मत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. —3 Go- ing out, departure, expiry; as in प्राण°. —4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्योद्वमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्वम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; V. 4. 38; Bh. 2. 70; कतिपयकुसुमोद्वमः कदंबः U. 3. 20; so मांस°, पक्ष°, ग्रंथि° &c. Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Māl. 2. —5 Action, vision (of eyes); Māl. 1. 35. —6 Projection, elevation; पयोधरोद्वमा Māl. 7. —7 A shoot (of a plant); हरितवृणोद्वमशंकया मृगीभिः Ki. 5. 38. —8 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्वमन् Rising, becoming visible.

उद्वमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —*य* A pair of bleached or washed clothes ( तस्याद्वमनीयं यद्वीतयोर्व-न्नयोयुगं ); धौतोद्वमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; यद्वीतपत्युद्वमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 ( where Malli. renders उ° by धौतवस्त्र, and says युगग्रहणं तु प्रायिकाभिप्रायं &c. ; see *ad loc.* ).

उद्वान् *a.* Deep, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much; उद्वान्दरागो-द्व्याः Māl. 5. 7, 6. 6. —*हं* Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्वान्, उद्वार &c. See under उद्वे, उद्वृ.

उद्वार 6 A. To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

उद्वर्ण *p. p.* [ उर-क्त ] 1 Raised, uplift- ed, held up; क्रोधोद्वर्णदस्य Ve. 6. 12; Si. 5. 25. —2 Erected, excited.

उद्वृ 6 P. 1 To eject, spit out, vom- it; उद्विरतो यद्वरलं फणितः पुष्पासि परि-मलोद्वरिः Bv. 1. 11; उद्विरन्निव स्नेहं Si. 14. 1. —2 ( *a* ) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out; सहोभसैवापदमुद्विरति Pt. 5. 67; निक्षेपणात् रागमिवोद्विरतो Ku. 1. 33. ( *b* ) To send out of the mouth, speak, utter (as words); महीपतेः ज्ञासनमुज्जगार R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; यद्विरति भ्रमरः Mu. 2. 11 ( where it also means 'vomits' or, 'emits' ). —3 To breathe out. —4 To rise from. —*Caus.* To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound.).

उद्वारः [ उद्-गृ-वच् P. III. 3. 29 ] 1 ( *a* ) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; स्वर्जरीस्कंधनद्वानां मदोद्वारसुगंधेषु R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; सलिलोद्वारमुच्चैर्दिमानाः Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. ( *b* ) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out; सनिर्झरोद्वार इवा-द्विराजः R. 6. 60; रुचिरं दिग्धाखिलांगाः Mv. 6. 33. —2 Repeating, narration, citing repeatedly; Māl. 2. 13; साम° K. 42; H. 3. 106; सौजन्य° Mv. 4 expression of goodness. —3 Quantity, mass (thrown out); Mu. 3. —4 Spit- tle, saliva. —5 Eructation, belching. —6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound ( शब्दः, कंठगर्जनं, नागवायुर्कर्म ); Sānti. 1. 21; गंभीरगद्गर° Māl. 9.

उद्वारिन् 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth; Mv. 3. 29; U. 4. 29. —2 Emitting, sending forth, pour- ing down; धारास्वनोद्वारिदरीमुखोऽसौ R. 13. 47; Mk. 5. 27.

उद्विरणं 1 Vomiting. —2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, slaving. —3 Eructation, belch. —4 Extermination.

उद्वै 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud; उद्वैस्यतामिच्छति किंकराणां Ku. 1. 8; गेयमुद्वैतुकामा Me. 86; to sing (in general); उद्वैयमानं

वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12; निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. —2 To begin to sing. —3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of Sāmaveda); साम सामविद-संगमुज्जगौ Si. 14. 21; cf. उद्वान्. —4 To announce, to celebrate in song. —5 To sing before one (with acc.). —6 To fill or make resonant with song.

उद्वान् *m.* One of the four princi- pal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्वान् *A* variety of the Aryā measure, the same as Giti q. v.

उद्वीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. —2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. —3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्वीथः [ उद्-गे-थक् ] 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). —2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; भूयांस उद्वीथविदो वसन्ति U. 2. 3. —3 Designation of ओम्, the three syllabled name of God.

उद्व्यंयः 1, 9 U. 1 To bind up, tie nto bundles. —2 To tie up, put or sew together (as garlands &c. ); इयमुद्व्यथते व्रजो विचित्राः Mu. 1. 4; tie or fasten, intertwine; लतामता-नोद्व्यथितेः स केनैः R. 2. 8. —3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c. ); Si. 10. 63.

उद्व्यंय *a.* Unbound, loosened. —*थ*: A section, chapter.

उद्व्यंथि *a.* 1 Untied (fig. also). —2 Free from worldly ties or attach- ments.

उद्व्यह् 9 P. 1 To take up, lift up; शक्तिं चोद्यामुद्व्यहीत् Bk. 15. 52; ele- vate, erect, raise; उद्व्यहीतालकांताः Me. 8. —2 To take or draw out, take away. —3 To deposit. —4 To preserve. —5 To cease (to rain). —6 To break off, discontinue ( speak- ing ). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take up or out, cause to pay. —2 To state, place before, adduce; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तदोद्याह्यते पुरः Si. 2. 75. —3 To extol, laud up.

उद्व्यभजं, उद्व्यभः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. —2 Giving, donation.

उद्व्यभः, हणं 1 Taking up, raising. —2 An object that can be accom- plished by religious or other acts. —3 Eructation.

उद्व्याहः 1 Lifting or taking up. —2 ( In the Prātisākyas ) The rule of Sandhi which causes the change of the terminations अः, ए and ओ to अ before a following vowel. —3 Re- plying in argument; rejoinder. —4 An objection. —*Comp.* —पद्वृत्तिः *f.* the Sandhi called Udgrāha; see above.



उद्ग्रहणिका Replying in argument.

उद्ग्रहित *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. -2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्ग्रिव, उद्ग्रिवि *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्ग्रिवैर्मयूरैः *M.* 1. 21; *Amaru.* 93.

उद्ग्रः [उद्ग्र अप् नि०] 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्ग्रः = an excellent or superior *Brāhmaṇa*; उद्ग्रद्वयश्च निषतलिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः *Sk.*; cf. मतल्लिकामच्चिका प्रकांडमुद्ग्रतल्लजौ प्रकास्तवाचकान्यमूनि *Ak.* -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्ग्रनः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लौहोद्ग्रनघनस्कंधां ललितापचनां स्त्रियं *Bk.* 7. 62.

उद्ग्रति *a.* Uneven, rough.

उद्ग्रद् 1 *A.* To open; *Ku.* 7. 53. -*Caus.* (-चाटयति) 1 To open; unlock; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्ग्रदायती *Bh.* 1. 63; कपाटमुद्ग्रदायामि *Mk.* 3. -2 To peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose, make known. -4 To undertake, commence. -5 To rub over, stroke gently, tickle.

उद्ग्रति *A* hint.

उद्ग्रटः A watch or guard-house.

उद्ग्रटकः 1 *A* key; उद्ग्रटको भवति यत्र दृढे कपाटे *Mk.* 3. 16. -2 The rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्ग्रदन *a.* (नी *f.*) Opening, unlocking; धर्मं यो न करोति निंदितमतिः स्वर्गालोद्ग्रदनं *H.* 1. 153. -नं 1 Opening; *Ve.* 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 *A* key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्ग्रदित *p. p.* 1 Opened, manifested. -2 Undertaken; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. -*Comp.* -अंग *a.* 1. naked. -2. intelligent, wise. -ज्ञ *a.* wise, intelligent.

उद्ग्रहकः A kind of time (in music).

उद्ग्रहन, ना 1 Friction, striking against; *Me.* 61. -2 Opening upwards (as a lid).

उद्ग्रहित *a.* 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated; *Si.* 11. 42.

उद्ग्रसं Flesh.

उद्ग्रतः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्ग्रतः प्रणवो यासां *Ku.* 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्ग्रतं शालिगोप्यो जययशः *R.* 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference; कथोद्ग्रतः *U.* 2. -3 Striking, wounding, inflicting an injury. -4 A stroke,

blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slipping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); ययावन्मुद्ग्रतसुखेन सोऽध्वना *Si.* 12. 2; *R.* 2. 72; *Ve.* 2. 28; चक्रं *V.* 1; *U.* 5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet. -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्ग्रुष 1 *P.* To sound, cry out or shout. -10 *P.* or *Caus.* 1 To proclaim, declare aloud. -2 To fill with cries.

उद्ग्रुष्ट *p. p.* Sounded out, proclaimed. -ष्टं A sound, noise.

उद्ग्रोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्ग्रुष 1 *P.* 1 To rub; lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्ग्रुषणं 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्येद्वाष्पणलोष्टकैरपि सदा पृष्ठे न जातः किणः *Mk.* 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substance. -3 A cudgel.

उद्ग्रुष्टं A peculiar fault in pronunciation.

उद्ग्रंशः 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्ग्रंड *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्ग्रंडपद्म गृहदीर्घिकाणां *R.* 16. 46; ध्वलातपत्राः *Māl.* 6 long; *H.* 2. 29. -2 Formidable, terrific. -*Comp.* -पालः 1. a punisher (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of serpent; cf. (उद्ग्रंडपाल).

उद्ग्रंतुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. -2 High, tall (उत्तुंग). -3 Terrific, formidable (कराल).

उद्ग्रमः Subduing, overpowering.

उद्ग्रान्त *a.* 1 Energetic. -2 Humble.

उद्ग्रानं [शो बंधने ल्युट्] 1 Binding, confinement; उद्ग्राने क्रियमाणे तु मत्स्यानां तत्र रज्जुभिः *Mb.* -2 Taming, subduing. -3 The middle, the waist. -4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrance of the sun into a zodiacal sign.

उद्ग्राम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free, bold; *Si.* 4. 10. -2 (a) Strong, powerful, violent; *Pt.* 3. 148; *Māl.* 3, 7; ° देहपरिदाहमहाज्वराणि *G.* 13. (b) Furious, intoxicated; श्रोतस्सुद्धामदिग्गजे *R.* 1. 78; *Si.* 11. 19; *U.* 3. 6. -3 Dreadful, formidable; ° शरीरसंनिवेशः *Māl.* 3. -4 Self-willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; *Me.* 25; उद्ग्रामोत्कलिकां *Ratn.* 2. 4, 4. 22; गंधोद्ग्रामा धरा exhal-

ing great smell *Mk.* 5. 22. -8 Proud, haughty; पौलस्त्यविजयोद्ग्राम *Mr.* 2. 1. -7 Unlimited, extraordinary. -मः 1 *N.* of Yama. -2 *N.* of Varuna. -मं *ind.* Violently, fiercely, strongly. अयोद्ग्रामं ज्वलिष्यतः *U.* 3. 9.

उद्ग्रित [उद्ग्रो-क्त] Tied, bound. उद्ग्रालः 1 *N.* of a plant, *Croton Myxa* or *Latifolia* (बहुपातक) (*Me.* मोंकरी). -2 The sage उद्ग्रालक.

उद्ग्रालकः = 1 उद्ग्राल *q. v.* -2 *N.* of a sage. -कं A kind of honey. -पुष्पभञ्जिका [उद्ग्रालकानां पुष्पाणि यत्र कीडायां पृच्छन्] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which *Uddālaka* flowers broken or crushed).

उद्ग्रिनं Midday.

उद्ग्रि 6 *U.* 1 To point out, signify, declare, denote, mention, etc. प्रथमोद्ग्रिदामास्पदं *Ku.* 6. 35; *Ms.* 3. 182; *Me.* 30; यथोद्ग्रिद्वयपारा 8. अनेडमूक उद्ग्रिः शटे *Med.* denotes significities. -2 To enunciate, propound. त्वं साधुभिरुद्ग्रिः *S.* 5. -3 To refer, allude to, have reference to; उद्ग्रिद्वि *Ku.* 4. 38; *S.* 6, see उद्ग्रिद्वि low. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedicate to; *K.* 40; उद्ग्रिदायुषनिर्दिष्ट भजस्व पूजां *Māl.* 5. 25; फलमुद्ग्रिद्वि *Bh.* 2. 28. -5 To explain, teach, advise.

उद्ग्रि *ind.* 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, towards; वध्यशिलासुद्ग्रिद्वि प्रस्थितः *Pt.* 1. -2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of; त्वं *S.* 3 on account; किं for what purpose, what account; निमित्तं *Pt.* 1. 283. -3 some cause; त्वामुद्ग्रिद्वि सभाजनाह्वयं *M.* 5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

उद्ग्रि *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for. -3 Explained, taught.

उद्ग्रेशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing; सूर्योद्ग्रेशेन तिला दातव्याः *Pt.* 2. the name of. -2 Mention, specification; सार्धप्रहरद्वयोद्ग्रेशे *Pt.* 5; स्वस्त्योरोद्ग्रेशः *Nir.* -3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. -4 Ascertainment, determination, inquiry, investigation, search. -5 A brief statement or account; एष उद्ग्रेशतः मोक्षो विवृणोते सरो मया *Bg.* 10. 40. -6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रवातसुभगोयुद्ग्रेशः *S.* 3. *M.* 3; वनं a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 (In phil.) The enunciation of a thing by its name (which is to be)



further discussed and explained), the other two processes being लक्षण and रसिहा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. —क: 1 An illustration, example. —2 An illustration, a guide. —3 (In Math.) A question, problem; अत्रोद्देशकः (frequently occurring in Līlāvati).

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. —2 To be intended or aimed at. —3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. —इ 1 The object in view, an incentive. —2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विवेक); see the word अनुवाच also.

उद्देश्य *a.* 1 Pointing out. —2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप 4 A. To flame, blaze up, be kindled; वाणवदनमुद्दीपि भिये Si. 15. 48; उद्दीप्यस्व जातवेदः Kaus. —Caus. 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle; उद्दीपितकोपानलः Ve. 2. —2 To excite, animate, fire; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन Ve. 2; न वैरमुद्दीपयति प्रज्ञातं Mb. उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. —2 An inflamer. —3 That which animates or excites. —इ Bdelium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense; गरलस्योद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulence. —2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting; क्रोधं, अग्निं. —2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion; उद्दीपनविभावास्ते रसमुद्दीपयन्ति वे S. D. 160; see आलम्बनं also. —3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning; Ve. 5. 25. —4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. —2 Shining, bright. —3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप्य *a.* [दीप्-न्] Shining, blazing. —इ, —इ Bdelium.

उद्दृक् 1 P. 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). —2 To look into the future; expect; look up to; Mv. 6 उत्पश्यतः सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60. —3 To doubt. —4 To be aware of. —Caus. To make visible.

उद्दर्शनं Making visible.

उद्दहिका The white ant.

उद्द्युत् 1 A. To blaze up, shine.

—Caus. 1 To cause to shine; (hence) adorn, grace; जाते पुनरप्युद्द्योतयोत्संगं U. 4. अलमुद्द्योतयामासुर्देवारण्यमिवतवः R. 10. 80.

उद्द्योत *a.* Shining, blazing. —तः Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); त्रिभि-

नैत्रैः कृतोद्द्योतं Mb.; कुलोद्द्योतकरीतव Rām. adorning or gracing. —2 Revelation. —3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्द्राव *a.* Running away. —वः Flight, retreat.

उद्भू 2 P. [उद्-हृ] To raise up, elevate (fig. also); see उद्धत.

उद्धत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लांगलमुद्धतं धुन्वन् Bk. 9. 7; आत्मोद्धतेरपि रजोभिः S. 1. 8 raised; खुर° R. 9. 50, heaved; Ki. 8. 53. —2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. —3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अक्षवधोद्धतः R. 12. 63. —4 Harsh; Si. 16. 27. —5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; मनोभवराणां Ki. 9. 68, 69; मदोद्धताः मत्पनिलं विचेरुः Ku. 3. 31. —6 Majestic, stately; ill-mannered. —तः A king's wrestler. —Comp. —मनस्, —मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्धतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. —2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. —3 Rudeness, insolence; 16. 72. —4 A stroke, shaking.

उद्धम See under उद्धमा.

उद्धर, उद्धार See under उद्.

उद्धर्ष *a.* Delighted, glad. —र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. —2 Courage to undertake a thing. —3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्धर्षण *a.* Animating, encouraging, exciting; हितमुद्धर्षणं चैव उवाच प्रथितं वचः Rām. —जं 1 Animating. —2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्धर्षिण *a.* 1 Encouraging. —2 Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्धवः 1 A sacrificial fire. —2 A festival, holiday. —3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akura to Mathura Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yadavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धवदूत and उद्धवसंदेश.]

उद्धस्त *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्धा 1. 3 P. Ved. 1 To abandon or expose (an infant). —2 To set up, erect, build. II. 3 A. 1 To go or move upwards, rise (as the sun, dust &c.); यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64; Mu. 4. 21; Bk. 18. 27; N. 22. 45, 55. —2 To go away from, depart; उज्जिहानजी-

वितं Māl. 10. —3 To raise; शिरसा यूपमुज्जिहीते Kāty. —4 To throw up, knit (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47.

उद्धान *a.* 1 Ejected, vomited. —2 Inflated, corpulent, fat. —3 Gone up, ascended, risen. —नं 1 A fireplace. —2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्धिः [उद्-धा-कि] Ved. 1 A particular part of a carriage (the part which rests on the axles). —2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhā rests.

उद्धित *p. p.* Set up, erected.

उद्धातं *a.* Ejected, vomited. —तः An elephant out of rut (from whose temples ichor ceases to flow).

उद्धुर *a.* [उद्धता धूरमात्] 1 Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. —2 Firm, intrepid, bold; अभियोगं Mv. 6 —3 Victorious, conquering. —4 High, loud (voice &c.); पितरमुद्धुरध्वनिमहाजनाड्यातमानाय Dk. 104. —5 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. —6 Thick, gross. —7 Lively, cheerful. —8 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद् 5, 9 U. 1 To shake, move up, rise, throw up, wave (as a chavari); कैर्नोद्धतानि चामराणि K. 117, 200; Ku. 2. 29; उद्धुनीयात् सत्केतून् Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5. 39. —2 To shake or throw off; Si. 18. 8; dispel, destroy (fig.), उद्धतपापाः Me. 55. —3 To disturb, excite, rouse up.

उद्धत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; मारुतभरोद्धतोपि धूलिवजः Dhan. V. —2 Exalted, high, loud.

उद्धननं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. —2 Shaking.

उद्धपनं Fumigating.

उद्धलन 1 Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; भस्मोद्धलन K. P. 10; K. 123. —2 An article used to season food.

उद्धलयति Den. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्धर्षणं Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्धृ 1. 10 P. 1 To draw out, raise up. —2 To save, deliver; भगवति स्पृष्टानन्निश्चिरादुद्धृयित् U. 1. 23. —II. [उद्-हृ] 1 To draw or take out, extract, extricate; शरं... उद्धर्तुमेच्छत् R. 2. 30; 3. 64; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect (with abl.); मां तावदुद्धर ह्युद्धो दयिताप्रवृत्त्या V. 4. 15; Pt. 1. 358; Bg. 6. 5. —2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate; tear



or pull out; नमयामास हृषानुद्धरणं R. 8. 9, 4. 66; त्रिदिवसुद्धृतवानवकटकं S. 7. 3; Mv. 3. 13; Māl. 9. 22; उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102. -3 To pluck up (flowers &c.); K. 21, 144. -4 To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); पातयितुमेव शक्तिर्नक्षपिदुद्धर्तु Pt. 1. 363; Ms. 4. 62; V. 4. 34. -5 To take up, absorb (water); R. 4. 66; Si. 3. 75. -6 To sustain, bear up; राज्यधुरमुद्धर्तु Pt. 1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 To remove, put away. -9 To deduct, subtract. -10 To select, pick out; Ms. 9. 116. -11 To present, offer; Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove; Y. 2. 28. -13 To divide (as with partners). -14 To publish, make known. —Caus. To cause to extract or draw out; R. 9. 78.

उद्धरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). -2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंदक° Ms. 9. 252; चक्षुषोरुद्धरणं Mit.; so शल्य°. -3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स चक्षुषो विपक्षानामपद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. -4 Destruction, eradication, extermination, deposition, dethronement; चंद्रयुसस्योद्धरणम् Mu. 4. -5 Lifting, raising. -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Gārhapatya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. -9 Anything vomited. -10 Final emancipation. -11 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तु, उद्धारक a. 1 One who raises or lifts up. -2 A sharer, coheir. -3 One who recovers property. —m. 1 A destroyer, exterminator; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest. -9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. —r The plant उद्धरी. —r A fire-place.

उद्धरणं 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or

upwards; निक्षेपणाय पदमुद्धृतमुद्धरंती Ku. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धतारिः R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. —Comp. —उद्धार a. 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. —स्नेह a. skimmed (as milk).

उद्धृतिः f. 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; त्रयंते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्धमा 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धम a. [उद्-ध्मा-ङ्] Sounding, blowing. —m. 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धमानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्धचः [P. III. 1. 115; cf. उज्ज-खदकमिति उद्धचः Malli.] N. of a river; तोयदागम इवोद्धचमिद्ययोः R. 11. 8.

उद्ध्वंसः Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्धंथ 9 P. To hang, tie up; कंठमुद्धन्नाति Mu. 6; पादपे आत्मानमुद्धंथ व्यापादयामि Ratn. 3; Pt. 2.

उद्धंथ a. Loosened; R. 16. 67. —ध-; —धनं 1 Tying up, hanging. -2 Hanging oneself,

उद्धंथकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); cf. Usanas:—आयोगवेन विप्रायां जातास्ताम्रोपजीविनः। तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः सुनिक उच्यते ॥ सुनिकस्य नृपायां तु जाता उद्धंथकाः स्युताः। निर्गंजयैरुर्वर्त्तानि असृशश्च भवत्यतः ॥

उद्धंथुकः One who hangs up (Ved.).

उद्धल a. Strong, powerful.

उद्धाप्य a. Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59; न...मम नयनयोरुद्धाप्यत्वं सखे न भविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्धाहु a. 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; मांशुलभ्ये फले लोभाद्दुद्धाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्धिल a. Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्धृष्ट 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्धृष्ट p. p. 1 Awakened, aroused, excited; मनसि उद्धृष्टमानो विकारो S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, blown; कनकाब्ज Māl. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as an old association of ideas, calling a thing to mind).

उद्धोषः, —धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, reminding up; ननु कथं रामादिरत्याद्युद्धोषकाः सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां रत्युद्धोषकाः D. 3; so रस°.

उद्धोषक a. 1 Reminding, reminding which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exciting, rousing, discovering, exhibiting, showing. —कः N. of the sun.

उद्धट a. 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे संति भटा रणोद्धटाः N. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. —टः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्धव, उद्धावना &c. See under उद्धव.

उद्धास 1 A. To shine. —Caus. To light up, illuminate, make beautiful, decorate; ornament; उद्धासितं मंगलसंविधाभिः R. 7. 16; उद्धासितोऽस्मि Mk. 5. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt; उद्धासिताखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 3. उद्धासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्धासित, उद्धासुर a. Shining, radiant, splendid; विभूषणोद्धासि निन्दु भोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; क्रीडारसोद्धासि Mk. 8. 38; Bh. 1. 80; Amaru. 81.

उद्धिद् 7 U. To break up. —Caus. To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पद्मं नोद्धिद्येते K. 347; उद्धिद्यमानपद्मं K. 29, 46; उद्धिद्यपयोधरया K. 100 developed; Ve. 4. 10. —Caus. To break out, develop, unfold; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्धिद् a. [उद्-भिद्-क्विप्] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. —Caus. To come forth. —m. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); उद्धिद् रोडभिनवोद्धिदि Ak. -2 A plant; उद्धिद् स्तरुलमाद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. —Comp. —ज a. (उद्धिद्) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). —(जः) a plant; उद्धिज्जाः स्थावरजः जीवकांडप्ररोहिणः Ms. 1. 46. —विज्ञ the science of botany.

उद्धिद् a. Sprouting, germinating. —दं Culinary salt.

उद्धिज्ज p. p. 1 Produced, generated, developed; formed; स्वयमेव उद्धिज्ज



उद्देदः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्देदः 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising.

उद्देदः 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted; °चेतनां R. 12. 74; gone mad; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened; मारीचोद्देदः R. 4. 46; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. -तं 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°तर्क) Rising (in the air).

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उद्देदः n. Ved. Flooding.

उद्देदः 1 A. (P. in some cases) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up; बाहू उद्देदः S. 1; परस्परं दृढं नोद्यच्छेत् Ms. 4. 164, 8. 280; Bg. 1. 20; R. 15. 23, 11. 17; भारमुद्यच्छेत् Sk.; Bk. 4. 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.); उद्यच्छमाना गमनाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47; see उद्यत्. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदं Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. -Caus. To prompt, stimulate; Ki. 9. 66.

उद्यत् p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; उद्यतेष्वपि शस्त्रेषु H. 3. 15; so °असि, °पाणि: &c. -2 Persevering, diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp.; अनर्थाद्यद्यता Rām.; उद्यतः स्वेषु कर्मसु R. 17. 61; हंतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1. 45; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40; जय°, वध° &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. -तः 1 Time (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उद्यत् a. Rising. -m. A star.

उद्यतिः f. 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्यत् a. Raising, elevating.

उद्यमः Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance; निशम्य चेनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3; शशाक मेना न निर्यतुमुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation; गंतुमुद्यमो विहितः became ready to go Pt. 1. -Comp. -भंगः discouragement. -भूत् a. undergoing exertions, striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् a. Diligent, persevering, active.

उद्यमः 1 Erecting, stretching out, elevation. -2 A rope, a cord.

उद्या 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend; क्रमशस्ते पुनस्तस्य चापात्समभिवोद्युः R. 12. 47; पतत्युद्याति Git. 4. -2 To originate, spring, arise; इति मतिरुद्यासीत् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य भैर्मी N. 2. 109.

उद्याने (-नः also) 1 Going or walking out. -2 A garden, park, pleasure garden; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिका-धौतहर्म्या Me. 7. 26, 33; oft. opp. to वन, cf. दूरीकृताः खलु युगेरुद्यानलता वनलताः Si. 1. 17. -3 Purpose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. -Comp. -पालः, -पालकः, -रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; उद्यानपालसामान्यवृत्तवस्तुपासते Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्यापित a. Brought to a conclusion, accomplished.

उद्यावः [उद्-यु-वच्] Mixing, joining; blending.

उद्यासः [उद्-यस्-वच्] Effort, exertion (Ved.).

उद्युज् 7 U. (Usually A. only) 1 To excite, make active or quick, stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans.) To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.); भवंतमभियोकुमुद्युक्ते Dk. 3. -3 To prepare.

उद्युक्त p. p. Zealously active, persevering, diligent, industrious; engaged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्देवमिति संचित्य त्यजेन्नोद्योगमात्मनः Pt. 2. 140; उद्योगः खलु कर्तव्यः फलं मार्जारवत् भवेत्. -2 Work, duty, office; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. -Comp. -पर्वन् n. title of the 5th book of the Mahābhārata.

उद्योगिन् a. Active, diligent, persevering, industrious; उद्योगिन् पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीर्देवं हि देवमिति कायुरुपावर्तते Pt. 1. 361.

उद्गः A kind of aquatic animal.

उद्गिन् a. Springing; abounding in water.

उद्गकः, -गः N. of the town of हरिश्चंद्र.

उद्गथः [उद्गतो रथो यस्मात्] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A cock.

उद्गावः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्देदः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्देदः 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising.

उद्देदः 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted; °चेतनां R. 12. 74; gone mad; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened; मारीचोद्देदः R. 4. 46; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. -तं 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°तर्क) Rising (in the air).

उद्देदः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हेतुस्तद्देद्वे K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from,' 'produced from'; ऊरुद्देद्वे V. 1. 3; मणिराकरोद्देद्वः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin; उद्देदो यज्ञसः K. 54. -3 N. of Vishnu; उद्देदः क्षोभनो देवः V. Sah. -Comp. -कर a. productive. -क्षेत्रं birth-place.

उद्देवः 1 Production, generation. -2 Magnanimity.

उद्देवानं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 Production, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्देवचित् a. Rising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also); उद्देवचित्ता बंधून् Dk. 153.

उद्देवत् p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a गुण.

उद्देतिः f. 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः शंखरलं हेष त्वत्कुलोद्देतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्देम् 1, 4 P. To wander, roam about; धावत्युद्देमति मृत्तिलति पतत्युद्या-मूर्च्छत्यपि Git. 4.







उद्देजन *a.* Causing to tremble (with fear); hurting the feelings. — *n.* 1 Agitation, anxiety. — 2 Infliction of pain, torture, affliction; उद्देजनकरदेवेष्टिहवित्वा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. — 3 Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्देजयितु *a.* Terrifying; Si. 3. 19.

उद्देक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look up, view, see, perceive; इतिरधिकं सोक्तं उद्देक्षिते Amaru. 24; त्रियस्य पदवीमुद्देक्ष्य 74 looking at (waiting for); R. 13. 68. — 2 To examine, consider, आत्मनः शक्तिमुद्देक्ष्य Pt. 1. 236.

उद्देक्षण 1 Looking up or upwards. — 2 Sight, an eye; seeing, looking at; सखीजनोद्देक्षणकोमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1.

उद्देक्ष् 10 P. 1 To fan. — 2 To blow upon or towards.

उद्देजनं Fanning.

उद्देहणं Increase, growth.

उद्देहत् 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. — 2 To fly asunder, burst out; उद्देहमानमूलबंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. — 3 To tumble over, fall down. — 4 To go out, depart. — 5 To rise, swell, increase. — 6 To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. — *Caus.* 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy; उद्देहितं रसांतरेण लज्जालुत्तं Mv. 2. — 2 To throw up, elevate. — 3 To turn round, roll (as eyes). — 4 To anoint, smear.

उद्देहत् *a.* 1 Superfluous, redundant, plentiful. — 2 Left over as a remainder, surplus. — *n.* 1 A remainder, surplus. — 2 Excess, preponderance. — 3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्देहत् *a.* 1 Causing to rise. — 2 Rubbing and cleaning the body. — *n.* (In Math.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation (Colebrooke).

उद्देहनं 1 Going up, rising. — 2 Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). — 3 Prosperity, elevation. — 4 Turning from side to side; springing up, popping the head; चहुलसफरोद्देहनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40. — 5 Grinding, pounding. — 6 Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. — 7 Anointing, smearing; करोद्देहनार्थं चंदनं समर्पयामि. — 8 Particularly, rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain; Y. 1. 152; Ms. 4. 132 (अस्यंगमलापकर्षणविष्टादि Kull.). — 9 Bad behaviour or conduct, rudeness.

उद्देहित *a.* 1 Risen, elevated. — 2 Sprung up, drawn out. — 3 Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्देहत् *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated (स्तन, दंत, मेघ, ) &c. — 2 Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing; हृदयभरितोद्देहत्तविस्मय Mal. 4; अपासुद्देहत्तानां Mu. 3. 8 overflowing; उद्देहत्: के इव सुखावहः परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उ means also 'gone astray, ill-behaved'). — 3 Grown, increased. — 4 Exalted, prosperous. — 5 Proud, furious, haughty; मृगपति K. 90. — 6 Vomited up. — 7 Left as a remainder. — 8 Ill-conducted, ill-mannered, rude. — 9 Agitated; उद्देहत्तनक्रात् सहसोन्ममज्ज R. 16. 79.

उद्देह् 6 P. 1 To raise up, elevate. — 2 To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्देहित *a.* Drawn up; eradicated.

उद्देह See under उद्देह्.

उद्देदि *a.* [उन्नता वेदियेन] Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नवमुद्देदि R. 17. 9.

उद्देपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्देल् *a.* [उत्क्रान्ते-बेलां] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); भयमप्रल-योद्देलादा चरुयुनैकतोदधेः R. 10. 34; K. 333. — 2 Transgressing the proper limits. — 3 Excessive; K. 138.

उद्देल् 1 P. 1 To shake, wave; Māl. 2-6; उद्देल्द्वालकदली Ratn. 2. — 2 To roll or move about, turn round; उद्देल्हति पुराणचंदनतरुस्त्वेषु कुंभीनसाः U. 2. 29; Mv. 5. 2; Māl. 8. 9.

उद्देहत् *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. — *n.* Shaking.

उद्देष्ट *a.* Investing, surrounding, covering on all sides. — *n.* 1 Surrounding. — 2 Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). — 3 Devastating. — 4 Overcoming in battle.

उद्देष्टन *a.* 1 Loosened; कयाचिदुद्देष्टन-वांतमाल्यः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. — 2 Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. — *n.* 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. — 2 An enclosure, fence. — 3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body; हृदयं convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्देष्टयति Den. P. To open., unfasten, untie.

उद्देष्टित *a.* Surrounded, invested.

उद्देष्ट An udder; see उद्देष्ट.

उद्देष्ट 9, 10 P. (उद्देष्टाति, उद्देष्टयति) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. — 2 To throw or cast upwards.

उद्दे 7 P. [उन्नति, उद्देवकार, औदीत्, उद्देत्, उच्च-उच्च] 1 To wet, moisten bathe; याः पृथिवीं पयसोद्देति. — 2 To flow or issue out, spring (as water) — *Caus.* (aor. औदीत्) To wet. — *desid.* (उद्देदिपति) [cf. L. unda].

उद्देनं Moistening, wetting.

उच्च *p. p.* 1 Wet, wetted, moist. — 2 (fig.) Kind, moved to pity.

उद्देरुः उद्देरुः, उद्देरुः, उद्देरुः [उद्दे-उर-उर वा] A mouse, rat. — *Comp.* — कर्णिका the plant *Salvinia Cucullata*.

उच्च 1 P. To roar or bellow a loud, sound, roar (in general); असोदसिंहध्वनिरुच्चनाद् Ku. 1. 56; काल-मेघ इवोच्चन्द Mb.

उच्चादः Crying out, roar, humming, chirping &c.

उच्चम् 1 P. 1 (a) To rise, appear, उच्चम्योच्चम्य लीयते दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः Pt. 2. 91. (b) To hang over, arise, impend; उच्चमत्यकालमुद्दिनम् Mk. 4. 5 an untimely storm impends; बहलोच्चमदं बुधराः Māl. 9. 18. (c) To rise, ascend, go up (fig. also); उच्चमति नमति वर्षति गर्जति मेघः Mk. 5; नम्रत्वेनोच्चमतः Bh. 2. 69. — 2 To bend up, raise, elevate, erect; Ki. 16. 35. — *Caus.* (नमयति) 1 To bend upwards, raise, erect; सुखमुच्चम-य Ku. 7. 23; S. 3. 25; R. 1. 41. — 2 (fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence; उच्चमय बंधुवर्ग K. 109.

उच्चत् *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); उपासितयुरुप्रज्ञाभि-मागोचताः Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; नतो-च्चत्तुभिभागे S. 4. 14. — 2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent; स्थितः सर्वोच्चतेनोर्वी क्रात्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15, 14. 23; Pt. 1. 29; इच्छः R. 6. 71; Si. 7. 27; उच्चैतस् *a.* noble-minded; Pt. 1. 122. — 3 Projecting, plump, full (as breasts); M. 2. 3; Rs. 1. 7. — *n.* A boa (अजगर). — *n.* 1 Elevation. — 2 Ascension, altitude. — *Comp.* — आनत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven, high and low; बंधुरं तुच्चतानतं Ak. — चरण *a.* with uplifted paws, rampant. — नाभि *a.* having a projecting navel, i. e. corpulent, fat. — शिरस् *a.* carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उच्चत्त्वं Height, sublimity, majesty; R. 5. 37.

उच्चतिः *f.* 1 Elevation, height, (fig. also); see उच्चतिम् below. — 2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्तोकेनोच्चतिमायाति स्तोकेना-यात्यधोगति Pt. 1. 150; ध्वजानामुच्चतिः K. 55; Si. 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोच्चतिकारकः



H. 3. v. 1.; मान° Bh. 2. 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garuda.-Comp. -ईशः N. of Garuda ( Lord of उच्चति ).

उच्चतिमत् *a.* 1 Elevated, projecting, plump ( as breasts ); सा पीनोच्चतिमत्पयोधरयुगं धत्ते Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उच्चननं 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 Height, elevation.

उच्चमि *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; उपदेशः M. 3.

उच्च *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high ( fig. also ); उच्चप्रताम्रपटमंडपमंडितं तत् Si. 5. 68; ता erectness, uprightness ( of the body ).

उच्चासः Raising, lifting up; शत-बुद्धिः कृतोच्चासः Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उच्चय-यनं See under उच्ची.

उच्चस *a.* [ उच्चा नासिका यस्य ] Having a prominent nose; उच्चसं दधती वक्त्रं Bk. 4. 18.

उच्च 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, rise from.

उच्च *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound up, fastened; तस्य सुकायुणोच्चं मौलिम-तर्गतं R. 17. 23; 18. 50; Ku. 3. 46. -2 Swelled, increased, heaving; श्वासोच्चपयोधर Gft. 12. -3 Unbound. -4 Elated, flushed with; वीर्यं, मदं, बलं &c.

उच्चाहः 1 Projection, protuberance; स्तन° Māl. 9; rise; बलाहक° K. 26. -2 Tying up. -हं Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उच्चाभ *a.* 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent. -भः N. of a king of the Solar race.

उच्चाल *a.* With the stalk prominently appearing; Māl. 9. 13.

उच्चिद्र *a.* [ उद्गता निद्रा यस्य ] 1 Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep; तामुच्चिद्रामवनिशयनां सौधवातायनस्थः Me. 88; विगमयत्युच्चिद्र एव क्षपः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2; Māl. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, budded ( as lotuses. ); अरविदं K. 22; उच्चिद्रपुष्पाक्षिसहस्रभाजा Si. 4. 13, 31, 8. 28.

उच्ची 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up ( A. ); दंडमुच्चयते Sk.; स्वदंष्ट्रोच्चीत-धरो वराहः Bhāg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; रसाया लीलयोच्चीतां उर्वी Bhāg. -4 To draw up ( as water ). -5 To stroke; straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकांतमुच्चीय Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To

infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमपि स इत्युच्चैतव्यस्तथापि हशोः ग्रियः U. 3. 22, 1. 29, 6. 26; V. 4; प्रकृतिप्रत्ययाद्यर्थैः संकीर्णं लिङ्गमुच्चयेत् Ak. -9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off ( in singing ).

उच्चयः, उच्चायः 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Analogy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उच्चयन *a.* With the eyes raised upwards; R. 4. 3. -नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Leading away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; सीमेत°. -6 Deliberation, discussion. -7 inference; श्रवणादनु पश्चादीक्षा अन्वीक्षा उच्चयनं.

उच्चायक *a.* 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 what leads to an inference or conclusion.

उच्चैव *a.* 1 Raising, leading up. -2 Leading to an inference. -m. One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उच्चैव The office of the उच्चैव.

उन्मज्ज ( मस्ज ) 6 P. To emerge, rise up; वन्यः सरित्तो गज उन्मज्ज R. 5. 43, 16. 79; उन्मज्ज ज्ञानकैस्तु-हिनांशुः Ki. 9. 23; S. 7. 8; Si. 9. 30.

उन्मज्जक *a.* Emerging, rising up. -कः A kind of ascetic; कंठद्वे जले स्थित्वा तपः कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते । उन्मज्जकः स विज्ञेयस्तापसो लोकप्रजितः ॥

उन्मज्जनं Emerging, coming out of water. -नः An attendant of Siva.

उन्मथ, उन्मथ 1, 9 P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir; pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; सीमांसाकृतमुन्मथा सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2 33; धैर्यमुन्मथय Māl. 1. 18; विकल्पनिद्रामुन्मथय Prab. -3 To tear, cut off, peel off; वन्यद्विपेनोन्मथिता त्वगस्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उन्मथन *a.* Tearing, disturbing, paining. -नं 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योन्यसूतोन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्मथः 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उन्मथक *a.* 1 Shaking off, agitating, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beating. -कः Inflammation of the outer ear.

उन्मथनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating ( with a stick ). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उन्माथ *a.* Destroying or killing. -थः 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; वेगाः Māl. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agi-

tation. -3 Killing, slaughter. A snare or trap; प्रयोजयति नित्यमस्तं गते रवी Mb.

उन्माथिन् *a.* 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating; 9. 10.

उन्मद् 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. -3 ( म-ना-दयति ) To madden, inebriate, render drunk ( lit. and fig. ); उन्मादिताः K. 107; Ki. 4. 16.

उन्मत्त *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad; हृदयमन्मत्त V. 2; अहो उन्मत्तास्मि संतुष्टा U. 3. 30; S. 6; Ms. 9. 79. -3 ( a ) Possessed, elevated. ( b ) Furious, wild; तस्य भूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1. U. 2; Si. 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil-spirit; Y. 2. 32. 3. 161 ( वातपित्तश्लेष्मसंनिपातप्रदं मन्मत्त Mit. ). -तः The thorn apple ( N. of another tree ( मुचुङ्ग ). -कीर्तिः, वेष्टः N. of Siva. -गणः country ( where the Ganga furiously along ). -दर्शन, -मन्मत्त, -प्रलपित *a.* spoken in drunkenness, madness. ( -तं ) the words of madman. -लिङ्गिन् *a.* pretending to be mad.

उन्मत्तक *a.* 1 Insane, mad. Drunk, intoxicated.

उन्मद् *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk. उदीरयामासुरिवोन्मदानाम् R. 2. 9, 16. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 4. 12. 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुरकारं सुहृदुन्मदध्वनिभृता निभृताकारमुन्मद 20. -दः 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstasy.

उन्मदन [ उद्गतो मदोऽयम् ] Affected or inflamed with love; तदाम्बु बभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उन्मदिष्णु *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Intoxicated, drunk. -3 In rut ( as elephant ); Si. 12. 28.

उन्माद *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Extravagant. -दः 1 Madness, insanity. अहो उन्मादः U. 3; Māl. 9. -2 Intoxication, passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Māl. 3. 2. 11; वीररसोन्माद Mv. 2. 22 rapturous joy. -3 Madness ( considered as a disease of mind ); मदयत्युद्गता दोषा यस्यामुन्मादमन्मत्तमानसोऽयमतो व्याधिकुन्माद इति कीर्तिताः -4 ( In Rhet. ) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate faults. चित्तसंमोह उन्मादः कामशोकमयादिभिः S. 1. or according to R. G. विप्लवमन्मादमानंदादिजन्माऽन्यास्मिन्वावभास Bloom; उन्मादं वीक्ष्य पद्मानां S. D. 2. उन्मादकाः N. of the pious men



उन्मादित्व *a.* Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. —न: One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मादयितु *a.* Intoxicating, enrapturing; *S.* 1.

उन्मादित्व *a.* Mad, intoxicated.

उन्मादुक *a.* Fond of drinking (Ved.).

उन्मनस, —नस्क *a.* [उद्भ्रान्तं मनोभ्यः] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy; उन्मनाः प्रथमजन्मचेष्टितान्स्मरन्नापि बभूव राघवः R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. —2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed, friend. —3 Anxious, eager, impatient; गतं पावकमुन्मनस्तदभवत् Bh. 2. 75. —4 Proud (मनसिन्); Si. 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

उन्मनायते Den. A., उन्मनीभू 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret; अस्मद्विना मा भूशमुन्मनीभूः Ki. 3. 39.

उन्मनीकृ 8 U. To make excited, disturb; Ki. 10. 37.

उन्मयस्व *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दनं 1 Rubbing, kneading. —2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. —3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा Ved. A measure.

उन्मानं 1 Weighing, measuring upwards; ऊर्ध्वमानं किलोन्मानं. —2 A measure of size or quantity. —3 Price.

उन्मित *a.* Measured.

उन्मितिः *f.* Measure; price.

उन्मेय *a.* To be weighed; what is weighed. —यं Weight.

उन्मार्ग *a.* [उत्क्रांतः मार्गात्] Going to a wrong path. —र्गः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road, (fig. also); नित्यमुन्मार्गगामिनां Pt. 1. —2 An improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude; उन्मार्गप्रस्थितानि इंद्रियाणि K. 155; 'प्रवर्तकः' 103. —र्ग ind. Astray, by a wrong way; Pt. 1. 161. —Comp. —गत *a.* going wrong. —गमनं following evil courses. —गामिन्, —वर्तिन् *a.* going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

उन्मार्गिन् *a.* Going astray; finding an outlet (as water).

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed [with, varied].

उन्मिष 6 P. 1 To open the eyes; उन्मिषेय तदा मुनिः Bhāg. Bg. 5. 9; Dk. 111. —2 To open (as the eyes); मलपातोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. —3

To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses); उन्मिषदुत्पलवन K. 22. —4 To rise, peep up (as stars); उन्मिषस्तु ग्रहद्वानणीषु K. 176. —5 To shine, glitter, flash; as तेजस्. —6 To arise, originate; उन्मिषद्रोमहर्षः, उन्मिषत्तोषं &c.

उन्मिष *a.* Blown, opened. —यः Opening the eyes.

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. —त 1 A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25; K. 72. —2 Opening; R. 5. 68.

उन्मेयः, —यणं 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking, twinkling (of eyes); प्रत्यग्रोन्मेयजिह्वा Mu. 3. 21. —2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उन्मेयं यो मम न सहते जातिवैरी निशायां K. P. 10; दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेयः Ku. 2. 33. —3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सतां प्रज्ञोन्मेयः Bh. 2. 114 light or flash; विद्युदुन्मेयवृष्टिर् Me. 81. —4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञान °Sānti. 3. 13.

उन्मेविन् *a.* Flying about, glittering about; Māl. 6. 5.

उन्मील 1 P. To open (as the eyes); उद्मीलीकृ लोचने Rk. 15. 102; 16. 8. —2 To be awakened or roused, be excited; उन्मील विशदं विषमेयुः Si. 10. 72; Bk. 1. 33. —3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); सरोभिर्मुनीलितपद्मलोचनैः Ki. 4. 3; Māl. 1. 38, 9. 15. —4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round; प्रातोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलेः U. 1. 20; उन्मीलन्मधुगंध Git. 1. —5 To appear, become manifest; खं वायुर्जलनो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2. —6 To break forth, burst out; U. 4. —Caus. 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); तदेतद् उन्मीलय चक्षुरायतं V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. —2 To display, show; त्वयाद्य साधुतोन्मीलित.

उन्मीलः, —लनं 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking; ज्ञानांजनशलाकाभिर्नैत्रोन्मीलनकारकः Mb. —2 Unfolding, opening (in general); प्रियायुगसहस्राणामेकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. —3 Touching up, painting; आलेख्य° K. 267. —4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित *p. p.* 1 Opened; अज्ञानतिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकाया । चक्षुस्फीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58; Ki. 16. 12. —2 Blown, expanded; ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः; K. P. 1; awakened; Mv. 1. 48; K. 110. —3 Touched up, painted; उन्मीलितं त्रुलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. —त (In Rhet.) An open reference (to anything).

उन्मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) [उद्-ऊर्ध्वं मुखं यस्य] 1 Raising the face, looking up; 'दर्शनं looking upwards; अद्भेः क्षुण्णं हरति धवनः

किंस्वित्पुच्छुखीभिः Me. 14, 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; आश्रम° 1. 53. —2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, about to, prepared for; तमरण्यसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12; उद्दयोन्मुखचंद्रिका M. 5. 7; भेदोन्मुखं V. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 48. —3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, looking up to; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे Ku. 6. 34; लक्ष्मीरिव गुणोन्मुखी R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. —4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; परभृतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2 speaking through the cuckoo.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud-sounding, noisy.

उन्मुच 6 U. 1 To unfasten, pull off; उन्मुच्य सूत्रेण विलेव हाराः R. 6. 28; take off (clothes &c.); आत्मकं ठाहुन्मुच्य K. 147, 67; Bk. 3. 22. —2 To loosen, liberate, free from (as a bond); ऋणमुन्मुच्य देवानां Mb.; open (as a letter); लेखमुन्मुच्य Rāj. T. 3. 235; K. 221. —3 To raise, elevate, send forth (as sound); आर्तनादो हि यः पौरैरेन्मुक्तः Rām. —4 To fling, hurl (as a missile). —Caus. 1 To extricate, loosen, free; Mv. 6. 46. —2 To deliver.

उन्मुक्त *p. p.* Pulled off, loosened &c.; 'कंठं' bitterly.

उन्मोचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उन्मुद्र *a.* [उद्गता मुद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Unsealed. —2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उन्मूल 10 P. To eradicate, pluck up by the roots, exterminate; समूलमुन्मूलयतीव मे मनः Ki. 1. 41; उन्मूलिता हलधरेण पदावघातैः Udb.

उन्मूलनं 1 Plucking up by the roots, eradication, destroying, uprooting; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंह R. 2. 34.

उन्मृज् 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe off, clean by washing; Y. 1. 20. —2 To efface, blot out, obliterate. —3 To receive, accept (Ved.).

उन्मार्जनं Rubbing, wiping off, removing; मनःशाल्य° Dk. 161.

उन्मुजावमुजा Repeatedly rubbing up and down.

उन्मुष्ट *p. p.* Blotted out, effaced, cleared, removed, wiped off; R. 15. 32; Y. 2. 91.

उन्मेदा *f.* Corpulence, fatness.

उप ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses 'towards, near to, by the side of, with, under, down' (opp. अप). According to G. M. the following are its senses:—उप सारीष्यसामर्थ्याख्याचारेकृतिवृत्तिदोषदानक्रिया-वीक्षारंभाध्ययनपूजनेषु :—(1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति goes near; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति;







**पillage** (ब्रह्मचरिन्) who wishes to pass on to the state of a house-holder (ग्रहस्थ).

**उपकृत** *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. —तं Aid, favour, obligation; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविष जने Mk. 5. 25.

**उपकृतिः** *f.* उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

**उपकृ** 6 P. To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon; रत्नोपकीर्णं वसुधां Mb. -2 (उपस्कृ) (a) To cut up, split, lop. (b) To hurt, strike.

**उपकिरणं** 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. -2 Per-vasion. —*ind.* Near the rays.

**उपकृप** 1 A. 1 To be fit for; तत्रे-दुपकल्पते Bhāg. -2 To be prepared or ready (at hand); आसनेदुपकृतेषु Ms. 3. 208, 8. 333. -3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.); वार्यपि अद्वया दत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ms. 3. 202. -4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. —*Caus.* 1 To pre-prepare, get ready, equip; रथं Ve. 2. -2 To appoint, assign, allot; उपकल्पितं पशुं Pt. 1; U. 2; Y. 1. 109. -3 To vow, promise; देवतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. -4 To set up, exhibit. -5 To render (homage), communicate. -6 To bring near, fetch. -7 To assume, take.

**उपकल्पनं** -ना 1 Preparation; एवं वि-ज्ञाय मतिमान् भोजनस्थोपकल्पनां Susr. -2 Fabricating, making &c.

**उपकल्पित** *p. p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. -2 Secondary, substituted.

**उपकृत** *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. -2 Ready, prepared. -3 Fitted for, adapted to. -4 Formed, pro-duced.

**उपक्रम** 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राजस्तस्याज्ञया देवी वसिष्ठमुपचक्रमे Mb.; Bk. 8. 25. -2 To do, perform, set about; यथोक्तं निपुणमुपक्रांतवान् Dk. 120; माधवसमक्षमुत्तरमुपक्रमिष्ये Māl. 3, 2. 7; Y. 3. 200. -3 To begin, com-mence; (with inf. or dat.); (Atm.); प्रसभे वक्रमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; प्रति-ग्रहीतुं...त्रिलोचनस्तामुपचक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66; R. 17. 13. -4 To go against, attack, assail, उपचक्रमते वाग्भिः Rām. -5 To make advances (of love) to; सर्वोपायैरुपक्रम्य सति Rām.; win over; Dk. 65. -6 To step over, stride, tra-verse. -7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician); cure or heal (as wounds); यत्नादुपक्रम्यतां S. 3 v. 1.; सर्वथोपक्रांतः Dk. 68; व्रणा 75.

**उपक्रम** A beginner, one who un-dertakes.

**उपक्रमः** 1 Beginning, commence-ment; रामोपक्रममाचरन् रक्षःपरिभवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāmā; किमुपक्रमो रावणः Mv. 2. -2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Māl. 7; so योषितः सुकुमारोपक्रमः *ibid.* -3 An undertaking, work, enter-prize. -4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159; M. 3; R. 18. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si. 20. 76. -5 Attendance on a patient, treat-ment, practice of medicine, physick-ing. -6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c.; see उपवा. -7 A kind of ceremony prepara-tory to reading the Vedas.

**उपक्रमणं** 1 Approaching. -2 Under-taking. -3 Commencement. -4 (Me-dic.) Treatment, physicking.

**उपक्रमणिका** A preface, introduc-tion.

**उपक्रमणीय** *a.* 1 To be gone to, ap-proached, commenced &c. -2 Re-lating to the attendance (on a patient). —यं A work on medicine.

**उपक्रमितव्य**, **उपक्रम्य** *pol. p.* 1 To be commenced or undertaken. -2 Curable; अनुपक्रम्य आनकः V. 2.

**उपक्रमितु** *a.* One who begins &c.

**उपक्रीडा** A play-ground, a place for playing.

**उपक्रुश** 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

**उपक्रोशः**, -शनं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वा R. 2. 53; वाक्संतक्षणैर्लोकोपक्रोशनेः Dk. 41, 60.

**उपक्रोट** *a.* Censuring, blaming. —*m.* An ass (braying aloud).

**उपक्र** (क्रा) णं [उप-क्र-शब्दे, अप-वञ्च वा] The sound of a lute.

**उपक्रसः** Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

**उपक्षि** 1 P. or *pass.* 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disap-pear. -2 (2, 6 P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

**उपक्षय** *a.* Decayed, wasted. —*y.* 1 Waste, decay, loss. -2 Expendi-ture. —*y. ind.* Near the abode.

**उपक्षिद्** *a.* Ved. 1 Dwelling near. -2 Clinging or attached to.

**उपक्षीण** *p. p.* 1 Decayed, exhaust-ed, consumed, disappeared. -2 Powerless.

**उपक्षेत्** *a.* One who draws near; or one who dwells near, attached to.

**उपक्षिप्** 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against; वपुषि वधाय तत्र

तत्र शस्त्रमुपाक्षिपतः Māl. 5. 31; to direct; त्वयि उपक्षित आत्मा M. 2; to entrust, assign; M. 3. -2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with; पर-स्परं वाग्भिरुपक्षिपन्ति Rām. -3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce; छन्नं कार्यमुपाक्षिपन्ति Mk. 9. 3; इति उपक्षितमनेन Mu. 1; Māl. 1. -4 To throw down. -5 To com-mence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षितमनेन किमपि Mu. 1; K. 162; Dk. 59; उपक्षितो भित्तिबंधः M. 5.

**उपक्षेपः** 1 Throwing at, hurling. -2 Mention, allusion, hint, sug-gestion; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तदुभयपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3; दारुणः खलूपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge; कर्णनासाच्छेदोपभीषिताभ्यां Dk. 61. -4 Commencement; उपायं M. 3. -5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

**उपक्षेपणं** 1 Throwing or casting down. -2 Accusing, charging; धर्मः = शुद्धस्वामिकामावस्य पार्कार्थं ब्राह्मणगृहे समर्पणं Sabdak.

**उपगण** *a.* Forming a small or subordinate class. —*णः* 1 A small or subordinate class. -2 A small number less than a troop.

**उपगन्धः** Perfume, scent.

**उपगम्** 1 P. 1 To go to, approach, attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit; शशिनमुपगतयेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; so देवादुपगतं तृणं Pt. 4; पद-मुपगता Bh. 2. 10; Bk. 1. 1; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. -2 To enter into, penetrate; Si. 9. 39. -3 To undergo, suffer; तपो घोरमुपागतं Rām. -4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire; तानप्रदयित्वमिबोपगंतु Ku. 1. 8; प्रतिबृलतामुपगते हि विद्यौ Si. 9. 6; so निद्रावशं, हर्षं, वृत्तिं, शान्तिं, विषादं &c. -5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse); सुतां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34, 4. 40. -6 To come upon, attack. -7 To occur, happen, present itself; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109 v. 1. -8 To undertake, begin. -9 To suffer, share in. -10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow; वेदांतोपगतं फलं Ms. 2. 160. —*Caus.* To cause to come near or approach.

**उपग** *a.* (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. -2 Receiving; ओषधयः फल-पाकांता बहुमुपपलोपगाः Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

**उपगत** *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Near, at hand. -4 Got, obtained. -5 Undergone, experienced. -6 Furnished with. -7 Gone to, be-come. -8 Promised, agreed. -9 Passed away, dead. -10 Feeling,



suffering (actively used). —तं 1 Wealth acquired. —2 Receipt; धनीवोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 2. 93.

उपगतिः *f.* 1 Approach, going near. —2 Knowledge, acquaintance. —3 Acceptance, receipt. —4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगन्तु *a.* 1 Approaching. —2 Getting, acquiring. —3 Knowing. —4 Accepting, receiving.

उपगमः, —मन् 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमन्ते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीये बधूनां Me. 65 your advent; व्यावर्ततात्पोपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. —2 Knowledge, acquaintance. —3 Attainment, acquiring; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14. —4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). —5 Society, company; न पुनरधमानमुपगमः H. 1. 136. —6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. —7 Acceptance, receipt. —8 An agreement, promise. —9 A particular high number.

उपगमिन् *a.* Coming near.

उपागिरि-रं *ind.* Near a mountain. —रिः N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपयु *ind.* Near a cow.

उपयुक्त *a.* Hidden, concealed; वित्तं whose wealth is concealed.

उपयुक्तः An assistant teacher. —रं *ind.* Near a teacher.

उपयुह 1 U. 1 To clasp, embrace; तरंगहस्तैरुपयुहतीव R. 13. 63, 18. 47; Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. —2 To hide conceal, cover, encircle, gird round; धनमालोपयुहः K. 24, 38.

उपयुह *p. p.* 1 Hidden, concealed; R. 13. 30. —2 Embraced, clasped. —3 Held, supported; कश्चित्कराभ्यामुपयुहनालं R. 6. 13. —4 Suppressed. —ह An embrace; उपयुहानि सवेपथूनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंठाल्लोपयुहं Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपयुहन् 1 Hiding, concealing. —2 An embrace. —3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपगोह *pot. p.* 1 To be embraced. —2 To be taken or seized. —ह्यः 1 An embrace. —2 A kind of fire regarded as impure (and therefore to be hidden).

उपगै 1 P. 1 To sing to any one (with dat. or acc.); साम्नेनमुपागतु Ch. Up. —2 To join in singing. —3 To praise in song, celebrate, extol; तपोलक्ष्या दीप्तं दिनकृतमिवोच्चैरुपजयः Ki. 18. 47.

उपगा *m.* (गाः) A priest in a sacrifice who sings the hymns. —*f.* Accompaniment of a song.

उपगातु *a.* Singing near. —*m.* One who accompanies the song of the Udgātri priest, a chorister.

उपगीत *p. p.* 1 Celebrated, sung by bards. —2 Commencing to sing; Si. 4. 57.

उपगीतिः *f.* A variety of the Aryā metre; see App.

उपग्रन्थः A subsidiary writing or a class of such writings.

उपग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold under, seize or collect from below; as रसं. —2 To seize, take, take possession of; त्वैव पादादुपग्रह्य Rām.; उपग्रह्यास्पदं चैव Ms. 7. 184. —3 To meet with, obtain; स मृत्युमुपग्रह्णाति गर्भमश्वतरी यथा Chān. 19. —4 To subdue, vanquish. —5 To provide. —6 To conciliate, take as one's ally, favour, support; तदुपग्रहीतेन म्लेच्छराजचलेन Mu. 1. —7 To conceive with one's mind, grasp mentally. —8 To decide, determine. —9 To accept, approve.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. —2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. —3 A prisoner. —4 Joining, addition. —5 (a) Favour, encouragement, assistance, conciliation; सोपग्रहं K. 156. (b) Favourableness, kindness, complacency; सोपग्रह K. 264. —6 Use. —7 A kind of peace purchased by giving over every thing; cf. H. 4. 121. —8 The voice or pada of a verb; —9 A pile or heap of kusa grass. —10 The presiding spirit or cause which directs a planet's motion. —11 A minor planet ( राहु, केतु &c. ), a secondary heavenly body, such as a comet, meteor.

उपग्रहणं 1 Seizing (from below); taking hold of; as in पादोपग्रहणं. —2 Seizure, capture, taking one prisoner. —3 Supporting, furthering, promoting. —4 Holy study, study of the Vedas (after being initiated into them); वेदोपग्रहणार्थीय तावग्रहयत प्रभुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. —2 A present; उच्चावचादुपग्राहान् राजभिः प्रापिताश्च बह्वर् Mb.

उपग्राह्य *pot. p.* To be favoured or retained in service; Mu. 5. —ह्यः 1 An offering or present. —2 particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern *Nazarānā*.

उपघात See under उपहर्.

उपघुष 1, 10 P. To fill with noise, make resonant.

उपघुह *p. p.* 1 Resounding with, noisy. —2 Resonant. —3 Sounding.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपघ्नः [उप-हृ-क्] 1 support; पर्वतोपघ्नः Sk. 1. 1. —2 Shelter, stay, protection. —3 That which upon or is supported by.

उपचक्रः [उपगतः चक्रं] variety of the ruddy hocse.

उपचक्षुस् *n.* [उपगतं चक्षुस्] glass, spectacles; cf. उपदे.

उपचर् 1 P. 1 (a) To serve or attend upon; निरिदुष्युपचर् V. 5. 1. 60; निमित्तज्ञान K. 64; Ms. 4. 254; सममुपचर् भदे सुविचं Mk. 1. 31; K. 326. (b) To worship; प्रतिमाः पूजासत्कारोपचर् K. 40. 323; V. 3. —2 To treat with, act towards; entertain; उपचरितस्य Dk. 71 treated as 2. 77, 111. —3 To treat, cure, cure; भोजनादिना मनुष्याचरत् 77, 111. —4 To treat, cure, cure; मयसखीमिवोपाचरत् 134; उपचर् मसंविधाभिः R. 14. 17 honoured; entertained; 5. 62; स्थाने इव V. 3 honoured with title of queen. —3 To attend (a patient), treat, tend. यत्नादुपचर्यतः S. 3; मंत्रवादिनिर्गण P. 1. —4 To approach, go to. —5 To undertake, begin (in Vedic in these senses). —6 To be used figuratively or metaphorically be applied figuratively to (with loc.); तस्माच्चेतनवदुपचर्य B.; पर एवात्मा बालैः शारीर इव *ibid*; कालोयं द्विपरार्थयोः निगम्यते Bhāg.; भुक्ता ब्राह्मणा इत्यत्र भुक्तत्वं ब्राह्मणेदुपचर्यते Malli. 1; Bri. S. 5. 15; प्रत्यस्तत्तल योज्यते K. P.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment; व्रणः सुपचरः easily curable. —2 रणं Approach.

उपचर्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served, waited upon; to be honoured, worshipped; Ms. 5. 154; भूये) Pt. 1. 101 not really flattery, unassuming; दुष्करं 5 difficult to serve. —र्षा 1 attendance. —2 Physicking, treating, curing.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance, honouring, worshipping, entertaining; Mk. 4; अस्त्रलोपचारो 20; K. 344. —2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, ternal display of courtesy; H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, courteous; विधिर्मनस्विनीनां M. 1. 29; उपचारैरुपाचरत् Ka. 16. 78; चारैश्च वशीकृतानां H. 1. 78; ब्रूयाः Rām.; पदं न चेद्विदं merely complimentary flattering compliment; K. 222, 207; M. 4;



357 showing marks of favour, counting, (sending perfumes &c.).  
3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमर्हति S. 18; पञ्चन्या M. 4; अतिक्रमं 4. 18; अञ्जलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राम-मोद इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तातपरि-  
युक्त्युपचारः 6; यथा गुरुस्तथोपचारेण 6; उपचारः U. 1; यथा गुरुस्तथोपचारेण 6; Si. 9. 78. -5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुपेयैरेव लिङ्गे-  
रामोपचारः V. 4 royal service, pomp or state of royalty; श्रृणुणाद्युप-  
चारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. 1. -6 A re-  
medy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; शिशिरं Dk. 15; शिवं Pt. 1; Dk. 23; K. 102. -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111; प्रसाधनं 10. 32, 9. 259; कामोपचारेण Dk. 81 in the con-  
duct of love-affairs; समं सोपचारं (अनं) Mb. 8; अवेक्षसदृशमणयोपचारं Mk. 8. 23 course of love &c.; वा-  
चोपचारे कुशला Rām. skilled in the employment of words; use, usage; यत्र लोकिकानामुपचारः v. 1. for नागरः in U. 6. -8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्ण-  
विनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hang-  
ing garlands &c.); 5. 41. -9 Hence any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, de-  
coration, furniture &c.); present-  
ing flowers, perfumes &c.; सन्मग-  
नोपचाराणां R. 10. 77; कुतोपचारां च-  
द्वेषेदीं Ku. 7. 88; कुटुम्बैः कुतोप-  
चारः V. 2; so रमणीयतया S. 6; वस्तु मंचेषु R. 6. 1 the necessary de-  
corations (canopy &c.); (the Upa-  
chāras or articles of worship are  
variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, con-  
duct, demeanour; वैश्यशूद्रोपचारं च  
Ms. 1. 116; (religious) conduct  
in life; साधूनामुपचारज्ञः Rām.; परि-  
जनं Mk. 1. -11 Use, employment;  
K. 183. -12 Any religious perform-  
ance, a ceremony; प्रयुक्तपाणिग्रहणो-  
पचारे Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. -13  
(a) Figurative or metaphorical  
use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य  
or primary sense); अचेतनेपि चेतनव-  
दुपचारदर्शनात् S. B; कूलं पिपित्वती-  
त्यचेतनेपि कूले चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते  
Bbh. on P. IV. 3. 86 personifica-  
tion; so छत्रिणो गच्छन्तीत्येकेनापि  
छत्रिणा बहुना छत्रित्वोपचारदर्शनात् S. B.;  
कारणे कर्तुलोपचारात् *ibid.*; न चास्य कर-  
णत्वं तत्त्वतोस्तीति मुख्येपि उपचार एव  
रूपं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed  
or fancied identification founded  
on resemblance; उभयरूपा चेयं शुद्धा  
उपचाराभिरुज्जितत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D.  
explains उपचार by अत्यंत विशकलितव्यः

सदृश्यातिशयमहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिस्थगनमात्रं). -14  
A bribe. -15 A pretext; Si. 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17  
Occurrence of स् and ण् in the place  
of Visarga.

उपचारिच् a. Attending, serving.  
उपचार्य pot. p. To be served or  
waited upon; to be worshipped &c.  
—यैः Practice of medicine. —यै  
Treatment.

उपचर्म-मं ind. On the skin,  
near the skin.

उपाचि 5 U. 1 To gather together,  
heap up, accumulate, collect;  
शश्वत्सिद्धैरुपचितवर्लि Me. 55. -2 To  
add, increase, strengthen; उपचि-  
न्वच् प्रभां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6.  
25; चेतःपीडामुपचिनोति Mu. 2;  
अधोऽधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते  
H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10;  
8. 6; उपचीयमानगर्भा K. 66 being  
developed; बलेनैव सहोपचीयते मदः  
K. 290; क्षीणोऽप्युपचीयते पुनश्चन्द्रः  
Bh. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover  
over with; Si. 9. 35; Ms. 6. 41.  
—pass. 1 To be collected or accu-  
mulated; to increase, become strong,  
to be covered with &c.; see above.  
-2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive,  
be better off; चत्वारस्तुपचीयते विप्र  
आढ्यो वणिङ् वृषः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addi-  
tion, accession. -2 Increase, growth,  
excess; बलं K. 105; स्वशक्त्युपचये  
Si. 2. 57; अंभसास्तुपचयाय 9. 32; भाग्यं  
Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune;  
so ज्ञानं, मांसं. -3 Quantity, heap.  
-4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5  
The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh  
house or position from the first of  
a zodiacal sign (or a *lagna* q. v.).  
—Comp. —अपचय (du.) rise and  
fall, prosperity and decay. —भवनं a  
species of the Daṇḍaka metre.

उपचायिन् a. 1 Increasing, grow-  
ing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपचाय्यः [ उपचीयतेऽस्मिन् आधारे ण्यत्  
P. III. 1. 131 ] 1 A kind of sacred  
fire. -2 A place for holding sacri-  
ficial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित p. p. 1 Collected, gather-  
ed together, accumulated; अलैरुप-  
चितैः Me. 105. -2 Increased, grown;  
U. 6. 28; R. 9. 27; अवयवा मंजरी 9.  
44 full-grown. -3 Grown in power,  
strengthened; Si. 6. 63; R. 17. 54;  
महामोहगहनः Māl. 1. 30; वयुः Me.  
32; लोकप्रसिद्धिः उपचिता Mu. 2 the  
popular idea was strengthened. -4  
full of, abounding in, covered over  
with; R. 9. 53; विग्रहोपचितमेवं Bh. 1.  
35. -5 Abundantly furnished with,  
plastered, smeared,

उपचितिः f. Accumulation, collec-  
tion, growth, increase.

उपचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा). -2  
N. of a lunar mansion स्वाति; also हस्त.

उपचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in  
general.

उपच्छन्द 10 P. 1 To wheedle,  
flatter, coax, entice, invite; जले-  
नोपच्छदितः S. 5 coaxed to drink  
water; परदारानुपच्छदयति Sk. -2 To  
conciliate. -3 To beseech, request;  
R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do  
a thing. -5 To give one something.  
उपच्छन्दं 1 Coaxing, persuading;  
उपच्छन्दनैरेव स्वं ते दापयितुं प्रयत्नियते Dk.  
65. -2 Inviting; उपसंव्रणमुपच्छन्दं Sk.

उपच्यवः Passing into the cham-  
ber (from the house); Rv. 1. 28.  
3; passing close to (in sexual in-  
tercourse?).

उपजगती A variety of the Tri-  
shṭubh metre in which three Pādas  
contain twelve instead of eleven  
syllables.

उपजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or pro-  
duced, originate, arise, grow; उष्म-  
णश्चोपजायते Ms. 1. 45; H. Pr. 44;  
संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; 14. 11.  
-2 To happen, take place, become  
visible, appear; प्राणविपत्तिरुपजायते  
K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or  
exist; सतीत्वमुपजायते Pt. 1. 138.  
-4 To be born again; सर्गेपि नोपजायते  
Bg. 14. 2; Y. 3. 256. —Caus. (जनय-  
ति) To produce, cause; rouse; उत्तरा-  
प्रलापोपजनितकृपः K. 175.

उपज a. Increased, being pro-  
duced in addition.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. -2  
Appendage. -3 Rise, origin. -4  
Addition of a letter in the formation  
of words; वर्णं Nir. -5 Any letter,  
syllable or affix so added; अनर्थका  
उपजनाः Nir. —नं The body.

उपजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजात p. p. 1 Produced, caused;  
कोप, क्रोध excited, moved to anger;  
विश्वास confiding, believing, trust-  
ing. -2 Happened, taken place; U. 4.

उपजातिः f. A mixed metre (see  
App.).

उपजम् 1 P. 1 To whisper into the  
ears of (another), win over to one's  
party by secretly suggesting any-  
thing in the ear; अंगारवर्षं राजवधायोप-  
जम् Dk. 104; क्षत्तारं कुरुराजस्तु शनैः  
कर्णमुपाजपत् Mb. -2 (Hence) to in-  
stigate to rebellion or treachery, con-  
spire with; उपजप्यामुपजपेत् Ms. 7.  
97. -3 To commit *mi schief*.



उपजप्य *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear; उपजप्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परकृत्य<sup>०</sup> Mu. 2. -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason, instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपवतस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसहान् विलंघयन् स विधाता नृपतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mu. 2. -3 Disunion, separation.

उपजापक *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजरत् *ind.* Towards old age or in old age.

उपजल्प 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. -2 To advise.

उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पितं *A* talk.

उपजल्पन् *a.* Giving advice.

उपजिह्वा, -हिका 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under-side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. —कः Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by; उपजीव्यमानपादच्छायः K. 5; कां वृत्तिमार्गं उपजीवति Mk. 2; संवाहकस्य वृत्तिं *ibid.*; शेषास्तदुपजीवेयुर्यथैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve; Si. 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from); तदेतद्धारतं नाम कविभिस्तुपजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक, विन् *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); जातिमात्रोपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नानाप्रयोपजीविनां 9. 257; द्यूतोपजीव्यस्मि Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (-m.); भीमकातेर्नृपण्यैः स बभूवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16; अस्मद्<sup>०</sup> K. 61. —कं Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. -2 Subsistence, livelihood; निदितार्थोपजीवनं Y. 3. 236; क्षत्रियस्यैतदेवाहुर्ममं कृष्णोपजीवनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property; किञ्चिद्वस्त्वोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (as a king &c.). -3 (fig.) Supplying materials for

writing, that from which one derives his materials; सर्वेषां कविमुख्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. —व्यः 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कदाश्चनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. —व्यं A means of subsistence.

उपजुष्ट *a.* 1 Approached, received with courtesy; Mv. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to; Mv. 4.

उपजोषः, -षणं 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment. -3 Frequenting, resorting to. —इ *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon: (उपज्ञातं = विनोददेशेन ज्ञातं); see उपज्ञा below.

उपज्ञा [उपज्ञायते इत्युपज्ञा कर्मण्यङ्] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge; usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun (P. II. 4. 21); पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रन्थः Sk.; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽप्युपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौजन्यजन्यं यज्ञः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

उपज्ञात *a.* Invented.

उपज्मत् *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित *a.* Lighted, inflamed.

उपदौक *Caus.* 1 To present (as an offering), make a respectful offering; एकैकं पशुमुपदौकयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

उपदौकनं *A* respectful offering or present, *Nazarānā*.

उपतटः The skirt or border; Me. 57. —इ *ind.* Near the skirt.

उपतप 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat; उपतप्तोदका नद्यः Rām.; Si. 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick; आहिताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत् Asval. -3 To afflict, befall (as a sickness); sometimes used impersonally. —*pass.* 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with; इत्यपूर्वमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mv. 2; so दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c. -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance; उपतप्यामहे तपः Av. —*Caus.* 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतपत् *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

उपतपन *a.* Paining, afflicting; Ki. 12. 3.

उपतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, consumed. -2 Distressed, pained, tormented.

उपतप्तु *a.* Burning, heating. -1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपतापः 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Torment, distress, pain, sorrow; सत्तु शरीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. -3 Calamity, fortune. -4 Sickness, disease, injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक *a.* Heating, igniting. उपतापनं 1 Heating. -2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापिन् *a.* 1 Heating, inflaming, causing pain. -2 Suffering from pain, being sick; युर्वै पितृमार्गं ध्यायार्थमुपतापिनः Ms. 11. 1.

उपतारक *a.* Overflowing (water).

उपतिष्यं 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अर्धरात्रि. N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपतृण्यः Ved. A serpent (lying in the grass).

उपत्य *a.* Situated under or below.

उपत्यका [उप-त्यक् P. V. 2. 1] पर्वतस्यासनं स्थलं उपत्यका Sk. ] A low foot of a mountain, low land. मलयाद्रेरुपत्यकाः R. 4. 46; एते चतुर्भ्यो गिरिरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनः संयाताः Mb. 10. 105.

उपदंशू 1 P. To bite or eat (as a thing) (as a relish or condiment).

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c. द्वित्रादुपदंशादुपपाद्य Dk. 133; मांसोपदंशं पिब नवशोणितसर्वं Ve. 3. -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (a) A tree the root of which is used for horse radish (शिग्रु). (b) N. of another plant.

(समाहिल).

उपदंशिन *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

उपदश *a.* (pl.) About or near ten.

उपदस् 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to fail or cease, exhaust, guish.

उपदासुक *a.* Ved. Wanting.

उपदा 3 U. 1 To give in alms. -2 To offer, give, grant (general). -3 To add. -4 (1) (Ved.) (a) To take upon oneself. (b) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा *a.* Ved. Giving a present, an offering to a king.

—दा (cf. P. III. 3. 106) 1 A great map, a *Nazarānā*; उप



विनिष्ठा शब्दकोत्सेकाः कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70, 6. 41, 7. 30; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

उपदीकृ 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नमुपदीकृतं नृपाः Si. 14. 39. उपदानं, -नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदानवी N. of the daughter of the demon Vrishaparvan and mother of Dushyanta.

उपदिग्ध a. 1 Smearred, covered, anointed. -2 Spotted over.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which grows on diseased parts of the body.)

उपदिश 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise; यद्यत्प्रयोगविषये भाविकमुपदिश्यते मया तस्य.....तत्तत्प्रत्युपदिशतीव मे वाला M. 1. 5; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्व K. 156 it is easy to advise others; ज्ञानमुपदिश Bg. 4. 34; R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to; युगशेषमुपदिश्य भामिनी R. 8. 73; सुवर्णपुरमार्गमुपदिश्यति K. 120, 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (a) To mention, specify, tell; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7; प्रयोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. (b) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down; न द्वितीयश्च साध्वीनां कश्चिद्भर्तोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43; प्रयोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; वृत्तविलंभितमित्युपदिश्यते Srut. 28; Ms. 12. 89. उपदिश f., उपदिशा An intermediate quarter, such as देशानी, अग्नेयी, नैर्ऋती, and वायवी.

उपदिश्य a. Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपदिष्ट p. p. 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized; पृथूपदिष्टां दुदुर्द्धर्तिकां Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. -ष्ट Advice.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; सुशिक्षितोपि सर्व उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1 (see the act *inter alia*); स्थिरोपदेशाद्युपदेशकाले प्रवेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; अचिरमद्युतोपदेशं नाट्यं M. 1, 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 12. 57; K. 26; M. 6; परोपदेशे पांडित्यं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; शब्दानामितरेतरोपदेशः Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A

plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चंद्रसूर्यदे तीर्थे सिद्धक्षेत्रे शिवालये । मंत्रमात्रप्रकथनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥ -6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicatory form (any word or part of a word, such as an affix, augment &c. with its *anubandhas* which show what particular grammatical rules are to be applied). -Comp. - अर्थवाक्यं, -वचनं a parable, moral fable. -सहस्री N. of a philosophical work by San-karāchārya.

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. -कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing. -ना Information, doctrine.

उपदेशिन् a. Advising, instructing. -m. 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपदेशू a. Giving instruction or advice. -m. (ष्टा) A teacher, preceptor, especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वयमुत्तिष्ठः स भगवान्कर्मापदेष्टा हरिः Ve. 1. 23.

उपदी N. of a plant (वृक्षाक).

उपदीका A kind of ant.

उपदीक्षिन् a. 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive. -pass. To be or become visible. -Caus. 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with); राज्ञः पुरो मासुपदर्श्य H. 3; नयविनिर्जने राज्ञि सदसच्चोपदर्शितं R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate; Y. 2. 8.

उपदर्शक a. Showing. -कः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपदर्शनं A commentary.

उपदृश् a. Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon). -f. Aspect, view (Ved.).

उपदृष्टिः f. Show, view, appearance.

उपदृष्ट a. Seeing, overlooking. -m. 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेवः, -देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsarasas).

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रु 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at; तमुपाद्रवद्भ्यस्य दक्षिणं दीर्घाक्षरः R. 15. 23; प्राग्योतिषमुपाद्रवत् Mb.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm; पुंसामसमर्थानामुपद्रवायात्मनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient disease (one brought on whilst a person in suffering from another).

उपद्रविन् a. 1 Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factious -m. 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्रुत p. p. 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिरुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. -त A term used by the Bāshkalas for a kind of Sandhi, also called उदग्रह q. v.

उपद्वीपः An island.

उपधर्मः A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. पर); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

उपधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay upon, place under or in; अधिजातु बाहुमुपधाय Si. 9. 54; उपहितं शिशिरापगमाभिया मुकुलजालमशोभत किञ्चुके R. 9. 31; Bk. 15. 47; Ku. 1. 44; हृदि चैनामुपधातुमर्हसि R. 8. 77 treasure up, lay to heart; Ms. 4. 54; उपहितसुप्तग्रथिना S. 1. 19. -2. To place, lay; वामहस्तोपहितवदना S. 4 resting on. -3 (a) To place near; Mv. 4. 56. (b) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring on or produce; Mk. 1. 53. -5 To impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty); तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with acc.); ऋषि नृत्यमुपधाय शिक्षयन् R. 19. 36. -7 To lie down upon, use as a pillow; उपधाय वामभुजमशोभि Dk. 111. -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addition. -11 To communicate, impart, give, bestow; उपहितशोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate; एतदुपहितं चैतन्यं Vedānta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.



उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence; Ms. 8. 193. -2 Trial or test of honesty, ( धर्माचैर्यत्परीक्षणं ); ( said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage ); ( शोचयेत् ) धर्मोपधाभिर्विभांश्च सर्वाभिः सचिवात् पुनः Kālikā P. -3 A means or expedient; अयशोभिदुरा लोके कोपधा मरणादृते Si. 19. 58. -4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter (अन्त्याद्वर्णात्पूर्वं उपधा). -Comp. -भृतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. -शुचि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान a. Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks; P. IV. 4. 125. -नं 1 Placing or resting upon. -2 A pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं भुजलता Bh. 3. 79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality ( विशेष ); फलोपधानभावात् P. VI. 3. 39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5 A religious observance. -6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपधाना धियं धीराः स्थेयसीं खद्वयेति ये Si. 2. 77. ( where उप also means a pillow ). -7 Poison.

उपधानीय a. To be placed near. -य A pillow.

उपधाचिन् a. Using as a pillow; अशेत सा बाहुलतोपधायिनी Ku. 5. 12. उपधिः [ उप-धा-कि ] 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीक्षा विदधति सोपधि संधिदृषणानि Ki. 1. 45, see अनुपधि also. -2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. -3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिविनिर्मुक्तान् ब्य-वहाराभिवर्तयेत् Y. 2. 31, 88. -4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -5 Foundation ( with the Buddhists. )

उपधिकः A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c.; see औपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित p. p. 1 Placed in or upon, deposited; S. 1; मध्यमस्वर M. 1. 21 taken as a basis. -2 Preceded by. -3 Joined, mixed, connected with. -4 Possessed of; Si. 16. 7. -5 Ready; deputed to act as a spy. -6 Given, bestowed.

उपधातुः An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं माक्षिकं तारमाक्षिकं । तृतीयं काश्यं च रातश्च सिद्धं च शिलाजतु ॥ -2 A secondary secretion of the body ( six in number. ); c. g. milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair, and lymph; स्तन्यं रजो वसा स्वेदो दंताः केशास्तथैव च । औजस्यं सप्तधातूनां क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥

उपधाव् 1 U. 1 To run towards, approach hastily. -2 To resort to. -3 To run, glide ( A ).

उपधावनः A follower. -नं 1 Going after, following. -2 Meditating upon.

उपधिः See under उपधा.

उपधूपित a. 1 Fumigated. -2 Being at the point of death. -3 Suffering extreme pain. -तः Death.

उपधृ 1, 10 P. 1 To hold up, support, sustain. -2 To bear, carry. -3 To hold as, consider or regard as; सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12. 27; Bg. 7. 6, 9. 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive, hear; experience, observe; पुरुषो राम-चरितश्रवणैरुपधारयन् Bhāg. -5 To reflect or meditate upon.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. -2 Drawing, pulling ( as by a hook ).

उपधृतिः f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Holding up.

उपध्मा 1 P. To blow or breathe out; excite by blowing, fan; नास्ति मुखेनोपधमेत् Ms. 4. 53.

उपध्मा 1 Blowing upon, breathing. -2 The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उपध्मानीय q. v. below.

उपध्मानः A lip. -नं Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानिन् a. Blowing upon, fanning.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga before the letters प and फ; उपध्मानियानामोष्ठौ Sk.

उपध्वस्त a. 1 Destroyed. -2 Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star ( their number is said to be 729 ); सप्तविंशतिः सप्तविंशतिर्होपनक्षत्राण्येकैकं नक्षत्रमुपातदन्ते Sat. Br.

उपनखं A disease of the finger nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनम् 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive at, approach, bend or tend towards.

-2 To befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen ( used by itself or with gen., dat. or acc. of person ); मत्संभोगः कथमुपनमेत् स्वमजोऽपि Me. 91; तत्तस्योपनमेत् Bh. 2. 121; अथ आत्मने नोपनमति Bhāg.; उपैन सहस्रं नमति Ait. Br. -3 To share in. -Caus. 1 To lead towards, introduce ( with gen. ). -2 To offer, give.

उपनत p. p. 1 ( a ) Come near, brought, arrived, approached, brought near to; S. 5. 19; R. 12. 102. ( b ) Got, obtained; अचिरोपनतां मेदिनी R. 8. 7, 5. 52; चितितोपनतां K. 129; V. 3. 22; V. 2. -2 Presenting

itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen, occurred; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं सुखं मेकांततो वा Me. 109; यदेवोपनतं सुखं तद्वसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; अमुपनतं सुखं 22; 4. 3; so सुखमुपनतं 100; Māl. 10; K. 33, 132, 348; सुखं that readily or without effort presented itself S. 3; अकामोपनतं R. 10. 39 unconsciously emitted. -3 Formed, brought about, effected. -4 Presented to, offered, given; परलोकोपनतं जलाजलि R. 8. 68. -5 Bent down, humbled, subjected, surrendered; दंडोपनतं चरितं R. 17. 81, 8. 81; दंडोपनतं शत्रुं Māl. -6 Dependent on ( for protection ). -7 Approximate, near ( in time or space. )

उपनतिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनामुक a. Ved. Bending towards.

उपनद् 4 P. 1 To tie up, tie together. -2 To form into a bundle, bind together. -3 To inlay, set with; as चर्मोपनद्.

उपनहनं 1 A cloth in which anything is bound up. -2 Binding, tying together.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. -2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore; शोफयोरुपनाहं कुर्यात् Susr. -3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened. -4 Inflammation of the ciliary glands, sty.

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent. -2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्तमुगम. It is formed by sweet-sounding letters ( माधुर्यव्यञ्जकवर्ण ); c. g. cf. the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय घनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कनरी । अलमलमालि मृणालेरिति वदति दिवानिशं वाता ।

उपनामन् n. A surname, nickname.

उपनासिकं The part which is near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 U. To throw or place down, deposit. = निक्षिप् q. v.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. -2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c. Y. 2. 25; ( on which Mit. says: -उपनिक्षेपो नाम स्वसंस्पर्धं प्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं ). -3 A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

उपनिधा 3 U. 1 To put or place near; to bring or lead near to; कर्मयोरुपनिधाय ( मुखं ) Asval.; वहति सतीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Git. 5. -2 To produce, cause; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present;



Māl. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust; Ms. 8. 37, 196.

उपनिषद्-धायक a. Depositing, placing near.

उपनिषान् 1 Placing near. -2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. -3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge, property entrusted to another. -2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—यद्वद्विशितं सन्निहवन्नादिना पिहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada quoted in Mit.

उपनिहित p. p. 1 Deposited with. -2 Placed near to. -3 Presented, offered.

उपनिषत् 1 P. 1 To fly down to. -2 To take place in addition. -3 To be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. -2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् a. Coming (unexpectedly); रघोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6.

उपनिबन्ध 9 P. To compose; write; किञ्चिदुपनिबद्ध U. 7.

उपनिबन्धन 1 A means of accomplishment. -2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रणं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवपनं The act of scattering or pouring down upon.

उपनिवेशित a. Placed, established, colonized; स्वर्गाभिष्यन्दवमनं कृत्वोपनिवेशितं Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिवेशिन् a. Attached to, inherent.

उपनिषद् f. [said to be from उप-नि-सद् 'knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and cutting off the bonds of worldly existence'; यथा य इमां ब्रह्मविद्यामुपयन्त्यात्माभावेन अद्धामन्किपुरःसराः संतस्तेषां गर्भजन्मजरारोगायनर्थं द्रुयं निशतयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादिसंसारकारणं चाख्यतमवसादयति विनाशयतीत्युपनिषद् उपनिषदस्य सदेव-वमर्थस्तरणात् Sankara] 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmanas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Māl. 1. 7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:—(1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मपास्तद्वयं यतः । निहृत्यविद्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निहृत्यानर्थमुलं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्षया परं । नयत्यपास्तं मेदमतो बोप-निषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिहेतुविज्ञोपास्तमुलं च-

दकत्वतः । यतोवसादयेद्विद्या तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the सुक्तोपनिषद् 108 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the source of the six Darsanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedānta philosophy. The more important Upanishads are:—ईशकेनकउग्रप्रलसुड-माङ्क्यतिथिः । ऐतरेयं च छांदोग्यं बृहदारण्यकं तथा ॥ -2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; मंत्रपारायण° U. 6; Mv. 2. 2. -3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. -4 Sacred or religious lore. -5 Secrecy, seclusion. -6 A neighbouring mansion. -7 A lonely place. -8 A religious observance.

उपनिषादिन् a. 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). -2 Subjected.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. -3 A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति मुनिकुमारकेभ्यः फलानि K. 45, 62; विधिर्नैवोपनीतस्त्वं Mk. 7. 6; अन्नं Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्यपनय शरं V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku. 7. 72. -2 (a) To offer, present to; हरये स्वदेहमुपनयत् R. 2. 59; Bk. 6. 70; Ku. 3. 65; आर्यस्यासनमुपनय Mk. 9; M. 3. (b) To hand over, give over; अंतःपुरपरिचारिकामभ्यमुपनीता K. 101; Māl. 1; S. 1; U. 2; अचिरोपनीता वः शिष्या M. 1 recently made over (for instruction). -3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मा क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; R. 13. 39; K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयन्कर्त्तव्यं Pt. 3. 180; उपनयन्कर्त्तव्यं गोत्सवं Git. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring information, communicate. -6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अयोऽभेद्यमुपायेन द्रवतामुपनीयते Kām. 11. 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169. -8 To bring near to oneself, i. e. invest with the sacred thread (Atm. P. I. 3. 36); क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; R. 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15; Ms. 2. 49, 69, 140. -9 To hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकरादुपनयते Sk. —Caus. To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three castes to a teacher; गृह्योक्तकर्म-णा येन समीपं नीयते श्रोतः । बालो वेदाय तयो-गात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः ॥ (By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a द्विजन्मन्; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are respectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24; see Ms. 2. 36-38; of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). -5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्यातिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षवर्तमानातिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयनं 1 Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनत्कुर्यात् कृतोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनायः, -नायनं = उपनय q. v.

उपनायक a. Leading to. —कः 1 (उप गौणो नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य गुणोत्कर्षक्यका उपनायकाः); e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Māl. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Māl.

उपनीत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given. -5 Adduced. —तः A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतव्य pot. p. 1 To be brought near; M. 2. 4. -2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेतु a. One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60 तौ मालत्यभि-ज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Māl. 9. —m. (तः) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an Achārya; Pt. 4. 66.

उपनुत् 4 P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures. उपनुत्य A place for dancing.

उपन्यस 4 P. 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust any one with, commit to the care of. -3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, point out, state; मयोपन्यस्तेषु संश्रेषु H. 3; इत्युभयलोकाविरुद्धं वचन-मुपन्यस्तं Māl. 2 spoken; सद्युपन्यस्यति कृत्यवर्त्त यः Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिदमुपन्यस्तं S. 5 what is this that is



proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively; Y. 2. 19.

उपन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed near, deposited -2 Said, proposed, spoken. -3 Pledged, entrusted -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः S. 5; Māl 1, 3, 8. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः शनकैरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amaru. 23; चतुरो मधुरश्चायमुपन्यासः Ak.; so शनं Ve. 5 overtures of peace. (c) Allusion, reference, hinting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्व S. 3; M. 4; S. D. 363. -4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. -6 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

उपपक्षः Ved. The shoulder.

उपपक्ष्य *a.* Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [उपमितः पत्या, उप गौणः पतिः]

A paramour; उपपतिरिव नीचैः पश्चिमां तेन चंद्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपथं *ind.* Near the road.

उपपद् 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near; यमुनातटमुपपेदे Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्व स्वकर्माचितां गतिं Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; देवि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अर्थास्तस्योपपत्त्यंते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि दारेषु प्रयुता सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26. -4 To be possible; कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि स्याच्चेत्किं नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61; Ms. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B. -5 To be suitable, be fit for, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा ह्येव्यं गच्छ कौतेय नेतस्वयमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते it is fit; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपद्यंते S. B. -6 To go against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement; इति ह विश्वामित्र उपपपाद Ait. Br. —Caus. 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादित्ता Rām. inspired with confidence; get ready; रथमुपपादय Ve. 2. -2 To offer, present any one with (acc.), bring to; दिष्ट्या त्वमसि मे धात्रा भीतेनेषोपपादितः R. 15. 18, 14. 8; 16. 32; Ms. 9. 72, 73; 3. 96; sometimes with dat.; Ms. 11. 77; 9. 244; or with loc.; Y. 1. 315. -3 (a) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; मरणमुपपादयेत् K. 36. (b) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform; यावच्च मातुष्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं K. 62, 113, 120, 134; देवकार्यं R. 11. 91; 17. 55; Me. 29. -4 (a) To

make a statement, adduce, put forward. (b) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; कथमश्वरं विनाशधर्मिणमुपपादयसि Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare. -7 To make fit or adequate for; कालोपपादिते क्षेत्रे Ms. 9. 36. -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kām. 11. 57; K. 2; आत्मानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपपादयेत् Subhāsh. -9 To find out, ascertain; Ms. 3. 206. -10 To examine.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69 (जन्म); इष्टानिदोपपत्तिषु Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground; प्रियेषु यैः पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः Ki. 3. 52. -3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमूर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative; giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482. -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Termination, end. -6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृता चलात् Ki. 2. 28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपत्तिं दुर्धलाशः R. 5. 12; तात्पर्यादुपपत्तिः Bhāshā P.; H. 3. 118; see अनुपपत्ति. -13 Attainment, getting; असंशयं प्राक् तनयोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1. -14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained; secured; अतीन्द्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41; V. 5. 15; R. 1. 60. -2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; अद्भ्यवसाक्षाद्विधिनोपपन्ना R. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः *ibid.* this epithet befits the wind; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2. -5 Possible; उभयमप्युपपन्नं V. 2; Ku. 3. 12. -6 Full of, endowed with, possessed of, furnished with; उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 141, 244; तल्लक्षणोपपन्नः S. 5. -7 Demonstrated, proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

उपपादक *a.* 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

उपपादक *a.* Self-produced. —कः A superhuman being, god; दिव्योपपादका देवाः Ak.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धडुरुपपदं वेदं Ki. 18.

44 (धडुरुपदं); तस्याः स राजोपपदं ति thet of respect, such as आर्षः, गन्धमिति Mu. 3. -3 A particle &c. prefixed to a verb; terminates or qualifies the sense of a verb; उपपदमतिह P. II. 2. 19; (Sk. thereon). तत्पुरुषः a kind of comp. in which the last member is some form of a verbal character. e. g. वेदविद्, ग्रामणी, आकर्मणो विद् &c.

उपपरीक्षा-क्षणं Investigation.

उपपर्चन, उपपृच् *a.* Closely impregnating. —नं Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

उपपशुका The false ribs.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime, sin of the second degree; त्वानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु 1 तानि पापानि तन्मूलमुपपातकम् ॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपातकिन् *a.* One who has committed an उपपातक.

उपपादक *a.* Having shoes, (as a horse).

उपपापं = उपपातकं q. v.

उपपार्श्वः-श्वं 1 A shoulder. -2 flank, side. -3 The opposite side. The lesser ribs.

उपपीड् 10 P. 1 (a) To press down, or against, hurt, injure, pain; तन्नेपीडं परिरञ्जुकामा Ki. 3. 54, 8. 16; 10. 47; पार्श्वोपपीडं, पार्श्वोपपीडं श्रम्यामुपपीडं Sk. (b) To oppress, waste, lay waste; क्षुत्तृणोपपीडं troubled; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195; 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिभिश्चोपपीडं 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपौरिक *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपपुराणं A secondary or Purāṇa (for an enumeration of the names, see under अष्टादश).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, trusting. -2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानं नैमजिरो हितकृत्यार्थं जनेः Pt. 1. -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement; उच्चावचान्युपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 1.



**उपप्राणः** A secondary life-wind (belonging to the body).

**उपप्रेक्ष** = उपेक्ष q. v.

**उपप्रेक्षणं** Overlooking, disregard-ing.

**उपप्रेषः** Invitation, summons.

**उपप्लु** 1 A. 1 To float, swim; य-  
उपप्लवते तल्लु Sk. -2 To overwhelm,  
cover with; उपप्लुतमवौचेन Rām. -3 To  
assault violently, assail; to trouble,  
oppress, distress; पौलस्त्योपप्लुता हरि  
R. 10. 5, 14. 64; Ms. 4. 118. -4 To  
jump or spring upon. -5 To depart  
from. —Caus. To water.

**उपप्लवः** 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity,  
distress, adversity; अथ मदनवधूरुप-  
प्लवति...परिपालयांश्च Ku. 4. 46; जीव-  
न्मुनः सन्धुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः पाप्ति R. 2. 48;  
K. 32, 54. -2 (a) An unlucky  
accident, injury, trouble; कश्चिन्न  
शब्दादिरुपप्लवो वः R. 5. 6; Mo. 17.  
(b) An obstacle, impediment; Ki. 11.  
20. -3 Oppression, harassing, troubl-  
ing; उपप्लवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः  
Ku. 2. 32. -4 Danger, fear; see  
उपप्लव् below. -5 Agitation, per-  
turbation; इन्द्रिय K. 146. -6 A  
portent or natural phenomenon  
foreboding evil. -7 Particularly, an  
eclipse of the sun or moon; चं-  
द्रमिवोपप्लवान्मुक्त V. 1. 11. -8 N. of  
Rāhu, the ascending node; केतूपप्लव-  
भौममदगतयः पठे वृत्तये शुभाः. -9 Anar-  
chy. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Doubt,  
scepticism (with Buddhists).

**उपप्लविन्** a. 1 One who has suffered  
a calamity, distressed, troubled; K.  
208. -2 Suffering oppression; वृषा  
इवोपप्लविनः परेभ्यः R. 13. 7.

**उपप्लुत** p. p. 1 Violently attacked,  
beset, distressed, pained &c. -2  
Harassed (by Rāhu), eclipsed. -3  
Marked by prodigies. -4 Moistened,  
watered; अक्ष, नयन weeping. —ता  
Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

**उपप्लवः** 1 Connection. -2 An affix.  
-3 A particular mode of sexual  
enjoyment; Ch. P. 44.

**उपप्लवः**, —हणं 1 A pillow. -2  
Pressing down, oppressing.

**उपप्लवणं** Increase.

**उपप्लवित** a. Increased, magnified;  
K. 27. 136; Dk. 42.

**उपप्लवित्** a. Supplementary, ad-  
ditional.

**उपप्लवः** a. A few, a tolerable  
number.

**उपप्लवः** The lower arm.

**उपप्लवः**, —ब्धिः Sound produced at  
the sprinkling of Soma; noise,  
sound in general.

**उपभेगः** 1 Fleeing away, retreat.  
-2 A division (of a verse).

**उपभाषा** A secondary dialect.

**उपभुज्** 7 U. 1 To enjoy, taste (in  
all senses); तपसाभुज्यमानाः फलानि  
Ku. 6. 10; नोपभुज्यते is not enjoyed,  
Pt. 2. 142; Ms. 12. 8. -2 To eat,  
drink; पयः R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8.  
40; अधोपभुक्तेन Ku. 3. 37; Y. 3.  
325. -3 To possess; क्षीरतनुपभुज्य  
Hariv. -4 To use, make use of,  
receive.

**उपभुक्तिः** f. Enjoyment, use.

**उपभोक्तु** a. Enjoying, an enjoyer.

**उपभोगः** 1 (a) Enjoyment, eating,  
tasting; न जातु कामः कामानाभुपभोगेन  
शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94, 8. 285; Y. 2. 171.  
काम Bg. 16. 11; प्रियोपभोग R. 12.  
22. (b) Use, application; चरणो-  
पभोगमुलभः S. 4. 4. -2 Enjoyment  
(of a woman), cohabitation; R.  
14. 24. -3 Usufruct. -4 Pleasure,  
satisfaction.

**उपभोगिन्** a. Enjoying, using.

**उपभोग्य**, —भोक्तव्य, —भोज्य *not*. p. To  
be enjoyed, used or eaten; Ku. 1.  
20; किञ्चित्कालोपभोग्यानि यौवनानि  
धनानि च Pt. 2. 114; अस्माकमुपभोग्यो  
भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prey.  
—यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2  
Food.

**उपभोगिन्** a. Eating, enjoying.

**उपभूषणं** A minor or inferior  
ornament.

**उपभृत्** f. [उप-भृ-आशरे क्तिप्] A  
round cup used in sacrifices, made  
of the wood of the banian tree.

**उपम** a. Ved. 1 Highest, upper-  
most. -2 Most excellent, best, emi-  
nent, first. -3 Nearest.

**उपमंत्र** 10 A. 1 To invoke, call,  
invite. -2 To address, call to; क्षी  
पुंसोपमंत्रिता. -3 To persuade, con-  
ciliate.

**उपमंत्रणं** 1 The act of addressing,  
inviting, calling. -2 Persuading,  
coaxing (उपचन्दनं); P. I. 3. 47.

**उपमंत्रिन्** a. Inviting, persuading.

**उपमंथनी** A staff for stirring  
(fire.).

**उपमंथित** a. Ved. Stirring.

**उपमन्यु** a. Ved. 1 Understanding,  
intelligent. -2 Zealous, striving  
after.

**उपमा** 2 P., 3, 4 A. To compare,  
liken; तेनोपमीयेत तमालनीलं Si. 3.  
8; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमि-  
तो Bh. 3. 20. -2 To give, grant  
(Ved.).

**उपमा** 1 Resemblance, similarity,  
equality; स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शशुना  
Si. 1. 4, 17. 69; Ki. 6. 23; इहो-

पमा सतां Pt. 2. 7 the same is the  
case with the good. -2 (In Rhet.)  
Comparison of two objects differ-  
ent from each other, simile, com-  
parison; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10;  
or सादृश्यं सुंदरं वाक्याथोपस्फारकमुपमालं कृतिः R.  
G. ; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मीरुहसति द्वयोः ।  
हंसीव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गीयामयगाहते ॥ Chandr.  
5. 3; Kāv. 2. 14; उपमा कालिदासस्य  
Subhāsh. (Dandin mentions 32  
varieties of उपमा; see Kāv. 2. 15-50;  
as to words expressive of उपमा see 2.  
57-65); see K. P. 10 *ad. loc.* also. -3  
The standard of comparison (उपमान);  
यथा वातो निवातस्थो नैव ते सोपमा स्मृता Bg.  
6. 19; see द्रव्य below; mostly at the  
end of comp., 'like' 'resembling' बुद्धये  
न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47, so स्वर्गोपम, अमरोपम,  
अनुपम &c. -4 A likeness (as a picture,  
portrait &c.). —Comp. —द्रव्यं any  
object used for a comparison; सर्वोप-  
माद्रव्यसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49. —रूपकं a  
figure in Rhetoric being a mixture  
of simile and metaphor.

**उपमातृ** m. An image-maker, a  
portrait-painter.

**उपमानं** 1 Comparison, resemblance;  
जातास्तदूर्वाविपमानवाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. -2  
The standard of comparison, that  
with which anything is compared  
(opp. उपमेय), one of the four requisites  
of an उपमा; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनो Ku.  
4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सखे प्रत्युपमानं वयुस्त-  
त्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. -3 (In Nyāya  
phil.) Analogy, recognition of  
likeness, considered as one of the  
four kinds of Pramāṇas or means of  
arriving at correct knowledge. It is  
defined as प्रसिद्धसाधर्म्यात् साध्यसाधनं; or  
उपमितिकरणमुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka.  
K. -4 A particle of comparison.  
—Comp. —उपमेयभावः relation between  
the subject of comparison and the  
standard of comparison.

**उपमित** p. p. Compared, likened,  
similar &c.

**उपमितिः** f. 1 Resemblance, com-  
parison, similarity; पल्लवोपमिति-  
साम्यसंपक्षे S. D.; तद्वाननस्योपमितौ दृ-  
ष्टता N. 1. 24. -2 (In Nyāya phil.)  
Analogy, inference, deduction,  
knowledge of things derived from  
analogy, a conclusion deduced by  
means of an उपमान; प्रत्यक्षमन्युमितिस्तयो-  
पमितिश्चन्द्रजे Bhāṣhā P. 52. -3 A figure  
of speech = उपमा q. v. -4 A likeness,  
picture.

**उपमेय** *not*. p. Fit to be likened  
or compared, comparable with;  
(with instr. or comp.); भूयिष्ठ-  
मासीदुपमेयकांतिः ग्रहेन R. 6. 4; 18. 34,  
Ch. P. 29 v. 1. —यं The subject of  
comparison, that which is compar-  
ed (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपेयत्वं  
यदेकस्यैव वस्तुतः Chandr. 5. 7. 9,



-Comp. — उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपनेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; reciprocal comparison; विपर्यय उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10; e. g. कमलेव मतिर्मतिरिव कमला तदुत्ति विना विभेय तदुः । &c.

उपमातिः f. 1 Comparison. —2 Killing. —3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing.—तिः m. Granting wealth (Sây.), approaching in a friendly way; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). —Comp. —वनि a. destroyer of an enemy (Sây.); one who receives addresses in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

उपमातृ f. [उपमिता मात्रा उप गौणे वा] 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. —2 A near female relative; मातृव्यसा मातुलानी पितृव्यस्त्री पितृव्यसा । श्वश्रूः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृव्ययाः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमाद a. Giving delight. —दः Enjoyment, delight.

उपमारणं Ved. Submerging (in water).

उपमास्य a. Occurring every month, monthly (Ved.). —स्य The Srâddha ceremony to be performed every month.

उपमित a. Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. —2 Placing near. —f. A prop, stay, pillar (स्थूण).

उपसृद् 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यामिका-ननुपसृद् N. 5. 110. —2 To rub down. —3 To pass through.

उपमर्दः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अन्यासु तावदुपमर्दसासु भुंग लोलं विनोदय मनः सुमनोलतासु S. D. (where उ also means rough handling or enjoyment). —2 destruction, injury, killing. —3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment; Mk. 1. —4 Unhusking. —5 Refutation of a charge. —6 Stirring, Shaking.

उपमर्दक a. Crushing, destroying. —कः Refutation of a charge.

उपयज् m. (cf. P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulas at a sacrifice; एकादशोपयजः यजजंतमुपयजति तस्मादुपयजो नाम Sat. Br.

उपयष्टु m. The priest who utters the above formulas.

उपयजः Additional formulas at a sacrifice.

उपयंत्रं A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any kind.

उपयम् 1 U. To marry, take a wife (A. in this sense); भवान् मिथः-समयादिमामुपायस्त S. 5; आत्मादुपयं विधिर्नोपयेमे Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27; Ms. 3. 11; Bk. 4. 20, 28; 7. 101. —2 (a) To seize, hold; उपयच्छ धूर्ति Av.; उपायंस्त महास्त्राणि Bk. 15. 21; शस्त्राण्युपायंस्त जित्वराणि 1. 16. (b) To take, receive, accept; कोपा-क्ताश्चित्प्रियैः प्रत्तमुपायंस्त नासत् Bk. 8. 33. —3 To show, indicate (सूत्र); मोप-यच्छं भयं Bk. 7. 101. —4 To lie under, support, prop up (Ved.). —5 To go to (a woman); Ms. 11. 173. —6 To curb, restrain.

उपयंतु m. A husband; अधोपयंता-रमलं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1; Si. 10. 45.

उपयमः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या त्वजातोपयना सलज्जा नवयौवना S. D. —2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying, taking a wife; P. I. 2. 16. —2 Restraining, curbing. —3 Placing down the fire. —4 Support. —नी 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood; उपयमनीरुपकल्पयति Sat. Br. —2 A sacrificial ladle.

उपयामः 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. —2 The formulas uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. —3 Marriage (see उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach; सुरनिम्नगामुपयतीः सरितः Ki. 6. 16, 26; so पुरं, गतिं, नयनं, पदवीं, दुर्भेजिणं कदुपयाति न नीतिदोषाः H. 3. 117. —2 To attain to a particular state, meet with &c.; तदुतां, दृष्टुं, रुजं, पाकं, प्रसादं &c.

उपयात p. p. Come, arrived. —तं Ar- rival, return.

उपयानं Approaching, coming near; हरोपयाने त्वरिता बभूव Ku. 7. 22.

उपयायिन् a. Coming towards.

उपयाच् 1 A. To wish or ask for, solicit; त्वया पुरस्तादुपयाचितो यः R. 13. 53; अक्षमालामुपयाचितुं K. 151.

उपयाचक a. One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, ap- proaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाचित p. p. Begged, requested.

—तं 1 A request or prayer in general. —2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपी भ्रि-यते दुष्यं प्रदास्यामुपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14; 2. 46; अद्य मया भगवत्याः कराग्रायाः प्राशुपयाचितं श्रीरत्नमुपहर्तव्यं Mâl. 5; दीयते यदु देवेभ्यो मनोराज्यस्य सिद्धये । उपयाचि-तकं दिव्यं दोहदं तद्विदुर्दुषाः ॥ —3 A re-quest or prayer to a deity for the

accomplishment of a desired object. K. 330.

उपयाचितकं = उपयाचित above; किं यत्नानि कृतविधिदेवतोपयाचितकं K. 64.

उपयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, ply; पादुपयुज्यमुपयुज्जीत Si. 2. 5. 12; अयुपयुज्यमान useless, enjoy, taste; पय उपयुज्य Me. v. 1.; फलान्युपायुक्तं स दंढनीतिः R. 46; Bk. 8. 39. —3 To devote, attach oneself to; न सुगैरुपयुज्यते not loved Pt. 2. 22; न वे मात्रा योके or harness (as horses to carriage). —5 To appropriate, assume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. —pass. 1 To be used or applied. —2 To be fit proper; तस्यैयमुपयुज्यते Bhâg. —3 To be of use, be taken into account Pt. 1. 328.

उपयुक्त p. p. 1 Attached &c. Suited, appropriate, fit, right, proper. —3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. Eaten, consumed.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service; उपयोगं गच्छतु to be used or employed, serve; ...अनंगलेखक्रियोपयोगो Ku. 1. 7. 2. Administration of medicines, or preparation of them. —3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety. —4 Contact, proximity. —5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. Good conduct, observing established customs.

उपयोगिन् a. 1 Employing, using. —2 Conducive or contributing to serviceable, useful. —3 Appropriate, fit, proper. —4 Favourable, propitious. —5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or त्वं 1 Usefulness, utility. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Con- sion, need. —4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse. A team.

उपरं a. Ved. 1 Being below, under. —2 Posterior, later. —3 Near. —रः 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may grow by means of other stones (ग्रावन्). —2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. —3 A cloud. —4 A region, direction.

उपरतात् ind. In the proximity near to.

उपरंज 4 U. or in pass. To be eclipsed; उपरंज्यते भगवान् Mu. 1. —Caus. 1 To colour, tint, dye. —2 To affect, grieve, distress.



उपरक्त *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18—कः 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Rāhu.

उपरागः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपरागांते ज्ञानिनः ससुपगता रोहिणी योगे S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. -2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; कोपोपरागजनितां Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; कलहकोप Māl. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपराग R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत्नं [ उपमितं रत्नेन उप गौणे वा ] A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कर्पूरोऽपि तथैव च । मुक्ताद्युक्तिस्तथा शेष इत्यादीनि बहुवच्ये ॥ यथा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु त तथा । किंतु किञ्चित्तो दीना विशेयोऽयमुदाहृतः ॥

उपरम् 1 P. (Sometimes A. also). 1 To cease, end, terminate; रजतावुपराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69; इत्युक्त्वोपरराम; युद्धमुपरामत् ceased &c. -2 To cease or desist from, stop (oft with pres. part.); व्यापादयन्तोपरराम Pt. 1; or with abl.; Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf.; Ki. 4. 17; or by itself; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm; यज्ञोपरमते चित्तं Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=Caus.)—Caus. To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रजसुपरते Ms. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अद्य दशमो मासस्तातस्योपरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from; रणात्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. -Comp. -अरि *a.* having no foe. -कर्मन् *a.* ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. -विषयान्छिद्य *a.* one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. -सुहृद् *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरतिः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर(रा)मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

उपरमणं 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरवः A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice ( सोमामिषवांगे गताकारो देशमेवः ) ( name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 Secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition ( usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc. ) it means ( *a* ) Above, over, upon, on, towards; ( opp. अधः ) ( with gen. ); गतमुपरि चानानां S. 7. 7; अवाहसुखस्योपरि वृष्टिः पपात R. 2. 60; अर्कोस्योपरि S. 2. 8; प्रसादानां Māl. 7. 5; U. 5. 2; Si. 16. 9; 12. 37; so स्थापनं, स्थित &c.; with loc. उपर्येव सलंकायां Rām.; or acc. यत्राण्युपरि यत्राणि *ibid.*; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं तरुवरं, तद्. ( *b* ) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानदानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. ( *c* ) Beyond, in addition to; पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य चयं Y. 2. 253; युक्तस्योपरि Susr. ( *d* ) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 23; तस्योपरि कुङ्कुः, मनोपरि दुष्टदुष्टिः &c.; त्वोपरि प्रायोपवेशनं करिष्यामि on your account. ( *e* ) After; मुहूर्तोऽमुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेद्वागच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk. उपरि joined to उपरि ( with acc. or gen. or by itself ) means ( *a* ) Just above; लोकावुपर्युपर्यास्ते माधवः Vop. ( *b* ) Higher and higher, far high, high above; उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 ( As a separable adverb ) It means ( *a* ) high above, upon, towards the upper side of ( opp. अधः ); उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव दुरिद्रति H. 2. 2; so उपरि या; स्थापनं, स्थित &c.; oft in comp. स्वमुद्रोपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319. ( *b* ) Besides, in addition, further, more; शतान्युपरि चैवाष्टौ तथा ध्रुवश्च सप्ततिः Mb. ( *c* ) Afterwards; यदा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti. 2. 7; सपिः पीत्वोपरि पयः पिबेत् Susr; उपर्युपरि more and more, repeatedly, continuously. [ cf. Zend *upairi*, *upara*; Gr. *hyper*; L. *super*; Old Germ. *obar*; Germ. *uber*; Eng. *over*; Hindu. *upar* ]. -Comp. -आसनं sitting on high. -गत *a.* gone up, ascended. -चर *a.* moving above ( as a bird ). -चित *a.* piled over or above. -ज *a.* produced above, elevated, high. -तन, स्थ *a.* upper, higher. -युत *a.* Ved. coming from above. -बुद्ध *a.* Ved. raised above the ground. -भागः the upper portion or side. -भावः being above or higher. -धूमिः *f.* the ground above. -मर्त्ये *ind.* Ved. above men. -हायनं a place

of rest. -श्रेणिक *a.* being in the upper line or series. -सद् *a.* lying or sitting above. ( -*m.* ) a class of gods. -सद्यः sitting above.

उपरिष्ठात् *ind.* [ cf. P. V. 3. 31 ] 1 As an adverb it means ( *a* ) Over, above, from above, on high; पराहितकरणे नोपरिष्ठाच्च चाधः Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106. ( *b* ) Further or later on, afterwards; कल्याणावतंसा हि कल्याणसंपदुपरिष्ठाद्भवति Māl. 6; इदमुपरिष्ठात् व्याख्यातं in the sequel. ( *c* ) Behind ( opp. पुस्तात् ). -2 ( As a preposition ) it means ( *a* ) Over, upon ( with gen., rarely acc. ); Si. 11. 3. ( *b* ) Down upon. ( *c* ) Behind ( with gen. ). -Comp. -ज्योतिष्मती N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. -ज्योतिः *f.* a verse of the Trishtubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. -बृहती N. of a Vedic metre having four Pādas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode or posture of sexual enjoyment; ( also called विपरीतक ); ऊरोर्वेकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं कंघ्रसंस्थितं । नारीं कामयते कामी वधः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥ Sabdak.

उपरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, interrupt, stop; उत्पद्मगोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिं S. 4. 14; Ve. 3. 8; उपरुध्यते तपोमुद्रानं S. 4; V. 5; पण्यमुपरुधतां Y. 2. 250; to detain; अन्यायमुपरुद्धं V. 5. -2 ( *a* ) To disturb, trouble; पौरास्तपोवनमुपरुधन्ति S. 1. ( *b* ) To press, trouble with a request; R. 5. 22. -3 To overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. -4 To besiege ( an enemy, town &c. ); उपरुध्वारिमासीत Ms. 7. 195; Kām. 13. 67; उपरुद्धं कुमुमपुरं Mu. 2. -5 To lock up, pen, confine; ब्रजोपरोधं गाः स्थापयति Sk. -6 To conceal, hide; R. 7. 39. -7 To cast off, repudiate, reject; ज्येष्ठपुत्रमुपरुधत् Rām.

उपरुध् *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, stopped; confined, captive; वृत्तं हि राज्ञामुपरुद्धवृत्तं R. 18. 18. -2 Covered, spread, concealed. -3 Protected, favoured. -4 Besieged, locked up.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; शरत्पृष्ठोऽधरोपरोधः R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74; सकौतुकं विनयं U. 4. -2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation; तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो मा भूत् S. 1. 5, 6; अनुग्रहः खल्वेव नोपरोधः V. 3; उपरोधः सहायो *ibid.*; detention; किं राजर्षेः उपरोधेन S. 3. -3 Opposition, refusal, check, restraint. -4 Covering, surrounding, blocking up. -5 Binding, tying, seizing. -6 Protection, favour. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* impeding, obstructing.



**उपरोधक a. 1** Obstructing. -2 Covering, surrounding. -3 Favouring. -क An inner room, a private apartment.

**उपरोधनं** Obstruction, impediment &c.; see उपरोध.

**उपरोधिन् a.** Obstructing, impeding; R. 18. 18.

**उपरूपकं** [उपगतं रूपकं दुःश्रयायं सादृश्येन] A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated; नाटिका षोडशं गोष्ठी सट्टकं नाट्यरासकं । प्रस्थानोद्घाटनकाव्यानि प्रेक्षणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलापकं श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्मल्लिका प्रकरणी ह्रींशो भाणिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

**उपलः** 1 A stone, rock; उपलशकलमेतद्देदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; कति कथं घटितवाद्युपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3; Me. 19; S. 1. 14. -2 A precious stone, jewel. -3 Sand (Ved.). -4 A cloud. -ला 1 Refined sugar. -2 The upper and smaller mill-stone which rests on the Drishad. [cf. L. *opalus*].

**उपलकः** A stone.

**उपलक्ष 10 P. 1** To look at, observe, behold, mark; आसन्नवर्तिजन उपलक्षयति K. 197; सम्यगुपलक्षितं भवत्या S. 1. -2 To regard or consider; लोकप्रवादः सत्योयं पंडितैरुपलक्षितः Rām. -3 To mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30; 2. 151; Kām. 7. 47. -4 To denote, designate, describe. -5 To imply in addition; नक्षत्रशब्देन ज्योतिःशास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ms. 3. 162. -6 To mind, have in view; Kām. 16. 40.

**उपलक्षक a. 1** Observing; marking; परचित् -2 Designating; indicating (as a word).

**उपलक्षणं** 1 Looking at, beholding, observing, marking, ascertainment; वेलोपलक्षणार्थं S. 4. -2 A mark, characteristic or distinctive feature; उपलब्धमुपलक्षणं V. 4, 4. 33; उपलक्षणे तृतीया Sk. -3 Designation; माद्युपलक्षणं Sk. -4 Implying something that has not been actually expressed, implication of something in addition or any similar object where only one is mentioned; synecdoche of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, or of a quality for that in which the quality exists (स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति स्वैरप्रतिपादकत्वं); मंत्रग्रहणं ब्राह्मणस्याप्युपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.; so अस्ति नास्तिरुपलक्षणं &c.

**उपलक्षित p. p. 1** Observed, marked, comprehended, implied, metaphorically expressed &c. -2 Understood, comprehended. -3 Characterized.

**उपलक्ष्य pot. p. 1** Inferable. -2 To be described, designated &c. -क्ष्यः 1 A prop, stay, support. -2 An asylum, shelter. -3 An inference.

**उपलधिप्रियः** [बालधिः प्रियोऽस्य पृषो.] A kind of antelope (चमर).

**उपलभ् 1 A. 1** To know, understand, see, perceive (directly); Pt. 1. 76; अन्या प्रतिक्रिया नोपलभ्यते K. 152. -2 To ascertain, find out, learn, know; ब्रहि यदुपलब्धं U. 1; तत्त्वत एनामुपलभ्यते S. 1; Mv. 7. 30; R. 12. 60; Bk. 3. 27; K. 159; M. 4, 3, 6, 4. 6. -3 To get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience (happiness &c.); उपलब्धमुखः Ku. 4. 42 experiencing; कथमुपलभे निद्रां V. 2. 10 enjoy; इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा Mu. 2 now I recollect; Ms. 11. 17; R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21. -4 To conceive, become pregnant. -Caus. 1 To cause to get. -2 To produce, bring about.

**उपलब्ध p. p. 1** Gained, obtained. -2 Conceived. -3 Perceived, understood, known, guessed. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having the meaning understood. (-र्थो f.) a tale, a true or probable story.

**उपलब्धिः f. 1** Getting, obtaining, acquisition; वृथा हि मे स्यात्स्वपदोपलब्धिः R. 5. 56, 8. 17. -2 Observation, perception, knowledge (ज्ञान); नाभाव उपलब्धेः cf. Nyāya S. 2. 28, 30. -3 Understanding, mind (मति). -4 A conjecture, guess. -5 Perceptibility, appearance (recognized as a kind of proof by the Mīmāṃsakas); see अनुपलब्धि.

**उपलब्धु a. 1** Gaining, acquiring, -2 Knowing, perceiving. -m. Soul, self.

**उपलभः** [लभ-वञ्-सुप् च] 1 Acquisition; अस्मादंशुलीयोपलभस्तस्मिन् उपलब्धः S. 7. -2 Direct perception or recognition, comprehension otherwise than from memory (same as अनुभव q. v.); प्राक्तनोपलभः Māl. 5; ज्ञातो सुतस्पर्शसुखोपलभः R. 14. 2. -3 Ascertaining, knowing; अविज्ञाक्रियोपलभाय S. 1.

**उपलभक a.** Causing to observe, reminding.

**उपलभनं** Apprehension &c.

**उपलभ्य pot. p. 1** Obtainable. -2 Respectable, commendable, praiseworthy.

**उपलिप्ता** A desire to obtain.

**उपलल् 10 P.** To fondle, coax, flatter; नतांगीमुपलालयत् Dk. 29; S. 7; M. 3.

**उपलालनं** Fondling.

**उपलालिका** Thirst.

**उपलिंगं** A portent, natural phenomenon, considered as boding evil.

**उपालिप् 6 P. 1** To anoint, besmear. -2 To defile, pollute; त्सा नोपालिप्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To adhere to; यो वक्त्रमुपलिपति Y.

**उपलेपः** 1 Anointing, smearing, Cleaning, white-washing. -2 Construction, being concealed, being ing deadened or dull (said of senses).

**उपलेपनं** 1 Smearing, anointing, plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.

**उपलेपिन्** 1 Serving as an ointment. -2 Anointing, smearing. -3

**उपवक्तु m. 1** A priest at a sacrifice. -2 One who animates (by words).

**उपवटः** The tree Buchanania Latifolia (प्रियसाल).

**उपवद् 1 A. 1** To talk over, conciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax. भृत्यामुपवदते Sk.; दातारं Bk. 8. 23.

**उपवादः** Censure, blame (Ved.).

**उपवादिन् a.** Censuring, blaming.

**उपवनं** [उपमितं वनेन] A garden, grove, a planted forest; पवनपत्रतः पवनवृत्तः केतकैः सूचिभिः Me. R. 8. 73, 13. 79; लता a garden creeper.

**उपवर्ण 10 P.** To describe in detail; उपवर्णयेदानीं कुसुममुपवर्णयामु Mu. 1.

**उपवर्णः** Minute or detailed description.

**उपवर्णनं** Minute description, lineation in detail; अतिवर्णनं व्याख्यानं Susr.; Y. 1. 320.

**उपवर्षः** N. of a son of Śaṅkha Svāmi, author of several writings on the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

**उपवल्गित a.** Swollen or dimmed with tears (as eyes).

**उपवल्गिका** N. of a plant (अनन्त).

**उपवल्हः** Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

**उपवस् 1 P. 1** To dwell in or inhabit (with acc.); वैकुण्ठं उपवसति

-2 To be in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast; उपवसेदित्थं 2. 220, 5. 20; Y. 3. 292, 264; (also); उपोषिताभ्यानिव नेत्राभ्यां तित्थं Dk. 4. -3 To go to (a master).

To enter upon, learn, take to, begin. -Caus. To cause to fast.

**उपवसथः** [उप-वस्-आधारे अथ] 1 A village. -2 The day preceding Soma sacrifice; or a day of preparation for this sacrifice; a fast-day.

**उपवसथीय, उपवसथ्य a.** Selected for an उपवसथ (as a day).

**उपवस्ते** A fast.

**उपवस्तिः f.** Support of life (food, sleep &c.).

**उपवस्तु a.** One who fasts.



उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासक्यहं वसेत् Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासक *a.* Fasting, observing a fast. —क *A* fast.

उपवासिन् *a.* Fasting.

उपवह् 1 P. 1 To Bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 To bring about, commence.

उपोढ *p. p.* 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोढ-लस्य ते M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; so 'मदः' हर्षः &c. -2 Brought near, proximate, near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced; उपो-ढश्च न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10 causing sound. -5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपवहं Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height; M. W.

उपवहनं (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् *a.* Flowing towards.

उपवाह्यः, -ह्या 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चंद्रयु-सोपवाह्या गजवशां Mu. 2. -2 A royal vehicle (in general).

उपवा Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाकः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इन्द्रयव.)

उपवाजनं A fan.

उपवासनं A dress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् *a.* 1 Gaining, obtaining.

-2 Knowing. —*f.* 1 Acquisition.

-2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowledge.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such *Upavedas*, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद (according to some authorities such as Susruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda); यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद; गायत्र्येयं or Music to सामवेद and स्थापत्यशास्त्र-वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपविश 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set (as the sun). -5 To

enter upon, practise; as प्रायं उपविशति; so अनशनोपविश. -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोप्युक्त्वैवमुपाविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. —*Caus.* To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेशः—शनं 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down.

उपवेशिन् *a.* 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेष्टु *a.* One who sits, sitting down.

उपविषः-पं 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अर्कक्षीरं स्तुहीक्षीरं तथैव कलिहारिका । चतुरः कर-वीरश्च पंच चोपविषाः स्मृताः ॥ -वाः N. of a plant ( अतिविष ).

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the Vinā or lute (before a deity &c.); उपवीणयितुं ययौ रवेरुदयाहृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38; K. 131.

उपवीतं [ उप-वे-क्त ] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus; पित्र्यमज्ञापुपवी-तक्षणं मातृकं च धनुर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; हुक्तायज्ञोपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1. 7; K. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृंह, -हणं &c. See उपवृंह् &c.

उपवृत् 1 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not. -3 A district or *Pargana*. -4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः *f.* Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद See under उपविद्.

उपवेशः Ved. A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेशमादत्ते Sat. Br.

उपवैणवं The three periods of the day, i. e. morning, midday, and evening (त्रिसंध्य).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशम 4 P. 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged; उपशम्यतु ते इन्द्रिः Bk. 20. 5. -2 To cease, stop; अग्निः, शब्दः, कोपः &c.; cease to speak; K. 110. —*Caus.* 1 To calm, tranquillize.

-2 To appease, pacify, assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuagement, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशमः Ve. 3; मन्द्युदुःसह एव वात्युपशमं नो सां-त्ववादैः स्फुटं Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquillity, calmness, patience; ज्ञानस्योपशमः Bh. 2. 82. -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशमक *a.* Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing. -2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशान्त *p. p.* 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशान्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation; आर्तभयोपशान्तये R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires); Pt. 1. 147.

उपशान्तिन् *a.* 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. —*m.* A tame elephant.

उपशय See under उपशान्ति.

उपशलयं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अधोपशल्ये रिपुमग्रशलयः R. 16. 37, 15. 60; Si. 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशान्तवनं Appeasing (see उपशान्त-वन).

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. —लं *ind.* Near a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-क्षणं Learning, training.

उपशिच(ह)नं 1 Smelling. -2 Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेहि तस्मिन्मन्त्रि-अधाम Udb.

उपशी 2 A. 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit. -3 To do good to, agree with; यन्ममोपशते Charaka.

उपशय *a.* 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest.

—*y.* 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food, or medicine (one of the five elements of निदान). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. —*या* A prepared piece of clay.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with another (who keeps watch at night).

उपशान्तिन् *a.* 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying,



calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in medicine); त्त, त्तं tranquillizing; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपसृष्ट *Caus. P.* To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशोभनं, शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्री *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen; वचः, निरः &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्रुत *m.* A sacrifice.

उपश्रुत *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निर्गत्य यत्किञ्चिच्छुभाशुभकरं वचः । श्रुते तद्विदुर्धरा देवप्रश्नमुपश्रुति ॥ Hārāvali; परिजनोऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपश्रोतु *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपश्लिष 4 P. 1 To embrace. -2 To draw near, approach. -*Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपश्लेषय रयं V. 1; शरं V. 5.

उपश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adorning.

उपश्लेषः, वणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. -2 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses; समुत्तेजनसमर्थः श्लोकैरुपश्लोकयितव्यः Mu. 4.

उपश्वस *a.* Ved. Sounding, roaring.

उपसृष्ट *ind.* Ved. Ready at one's call.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयमनं Binding.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification; नामाख्यातयोः कर्मोपसंयोग-द्योतकाः Nir.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing; शल्पमार्गादुपसंरोहः Susr.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंव्यानं An under-garment; अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसंस्करणं Preparing, purifying.

उपसंह 1 P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up,

conclude; इदानीमुपसंहरति; प्रकृतमुपसंहरति Kull. on Ms. 1. 57. -3 To contract; as कुर्यादगानि. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold; हेतुः पार्श्वगतं छायां नोपसंहरते द्रुमः H. 1. 59. -5 To check, stop, curb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refusing, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, résumé. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logic) Refutation.

उपसंहारिन् *a.* 1 Comprehending. -2 Exclusive. -*m.* A *hetu* (हेतु) which is not exclusive; see अनुपसंहारिन्.

उपसंहतिः *f.* 1 Comprehension. -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसंक्रांत *a.* Handed down.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, résumé.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Vārtikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's *Sūtras* and generally to supplement them); e. g. जुष्टादिरामप्रमादार्थानामुपसंख्यानं; cf. इष्टि. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रह 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिभ्यां तूपसंग्रह्य Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable; पिंडदानादिनोपसंग्रह्य Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसंग्रहः, हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; तक्षिणसदायिनोपसंग्रहार्थं Mu. 2. -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्फुरति रभसात्पाणिः पादोपसंग्रहणाय च Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting; Br. Sūt. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दारोपसंग्रहः Y. 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण).

उपसंग्राह्य *a.* To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerable.

उपसद् 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach; उपसद्वर्तमानं Bk.

9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at feet of; उपाध्यायमुपासद् Ka. 1. 1. -3 To wait upon, serve; (३) साधनैस्तैस्तैरुपसेदुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 2. Si. 13. 24. -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To lead towards. -3 To get, find. -*Caus.* 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find. Service, worship, union, attendance.

उपसत्तिः *f.* 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, union, attendance. -3 Gift, donation.

उपसद् *a.* Serving, waiting upon. -*f.* 1 Siege, assault, attack. -2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, waiting upon. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the *ज्योतिषोम* ceremony, and observing the rules of the *Upaniṣad*. i. e. drinking milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, observing silence &c.

उपसद् *a.* Going near to, serving. -*d.* 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद् sacrifice.

उपसदनं 1 Going near to, approaching. -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रोपसदनं च द्रोणस्येवमकर्मणि Mb. -3 Neighborhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपसदी Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continually. उपसद् *p. p.* 1 Approached, approximate. -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपसंधा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect. त्रिवर्गेणोपसंधत्ते Kām. 1. 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

उपसंहित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with; उपसंहितोपसंहितः Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राशीकरणं Sk.

उपसमाहार्य *a.* To be brought together, or arranged.

उपसंपद 4 A. 1 To come to, arrive at; तं देहादुपसंपदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. -*Caus.* 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.



उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुसुमैरुपसंपन्ना नदी Rām. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food). -9 Condiment.

उपसंभाषः —पा 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसंत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk. उपसर, उपसर्ग, उपसर्पण See under उप, उप, उप.

उपसर्त्तु 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसंत्वनं Appeasing, pacifying.

उपसि *ind.* Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसुन्दः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसूर्यकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach, draw near; राजानं.. दुर्गं.. उपसृत्य &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

उपसर *a.* Approaching. —रः 1 Approaching (as a cow). -2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवामुपसरः Sk.

उपसरणं 1 Going towards. -2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्गा A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

उपसृज् 6 P. Pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृष्ट below; रोषेण, व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; क्षीणं हन्त्युपसर्गः प्रभृताः Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; प्रहमिताशेषोपसर्गः प्रजाः Ratn. 1. 10; सोपसर्गं वो नक्षत्रं M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A Preposition prefixed to roots; निपाता-

श्चादयो ज्ञेयाः प्रादयस्तुपसर्गकाः । योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगता इमे ॥ *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—प्र, परा, अप, सम्, अनु, अव, निम् or निर्, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ (ह), नि, अधि, अपि, अति, उ, उत्, आभि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निम्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि धातवः); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not express them, being meaningless themselves; cf. Si. 10. 15:—संतमेव चिरमप्रकृतत्वादप्रकाशितमदियतदेगे । विभ्रमं मधुमदः प्रमदानां धातुलीनमुपसर्गं इवार्थम् ॥ According to the other theory prepositions express their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:—उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नीयते । प्रहाराहारसंहाराविहारपरिहारवत् ॥ cf. also धात्वर्थं वाधते कश्चित्कश्चिन्मनुवर्तते । तमेव विशिनष्टन्य उपसर्गनिबन्धिना ॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct. For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent; Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रधान); *e. g.* in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जन; or in राजपुरुषः, राजन् is उपसर्जन, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्चातिवासी.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनः K. 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टतदुर्वसति सुसुप्तः R. 8. 94; K. 289. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); ऋधुद्दो-रुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. -ष्टः The sun or moon when eclipsed. —ष्टः Sexual union.

उपसृप् 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; मनोपांतिक-मुपसर्पन् M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिवातं न हि घनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति Pt. 3. 23. so प्रलयं, दुःखं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To attack,

उपसर्पः 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पिन् *a.* Going near, approaching.

उपसेकृत् *a.* One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन *a.* Pouring, sprinkling. —नं, उपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. —नी A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेव् 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; so सुखं, संधि, विग्रहं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -6 To rub or anoint with (sandal &c.).

उपसेवक *a.* 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं, सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. -2 Service; राजः Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addiction to; विषयः Ms. 12. 7. -4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); छायाः, परदारः Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् *a.* Serving, practising.

उपस्कृ 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपकृ).

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Condition or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); उपस्करो रथस्यासीत् Mb.; Si. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change, modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साकांक्षमुपस्कारं विष्वगति निराकुलं Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Censured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.



उपस्तम्भ 5, 9 P. To prop, support (fig. also).

उपस्तम्भः - भनं 1 Stay, support, -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; संज्ञोपस्तम्भेन H. 3. -4 Basis, ground, occasion; मूषकबलोपस्तम्भेन कारणेन भवितव्यं H. 1.

उपस्तम्भक a. Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

उपस्तरणं See under उपस्तृ.

उपस्तिः Ved. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

उपस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise, extol. -2 To invoke.

उपस्तुत् f. Ved. Praise, invitation.

उपस्तुतिः f. Invocation, praise.

उपस्तृ, स्तृ 5, 9 U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To strew or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

उपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed. -4 Anything spread out (as a covering); अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा.

उपास्तिर f. Ved. 1 Spreading. -2 A covering, what is spread.

उपस्त्री f. [गौणी स्त्री] A concubine.

उपस्था 1 U. (cf. P. I. 3. 25-6 and Vārt. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; नादत्तमुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mu. 4. 13. -2 To come near, approach; मामुपतिष्ठस्व Mu. 1 come to me; रामं मुनिरुपस्थितः R. 15. 76; Ku. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राजद्वारं U. 1; R. 1. 45. 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve; नादत्तेनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 we must wait upon (serve) (the audience) with a play; Ms. 2. 48, 3. 189; पुरा शुक्रमुपस्थाय R. 1. 75, 14. 24; U. 1. -4 To approach with prayers, worship (said to be Atm. only in this sense); ये सूर्यमुपतिष्ठते मन्त्रैः Bk. 8. 13; न त्र्यम्बकादन्यमुपास्थितासौ 1. 3; Ku. 2. 3; R. 4. 6, 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22; Māl.; U. 2, 3, 7; सख्येन मामुपतिष्ठते treats me as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go to with the desire of getting (P. or A.); मधुमुपतिष्ठति-ते Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse; कं रहस्युपतिष्ठते Bk. 5. 68; पतिमुपतिष्ठते नारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) (A.); गंगा यमुनामुपतिष्ठते Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of; रथिकाउपतिष्ठते Sk.; उपास्थितेवमुक्ते तं सखायं राघवः पितुः Bk. 6. 42; संतमुपतिष्ठते साधुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to, go to or reach (A) (as a way); पंथाः शुभमुपतिष्ठते Sk. (प्राप्नोति); Ms. 3. 76. -12 To pass over to, devolve upon,

fall to the share of; मूलपुरुषावसानं संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति S. 6; Ki. 13. 69; वीरसूरिणि शब्दोयं तनयात्त्वामुपस्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you; R. 8. 2; विपदुत्पत्तिमतामुपस्थिता 8. 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise; be got; अहोऽस्माकं भोजनमुपस्थितं H. 1. -14 To be present (A.); स्मृत्युपस्थितौ श्लोका U. 6; भोजनकाले उपतिष्ठते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to; वेदमुपतिष्ठति Dk. 60. -17 To conciliate. —Caus. (—स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare; अस्त्रालितसुखसंपातं रथमुपस्थापय U. 1; सवाणासनं रथं S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

उपस्थ a. Near, approximate. —स्थः 1 The lap; उपस्थं कृ to make a lap; °स्थे कृ to take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. —स्थः 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मौनोपवासेज्यास्वाध्यायोपस्थनिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314 (male); स्थूलोपस्थस्थलीषु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्तौ पायुरुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The haunch or hip. —Comp. —द्वय a. reaching to the lap. —निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. —पत्रः, -द्वलः the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). —सद् a. sitting in the lap.

उपस्थातृ a. 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. —m. 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; युगपदाचार्ययोरुपस्थानं M. 1. -3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; सूर्यपस्थानात्मनि निवृत्ते पुरुरवसं मामुपेत्य V. 1; सूर्यस्योपस्थानं कुर्वः V. 4; Y. 1. 22, 3. 282. (b) Obeisance; greeting; °स्तोत्रपद्धति U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding; रावणहितं ° Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary; any sacred place (approached with respect). -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

उपस्थानीय poi. p. To be stayed with, be kept near. —To be waited upon or served.

उपस्थापक a. 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember.

उपस्थापनं 1 Placing near, ready. -2 The awakening of memory. -3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थायकः 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Buddha.

उपस्थायिन् a. Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

उपस्थित p. p. 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); तस्मिन्तरे भर्तृपस्थितः M. 1. 1; Y. 2. 62; चिन्तितं ° Ku. 6. 24 as soon as thought of. -2 Clear, near, at hand, impending, drawing near; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); °संग्रहः 1; °उद्गमः R. 3. 1 approaching fulfilment; Māl. 10; Ratn. 1. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; अयाचितं Ku. 5. 22 without solicitation; अचित् 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot; V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, followed. -7 Known. -8 Cleansed, cleaned. Followed by the particle इति in Pāda-text. —तं 1 The particle in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so read. -3 Service, worship.

उपस्थितिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Remembrance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्नेहयति Den. P. To melt (in love); U. 2, 6.

उपस्पृश 6 P. 1 To touch (water); bathe; स्नानमुपस्पृशन्ती K. 172; वेदेन स्पृश्य जलं पवित्रं R. 5. 59, 18. 31; स्पृश्य मणिकर्णिकायां Dk. 95, 110; 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth); to sip water (to eject it); स नद्यवस्कंदमुपास्पृशन् Bk. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपस्पृशः, -ईनं 1 Touching, contacting. -2 Bathing, ablution, washing self. -3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping and ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्पृशिन् a. 1 Touching. -2 Sprinkling water.

उपस्पृतिः f. A minor law-book (They are 18 in all).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general).

उपस्वत्वं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture, sweat.



उपह्व 2 P. 1 To strike, smite ; दं-  
नोपघातं नाः कालयति Sk. -2 To waste,  
injure, destroy, kill; अनुपहन् पितृद्वयं  
Ms. 9. 208 ; लंका उपहन्निष्यते Bk. 16.  
Ms. 9. 12 ; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thrust in  
or into. -4 To err, mistake in recit-  
ing.

उपहत p. p. 1 Injured, struck, im-  
paired; अनुपहतविधिः पंथः Bh. 2. 26;  
pained, hurt ; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected  
by, smit, injured, struck with, over-  
powered; भूत° K. 167; दारिद्र्य°, लोभ°,  
द्वय°, काम°, शोक° &c.; Mu. 7. -3  
Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed  
(to destruction) ; कथमत्रापि देवेनोपह-  
तं बयं Mu. 2; देवेनोपहतस्य दुस्त्रिरथवा पूर्वं  
विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8. -5 Censured, re-  
buked, disregarded. -6 Vitiating, pol-  
luted, made impure; क्षारीरैर्मैतैः सुराभि-  
र्मैतैर्वा यदुपहतं तदत्यन्तोपहतं Vishnu.  
-Comp. -आत्मन् a. agitated in mind,  
mentally affected. -दृष्ट a. dazzled,  
blinded ; Ki. 12. 18. -धी a. infat-  
uated.

उपहतक a. Ill-fated, unfortunate.  
उपहतिः f. 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, in-  
juring.

उपहत्तु a. Ved. Attacking.

उपहत्या Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहृत् a. Ved. Having a contrary  
effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury, insult ;  
Ms. 2. 179 ; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction,  
ruin. -3 Touch, contact ( with  
an intention to hurt ). -4 Personal  
violence, assault. -5 Disease, sick-  
ness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक, -तिन् a. Injuring, hurting,  
offending.

उपहृस् 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride,  
laugh at ; ( fig. ) to excel, surpass ;  
अनुरुद्धमपि प्रज्ञयोपहसद्भिः K. 7 ; Dk.  
10. -2 To couple oneself with.

उपहसित p. p. Ridiculed, derided.  
-तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision ; R. 12.  
37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun,  
play. -Comp. -आस्पदं, -पात्रं laughing-  
stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक a. Ridiculing others. -कः  
A jester.

उपहास्य pol. p. Ridiculous ; °ता ridi-  
culousness ; °तां गम् or या become  
an object of ridicule, be exposed to  
derision ; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3 ;  
सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयाति K. 108.

उपहास्तिका [ उपगता हस्तं अत इत्थं ] A  
small purse ( or box ) containing the  
ingredients necessary for betel-chew-  
ing ( e. g. leaves, chunam, catechu,  
betel &c. ) ( Mar. चंची, बट्टा, झोळणा, ) ;  
उपहास्तिकायास्तां हस्तं कपूरसहितमुद्धृत्य  
Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala  
country, q. v.

अपह 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near ;  
भक्त्युपहृत Bg. 9. 26 ; फलमिश्रमर्त्युपहृत  
S. 1 ; तमस्योपहृत S. 7 ; so बलि, अन्नं  
&c. -2 To offer, present, give ( with  
dat. or gen. ) ; तथापि राजपरिग्रहोऽस्य  
प्रभुत्वमुपहर्ति Mu. 1 invests with im-  
portance ; नातृभ्यो बलिमुपहृत Mk. 1 ;  
नीवारभागधेयमस्माकमुपहर्तु S. 2 ; दर्भान्  
कृत्विभ्य उपहरामि S. 3 ; Mv. 6. 22 ;  
K. 40, 65 ; R. 14. 19, 16.  
86, 19. 12 ; उपहर पादं M. 3  
give. -3 To serve out or distri-  
bute ( food ). -4 To offer as a victim,  
sacrifice ; प्राशुपयाचितं श्रीरत्नमुपहर्तव्यं  
Māl. 5 ; मालतीमुपहर्तु 9. -5 To put  
down, throw. -6 To collect, gather  
together. -7 To take away, destroy.  
-8 To employ, apply, use. -Caus.  
To cause to offer or bring ; मां प्रिया-  
ण्युपहारय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching.  
-2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts  
to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering  
victims. -5 Serving out food or dis-  
tributing it.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. -2 A gift,  
present ( in general ) ; रत्नपुष्पोपहारेण  
छायामानर्च पादयोः R. 4. 34 ; दृत्योपहारः  
Me. 32 ; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A  
victim, sacrifice, an offering to the  
deity ; सपर्यां सपञ्चुपहारां R. 16. 39 ;  
Māl. 1 ; उपहारीकृतास्मि Māl. 2 ; Ve.  
4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift,  
present to a superior &c. -5 ( a )  
Offering of flowers &c., flowery  
gifts, collection of flowers ; स्लान-  
युष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74 ; Ku. 6. 42. ( b )  
Presents ( to gods ) of flowers &c.,  
materials of worship ; V. 3 ; Si. 11.  
36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity,  
presents given as the price of peace ;  
H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to  
guests. -9 Exultation, mirth ( con-  
sisting of laughter, dance, singing  
&c. )

उपहारिन् a. 1 Giving, presenting,  
bringing on ; परिभवोपहारिणः M. 5. -2  
Sacrificing.

उपहृत p. p. 1 Offered, presented.  
-2 Immolated, offered as a victim. -3  
Served out ( as food ). -4 Taken,  
collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacri-  
fice.

उपह्वरः 1 A solitary or lonely  
place, privacy ; उपह्वरे पुनरित्यशिक्षयं  
धनमित्रं Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proxi-  
mity. -रः 1 Ved. Bend, curve,  
slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved  
form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपह्वै 1 A. ( P. also ) 1 To invoke,  
call near to ( in a liturgical sense ) ;

( with acc., dat. or loc. ) ; तामिहोपह-  
ये श्रियं. -2 To call ; त्वयोपहृतः U. 5.  
8 ; Si. 7. 58.

उपह्वः 1 Calling to, invitation. -2  
Summoning, invoking.

उपह्व्यः A kind of sacrifice.

उपह्वतिः f. Calling, inviting ; Si.  
14. 30 ; 17. 49.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 In-  
voking with prayers.

उपांशु ind. 1 In a low voice or  
whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or  
private ; परिचेतुमुपांशु धारणां R. 8. 18 ;  
°व्रतं a vow observed in secret ; वध-  
माकलय्य Mu. 2 ; Si. 13. 54. -शुः 1 A  
prayer uttered in a low voice, mut-  
tering of prayers ; जिहोष्टौ चालयेत् किञ्चि-  
त् देवतागतमानसः । निजश्रवणयाग्यः स्यादुपांशुः स  
जयः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence si-  
lence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offer-  
ing. -Comp. -क्रीडित a. made the  
companion of ( a king's ) private  
amusements. -याजः a kind of sa-  
crifice.

उपाक a. Ved. Joined together,  
near. -के ( du. ) An epithet of night  
and morning. -ind. In the imme-  
diate neighbourhood, before or in  
the presence of.

उपाकृ 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring  
near ; तस्य इमं बलिमुपाकरोति Asval.  
-2 To summon, invite. -3 To deli-  
ver, offer, grant, bestow, give ( to  
another ) ; गोसहस्रमुपाकुरु Rām. -4  
To acquire, obtain ( as fame ). -5 To  
bring about, make preparations for a  
sacred rite ; perform a rite ; Ms. 4.  
95, 5. 7 ; Y. 1. 171. -6 To under-  
take, begin, enter upon.

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin,  
bringing near ; पवमान°, प्रातरुवाक°  
&c. -2 A term given to certain sen-  
tences called *Praishas* ( with which  
one priest calls another to perform a  
sacrifice ). -3 Immolation, sacrifice  
of an animal consecrated according  
to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning,  
commencement. -5 Commencement  
of reading the Veda after the per-  
formance of the preparatory rite ; cf.  
उपाकर्मन् ; वेदोपाकरणाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये  
Śrāvaṇi mantra.

उपाकर्मन् n. 1 Preparation, begin-  
ning, commencement ; अभ्याय°. -2  
A ceremony performed before com-  
mencing to read the Veda after the  
monsoons ( cf. श्रावणी ) ; अभ्यायानामुपाक-  
र्मं श्रावण्यां श्रावणेन वा । हस्तेनौषधिभावे वा पंचम्यां  
श्रावणस्य तु ॥ Y. 1. 142 ; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2  
invited, called with प्रेष sentences. -3  
Killed at a sacrifice ( an animal ). -4  
Begun, commenced. -5 Ominous, dis-  
astrous, calamitous -तः 1 A sacrificial



animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. -तं 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

**उपाक्षे** *ind.* [अक्षोः समीपं] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

**उपाख्या** 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

**उपाख्या** 1 Observing with one's own eyes; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्यायते प्रत्यक्षत उपलभ्यते). -2 Describing in words.

**उपाख्यानं**, -नकं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्यानैर्विना तावत् भारतं प्रोच्यते ब्रुवैः Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

**उपागम** 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (a) To go to, go to the state of; पंचत्वमुपागतः or परां वृत्तिमुपागतः; so क्रोधं, मोहं, क्षयं &c. (b) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get; दद्यादुपागतो दातः Mit.; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

**उपागत** *p. p.* 1 Come, approached; तपोधनं वेत्त न माधुपागतं S. 4. v. 1. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

**उपागमः** 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

**उपाग्र** 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

**उपाग्रहणं** Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

**उपांगः** A mark of sandal on the forehead. -अं 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything); वर्गाः...सांगोपांगैरिहोदिताः Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāṅgas; (these are four:—पुराण-न्यायमीमांसाधर्मशास्त्राणि).

**उपाचर** 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble. -4 To treat (in medic. also); इवराच &c.

**उपाचरित** *p. p.* Attached to any one's service, obedient. -तः (In gram.). That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes सू before क् and प्.

**उपाचारा** 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपाचरित q. v. above.

**उपाजे** *ind.* (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

**उपाजनं** Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung; chunam &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; (म-ठदेः ध्यागोमयादिना संमार्जनादुत्पन्नं Medhātithi).

**उपात्ययः** 1 Transgression of, deviation from established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

**उपादा** 3 A. (*p. p.* उपात्) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain; भूर्यां पितामहोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव च Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with; Ku. 7. 41. -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume; Si. 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away; steal. -6 To seize, attack; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of; R. 9. 54; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel, perceive, experience; उपात्तहर्षेः दुःस्कोकिलैः R. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise; अत्र तैलशब्दस्ति लभवरनेह रूपमुखायार्थमुपादाय सारंपादिसनेहेषु वर्तते S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use; यत्परस्य कृत्स्नायमुपादीयते Mbh. -14 To undertake, begin; as in उपात्तयज्ञः. -15 To mention, enumerate; इति पूर्वसूत्रोपात्तानां Sk. -Caus. 1 To cause to use, apply or employ. -2 To make use of.

**उपात्त** *p. p.* 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained; विद्यः R. 5. 1; जन्मांतरं K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated. -3 Taken away, seized. -4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. -तः An elephant out of rut. -Comp. -रहस् *a.* speedy, quick, fleet. -वर्ण *a.* celebrated in song; Ku. 5. 56. -शस्त्र *a.* taking up arms, armed.

**उपादान** 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; विश्रद्धं ब्राह्मणः श्रद्धात् ब्रह्मोपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8 417; 12. 7; विद्या K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पादवोपादानः भ्रमः U. 3. v. 1.; प्रकुटपुण्यपरिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तभे-

व ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेदेषु आदि-  
anāmālā. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed).  
स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः...उपादानं K. P. 2. (With Buddhists) Concepcion. -  
Effort of body or speech. -  
—कारण a material cause; यदुक्ति-  
दानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगमं S. 2; S. D. 14.

**उपादेय** *pot. p.* 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured. Māl. 10. -3 Acceptable, admirable. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Excellent, admirable.

**उपादिकः** A sort of insect.

**उपाधा** 3 U. 1 To place near upon. -2 To offer, give, impart. To put on, wear. -4 To create, produce, कोपोपाहितवाप Bh. 3. Git. 10. -5 To render, make, -6 To keep, hold.

**उपाधिः** 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity; पाधावेव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of three kinds:— जाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 title, nick-name; (महाबाहो महापाधान पंडित, &c.); ची. ए. इत्युक्तं धारिणः (modern use). -5 Limited condition (as of time, space &c.).  
अनुपाधिरमणीयो देशः Prab. a country altogether (or naturally) beautiful (oft occurring in Vedānta philosophy).  
देहाद्युपाधिरचितो भेदः S. B.; U. 6. Māl. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark; उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 (In logic) special cause for a general effect. साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधनव्यापक उपाधिः आर्द्रधनं (wet fuel) is the उपाधि of हेतु वह्नित्व in the inference एतत्तद्वाच्यं वहेत्. -9 Reflection on duty or virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

**उपाधिक** *a.* Exceeding, superabundant, additional.

**उपाहित** *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined; इयामरुचश्च चंदनाः Ki. 8. 12. -4 Ascribed or attributed (अरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done in mutual agreement. -तः A fiery portent, danger or destruction from fire.

**उपाध्यायः** [उत्प्रेक्षाधीयते अस्मात्, उप-धि-इ-वच्] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (by 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs



उपास्त्रं A secondary or minor  
weapon.



उपाह 1 U. 1 To offer give. -2 To cause, produce; स्पर्शसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतामुपेत्य S. 1; so राजानं, हुनै &c., योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; तपः, सत्रं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगं R. 16. 84; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c.); क्षयं, मृत्युं, सुखं, दुःखं, निद्रां &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति शस्यं परिणामस्यतां Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt. 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपायः 1 (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चितयेत्प्राज्ञस्तथापायं च चितयेत् Pt. 1. 406; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A plan, contrivance; निलया Mu. 1. 5. (c) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -3 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:— सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:— माया deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये उरिपो सात्वतपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडिताः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -Comp. चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (5). -चिन्ता devising an expedient or scheme. -ज्ज a. fertile in expedients. -हुरीयः the 4th expedient, i. e. दंड or punishment. -योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रत°. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं प्रेषिता M. 1; तस्योपायनयोग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायिक a. Conducive to.

उपायिन् a. 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching -3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपायु a. Ved. Approaching.

उपेत p.p. 1 Come near, approached, arrived at -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; पुत्रमेवंशुजोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमासुहि S. 1. 12. -4 Blocked. -5 Fallen into.

उपेति f. Arrival, approach.

उपेतु a. 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय pot. p. 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; उपायदर्शने M. 1. -3 Assailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मनिर्वाद्कथामुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः श्रुथलं निर्वर्जितः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षत क्षणमपि राजा साहासिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुच्चावचानर्थान् प्राहुः ते उपेक्षितव्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; प्रासादस्थाद्युपेक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक a. 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -7 A sort of मान in Yoga, q. v. -8 Regard, consideration.

उपेक्षित a. Driven or pressed in.

उपेक्षः [उपगत इंद्रं अनुजत्वात्] N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इंद्र; उपेक्षवज्रादपि दारुणोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेक्षस्त्वमतींद्र एव सः Si. 16. 70. -Comp. -वज्रा f. N. of a metre; see App.

उपोह See under उपवह.

उपोती = उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम a. Last but one. -सं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोदक a. Near water. -कः Proximity of water. -कं ind. Near water. -का, दिका, दीका The plant Basella Rubra (पुतिका).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्पत्तिच्छेदकमुपोद्घातेन माधवातिकमुपेयात् Mā. 1. 1. -5

Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mu. 3.

उपोद्दलयति Den. P. To strengthen.

उपोद्दलक a. Confirming; स्योपोद्दलकानि S. B.

उपोद्दलनं Confirmation, confirmation.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह 1 P. (उप-उह) 1 To push or impel towards; उपोह रामं नावं Rām.; so धनुः. -2 To push insert; कृचाविधस्तादुपोह Kātyā. -3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपवृ in this q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. -5 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोह p. p. 1 Brought near. Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, adding.

उत्त See under दृष्ट.

उज्ज 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जिष्यते, उज्जति, उज्जित) 1 To press down, deduce, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उभ्र, उभ्र 6, 7, 9 P. (उभ्रति, उभ्रति, उभ्रति, उभ्रति) 1 To compact together. -2 To compact together. -3 To compact with; जलकुम्भमुभ्रितरसं सपदि सनानयन्त्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To compact or overspread with; सर्वमनु उभ्रितस्थमौभ्रतिक्षणेः शिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 8.

उभ्र pron. a. (Used only in dual) Both; उभ्रौ तौ न विजातिः 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; 8. [cf. Zend. uba; Gr. ambo].

उभय pron. a. (स्त्री f.) (Used only in dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual and Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्यपरितोषं समर्थये S. 7; उभयं शिरं वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयं द्विभुभाववापतुः 8. 23, 17. 38; 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 224; 9. 34. -Comp. -अर्थ ind. f. double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness also). -आत्मक a. belonging to land or in the air, amphibious. -चर a. living in the air, amphibious. (-रः) a class of birds. -जुः ind. 1. on both days. -द्वयः ind. 1. on both days. -मायः day past and to come. -मध्यः 1. applicable to two objects. -पदः taking two shares. (-पदः) a machine that acts in two ways.



as an emetic and a purgative).  
—विद्या two-fold sciences, i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विद्य *a.* of both kinds. —वेतन *a.* receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious; उभयवेतनो सूत्रा Pt. 1; Si. 2. 113. —उभयजन *a.* having the marks of both sexes. —संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः *ind.* 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides (with acc.); उभयतः कृष्णं गायाः Sk. (with acc.); उभयतः पुरुषानेकविंशति Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. —2 In both cases. —3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. —Comp. —द्वु *a.* two-edged (Ved.). —द्वत *a.* having a double row of teeth; पशून् दृष्ट्वा मनुष्यांश्च व्यालांश्चोभयतोदतः Ms. 1. 43. —मुख *a.* 1. looking either way. —2. two-faced (as a house &c.). —(ली) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7. —ह्रस्व *a.* (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयत्र *ind.* 1 In both places. —2 On both sides; उदात्त having an Udātta accent on both sides. —3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा *ind.* 1 In both ways; उभयथापि घटते V. 3. —2 In both cases.

उभया *ind.* Ved. In both ways. —Comp. —दत् *a.* having teeth on both sides. —विन् *a.* being on both sides, partaking of both. —हस्ति *ind.* as much as may be grasped with both hands. —हस्त्य *a.* filling both hands.

उभयीय *a.* Belonging to both.

उभये(य)द्युम् *ind.* 1 On both days. —2 On two subsequent days.

उम् *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमः 1 A town. —2 A wharf.

उमा [ओः शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति नम्यते पतिव्येन मा-क वा Tv.] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kālidāsa thus derives the name:—उ मेति (oh do not, scil. practise penance) मात्रा तपसो निपिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमाद्युषाकौ R. 3. 23. —2 Light, splendour. —3 Fame, reputation. —4 Tranquillity, calmness. —5 Night. —6 Turmeric (हरिद्रा). —7 Flax (अतसी). —Comp. —कदः, —के the pollen of flax. —युवः, —जनकः N. of the Himalaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः N. of Siva; सुहृदस्मरयंतमनुक्षपं त्रिपुरदाहसुमापतिसेविनः Ki. 5. 14; so ईश, बल्लभः, सहायः &c. —वनं N. of the town Vanapura or Devikotā (शोणितपुर). —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Gapeśa.

उम्यं A field of linseed or of Curcuma (उमायाः क्षेत्रं).

उंच(डु)रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उंची *f.* The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic); नंजरी तर्पका या यवगोधूमयोर्भवेत् । तृणानलेन संयुष्टा बुधैर्वशीति सा सूता ॥ Bhāva P.

उर् To go (a Sautra root).

उर *a.* Going (Ved.). —रः A sheep.

उरगः (—गी *f.*) [उरसा गच्छति, उरसु-गम्-ड; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vārt.] 1 A serpent, snake; अंशुलीवोरगक्षता R. 1. 28, 12. 5. 91. —2 A Nāga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देव-गंधर्वमाधुर्योरगराक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. —3 Lead. —गा N. of a city; R. 6. 59. —गी A female snake. —Comp. —अरिः, —अशनः, —अज्ञः 1. N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). —2. a pea-cock. —आस्यं a kind of spade (serpent-shaped hoe). —इन्द्रः, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Sesha. —प्रतिसर *a.* having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —भूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). —सारचंदनः, —नं a kind of sandal-wood. —स्थानं the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla.

उरंगः, —गमः A snake.

उरणः [cf. Un. 5. 17.] (णी *f.*) 1 A ram, sheep; वृकीवोरणमासाद्य मृत्यु-रादाय गच्छति Mb. —2 A certain demon killed by Indra. —णी A ewe. —Comp. —अक्षः, —क्षकः, —आख्यः the plant Cassia Alata or Tora.

उरणकः 1 A ram. —2 A cloud.

उरध्रः 1 A ram; देवि पश्याम उरध्र-संवादं किं मुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1. —2 The plant Cassia Alata. —3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी *ind.* A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, घृ or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, ऊरी and ऊररी); (2) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरं न कां कासुररीचकार Bv. 2. 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; Si. 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, admission.

उररीकृत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed, accepted. —2 Spread, extended.

उरल *a.* Moving (Ved.).

उरशः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस् *a.* Best, excellent. —*n.* (उरः) The breast, bosom; शूदोरस्को बृषरक्षः

R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom. —Comp. —कटः 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. —2. an upper garment (for boys). —क्षतं injury to the chest. —गभिन् *a.* going on the breast (as a reptile), creeping, crawling. —ग्रहः, —घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —छदः, —त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. —जः, —शूः, उरसिजः, उरसिग्रहः the female breast; रेजाते रुचिरदृशामुरोजकुंभौ Si. 8. 53, 25, 59. —शूषणं an ornament of the breast. —स्रविका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन् *a.* Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तस् *ind.* From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्वत्, उरसिल *a.* Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य *a.* [उरस्यत्] 1 Being in the breast. —2 Pectoral. —3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). —4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. —5 Excellent. —स्यः A son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see उररी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept; दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. —2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उररीकार q. v.

उरु *a.* [ऊर्ध्व-कुमुलोपो-ह्रस्वश्च Un. 1. 31] (उरु-र्भी *f.*; compar. वरीयस्; super. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. —2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. —3 Excessive, much, abundant; धनान्युत्तुणि Si. 3. 76. —4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —*n.* Ved. Wide space, space or room. —*ind.* Far, far off (Ved.). —Comp. —अगः 1. a mountain. —2. the ocean. —कालः, —कालकः the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis. —कीर्ति *a.* renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. —कृत् *a.* making room, granting space. —क्रम *a.* Ved. 1. taking wide strides. —2. of high rank. (—मः) an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarnation. —क्षय *a.* having spacious dwellings. (—यः) a spacious dwelling. —क्षितिः *f.* Ved. a spacious dwelling. —गाय *a.* 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 16. —2. offering wide scope for movement. (—यः) 1. N. of Vishnu, the Asvins, Soma and Indra. —2. wide space or scope (—यः also). —3. praise. —चक्रि *a.* granting



ample assistance, or allowing unrestrained motion. —चक्षुस् *a.* Ved. far-seeing. —जन्मन् *a.* nobly born; M. 5. 17. —जम् *a.* having a wide path or range. —जयस्, —जि *a.* of great speed, of mighty impetus. —तापः great heat. —धार *a.* Ved. giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). —प्रथस् *a.* wide-spreading, far-spread. —मार्गः a long road. —लोक *a.* widely illuminating; or widely extended. (—कः) the best world. (—कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. —विक्रम *a.* valiant, mighty. —व्यचस् *a.* widely extended, extensive. (—*m.*) a malignant spirit, an imp. —व्यञ्च *a.* Ved. 1. far-reaching, capacious. —2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). —ईश *a.* 1. to be praised by many. —2. reigning over a wide region. —3. praising aloud. —ईर्मन् *a.* Ved. widely pervading. —दा *a.* granting much, or granting wide or free scope. —सत्त्व *a.* of mighty or great strength, powerful; R. 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. —स्वन *a.* having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुता, त्वं Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरुडुः, —डुकः—डुकः The plant Ricinus Communis.

उरुयति Den. P. 1 To protect, guard, defend. —2 To desire wide scope or freedom. —3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुया A desire to protect.

उरुयु *a.* Desirous of protecting.

उरुल *a.* 1 Liking space. —2 Fond of expatiating. —3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उर्विया *ind.* Far, far off; far and near; widely.

उर्वी 1 'Wide region', the earth; लोकगुर्वी प्रयाति S. 1. 7; जुगोप नो-रूपधराभिर्वी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66; Me. 21. —2 Land, soil. —3 The open space or expanse (comprising six spaces; *i. e.* the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). —4 A river. —5 (du.) Ved. the two worlds, or the heaven and earth. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः, —धवः a king. —धरः 1. a mountain. —2. the serpent Sesha. —भूत *m.* 1. a king. —2. a mountain. —रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7, 5. 69.

उर्व्या 1 Greatness. —2 Protection, security.

उर्व्यति *a.* 1 Yielding great protection. —2 Able to help far and near.

उरुरी = उरुरी *q. v.*

उरुकः = उरुक *q. v.*

उज्ज 1, 10 P. To leave.

उजित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. —2 Abandoned, left.

उर्जनाभः A spider; cf. ऊर्जनाभ.

उर्णा 1 Wool, felt. —2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्णा.

उर्द 1 A. (उर्दते, उर्दित) 1 To taste. —2 To give, grant. —3 To play. —4 To measure. —5 To be easy or cheerful.

उर्दः An otter.

उर् 1 P. (उर्वति, और्वति, उर्वित) To kill or hurt.

उवटः 1 A calf. —2 A year.

उर्वरा [उरु शस्यादिकृच्छति, ऋ-अच्] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पततां गवैः पिबतु सार्धमुर्वरा Si. 15. 66. —2 Land in general. —3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. —4 A humorous term for curled hair.

उर्वरित *a.* 1 Much, excessive. —2 Remaining after; युक्त Pt. 5.

उर्वर्य *a.* [उर्वरायां भवः यत्] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उवरी 1 A superior woman. —2 Tow, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उवशी [उरुन् महतोपि अरुते वशीकरोति, उरु-अश्-क गौराङ्गी Tv.] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Pururavas. [Urvashi is frequently mentioned in the Rigveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuna fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishtha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuna she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Pururavas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Pururavas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasiyam differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Pururavas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, *q. v.*] —2 Wish, ardent desire. —Comp. —तीर्थ N. of a sacred place referred to in Bhārata. —रमणः, —सहायः, —वल्लभः N. of Pururavas.

उवर्कः A kind of cucumber; see इवर्क.

उवर्क The fruit of the above.

उल (A Sautra root) To burn.

उलः A kind of wild animal.

उलपः 1 A creeping spreading creeper. —2 Soft grass (मलं वृण), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum; गोगर्भिणीमिव नवोदयः भारितेवोपकंडविपिनाचलो भवति 2; Ki. 10. 3; Si. 4. 8. —3 A tree or bush; a wick (Ved.).

उलप्य *a.* Belonging to this tree. —प्यः N. of Rudra.

उलिदः 1 N. of a country. —2 of Siva.

उलप = उलप *q. v.*

उलपिन् *m.* A guinea-pig, *pig*, so उल (—लु) पिन्.

उलुलिः Ved. Howling, a howl.

उलुकः 1 An owl; नालुकोपकृतं ते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 11. 64. —2 N. of Indra. —3 (P. N. of a country and its king was an ally of the Kurus. —कं N. of the reed Saccharum Cylindricum see उलप.

उलुखलः A staff of Udmurt wood. —लं A wooden mortar for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.); अवहननायो लुखले Mbh. 2. 117. —Comp. —सुतः the Soma pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

उलुखलकं 1 A mortar. —2 Belligerent gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

उलुखलिक *a.* 1 Pounded in a mortar. —2 (At the end of comp.) Using a mortar; दंत using the teeth as a mortar; Ms. 6. 17; Y. 3. 4.

उलतः A large snake, the Ulat (अजगर).

उलूप, — न् See उलप. उलुपिन्.

उलूपी A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna and being enamoured of his beauty in some form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Patala, where there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babruvahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna.]

उल्का (cf. Un. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor. विरराज काचन समं महोल्काया 92; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 103; Y. 1. 14. —2 A fire-brand, torch; न हि वान्ति तुं शक्यं सागराभस्तुल्योल्काया —3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. —धारिन् *a.* a torch-bearer. —पतन् *m.* N. of a fall of a meteor. —माहिन् *m.* N. of a



one of Siva's attendants. — मुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; Māl. 5. 13.

उत्कृषी 1 A meteor. — 2 A firebrand.

उत्वं, ल्वं 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo, foetus. — 2 The vulva. — 3 The womb. — 4 A cave.

उत्वं 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body; i. e. phlegm, bile, or wind (त्रिदोष). — 2 Any calamity.

उत्कृषः A firebrand, torch.

उत्त्व (ल्व)ण a. 1 Thick, clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.); चरितं Mv. 6. 33. — 2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54, 68, 12. 37; Ku. 7. 84. — 3 Strong, powerful, great; Si. 20. 41; रसः U. 5. 26 the heroic sentiment; Dk. 23, 25; K. 299, 302. — 4 Manifest, clear; तस्यासीदुल्लवणो मार्गः R. 4. 33. — 5 Gaudy, showy; अदुल्लवणवेदेण K. 66. — णं ind. Much, heavily (as sighing).

उत्कृसनं Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

उत्कृष 1 A., 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond; उत्कृष्योच्चैः कुचतदुत्कृषं Si. 7. 74, 12. 77. — 2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed; Si. 12. 57; Mu. 1. 10; गौरवमुत्कृषयिष्यति Mu. 4; K. 160; Si. 3. 29.

उत्कृषन् 1 Leaping or passing over. — 2 Transgression, violation.

उत्कृषित p. p. 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; अचरन्. — 2 Transgressed, violated; शासन disobedient.

उत्कृषित a. Erected, elevated.

उत्कृल a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. — 2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy. — 3 Affected by many diseases.

उत्कृलत् a. 1 Shaking, trembling. — 2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

उत्कृलित p. p. 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. — 2 Raised up, elevated.

उत्कृलयति Den. P. To jump, spring (shake the body up); तावत्स्वरः प्रखर-उत्कृलयचकार Si. 5. 7; Pt. 4.

उत्कृस् 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter; उत्कृसितासितपताकासहस्रं K. 96; Si. 5. 47, 53. — 2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle; उत्कृसत्कांचनकुंडलाय Si. 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (fig.) to brighten or cheer up; K. 189. — 3 To rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; Māl. 9. 38. — 4 To be reflected; Si. 11. 54. — 5 To blow, open, be expanded.

—Caus. 1 To cause to jump up or play. — 2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; Ve. 1. 12; U. 4. — 3 To divert, delight. — 4 To shake, move K. 22; Ki., 16. 37.

उत्कृस a. 1 Bright, shining. — 2. Merry, happy. — 3 Going out, issuing, appearing; तत् splendor, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.

उत्कृसनं 1 Happiness, joy. — 2 Horripilation.

उत्कृसित p. p. 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. — 2 Happy, delighted. — 3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). — 4 Gleaming, fluttering; हरिणकेतनः रथः V. 1.

उत्कृसाः 1 Joy, delight; सोहसाः U. 6; सकौतुकोहसाः U. 2; उत्कृसाः कुहपं-केरुदपलपतन्मत्तपुष्पधयानां S. D. — 2 Light, splendour. — 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits or demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; अन्यदीयगुणदोषप्रयुक्तमन्यस्य गुणदोषयोत्पन्नमुत्कृसाः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. ad. loc.; cf. Chandr. 5. 131-133. — 4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullāsas of the Kāvya-prakasa. — 5 Beginning, commencement.

उत्कृसान् a. Causing to leap or dance. — नं Splendour.

उत्कृसासित a. Delighted, rejoicing.

उत्कृसासिच a. 1 Delighted. — 2 Bright, splendid.

उत्कृष a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. — 2 Dextrous, clever, skilful. — 3 Pure. — 4 Happy, delighted. — 5 Wicked. — 6 Black.

उत्कृष 1 P. To remove, allay; दीर्घ-दारुणमपि संतापं झटित्युत्कृषता U. 4.

उत्कृषाः 1 Speech, words; श्रुता म-यापुत्रस्योत्कृषापाः U. 3. — 2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; खलो-ह्वापाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6 — 3 Calling out in a loud voice. — 4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. — 5 A hint, suggestion.

उत्कृषापि a. Betraying, indicating.

उत्कृषापिच a. Calling out; indicating.

उत्कृष्यं A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

उत्कृष्व 6 P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; जल-दुसंहतिमुत्कृष्वत्यः Si. 5. 20; K. 30; to furrow (as ground); Mv. 1. 20. — 2 To rub or grind against; विषाणो-ल्लिखितस्केधं H. 3. 146; K. 14. — 3 To grind down; polish; संस्कारो-ल्लिखितो महामणिः S. 6. 5, R. 6. 32; त्वष्टा विवस्वतमिबोल्लिखेत् Ki. 17. 48. — 4 To carve. — 5 To paint, write,

draw in a picture; Ku. 5. 58. — 6 To bear, raise.

उत्कृषित p. p. 1 Scratched, scraped &c. — 2 Thrown up, tossed. — 3 Written over or above. — 4 Pared, made thin.

उत्कृषः 1 Allusion, mention. — 2 Description, utterance, pronunciation. — 3 Boring or digging out. — 4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech in which an object is described according to the different impressions caused by its appearance; बहुभिर्ब-हुभिरुत्कृषादेकस्योत्कृष इत्यन्ते । त्रीभिः का-मोऽर्थभिः स्वर्गः कालः शत्रुभिरुत्कृषि सः Chandr. 5. 19; cf. S. D. 632. — 5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; खुरमुखोत्कृषेत् K. 191; कुह्मि° 232.

उत्कृषन् 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. — 2 Digging up; Y. I. 188; Ms. 5. 124. — 3 Vomiting. — 4 mention, allusion, utterance. — 5 Raising up, elevating. — 6 Writing, painting. — 7 Marking out by lines (the रथद्वि &c. in a sacrifice).

उत्कृषिच a. Tearing; K. 50.

उत्कृषित a. Famous, known.

उत्कृषिद a. Rubbed, polished; नणिः शाणोह्मिदः Bh. 2. 44.

उत्कृषचनं 1 Plucking out, out-ting; पादकेशांशुककरोत्कृषचनेषु पणाः दश (दमः); Y. 2. 217. — 2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उत्कृषणं, उत्कृषा Irony; धीराधीरा तु सोलुंठभाषणैः खेदयेदुः S. D. 105; सोलुंठ ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उत्कृषित a. Rubbed against.

उत्कृष a. Cutting up.

उत्कृषाचः A canopy, an awning,

उत्कृल a. Violently moving, excessively tremulous; °स्खलित Māl. 5. 3; °कल्लो K. 302, high or surging; Mv. 5. 2; लोल° violently agitated or exercised; U. 3. 36. — लः A large wave or surge.

उत्त्व, उत्त्वण See उत्त्व, उत्त्वणं.

उशनस् m. [वञ्-कनसि संज्ञा U. 4. 238] (Nom. sing. उशना, Voc. sing. उशनन्, उशन, उशनः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhṛigu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet Kavya given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; cf. Bg. 10. 37; कवीनामुशना कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4.), and as an authority on civil polity; शास्त्रमुशनसा प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अध्यापितस्यो-शनसापि नीति Ku. 3. 6.



उशना *ind.* Ved. Joyfully, willingly.

उशाना Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 The plant from which Soma juice is produced.

उशिज् *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring, striving earnestly. -2 Devoted to, willing. -*m.* 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clarified butter.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशेन्य Ved. To be wished for or desired.

उशती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cutting speech.

उशीनराः (pl.) N. of a country (the modern Kandāhāra) and its inhabitants.

उशी(षी)रः, -रः, उशी(षी)रकं The fragrant root of the plant *Andropogon Muricatus* (वीरणमूल, Mar. कालाबाळा); स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं S. 3. 9. -री A sort of grass, a small sort of *Saccharum*.

उशीरिक *a.* Trading in or selling *Usira*.

उष् 1 P. (ओषति, उषोष, ओषांचकार, ओषितुं, उषित) 1 To burn, consume; ओषांचकार कामाग्निद्विशवक्त्रमहर्निशं Bk. 6. 1, 14. 62; Ms. 4. 189. -2 To punish, chastise; द्धेनैव तमप्योषेत् Ms. 9. 273. -3 To kill, injure.

उष *a.* Burning. -*वः* 1 Early morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4 *Bdellium*.

उषर्ण 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger. -3 The root *Piper Longum*. -*णा* 1 *Piper Longum*. -2 *Piper Chaba* (चविक). -3 Dried ginger.

उषपः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

उषित *p. p.* 1 Burnt; consumed. -2 (fr. वस्) Dwelt, fixed, remaining in or on; stale. -3 Quick, expeditious. -तं Habitation.

उष्ण *a.* [उष्-न् Un. 3. 2] 1 Hot, warm; °अंशुः, °करः &c. -2 Sharp, strict, active; आददे नातिशीतोष्णो नभस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). -3 Pungent, acrid (as a रस). -4 Clever, sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate. -उष्णः, णं 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season (ग्रीष्म); Ms. 11. 114. -3 Sunshine. -4 A deep or feverish sigh. -*णः* An onion. -*णा* 1 Warmth, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile. -*Comp.* -अंशुः, -करः, -युः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः, -रुचिः 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25. -अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. -असहः the cold season. -उदकं warm or hot water. -कालः -गः the hot season. -करण *a.* heating. -नदी the hot river वैतरणी or the river of hell. -चा-

पः 1 tears. -2 hot vapour. -वारणः -जं an umbrella, parasol; यदर्थमेभोजमिवोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52. -वीर्यः *Delphinus Gangeticus*.

उष्णक *a.* 1 Sharp, smart, active. -2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. -3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent, stooping. -कः 1 Fever. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Revolving, turning round.

उष्णता, -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णालु *a.* [उष्णं न सहते, आलु] Not being able to bear heat, scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निपीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णिमन् *m.* Heat.

उष्णीगंगा The hot Gangā, i. e. the Badari (having hot sources).

उष्मः, उष्मकः [उष्-मद्] 1 Heat. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of temper. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. -*Comp.* -अन्वित *a.* enraged. -आगमः, -उपगमः the hot season. -पः 1. the son of Bhrigu. -2 the Manes; a deceased ancestor. -भास् *m.* the sun. -स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मन् *m.* [उष्-आधरे मनिन्] 1 Heat, warmth; अथोष्मन् Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14. -2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters श्, ष्, स् and ह् (in gram.); see ऊष्मन्.

उष्मायणः The hot season.

उषस् *f.* 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपाचिर्विषोषसि R. 12. 1; उषसि उत्थाय rising at day-break. -2 Morning light; cf. Aurora; (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the Adityas). -3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual); उषसौ or उषासौ. -4 The outer passage of the ear. -5 The Malaya range. -सी The end of the day, evening twilight. -*Comp.* -बुध *a.* awakening with the morning light, early awaked. -बुध *a.* awakening early. (-घः) 1. fire; U. 6. -2. a child. -3 N. of a tree (चित्रक).

उषासानक्तं Ved. Dawn and night.

उषस्य *a.* Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [ओषत्येधकारं उष्-क] 1 Early morning, dawn. -2 Morning light. -3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking vessel (स्थाली); cf. उषा. -8 N. of a wife of Bhava (who was a manifestation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter of demon Bāna and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitralekha, who advised her

to have with her the portraits of young princes living round about. When this was done, she recognised Aniruddha and had him carried to him; see also *अनिरुद्ध*. -*ind.* 1 Early in the morning. -2 At night. -*Comp.* -पतिः, -रमणः, -ईशः N. of Aniruddha's husband of Ushā.

उषंयुः N. of Siva.

उषती=उशती q. v.

उषीर=उशीर q. v.

उष्ः [उष्-द्रु-क्वि Un. 4. 16] 1 A camel; अथोद्दवामीशतवाहिनः 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120, 11. 22. -2 A buffalo. -3 A bull. -4 A hump. -4 A cart or carriage. -द्वी 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen vessel in the shape of a camel. [Pers. *ushtar*; Zend *ustra*.] -*कणिका* (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants, in the south. -क a flower of a red colour. -क a. making a noise like a camel. -गोयुगं a couple of camels. -शिरोधरः piles. -यानं camel-litter. उष्त्रिका 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण, उष्णक, उष्मन् See under उष्.

उष्णिह् *f.* (Nom. उष्णिह्) 1 A Vedic metre of 3 Pādas, the first two containing 8 syllables each, the third 12. -2 A classical metre of 4 Pādas with 7 syllables in each. -3 A brick sacred to उष्णिह्.

उष्णीषः, -पं [उष्णमीषते दिवसि ष-क Tv.] 1 Anything wound round the head. -2 Hence a turban, diadem, crown; चलाकापांडुरोष्णीषं Mk. 5. 31. -पह K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A distinguishing mark. -4 A characteristic mark (of hair) on the head of Buddha which indicates his holiness and sanctity.

उष्णीषिन् *a.* [उष्णीष-इनि] Wearing a diadem; K. 229. -*m.* N. of Siva.

उष्मं, उष्म &c. See under उष्.

उस *a.* 1 Relating to, or seen in the morning. -2 Bright, shining. -सः 1 A ray (of light), beam; रश्मिः सप्तयैस्त्वमिव दृपयुगेदीप्यते सप्तयैः M. 2. 13; R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31. -2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The two *Asvins*. -5 A day. -6 The two *Asvins*. -सा 1 Morning, dawn. -सा 1 Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -घनम् The earth. -*Comp.* -धनम् having a bright bow. (-*m.*) N. of Indra. -यामन् *a.* going out in the morning (as the *Asvins*). उशि *a.* Going (Ved.).



उल्लिखितः [ अलार्थे कर् ] 1 A small ox.  
-2 An old ox. —का A cow.  
उल्लिखित a. Belonging to or coming  
from, an ox or cow. —यः An ox. —या

1 A cow. —2 Brightness, light: —3 A  
calf. —4 Milk.

उह् 1 P. ( ओहति, उवोह. उहित ) 1 To  
hurt or give pain. —2 To kill, des-  
troy ; see ऊह.

उह, उहह *incl.* An interjection of  
calling.

उहः *f.* [ उह-क् ] A word expres-  
sive of sorrow or dejection.

उहः A bull.

## ऊ.

ऊः [ अवतीति, अ-क्कि ऊह ] 1 N.  
of Siva. —2 The moon. —3 A pro-  
tector. —*ind.* 1 A particle used to  
introduce a subject. —2 An inter-  
jection of (a) calling ; (b) com-  
passion ; (c) protection.

ऊह See under वह.

ऊतिः *f.* [ अ-क्कि P. III 3. 97 ]  
1 Weaving, sewing (fr. वे). —2  
Protection. —3 Enjoyment. —4  
Sport, play. —5 Favour, kindness.  
—6 Aid, assistance, help. —7 The  
money given to a tailor for sewing.  
—8 Wish, desire.

ऊधस् *n.* 1 An udder ( changed to  
ऊध् in Bah. comp. ) ; धुवं कोष्णेन कुंडो-  
जी मेघेनावधुयादृषि R. 1. 84. —2 A cov-  
ered secret place to which only  
friends are admitted. —3 The bosom.  
—4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधस्य or ऊधस्यं Milk ( produced  
from the udder ) ; ऊधस्यमिच्छामि त-  
वोपभोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊन *a.* [ ऊन्-हानी अच् Un. 3. 2 ] 1  
Wanting, deficient, defective ; किञ्चि-  
दूनमनूनर्थः शरदामयुते ययौ R. 10. 1 ; in-  
complete, insufficient. —2 Less than  
( in number, size or degree ) ; ऊनद्वि-  
वर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two  
years old ; ऊनं वाभ्यधिकं वापि Y. 2.  
295. —3 Fewer, smaller. —4 Weaker,  
inferior ; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे  
R. 2. 14. —5 Minus ( in this  
sense used with numerals ) ;  
एकोन less by one ; विंशतिः 20 minus  
1 = 19 ; so °त्रिंशत् 29 ; °पंचाशत् 49 ;  
अष्टोत्तंशत् 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक *a.* Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den P. 1 To leave deficient  
or unfinished. —2 To deduct, lessen,  
diminish. —3 To measure. —4 To deal  
out in small quantities.

ऊनित *p. p.* Lessened by subtraction,  
less, fewer &c.

ऊस् *ind.* An interjection of (a)  
interrogation ; (b) anger ; (c) re-

proach, abuse ; (d) arrogance ; (e)  
envy.

ऊम *a.* Protecting. —मः Ved. A  
good friend, an affectionate compa-  
nion.

ऊम् 1 A. [ ऊयते, ऊत ] To weave,  
sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरी = उरी q. v. ; Si. 2. 30.

ऊरुः ( *m.* ) [ ऊरु-कर्मणि कु उलोपश्च  
Un. 1. 30 ] 1 The thigh ; ऊरु तद्वस्व  
यद्वेश्यः Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; Ms. 1. 31,  
87 ; R. 12. 88 ; ( at the end of fem.  
compounds the form is °रुः or °रुः,  
but more usually the latter ; रंभोरुः,  
वामोरुः, करभोरु Voc. ) —*Comp.* —अष्टीयं  
thigh and knee. —उद्भव *a.* born or  
sprung from the thigh ; V. 1. 3.  
—ग्लानिः *f.* weakness of the thigh.  
—ग्रहः = °स्तंभः q. v. —ज, जन्मन्,  
—संभव *a.* sprung from the thigh. (—*m.*)  
a Vaisya. —दहन, द्वयस, —मात्र *a.* as  
high as or reaching the thighs, knee-  
deep. —पर्वन् *m. n.* the knee. —फलकं  
the thigh-bone, hip-bone. —भिन्न *a.*  
having a rent in the thigh ; see P.  
IV. 1. 52. —स्तंभः paralysis of the  
lower extremities, rheumatism of the  
thigh. (—भा) the plantain tree.

ऊरव्यः ( *व्या f.* ) [ ऊरु-यत् ] A Vaisya,  
a man of the third tribe ( as born  
from the thighs of Brahmā or Puru-  
sha ) ; cf. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरुरी = उरुरी q. v.

ऊर्ज *f.* [ cf. P. III. 2. 177 ] 1  
Strength, vigour. —2 Sap, juice. —3  
Water. —4 Food ; oft with इष् ; इषे त्वा  
ऊर्जे, इषसूर्जे सुक्षितं &c.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārt-  
tika ( as giving vigour and energy ) ;  
Si. 6. 50. —2 Energy. —3 Power,  
strength. —4 Procreative power. —5  
Life, breath. —6 N. of the sons of  
हिरण्यगर्भं ( reckoned among the seven  
Rishis of the third Manvantara ).  
—र्जा 1 Food. —2 Energy. —3 Strength,

sap. —4 Growth. —5 N. of a daughter  
of Daksha and wife of Vasishṭha.  
—र्ज Water.

ऊर्जयति Den P. 1 To feed, streng-  
then, nourish. —2 ( A. ) To become  
strong or powerful.

ऊर्ज्य *a.* Ved. Abounding in food  
or strength.

ऊर्जस् *n.* [ ऊर्ज-असृन् ] 1 Vigour,  
energy. —2 Food.

ऊर्जस्त्व *a.* 1 Rich in food ; juicy,  
succulent. —2 Powerful, strong, vi-  
gorous.

ऊर्जस्त्व *a.* [ ऊर्जस्-बलच् ] 1 Great,  
powerful, strong, mighty ; R. 2. 50 ;  
Bk. 3. 55 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Māl. 2. 9. —2  
Excellent, pre-eminent ; U. 4.

ऊर्जस्विन् *a.* Mighty, strong, great ;  
U. 5. 27. —नी A figure of Rhetoric,  
speaking of anything with con-  
tempt.

ऊर्जित *a.* 1 ( a ) Powerful, strong,  
mighty ; मातृक च धदुरुर्जितं दधत् R. 11.  
64 ; Bh. 2. 76 ; vigorous, strong  
( speech ) ; Si. 16. 38 ; Ve. 1. 13. ( b )  
Great, large, exceeding, much ; Mv.  
2. 13. —2 Distinguished, glorious, su-  
perior ; excellent, beautiful ; °श्रीः Si.  
16. 85 ; मकरोर्जितकेतनं R. 9. 39 ; 1.  
93 ; Māl. 7. 4. —3 High, noble,  
spirited ; °आश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited  
or noble. —4 Increased ; deep,  
grave ; Ki. 11. 40. —त् 1 Strength,  
might. —2 Energy.

ऊर्जित् *a.* Abounding in food.

ऊर्णं [ ऊर्ण-ड Un. 5. 47 ] 1 Wool.  
—2 A woollen cloth. —*Comp.* —नाभः,  
—पदः, —नाभिः a spider. —मृद, —दस् *a.*  
soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool ; R. 16. 87. —2 A cir-  
cle of hair between the eye-brows.  
—3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha.  
—*Comp.* —विहः a ball of wool. —बल,  
—वत् *a.* woollen. —सूत्रं a thread of  
wool. —सुका Ved. a tuft of wool.



ऊर्णयु *a.* Woollen. —यु: 1 A ram. —2 Spider; Bv. 1. 90. —3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्ण 2 U. [ऊर्णो(र्णो)ति, ऊर्णते, ओर्णत-ओर्णत, ऊर्णनाच-नुवे, ओर्ण-र्ण-र्ण-धीत्, ऊर्ण-र्ण-विष्पतिने, ऊर्ण-र्ण-वित्, ऊर्णित] 1 To cover, surround, hide; ऊर्णनाव स श-चौर्वीनराराणामनीकिनी Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47; Si. 20. 14. —2 To cover oneself. —*Caus.* ऊर्णयति. —*Desid.* ऊर्णयति, ऊर्णन-नु-विषति.

ऊर्ण = उर्ण q. v.

ऊर्ण 1 A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). —र: A hero. —2 A Rākshasa or goblin.

ऊर्ण *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above; केश &c.; rising or tending upwards. —2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्त: पाद: &c. —3 High, superior, upper. —4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). —5 Torn (as hair). —6 Thrown up. —र्ण Elevation, height. —र्ण ind. 1 Upwards, aloft, above. —2 In the sequel (= उपरिष्टात्). —3 In a high tone, aloud. —4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते त्र्यहर्षमाख्याय Ku. 6. 93; ऊर्ण संवत्सरात् Ms. 9. 77; Y. 1. 53; R. 14. 66; Bk. 18. 36; पितृरुर्ण Ms. 9. 104 after the father's death; अत ऊर्ण henceforward, hereafter. —*Comp.* —अंगुलि *a.* with uplifted finger. —अयन *a.* going upwards. (—न) motion above. —आवर्त: rearing of a horse. —आसित: the plant Momordica Charantia (कारवल्ल). —ईह: motion or tendency upwards. —ऊच, —केश *a.* 1. having the hair erect. —2. one whose hair is torn. (—च) N. of Ketu. —कंठ *a.* with the neck upraised. (—ठी) N. of a plant (महाशतावरी). —कर्ण *a.* with the ears pricked up or erect; S. 1. 8. —कर्मच *n.* —क्रिया 1. motion upwards. —2. action for attaining a high place. (—*m.*) N. of Vishnu. —काय: —च the upper part of the body. —कृष्ण *a.* having the sharp qualities stirred up; effervescent (?). —ग, —गामिन् *a.* 1. going upwards, ascended, rising; Ku. 5. 23. —2. being on high. —3 virtuous, pious. (—ग) 1. a kind of disease. —2. N. of Vishnu; ३रं the city of Harischandra. —गत *a.* gone up, risen, ascended. —गति *a.* going upwards. (—ति: *f.*) —गम: —गमन 1. ascent, elevation. —2. going to heaven. —3. going above (as life). —चरण, —पाद *a.* having the feet upwards. (—ग:) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —चित् *a.* Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. —जाड, —ज, —जु *a.* [ऊर्णमुचं जाड यस्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. —2. long-shanked. —तिलकिन् *a.* having a sectarian mark

on the forehead. —दंष्ट्र (दंष्ट्रा) केश: N. of Siva (whose teeth and hair are erect). —दृष्टि, —नेत्र *a.* 1. looking upwards. —2. (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (—ष्टि: *f.*) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —देव: a superior deity, i. e. Vishnu. —देह: a funeral ceremony; निमित्तार्थमहं दातुं जलांजलिं Rām. —नभस् *a.* being above in the clouds. —पथ: the upper region, the ether. —पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —पात्र: a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —पुङ्गव: —ङ्गक: a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brāhmaṇa. —पूरं ind. full to the brim, full to overflowing; ०रं पूर्यते Sk. —पुद्गिन् *a.* Ved. spotted above. (—शि:) a sacrificial beast. —वर्हिस् *a.* Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (—*m.*) a kind of Manes called सोमप. —वाहु: a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. —वृत्त *a.* Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. —भाग: 1. the upper part. —2. any part of a word coming after another part. —भास् *a.* 1. being upwards. —2. enjoying the upper part. (—*m.*) the submarine fire. —मंथिन् *a.* living in perpetual chastity, a Brahmachārin. —मानं an instrument for measuring altitudes. —मायु *a.* sending forth a loud noise. —मारुतं pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards. —मुख *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; cast or directed upwards; प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखै: Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. (—खं) the upper part of the mouth. —मूल *a.* having the roots upwards. —मौहूर्तिक *a.* happening after a short time; cf. P. III. 3. 9, 164. —रेतस् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वध्वगं नाभ: पतत् रेतो यस्य] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—*m.*) 1. N. of Siva. —2. Bhishma. —लिंग: N. of Siva. —लोक: the upper world, heaven. —वर्त्मन् *m.* the atmosphere. —वात: —वायु: the wind in the upper part of the body. —वृत्त *a.* put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brāhmaṇa). —शायिन् *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—*m.*) N. of Siva. —शोधनं vomiting. —शोषं ind. so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. —श्वास: expiration. —साधु *a.* rising higher and higher. (—*m.* —*n.*) the top of a mountain. —स्थ *a.* being above, superior. —स्थिति: *f.* 1. the rearing of a horse. —2 a horse's back. —3. elevation, superiority. —स्रोतस् *m.* 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse. —2. ऊर्ध्वरित्

—2. N. of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of movement tends upwards. —3. a place.

ऊर्ध्वक: A kind of drum.

ऊर्मि: *m. f.* [ऊर्ध्वमिव ऊर्ध्व Up. 1. Me. 24; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. —2. ऊर्ध्व flow. —3 Light. —4 Speed, velocity. —5 A fold or plait in a garment. —6 A row, line. —7 A human infirmity (Wilson); शोकमोहो जगद्व्याधौ वृद्धमय: —8 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —9 The course of a horse. —10 Missing, regretting. —11 Association, number, quantity. —*Comp.* —नक्षत्रिणं wreathed or adorned with stars. (—*m.*) the ocean.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* 1 Wavy, undulating. —2 Crooked. —3 Plaited, curled hair).

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. —2 A finger (shining like a wave). —3 Sorrow for anything lost. —4 humming of a bee. —5 A plait in a garment.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* Wavy, undulating.

ऊर्मिला N. of the wife of Lakṣṇa; पार्थिवीसुदृष्टद्वयद्वयो लक्ष्मणस्य मथोर्मिला R. 11. 54.

ऊर्म्य *a.* Wavy, undulating. —Night.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Extensive, great. —Submarine fire. —2 A receptacle of water. —3 A cloud. —4 A stable for cattle. —5 An epithet of a class of Manes or Pitris.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. —वर्ध: N. of Rudra.

ऊर्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्व्यगं A mushroom.

ऊर्षा A kind of grass (वेणु).

ऊलुपित् A porpoise; see उलुपि.

ऊलूक = उलूक q. v.

ऊर् 1 P. (ऊर्ध्व, ऊर्ध्व) diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊर्ध्व: [ऊर्ध्व-रजाशोक] 1 Salt granules. —2 An acid. —3 A cleft, fissure.

ऊर्ध्व The cavity of the ear. —5 The daya mountain. —6 Dawn, daybreak. (—व according to some). —7 S.

ऊर्ध्व Saline earth.

ऊर्ध्व 1 Dawn, day-break. —2 S. pepper.

ऊर्ध्व: The plant Plumbago (चित्रक). —गं, —गा 1 B. pepper. —2 Ginger.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* [ऊर्ध्व-मत्तर्ध्वीय: ] Impregnated with salt or saline with salt.

—र:, —रं A barren spot with salt soil; न हि तस्मात्फलं तस्य सुकरावृत्ति Pt. 1. 47; Si. 14. 46. —*Comp.* —रं salt produced from salt soil. —3

—रं kind of magnet.



ऊषा = उषा q. v.

ing the steam of hot food. (-यः)  
1. fire. -2. a class of Manes (pl.).

[ ऊह-घञ् ] 1 A change, modification.

जह्य *pot. p.* 1 Inferable, to be investigated. -2 To be supplied, elliptical.



Bk. 8; 118; Y. 2. 65. -5 To give up

—गंधिका the plant Batatas Panic

1- (for रुच्). -5 Praise. -6 Worsh



—Comp. —अयनं [कचामयनं] N. of a book, कचपारायण; आदि N. of a collection of words in Pāṇini. —आवानं the time for reciting the Vedas. —गाथा N. of a certain song. —तंत्रं, व्याकरणं N. of the Parisiśhas of the Sāma-veda. —भाज् a. partaking of a Rik, (as a deity who is addressed with it). —विधानं the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rik-veda. —वेदः the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. [The Rik-veda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms. 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Aśtākas, each of which is divided into as many Adhyāyas; according to another arrangement into 10 Mandalas, which are again subdivided into 1000 Anuvākas, and comprises 1000 Suktas. The total number of verses or Riks is above 1000]. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rik-veda. —साम (°मे dual) the verses Rik and Sāman. —शृंगः N. of Vishṇu. —कर्म a. Having the character of a Rik.

कर्मत् कर्मिन् a. 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. —2 Worshipping, honouring.

कर्मिन् a. Praiseworthy.

कचस् a. Praising.

कचीकः [कच-ईक] 1 The father of Jamadagni. —2 N. of a country.

कचीपः A hell. —अं A frying-pan.

कच्छ 6 P. (कच्छति, आच्छति, आच्छति, अच्छति) 1 To become hard or stiff. —2 To go, move. —3 To fail in faculties.

कच्छका Wish, desire.

कच्छरा Ved. 1 A fetter. —2 A harlot.

कज् i. 1 A. (अजने, अजिते, अजितं, कजितं) 1 To go. —2 To obtain, acquire. —3 To stand or be firm. —4 To be healthy or strong. —II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अज्.

कजिप्य a. Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

कजीक a. [कज्-गतौ ईकन् किञ्च U. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. —2 Mixed with. —3 Polluted, defiled. —कः 1 Smoke. —2 N. of Indra. —3 N. of a mountain.

कजीतिः f. Ved. Burning, sparkling.

कजीष a. Ved. Seizing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). —अं 1 A frying-pan. —2 A hell. —3 The residue of Soma. —4 Water (Sāy.).

कजीपिन् a. Ved. 1 Hastening towards, seizing. —2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

कज्, कज्जक [अजयति गुणान् अज्ज-उ Tv.] (जु or जी f.) (compar. कजीयम्, superl. कजिष्ठ) 1 Straight (fig. also); उमां सपश्यन् कज्जनेव चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 32; Si. 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77; °प्रणाम R. 6. 25. —2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; Pt. 1. 415. —3 Simple-minded, plain; Mk. 5; Ratn. 2, 3. —4 Favourable, beneficial, good. —Comp. —आयत् a. sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended; Ku. 3. 45; M. 2. 7. —कज् v. acting righteously. —गः 1. one who is honest in his dealings. —2. an arrow. —गाथ a. Ved. singing correctly. —नीतिः f. Ved. right conduct. —मिताक्षरा N. of a commentary on Yājñavalkya's law-book, generally called Mitāksharā. —रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra. —वनि a. granting auspicious gifts.

कज्जता, त्वं Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity; Si. 20. 9.

कज्जधा ind. Straight, right.

कज्जु 8 U. To straighten, rectify.

कज्जयति Den. P. To be on the right way, walk straight-forward.

कज्ज्या ind. In a straight line.

कज्ज्यु a. Honest, upright.

कज्ज्वच् a. Going straight-forward.

कज्जी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. —2 A particular gait (of the planets).

कज्ज् I. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. —2 To strive or long for. —3 To decorate. —II. 1 A. To fry.

कज्जमानं a. 1 Running towards. —2 Striving after. —नः A cloud.

कज्ज a. [कज्-क] 1 Going. —2 Guilty. —जं 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अन्व); कज्ज् to incur debt; कज्जं दा to pay off or discharge debt; अन्त्यं कज्जं (पितृण) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. —2 An obligation in general. —3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. धन). —4 A fort, strong-hold. —5 Water. —6 Land.

—Comp. —अंतकः the planet Mars.

—अपनयनं, —अपनोदनं, —अपाकरणं, —दानं, —मुक्तिः, —मोक्षः, —शोधनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt.

—आदानं 'recovery of a debt,' receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation).

—उद्ग्रहणं recovering a debt in any way from the debt or (by friendly or legal proceedings). —कज्जं (कज्जणी) debt for a debt, debt incurred to

liquidate another debt. —कज्जं who gets into debt. —कज्जं whom praise is due as a debt; who receives praise as a debt repaid in benefits (Sāy.). —कज्जं indebted, involved in debt. —कज्जं borrowing (money). —2. —कज्जिन् a. borrowing. —2. a debtor, borrower. —चित् a. acknowledging (praise) as a debt to be paid for. —दातु, दायिन् a. one who is paying off his debts; कज्जोचनेन कज्जं one who is bought as a slave; मन्थुपगतः कज्जदासः Mit. —मन्थुपगतः security, bail. —मुक्तः released from debt. —मुक्तिः &c. see कज्जपत्न्यं. —कज्जं debt (in law; (Mar. कज्जोचला)). —कज्जवत्, —वन्, or कज्जवत् a. who is in debt, indebted.

कज्जिकः [कज्जमस्यस्-उत्] A debt. Y. 2. 56, 93.

कज्जिन् a. debtor, one indebted to another (on any account).

कज्ज् A. कज्जीयते (a Sautra) 1 To reproach, condemn. —2 To go. —3 To go. —4 To rival; have par

कज्ज a. [कज्-क] 1 Proper, —2 Honest, true; Bg. 10. 14; 8. 82. —3 Worshipped, respected. —4 Bright, luminous (दीन). —5 risen, moved, affected by; कज्जतः = सुखार्तः; so दुःखः, कान्. ind. Rightly, properly. —नः 1 sacrifice. —2 The sun (n. also). —3 (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or rule, law (religious). —2 Sac custom, pious action. —3 Law, divine truth. —4 Absolution. —Water; सत्यं त्वा कज्जेन परिधिचिन्ति Truth (in general), right; Ms. 1. 29, 2. 52, 8. 61, 10. 19. —Fruth (personified as an object of worship; in later Sanskrit regarded as a child of Dharma). —3 Lih hood by picking or gleanings in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); कज्जं वृत्तं Ms. 4. 4. —9 The fruit of action. —10 Agreeable speech. —11 of an Aditya. —12 The Supreme Spirit. (In the Vedas कज्ज is interpreted by Sāyana to mean 'sun' or 'sacrifice', where pean scholars take it in the sense 'divine truth', 'faith', &c. —Comp. —ज, —जात a. Ved. of a nature, sprung from sacred result. —जातसत्य a. (Sāy.) born for sake of sacrifice and having result. —जित् a. Ved. gaining right. —ज्ञा a. (Sāy.) knowing sacrifice, familiar with the



law. —युष्म *a.* shining with truth.  
—यामन् *a.* 1. of a true or pure nature  
—2. having an imperishable place.  
(—*m.*) *N.* of Vishṇu. —धीति *a.*  
Ved. of true disposition, or receiv-  
ing true praise. —ध्वजः *N.* of Siva.  
—नी *a.* leading in the right way.  
—पणः = ऋतुपणः *q. v.* —वेयः *a.* sacrifice  
lasting one day. —पेशस् *a.* Ved. hav-  
ing a perfect shape. (—*m.*) one  
whose form consists of water; *i. e.*  
Varuṇa. —रुः 1. a god who con-  
sumes sacrificial food. —2. one whose  
form is truth. —युक्तिः *f.* true appli-  
cation of a hymn. —युक्ता *a.* going to  
a sacrifice. —वाकः Ved. true speech.  
—सद् *a.* dwelling in the sacrifice or  
truth. (—*m.*) fire. —सदनः —नी the  
right or usual altar. —साप् *a.* pervad-  
ing truth; steady in religious belief.  
—स्था *a.* standing right.  
कृतभरः God, upholder of truth.  
कृतयति To desire sacrifice.  
कृतया *ind.* Through desire of re-  
ward.  
कृतस्पतिः Lord of sacrifices or of  
divine truth.  
कृताक् *a.* Ved. 1 Bestowing food.  
—2 Possessed of sacrifice. —3 Of true  
nature or character; according to fixed  
order, pious.  
कृतावृष्ट *a.* Increaser of sacrifice,  
water, or of truth; holy-minded (?).  
कृत(ता)यु *a.* Desirous of sacrifice.  
कृतेन *ind.* Duly, rightly, truly,  
honestly, justly.  
कृतिः [ कृ-क्ति ] An army. —*f.* 1  
Going, motion. —2 Assault, combat.  
—3 Abuse, censure. —4 Emulation,  
envy. —5 A road. —6 Manner of pro-  
ceeding. —7 Prosperity. —8 Fitness,  
truth. —9 Remembrance. —10 Misfor-  
tune. —11 Protection. —12 Auspicious-  
ness (most of these meanings are  
found only in lexicons).  
कृत्किर *a.* 1 Injuring, giving pain.  
—2 Unfortunate.  
कृतीयति Den. P. 1 To quarrel, fight.  
—2 To be ashamed.  
कृतीया 1. Censure, reproach. —2  
Shame.  
कृतीपह *a.* Able to resist, enduring;  
overpowering an assailant.  
कृतुः [ कृ-तु-क्चि Un. 1. 71 ] 1 A  
season, period of the year, commonly  
reckoned to be six; शिशिरश्च वसंतश्च  
शीतो वर्षाः शरद्धिः; sometimes only five;  
शिशिर and हिम or हेमंत being counted  
together; cf. पंचतंत्रो हेमंतशिशिरयोः समासे-  
न Ait. Pr. —2 An epoch, a period, any  
fixed or appointed time. —3 Menstru-  
ation, courses, menstrual discharge.  
—4 A period favourable for concep-

tion; वरसृष्टुषु नैवाभिगमनं Pt. 1; कृतुः  
स्वाभाविकः क्षीणां रात्रयः षोडश स्मृताः Ms.  
3. 46, 9. 70; Y. 1. 11, 79. —5 Any  
fit season or right time. —6 Fixed  
order or rule. —7 Light, splendour.  
—8 A month. —9 *N.* of Vishṇu. —10 A  
symbolical expression for the num-  
ber 'six.' —11 A kind of collyrium.  
—Comp. —अंतः 1. the close of a sea-  
son. —2. termination of menstruation.  
—कालः, समयः, वेला 1. the time of men-  
struation, time favourable for concep-  
tion, *i. e.* 16 nights from menstrual  
discharge; see कृतु above. —2. the  
duration of a season. —गणः the sea-  
sons taken collectively. —गामिन् *a.*  
having intercourse with a wife (at  
the time fit for conception, *i. e.* after  
the period of menstruation). —ग्रहः  
a libation offered to the seasons, a  
kind of sacrifice. —यामन् *m.* *N.* of  
Vishṇu. —पतिः 1. the lord of seasons,  
*i. e.* the spring. —2. *N.* of Agni. —पणः  
*N.* of a king of Ayodhyā; son of  
Ayntāyū, a descendant of Ikshvāku.  
[ Nala, king of Nishadha, entered  
into his service after he had lost his  
kingdom and suffered very great  
adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled  
in dice;' and he exchanged with  
Nala this skill for his skill in horse-  
manship; and by virtue of it the  
king succeeded in taking Nala to  
Kundinapura before Damayanti  
had put into execution  
her resolve of taking a second  
husband ]. —पर्यायः, वृत्तिः the revolu-  
tion of the seasons. —पाः *m.* *N.* of  
Indra. —पात्रं the cup in which the  
libation is offered. —प्राप्त *a.* fertile,  
fruitful. —मुखं the beginning or first  
day of a season. —याजः a sacrifice  
offered to the seasons. —राजः the  
spring. —लिंगं 1. a characteristic or  
sign of the season (as the blossom  
of the mango tree in spring). —2. a  
symptom of menstruation. —ष्टा (—स्था)  
*a.* fixed at the proper seasons. —सं-  
हारः 'collection of the seasons,' *N.*  
of Kālidāsa's work on the six seasons.  
—संधिः 1. the junction of two seasons.  
—2. the last day in the bright fort-  
night (पौर्णमासी) and in the dark one  
(दश). —सात्त्यं diet &c. suited to  
the season. —स्तोमः a kind of sacri-  
fice. —स्नाता a woman who has bath-  
ed after menstruation and who is,  
therefore, fit for sexual intercourse;  
धर्मलोपभयाद्राजीमुत्सनातामिमां स्मरन् R.  
1. 76. —स्नानं bathing after menstra-  
tion.  
कृतुमत् *a.* Ved. 1 Coming regularly.  
—2 Enjoying the seasons. —ती A  
woman during her courses.  
कृतव्य *a.* 1 Seasonable, relating to  
the season. —2 Devoted to or worship-

ping the seasons (as divinities).  
कृतया *ind.* 1 In order, duly. —2  
Precisely, exactly. —3 At the right or  
fixed time.  
कृत्य, कृत्य *a.* 1 Due, regular. —2  
Conforming to, or familiar with cere-  
monial rules. —3 Menstruating. —4  
Being in the period most favourable  
to conception. —*n.* Menstruation.  
कृते *ind.* Except, without, with  
the exception of (usually with abl.).  
कृते क्रौयसमायातः Bk. 8. 105; अवेहि  
मां प्रीतमुते तुरंगमात् R. 3. 63; पापाद्वेते  
S. 6. 22; Ku. 1. 51; 2. 57; some-  
times with acc. कृतेऽपि त्वां न भविष्यति  
सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.  
कृत्विज् *a.* Ved. Sacrificing at  
the proper season or regularly.  
—*m.* A priest who officiates at a  
sacrifice; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1.  
1; कृत्विग्यज्ञकृदुच्यते Y. 1. 35; cf.  
Ms. 2. 143 also; the four chief  
Ritvijas are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अध्वर्यु and ब्र-  
ह्मर्तृ; at grand ceremonies 16 are  
enumerated.  
कृदुदर *a.* Ved. Mild, kind,  
कृद् 4, 5 P. (कृयति, कृजोति,  
आनये, आर्धति, अर्धति, कृद्); sometimes  
7 P. (कृजिद्) 1 To prosper, flourish,  
thrive, succeed; नात्रह्य क्षत्रमृजोति Ms.  
9. 322. —2 To grow, increase (fig.  
also). —3 To cause to succeed, make  
prosperous. —4 To satisfy, grati-  
fy, please, propitiate; Māl. 5. 29.  
—5 To accomplish. —*Desid.* ईर्षति or  
अर्दिषति.  
कृद् *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving,  
rich; कृद्धापणं राजपथं स पश्यन् R.  
14. 30, 85; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8. 6; splen-  
didly furnished; मेदिरे Ku. 7. 55.  
—2 Increased, growing. —3 Stored  
(as grain). —द्वः *N.* of Vishṇu.  
—द्वं 1 Increase, growth. —2 A  
demonstrated conclusion; distinct  
result.  
कृद्धिः *f.* [ कृ-भावे क्ति ] 1 Growth,  
increase. —2 Success, prosperity;  
affluence, good fortune. —3 Eleva-  
tion, exaltation, greatness; U. 2. 11.  
—4 (a) Extent, magnitude, excel-  
lence; Ku. 2. 58. (b) Grandeur,  
magnificence; व्यक्तयि वः क्रीडितं Māl.  
5. 22. —5 Supernatural power or  
supremacy, perfection. —6 Accom-  
plishment. —7 Prosperity personified  
as the wife of Kubera. —8 *N.* of  
Pārvatī, and of Lakshmi. —9 *N.* of  
a medicinal plant; (Mar. केवणी, सु-  
रुडशैव). —Comp. —काम *a.* desiring  
increase or prosperity. —साक्षात्क्रिया  
manifestation of supernatural power.  
कृद्धिम् *a.* Prosperous, wealthy,  
respectable, rich; R. 19. 5.  
कृधत् *a.* Ved. Prospering, thriving;  
वारः having abundant wealth.



कथञ् (क्) *ind.* 1 Separately. -2 Aside, apart. -3 Singly, one by one. -4 Particularly. -5 Truly.

कथ्, कथ्, कथ् 6 P. To kill, injure.

कवीसं Ved. 1 Warmth of the earth; fire. -2 A fissure, rent, abyss.

कसु *a.* Ved. 1 Skilful, clever, prudent (as an epithet of Indra, Agni and Adityas). -2 Handy (as a weapon). -3 Shining far. -सु: 1 A deity, divinity; a god (dwelling in heaven). -2 The god who is worshipped by the gods. -3 A class of the attendants of gods. -4 An artist, smith, especially a coach-builder (रथकार). -5 N. of three semi-divine beings called Ribhu, Vibhvan and Vāja, sons of Sudhanvan, a descendant of Angiras, who were so called from the name of the eldest son. [Through their performance of good works they obtained divinity, exercised superhuman powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the Solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Asvins, and the miraculous cow of Brihaspati. They made their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Tvashtiri, who as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival. They appear generally as accompanying Indra at the evening sacrifices. —M. W.].

कसुसः 1 N. of Indra. -2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise. -3 The thunderbolt of Siva.

कसुसिन् *m.* [कसुसः वज्रं स्वर्गो वा अस्यास्ति इति] (Nom. कसुसाः, acc. pl. कसुसः) 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of the Maruts. -3 A Ribhu in general. -4 Governing far; reigning over Ribhus.

कम्ब *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Courageous, determined. -3 Spreading far. -4 Clever, skilful.

कम्बन् *a.* Shining far.

कलुकः A player on a kind of musical instrument.

कलुरी A kind of musical instrument.

कश् (A Sautra root) 1 To go. -2 To kill.

कश्य *a.* [कश्-कर्मणि-क्यप्] To be killed. -क्यः A white-footed antelope. -क्यं Killing. -Comp. -केतुः, -केतनः 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -2 N. of the god of love. -कः a pit for catching antelopes. -पद् *a.* having the feet of an antelope.

कथ् I. 6 P. [कथति, आर्षति, आनर्ष, अर्षितुं, कथ्] 1 To go, approach. -2 To kill, injure, pierce. -3 To push. -II. 1 P. (अर्षति) 1 To flow. -2 To glide.

कथमः [कथ्-अमक् Un. 3. 123] 1 A bull. -2 (With names of other animals) the male animal; as अजर्षमः a goat. -3 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as पुरुषर्षमः, भरतर्षमः &c. -4 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; (said to be uttered by cows; गायस्त्रवर्षमणिः); Si. 11. 1; कथमोऽत्र गयित इति Arya S. 141 -5 The hollow of the ear. -6 A boar's tail. -7 A crocodile's tail. -8 A dried plant, one of the 8 principal medicaments. -9 N. of an antidote. -10 An incarnation of Vishnu. -11 A sacrifice (to be performed by kings). -भी 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). -2 A cow. -3 A window. -4 The plant Carpopogon Pruriens (झकशिबी); also another plant (शिराल). -Comp. -कथः N. of a mountain. -दीपः, -पे N. of a country. -ध्वजः N. of Siva.

कथमकः N. of a medicinal plant.

कथमतरः A small or young bull.

कथिः [cf. Un. 4. 119] 1 An inspired poet or sage, a singer of sacred hymns, (e. g. कृत्स्न, वसिष्ठ, अत्रि, अगस्त्य &c.). (These Rishis form a class of beings distinct from gods, men, Asuras &c. They are the authors or seers of the Vedic hymns; कथयो मंत्रद्रष्टारो वसिष्ठाय; or, according to Yaska, यस्य वाक्यं स कथिः, i. e. they are the persons to whom the Vedic hymns were revealed. In every Sūkt the कथि is mentioned along with the देवता, उद्गस्त्र and विनियोग. The later works mention seven Rishis or Saptarshayas, whose names, according to Sat. Br., are गौतम, मरुताज, विश्वामित्र, जमदग्नि, वसिष्ठ, कश्यप and अत्रि; according to Mahābhārata, मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलह, क्रतु, पुलस्त्य and वसिष्ठ; Manu calls these sages Prajāpatis or progenitors of mankind, and gives ten names, three more being added to the latter list, i. e. दक्ष or प्रचेतस्, भृगु and नारद. In astronomy the seven Rishis form the constellation of "the Great Bear"). -2 A sanctified sage, saint, an ascetic, anchorite; (there are usually three classes of these saints; देवर्षि, ब्रह्मर्षि or रजर्षि; sometimes four more are added; महर्षि, परमर्षि, श्रुतर्षि and कांडर्षि. -3 A ray of light. -4 An imaginary circle. -Comp. -कुल्या 1. a sacred river. -2. N. of महानदी. -कथु *a.* mak-

ing one's appearance. -गिरि *a.* mountain in Magadha. -गिरि inspiring the Isinger. -गिरि metre of a Rishi. -जलिका the plant कथगंधा. -जलिका the plant कथगंधा. -जलिका N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of the drapada (observed by women connected or related to the king). -मनस् *a.* inspired. -गिरि the beginning of a Mandala composed by a Rishi. -यज्ञः a sacrifice offered in a low voice. -लोकः the world of Rishis. -स्तोमः 1. praise of Rishis. -2. a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

कथीत *a.* Celebrated by (sacred) sages.

कथीवत् *a.* Praising a Rishi.

कथीवत् *a.* Ved. Accompanied by sages.

कथि (पी)कः N. of a country its inhabitants (pl.).

कसु *a.* (कथ्-गतौ-कु) 1 Going. Great, powerful, strong. -3 W. -सु: 1 A ray of the sun. -2 A brand. -3 Glowing fire. -4 A (who sees the Mantras).

कथिः *m. f.* [कथ्-कथे-क्ति] 1 double-edged sword. -2 A (in general). -3 Any weapon (a spear or lance &c). -Comp. -कथि *a.* shining with weapons.

कथिमत् *a.* Furnished with (as the Maruts).

कथ्यः [कथ्-क्यप्] 1 A footed antelope. -क्यः A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतुः N. of Aniruddha. -यज्ञः plant Asparagus Racemosus (= यज्ञः प्रोक्ता). -गंधा the plant कथ्य. -जिह्वः a kind of leprosy. -कथ्यः N. of several plants; झकशिबी, बला, शतावरी. -सूकः a mountain the lake Pampā which formed a temporary abode of Rāma with the monkey-chief Sugriva; कथ्यः पंपायाः पुरस्तात् पुण्डितद्रुमः. -कथ्यः of a sage. [He was the son of bhandaka. According to mythical account he was born of a female deer and had a small horn on his forehead and hence called 'Rishyasringa' and deerhorned. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he had no other human being till he reached his manhood. When a great 'drought' well nigh devastated the country or Anga, its king Lomahastya at the advice of Brahmanas, consecrated



Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter Santa (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious

showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasaratha the sacrifice which brought about the birth of Rama and his three brothers].

ऋष्यकः A painted or white-footed antelope.

ऋष्य *a. Ved.* Great, high, noble. —*वः* N. of Indra and Agni.

ऋहृ *a. Ved.* Small, weak.

ऋ.

ऋ *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. —*m.* (ऋः)

1 N. of Bhairava. —2 A Dānava or demon. —*f.* 1 The mother of the gods; also of the demons. —2 Re-

collection. —3 Motion, going. —*n.* The breast.

ऋ 9 P. (ऋणाति, ईर्ण) To go, move.

लृ, लृ.

लृ *nd.* 1 The earth. —2 A mountain. —3 The mother of the gods. —4 The female nature. —5 A

mystical letter. (N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with लृ or लृ, except some of the technical names of

Pāṇini for tenses and moods; e. g. लृ and लृ).

लृ *ind.* A mother, a divine female —*m.* Siva. —*f.* = लृ.

ए.

ए 2 P. (आ+इ) To come, approach &c.; (see इ.).

एः *m.* N. of Vishnu. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. a.* [इ-कन्] 1 One, single, alone, only; Bh. 3. 14, —2 Not accompanied by any one; U. 2. 28. —3 The same, one and the same, identical; एकान्वयो मम S. 7; मनस्ये-

कं वचस्येकं कर्मण्येकं महात्मना H. 1. 101 —4 Firm, unchanged; Pt. 1. 260. —5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. —6 Chief supreme, prominent, sole; पार्थिव, धृष्टकेतुः, ऐश्वर्य M. 1. 1 sole sovereignty; एको रागिषु राजते Bh. 3. 121. —7 Peerless, matchless. —8 One of two or many; Me. 30, 78. —9 Oft used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकं S. 5. 30. —10 True. —11 Little. Oft used in the middle of comp. in the sense of

'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force; दोषैकदृक् looking only to faults; त्वदेकेषु Ku. 3. 15 your arrow only; so भोगैकवद्विषयः. एकः—अन्यः, or अपरः the one—the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); Si. 12. 45; see अन्य, अपर also. —कः N. of Vishnu, the Supreme being. —का N. of Durgā. [cf. Persian *yak*; L. *aquus*]. —Comp. —अक्षः a separate part, part in general. —अक्ष *a. 1.*



having only one axle. -2. having one eye. -3. having an excellent eye. (—ः) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. —अक्षर *a.* monosyllabic. (—ः) 1. a monosyllable. -2. the sacred syllable ओम्; Ms. 2. 83. 'कोशः' a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottamadeva. 'रीभावः' the production of only one syllable, contraction. —अग्र *a.* 1. fixed on one object or point only. -2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तद्गतश्रवणैकाग्र R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18. 72; मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1. 1. -3. unperplexed. -4. known, celebrated. -5. single-pointed. (—ग्रः) (in Math.) the whole of the long side of a figure which is subdivided. 'चित्त', 'मनस्' *a.* with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. 'चित्तं', 'चित्ता' intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. 'वृष्टि' *a.* fixing one's eye on one spot. —अग्रय = 'अग्र' (—ग्रं) concentration. —अंगः 1. a body-guard. -2. the planet Mercury or Mars. -3. N. of Vishnu. (—नं) 1. a single member or part. -2. sandal wood. -3. the head. —अंगिका preparation made with sandal-wood. —अंडः a kind of horse. —अधिपतिः a sole monarch or sovereign. —अनंशः the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kuhu or day of new moon (born together with Krishna and worshipped with Krishna and Baladeva and identified with Durgā). —अनुदिष्ट *a.* 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (—ष्टं) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). —अंत *a.* 1. solitary, retired. -2. aside, apart. -3. directed towards one point or object only. -4. excessive, great; 'शैत्यात्कदलीविशेषः' Ku. 1. 36. -5. worshipping only. -6. absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकांतयुगं Bh. 2. 7; कस्यैकांतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109. (—तः) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; व्योम 'विहारिणः' Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. -2. exclusiveness. -3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3. 7. -4. exclusive aim or boundary. (—तं) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. (—तं, —तेन, —ततः, ते) *ind.* 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, always, absolutely. -2. exceeding, quite, wholly, very much; वयमप्येकांततो निःस्पृहाः Bh. 3. 24; दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; oft in comp.; 'विध्वंसिन्' sure or destined to perish; R. 2. 57; 'भीरु' Mu. 3. 5 always timid; so एकांतकरण very weak &c. -3. alone, apart, privately. 'धृत' being alone or solitary. 'मति' *a.* devoted to one ob-

ject only. 'विहारिन्' *a.* a solitary wanderer. 'सुषमा' 'containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jainas. 'स्थित' *a.* staying or remaining apart. —अंतर *a.* next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27; V. 1. (—रः) a kind of fever. —अंतिक *a.* final, conclusive. —अंतित्वं devotion to one object. —अंतित् *a.* devoted to one object only. (—म.) a worshipper of Vishnu. —अन्नं one and the same food. (—न्नः), 'आदिन्' a mess-mate. —अच्छा a heifer one year old. —अयन *a.* 1. passable for only one (as a foot-path). -2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent; see एकाग्र. (—नं) 1. a lonely or retired place. -2. a meeting-place, rendezvous. -3. union of thoughts. -4. monotheism. -5. the sole object; सा स्नेहस्य एकायनीभूता M. 2. 15; एकायनीभूय Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimously. 'गत' = एकायन q. v. —अर्णवः general flood, universal deluge. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; Si. 2. 114. (—र्थः) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. -2. the same meaning. -3. N. of a glossary. —अवम *a.* inferior or less by one. —अवयव *a.* made up of the same components. —अशीति or 'तित्तम' *a.* eighty-first. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-one. —अष्टका 1. the first or chief Ashtakā after the full moon. -2. the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Māgha (on which a श्राद्ध is to be performed). —अष्टौल *a.* having one kernel. (—लः) N. of a plant (शुकवृक्ष). —अहन् (हः) 1. the period of one day. -2. a sacrifice lasting for one day. 'गमः', 'अध्वा' a day's journey. —आतपत्र *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकातपत्रं जगतः प्रभुत्वं R. 2. 47, 'त्रां' भुवं 18. 4; K. 206; Si. 12; 33; V. 3. 19. —आत्मन् *a.* depending solely on one-self, solitary. —आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकायन. —आयु *a.* 1. providing the most excellent food. -2. the first living being. —आवलिः, 'ली' *f.* 1. a single string of pearls, beads &c.; एकावली कंठविभूषणं वः Vikr. 1. 30; लताविटपे एकावली लम्बा V. 1. -2. (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; स्थान्यतेऽप्योक्ते वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं विज्ञेयतया यत्र वस्तु सैकावली द्विधा ॥ K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 103-4; नेत्रे कर्णविविधांते

कर्णे दोःस्तंमदोलितौ &c. and Bk. 2. —उक्तिः *f.* a single expression. —उत्तर *a.* greater or increased by one. —उदकः (a relative) libations of water to the same deceased ancestor; Ms. 5. 71. —उदर *a.* having one Udatta accent. —उदरः a Śrāddha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual person not including other ancestors, Ms. 110. —ऊन *a.* less by one, minus (ऊच). —एक *a.* one by one, taken singly, a single one; एकाग्रप्यनर्थाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 17. 83. (—कं), 'एकैकः' *ind.* by one, singly, severally; S. 11; 'कं निर्दिशन्' S. 7 pointing to severally. —ओषः a continuous rent. —कपाल *a.* consisting of one cup. —कर *a.* (—नं) 1. doing only one thing. -2. one-handed. -3. one-rayed. —*a.* 1. acting in concert with, operating, having made common cause with; co-worker; अस्माकं द्वैकार्याणां Mu. 2; R. 10. 49. —कालीन *a.* 1. answering the same end. -2. doing the same occupation. (—कं) or same business. —कालः 1. time. -2. the same time. (—कं) *ind.* at one time, at one and the same time. 'भोजनं' eating but a meal in any given time. —कालीन *a.* 1. happening once. -2. contemporary, coeval. —कालः N. of Kubera; of Balabhadra and Sesha. —कुण्ड *a.* a kind of leprosy. कुण्डगारुणं येन भवेच्छरीरं तद्वत् प्रवदन्त्यसाध्यं Susr. —क्षीर *a.* the milk. —क्षीर *a.* one (nurse &c.). —गम्यः the preme spirit. —गुरु *a.* having the same preceptor. (—रः), 'रः' spiritual brother (pupil of the preceptor). —ग्राम *a.* living in the same village. (—मः) the same village. —चक्र *a.* 1. having only one wheel. -2. governed by one only. (—कः) the chariot of the universe, universal monarch. —चर *a.* त्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-one. —चर *a.* wandering or living alone, solitary. Ki. 13. 3; 3. 53. -2. having one attendant. -3. living unassisted. —चर *a.* going together or at the same time. —5. gregarious. (—रः) a rhinoceros. —चरण *a.* having only one foot. —चारिन् *a.* 1. living alone, solitary. -2. going alone or with one follower only. (—णी) a loyal wife. —*a.* thinking of one thing only, absorbed in one object. (—नं) fixedness of thought upon one



ject. -2. unanimity; एकचिन्तायुज्  
H. 1 unanimously; ता fixedness  
of mind, agreement, unanimity.  
चित्तं मनस् a. unanimous; see  
चेतस्, मनस् a. resting upon one  
चित्. (-न्) referring to in the singular  
rule. (-न्) a. 1. born alone or  
number. -ज a. 1. born alone or  
single. -2. growing alone (a tree);  
Pt. 3. 54. -3. alone of its kind.  
-4. uniform, unchanging. -जः, -जा  
a brother or sister of the same  
parents. -जन्मन् m. 1. a king. -2.  
a Sūdra; see जाति below. -जात  
a. born of the same parents. -जाति  
a. 1. once born. -2. belonging to  
the same family or caste. (-तिः) a  
Sūdra (opp. द्विजन्मन्); ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो  
देवस्यो वर्णा द्विजातयः। चतुर्थ एकजातिस्तु  
ब्रह्मो नास्ति तु पंचमः ॥ Ms. 10. 4; 8.  
270. -जातीय a. of the same kind  
or family. -ज्या the chord of an arc;  
sine of 30°. -ज्योतिस् m. N. of  
Siva. -तान a. concentrated or fix-  
ed on one object only, closely  
attentive; ब्रह्मेकतानमनसो हि वसिष्ठ-  
मिश्राः Mv. 3. 11. (-नः) 1. atten-  
tion fixed on one object only. -2.  
musical harmony, = तालः. -तालः  
harmony, accurate adjustment of  
song, dance, and instrumental music  
(cf. तोयत्रिकं). (-ली) an instrument  
for beating time, any instrument  
having but one note. -तीर्थिन् a.  
1. bathing in the same holy water.  
-2. belonging to the same religious  
order; Y. 2. 137. (-म्.) a fellow-  
student, spiritual brother. -तेजन  
a. Ved. having only one shaft (an  
arrow). -त्रिंशत् f. thirty-one; ३१  
31st. -त्रिका a kind of sacrifice per-  
formed in or lasting for a day. -दंष्ट्रः,  
दंष्ट्रः "one-tusked," epithets of Ganesa.  
-दंडिन् m. N. of a class of Sannyā-  
sins or beggars (otherwise called  
हंस). They are divided into four or-  
ders: -कुटीचको बहुदण्डो हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः।  
चतुर्थः परहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात्स उत्तमः ॥ Hārīta.  
-दिग् a. living in the same region or  
quarter. -दुःखसुख a. sympathising,  
having the same joys and sorrows.  
-दृग्, दृष्टि a. one-eyed. (-म्.) 1. a crow.  
-2. N. of Siva. -3. a philosopher.  
-दृश्य a. the sole object of vision,  
alone being worthy of being seen.  
-दृष्टिः f. fixed or steady look.  
-देवः the Supreme god. -देवत, -दे-  
(दे) वत्य a. devoted, directed, or  
offered to one deity. -देश a. occu-  
pying the same place. (-शः) 1. one  
spot or place. -2. a part or portion  
(of the whole), one side; अथतीर्णा  
K. 22; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4; Mv. 2; वि-  
भाजितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17  
'what is claimed should be given  
by one who is proved to have got

a part of it'; (this is sometimes called  
एकदेशविभाजित्याय). -देशिन् a. con-  
sisting of parts or portions, divided  
into parts. -देह, -देहिन् a. 1.  
having only one body. -2.  
elegantly formed. (-हः) the planet  
Mercury. -धनः a kind of jug  
with which water is taken up at  
certain religious ceremonies. (-न्) 1.  
an excellent gift. -2. honorific of-  
fering. -धनिन् a. obtaining an  
honorific offering. -धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् a.  
1. possessing the same properties,  
of the same kind. -2. professing  
the same religion. -धुर, -धुरावह,  
-धुरीण a. 1. fit for but one kind of  
labour. -2. fit for but one yoke (as  
cattle for special burden; P. IV. 4.  
79). -धुरा a particular load or con-  
veyance. -नक्षत्रं a lunar mansion  
consisting of only one star. -नटः  
the principal actor in a drama, the  
manager (सूत्रधार) who recites the  
prologue. -नवतः ninety-first. -नव-  
तिः f. ninety-one. -नाथ a. having one  
master. (-थः) sole master or lord.  
-नायकः N. of Siva. -निश्चय a. come  
to the same conclusion or resolution,  
having the same aim. (-यः) general  
agreement or conclusion, unanimity.  
-निष्ठ a. 1. intently devoted or  
loyal (to one thing). -2. intently  
fixed on one object. -नेत्रः N. of  
Siva; (one-eyed). -पक्ष a. 1. of the  
same side or party, an associate. -2.  
partial. (-क्षः) one side or party;  
आश्रयविक्रवत्वात् R. 14. 34; ३४ in  
one point of view, in one case.  
-पतिक a. having the same husband.  
-पंचाशत् f. fifty-one. -पत्नी 1. a  
faithful wife (perfectly chaste); तां  
चावश्यं दिवसगणनात्परात्मकपत्नीं Me.  
10. -2. the wife of a man who has  
no other wives; Ms. 5. 158. -3. the  
wife of the same man; a co-wife;  
सर्वसात्मकपत्नीनामेका चेत्पुत्रिणी भवेत्  
Ms. 9. 183. ३. ब्रतं a vow of perfect  
chastity; कामिकपत्नीब्रतदुःखशीलां Ku.  
3. 7. -पत्रिका the plant Ocimum  
Gratissimum (गंधपत्र). -पद्, -पाद् a.  
1. one-footed, limping, lame. -2. in-  
complete. (-पाद्) m. N. of Siva  
or Vishṇu. (-पदी) a foot-path  
(for a single man to walk on).  
-पद् a. 1. one-footed. -2. consist-  
ing of or named in one word. (-द्) 1.  
a single step. -2. a single or sim-  
ple word. -3. the time required to  
pronounce a single word. -4. pre-  
sent time, same time. (-द्) 1. a  
man having one foot. -2. a kind  
of coitus (रतिबंध). (-द्) ind. sud-  
denly, all at once, abruptly; निहंत्य-  
रीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वराणि Si. 2.  
95; R. 8. 48; K. 45; V. 4. 3.  
(-द्) a verse consisting of only

one Pāda or quarter stanza. (-दी)  
1. a woman having one foot -2. a  
Gāyatrī consisting of one Pāda.  
-पर a. Ved. an epithet of the dice  
in which one is decisive or of pre-  
eminent importance. -परि ind. one  
over or under, (a term at dice; cf.  
अक्षपरि). -पुत्री 1. N. of a younger  
sister of Durgā. -2. N. of Durgā.  
-3. a plant having one leaf only.  
-पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa.  
-पादल N. of a younger sister of  
Durgā. -पाणः a single wager. -पात a.  
happening at once, sudden. -पाति-  
न् a. 1. sudden. -2. standing alone  
or solitary. (-नी) i. e. ऋक् a verse  
to be taken by itself or independen-  
tly of the hymn to which it belongs.  
-पाद् a. 1. having only one foot.  
-2. using only one foot. (-द्) 1.  
one or single foot. -2 one and the  
same Pāda. -3. N. of Vishṇu  
or Siva. -पादिका a kind of  
posture of birds. -पिंगः, -पिंगलः N.  
of Kubera, having a yellow mark  
in place of one eye; (his eye was  
so made on account of a curse  
uttered by Pārvatī when he cast  
an evil eye at her). -पिंड a. uni-  
ted by the offering of the fune-  
ral rice-ball; ०त्ता, -त्वं consangui-  
nity. -पुत्र a. having only one son.  
-पुरुषः 1. the Supreme being; V.  
1. 1. -2. the chief person. -पुष्कलः  
(रः) N. of a musical instrument.  
-प्रकार a. of the same kind.  
-प्रख्य a. singularly like. -प्रभुत्वं  
sole sovereignty. -प्रयत्नः one effort  
(of the voice). -प्रस्थः a measure.  
-प्रहारिक a. killed by one blow.  
-प्राणयोगः union in one breath.  
-बुद्धि a. Having only one thought.  
-भक्त a. 1. serving one master  
only. -2. worshipping one deity.  
-3. eating together. (-क्तं) N. of  
a religious ceremony; eating but  
one meal (a day). ०व्रतं eating but  
once a day as a religious observance.  
-भक्ति a. 1. believing in one dei-  
ty. -2. firmly devoted. (-f.) eat-  
ing but one meal a day. -भार्या  
a faithful or chaste wife. (-र्यः) one  
having one wife only. -भाव 1. a. of  
the same or one nature. -2. sin-  
cerely devoted. -3. honest, sincere-  
ly disposed. (-वः) 1. one feeling,  
the same or unchanged devotion;  
Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. -2. oneness,  
agreement. -भूत a. 1. being one,  
undivided. -2. concentrated, close-  
ly attentive. -भुसः a palace having  
one floor. -भोजन, -भुक् a. 1. eat-  
ing but one meal. -2. eating in  
common. -मति a. 1. fixed on one  
object. -2. unanimous, thinking in  
the same way. -मनस् a. 1. think-



ing with another, of one thought; Mu. 2. 13. -2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive; एकमनाः ओतुमर्हति देवः M. 2. -मात्र *a.* of one syllable. -सुख *a.* 1. having the face directed towards one place or object. -2 having the same aim. -3. having one chief or head. -4 having one door or entrance (as a मंडप). (-खं) 1. gambling. -2. a kind of fruit (रुद्राक्षफल). मूर्धन = मुख q. v. -मूला = अतसी q. v. -यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. -योनि *a.* 1. uterine. -2. of the same family or caste; Ms. 9. 148. -रजः the plant रंजराज. -रस *a.* 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour; R. 10. 17. -2. of one feeling or sentiment only, साहज्यं U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness; विक्रमं K. 7; भावैकरसं मनः Ku. 5. 82; M. 3. 10; Bv. 2. 155; Si. 6. 26; V. 1. 9. -3. of one tenor, stable, equable; Māl. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. -4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one); अवलैकरसाः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (-सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. -2. the only flavour or pleasure. (-सं) a drama of one sentiment. -राज, -राजः *m.* an absolute king. -रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. (-त्रं) one night. -रात्रिक *a.* lasting or sufficient for one night only. -राशिः 1. a heap, crowd. -2. a sign of the zodiac. -सूत *a.* collected or heaped together. -रिक्थिन् *m.* a co-heir; Ms. 9. 162. -रूप *a.* 1. of one form or kind, like, similar; Ki. 8. 2, 9. 55. -2. uniform, one-coloured. (-रूपं) one form or kind; ता uniformity, invariableness. -रूप्य *a.* formed or arising from one. -लिंगः 1. a word having one gender only. -2. N. of Kubera. (-रं) a place in which for five krosas there is but one लिंग (Phallus); पंचकोशांतरे यत्र न लिंगांतरमीक्ष्यते । तदैकलिंगमाख्यातं तत्र सिद्धिरुच्यते ॥ Sabdak. -वचनं the singular number. -वर्ण *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. identical, same. -3. of one tribe or caste. -4. involving the use of one letter (संज्ञिकरण). (-र्णः) 1. one form. -2. a Brāhmaṇa. -3. a word of one syllable. -4. a superior caste. (-र्णी) beating time, the instrument (castanet); समीकरणं an equation involving one unknown quantity. -वर्णिक *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. of one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one year old. -वस्त्र, -वसन *a.* having only one garment, in one dross. (-वस्त्रं) a single garment. -वाक्यं one or unanimous opinion; एकवाक्यं विचित्रः R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry; ता consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements.

-वाद् 1. a kind of drum or tabor. -2. the unitarian doctrine, monotheism. -वारं, -वारे *ind.* 1. only once. -2. at once, suddenly. -3. at one time. -विंश *a.* twenty-first; consisting of twenty-one. (-शः) the Ekavimsastoma. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-one. -विध *a.* of one kind; simple. -विलोचन *a.* one-eyed; see एकवृष्टि. -विषयिन् *m.* a rival (having a common object or end in view). -वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero; धर्मं Mv. 5. 48. -वृक्षः 1. one tree. -2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas. -वृत् *f.* heaven. -वृद्धं 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. -2. one heap or collection. -वृषः Ved. the chief bull. -वेणिः, -णी *f.* a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.). गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Mc. 92; धरा S. 7; धृतं S. 7. 21. -वेष्टमन् *n.* a solitary house or room. -व्यवसायिन् *a.* following the same profession. -शत *a.* 101st. (-तं) 101. -शफ *a.* whole-hoofed. (-फः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). -शरणं the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). -शरीर *a.* of one body or blood, consanguineous. -अन्वयः consanguineous descent. -अवयवः a descendant in a right line, blood-kinsman. -आरंभः commencement of consanguinity by the union of father and mother. -शाख *a.* having one branch. (-खः) a Brāhmaṇa of the same branch or school. -शीर्षिन् = मुख q. v. -शुंग *a.* having one sheath. (-ग) N. of a medicinal plant. -शुंग *a.* having only one horn. (-गः) 1. a unicorn; rhinoceros. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. a class of Pitrīs. -4. a mountain having one top. -शेषः a tree having one root. -शेषः 'the remainder of one', a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained; c. g. पितरौ father and mother, parents (= मातापितरौ); so श्वशुरौ, भ्रातरः &c. -श्रुत *a.* once heard. -धर *a.* keeping in mind what one has heard once. -श्रुतिः *f.* 1. monotony. -2. the neutral accentless tone. (-ति) *ind.* in a monotonous manner. -श्रुष्टि *a.* Ved. obedient to one command. -षष्ट *a.* sixty-first. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-one. -तम *a.* sixty-first. -संस्थ *a.* dwelling in one place; R. 6. 29. -सप्तत, -तिसप्त *a.* seventy-first. -सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-one. -सभं a common place of meeting. -सर्ग *a.* closely attentive. (-र्गः) concentration. -सहस्रं 1001 or one thousand. -साक्षिक *a.* witnessed by one. -सार्थ *ind.* together, in one

company. -सूत्रं N. of a small drum played by a string and attached to the body of it. -सूत्र N. of a Soma ceremony. -सूत्र *a.* 49; Me. 104 v. l. -2. close-standing side by side; Pt. 3. 54. -सूत्र collected, combined. -सूत्र the same place; एकस्थाने मध्ये मध्ये Hamsa (an allegorical designation of the soul). -हायन *a.* one year old. -हायन *a.* one year old. (-नी) a boy one year old. (-नं) the period

एकक *a.* 1 Single, alone, solitary without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5; 111. -2 Same, identical.

एकतम *a.* (n. मत्, f. ना) 1 One of many. -2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (n. तरं) 1 One of two either; P. VII. 1. 26. -2 Other, different. -3 One of many.

एकतस् *ind.* 1 From one side on one side. -2 Singly, one by one. एकतः अन्यतः on one side-on the other side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 3. एकतः, -एकतः on the one side-on the other side; S. 4. 2.

एकता, -त्वं Oneness, unity, identity.

एकत्र *ind.* [ एक-त्रल् ] 1 In one place in close connection. -2 Together, taken together; एवमेतान्येकत्र कुलानि K. 136; एकत्र-अपत्र or एत on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकदा *ind.* 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. -2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously. H. 4. 93.

एकधा *ind.* 1 In one way. -2 Singly. -3 At once, at the same time. -4 Together. -5 Once, sometimes.

एकल *a.* Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकशस् *ind.* One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् *a.* Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् *num. a.* Eleven.

एकादश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Eleventh. Consisting of eleven. -3 Lasting eleven months. -शी 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a month, sacred to Vishnu; (विष्णु) fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit. -2 Presentations or Pitrīs to deceased ancestors or Pitrīs on the eleventh day after decease. -3 The number eleven. -Comp. -अष्टादश a collection of 11 days. -2. अष्टादश a collection of 11 days. -3. अष्टादश N. of Siva (the chief of the 11 holes of the). -द्वारं the eleven holes of the



body; see ख. —रुद्राः (pl.) the eleven Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकादशक *a.* Consisting of 11 parts.

एकादशिक *a.* Consisting of eleven.

एकीकृ 8 U. 1 To collect. —2 To unite, join together, combine.

एकीकृ 1 P. 1 To become one, blend, combine, be mingled.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, association. —2 Common nature or property.

एकीय *a.* Belonging to, or proceeding from one. —यः A partisan, an associate.

एज् I. 1 A. (epic. P.) (एजते, एजाचके, एजित, एजितुं, एजित) 1 To tremble, shake. —2 To move, stir; धृतसाम्राज्यमेजति Mb. —3 To shine (P.). —With अप to drive away. —उद् to rise, go upwards.

एजक *a.* Shaking.

एजत्क *a.* Trembling.

एजथुः *m.* Ved. Trembling, shaking (of the earth).

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एजित *p. p.* Shaken, agitated.

एजि *a.* Affected by wind.

एद् 1 A. (एजते, एजितुं, एजित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एड *a.* Deaf. —डः A kind of sheep. —Comp. —गजः the medicinal plant Cassia Tora or Alata (उरण) used for curing ring-worms. —मूक *a.* 1. deaf and dumb; cf. अनेडमूक. —2. wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. —2 A wild goat. —3 A kind of medicinal plant. —का A ewe.

एडु (इ or डो) कः, —क 1 A building constructed of rubbish, bones &c., or of hard substances resembling bones. —2 A tomb, a wall round bones. —3 (With Buddhists) A sanctuary filled with relics.

एणः, एणकः 1 A kind of black antelope; the several kinds of deer are given in this verse:—अनुचो माण-नो जेय एणः कुण्डमृगः स्मृतः । रुग्णैरिमुलः शक्रः शंवरः शोण उच्यते ॥ —2 (In astr.) Capricorn. —Comp. —अजिनं deer-skin. —तिलकः, —भृत् the moon; so अंकः, लोहणः &c. —हृत् *a.* one having eyes like those of a deer. (—*m.*) Capricorn.

एणी 1 A female black deer. —2 A kind of poisonous insect. —Comp. —एद *a.* having feet like those of a deer. (—*दः*) a kind of snake.

एत *a.* (एता, एनी *f.*) Of a variegated colour; shining. —2 Come, arrived. —3 Going, flowing. —तः

1 A deer or antelope. —2 The hide of a deer. —3 A variegated colour.

एनी A river, flowing stream.

एतम् *a.* 1 Going on their way (said of the horses of gods). —2 Variegated. —यः A horse of a variegated colour.

एतश्च *a.* Ved. Of a variegated colour, shining. —शः A dappled horse (particularly the horses of the sun).

एतश्चस् *m.* 1 A Brāhmaṇa. —2 A horse.

एतिः *f.* Ved. Arrival, approach.

एतद् *pron. a.* (*m.* एतः, *f.* एता, *n.* एतत्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker) (समीपतत्त्वार्थे चेतदो रूपं); the Nom. forms are used like those of इद् in the sense of 'here'; एष वृच्छामि—एष कथयामि Mu. 3 here I ask &c.; कदा गमिष्यसि—एष गच्छामि Sk.; एषोस्मि कामदुकी संवृत्तः Māl. 1; एते नदीकृताः स्मः S. 5. In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एषोहं कार्यवशादा-योध्यिकस्तदानतिनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1. —2

As the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to which it refers; एतद् (शबला) मे धनं; but may sometimes remain in the neuter; एतदेव शुरुपु वृत्तिः Ms. 2. 206. —3 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इद् or any other pronoun; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति यदुक्तं तदेतच्चिन्त्यं; एतानीमानि, एते ते &c. —4 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; प्रच्छन्नवंचकास्वेते ये स्तेनाद-विकादयः Ms. 9. 257. —*ind.* In this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now. *Note.* एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; *a. g.* अनंतर immediately after this; अंत ending thus; अर्थः this matter; अर्थे on this account, therefore; अत्राधि to this limit, so far; अवस्थ *a.* of such a state or condition.

—Comp. —कालः the present time. —कालीन *a.* belonging to the present time. —ज्ञात् *ind.* hence-forth. —द्वितीय *a.* one who does anything for the second time. —प्रथम *a.* one who does anything for the first time. —योनिन् *a.* having one's origin in that.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this.

एतर्हि *ind.* 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days; Ki. 1. 32. —2 Then (correlative to यद्हि). —3 A certain measure of time = 51

idānims or one-fifteenth of a Kshipra; cf. इदानी.

एतादृश, -दृश, -दश (—शी, -क्षी) *a.* 1 Such, such like; सर्वेपि नेतादृशाः Bh. 2. 51. —2 Of this kind, similar to this.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावदुक्त्वा विरते सुगन्दे R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्मे विभवो भवंतं सेवितुं M. 2 so far; oft. used in connection with a relative pronoun which generally follows; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोमि ...आरोपितं यद्विरिञ्चेन पश्चादकं Ku. 1. 37. —*ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एतावत्त्वं 1 Quantity or number. —2 Greatness; such a state or condition; such extent.

एतनः 1 Breath, expiration. —2 A kind of fish (Silurus Pelorius).

एतु *a.* Ved. 1 Going. —2 Asking, requesting.

एदिधिषुःपतिः The husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not been married; cf. अयेदिधिषुः.

एधू 1 A. (एधते, एधाचके, ऐधित, एधितुं एधित) 1 To grow, increase; विनापि संगमं स्त्रीणां कवीनां सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. —2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort; इवेतौ सुखमेधते Pt. 1. 318. —3 To grow strong, become great. —4 To extend. —5 To swell, rise. —*Caus.* To cause to grow or increase; to greet, celebrate, honour; नैदिधः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15. 19; (तां) आशिर्भिरधयामासुः Ku. 6. 90. —*Desid.* एदिधिते.

एधः Fuel; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधा-पेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99; R. 9. 81.

एधत् *a.* Increased, grown. —तुः 1 A man. —2 Fire. —3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

एधमान *a.* Prospering, increasing; एधन् hating the impious who prosper (Sây.).

एधस् *n.* 1 Fuel; यथैधांसि समिद्धोऽग्निर्भस्मसात् कुरुतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37; अनलाया-शुरुचंदनैधसे R. 8. 71; Ms. 11. 71; Y. 2. 166. —2 Prosperity (in comp.).

एधा Prosperity, happiness.

एधित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Si. 14. 31. —2 Brought up; सुगन्धैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. —3 Filled; Mv. 7. 6.

एनस् *n.* [इ-अहर् बुद् Un. 4. 197] 1 Sin, offence, fault; आत्मघातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174; Si. 14. 35; 16. 8. —2 Mischief, crime. —3 Unhappiness. —4 Censure, blame.



एनस्य *a.* 1 Caused by crime. -2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

एनस्व or एनस्विन् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एना *ind.* Ved. Thus; then, at that time.

एम *a.* To be obtained. —मः, एमन् *n.* Ved. A course, way.

एरका A kind of grass (said to have turned to clubs when plucked by Krishna and his family; cf. Mb. मौसलपर्वन्). —कं A woollen carpet.

एरंगः A kind of fish.

एरंडः The castor-oil plant; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादेषु देशे एरंडोपि दुमायते. —डा Long pepper. —Comp. —पत्रिका, —फला the plant Croton Polyandrum (दन्तीवृक्ष.)

एरंडकः = एरंड.

एरु *a.* Ved. Going.

एरुकिः, एरुकिः A species of cucumber.

एलकः A ram; see एडक.

एलंगः A kind of fish.

एलवालु *n.*, एलवालुकं The fragrant bark of कपित्थ (Feronia Elephantum). -2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलविलः *N.* of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलानां फलरेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. -2 Cardamom (the seed of the plant). —Comp. —पर्णी the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एलीका Small cardamoms.

एलायति Den. P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. -2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

एलुकं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. एव *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. -2 Speedy, quick; एवो गन्ता; ये च एवा मरुतः Up. 1. 150. —चः 1 A course, way; or a courser, a fleet horse; स्वेभिरेवैश्चरतः Rv. 1. 62. 8; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Sây., a desire or hymn. —Comp. —या *a.* granting protection; or going in ways or courses. —यावत् *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (—*m.*) *N.* of Vishnu.

2. एव *ind.* 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a

word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एवमेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40 that very man; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; so नाम्नैव, स एव वीरः he alone (and not others); (4) already; गत एव न ते निवर्तते Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; इति चिन्तयन्नेव while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise; तथैव so also; (7) like, as (showing similarity); श्रीस्त एव मेस्तु G. M. (= तव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4. it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; (referring to what precedes as well as to what follows); अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवयो Ku. 6. 84; ह्या एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमस्तु be it so, amen; यद्येवं if so; किमेवं why so; नैवं, मा नैवं oh, not so, (do not do so); एवं has sometimes an adjectival force; एवं वचनं such words. -2 Yes, quite so (implying assent); सीता-अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव काले वर्ते। रामः— एवं U. 1; एवं यदात्थ भगवन् Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive. (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). —Comp. —अवस्थ *a.* so situated or circumstanced. —आदि, —आद्य *a.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like; एवमादिभिः S. 5; Ku. 5. 29. —कारं *ind.* in this manner. —काल *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. —क्रतु *a.* Ved. thus minded. —गत *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced; एवं गते under these circumstances. —गुण *a.*

possessing such virtues, एवमेवैतानि चक्रवर्तिनसामुहि S. 1. 12. —नाम *a.* called, bearing this name. —प्रत्यय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 24. —वर्ण *a.* of such quality, description, so, such. —व्यञ्जन *a.* such a kind or form. —वाक्य *a.* expression. —विद्, विद्वत् *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. —विशय *a.* such a kind, such. —वीर्य *a.* power, behaving such; of such a kind.

एवावद् *a.* Ved. So speaking, thus.

एष 1 U. (एषति-ते, एषितुं, एषितुं) To go or approach. -2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. -3 To endeavour to reach or gain. -4 To request. -5 To desire. -6 To creep, glide.

एष *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. -2 Gliding, running; epithet of शृणु. —चः 1 Running or hastening towards. -2 Seeking. -3 Wish, choice. —चा Wish, desire.

एषण *a.* Seeking. —णः An arrow. —णं 1 Seeking. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Driving, pressing. -4 Pressing. —णा 1 Seeking; wish, desire. -2 Begging, request. —णी 1 A goldsmith's balance. -2 A probe (of iron or steel).

एषणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एषणिन् *a.* Seeking, striving to gain. एषणिय *pot. p.* 1 To be desired, desirable; Ku. 7. 88. -2 To be sought at or sought. -3 To be approached. -4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एषन् *a.* Wishing, desirous.

एषिन् *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.); यावने विषयेति R. 1. 8.

एष्टिः *f.* Wish, desire.

एष्य *a.* 1 To be desired or sought. -2 To be approached. -3 To be approached.

एह Ved. 1 Desirous. -2 Striving well.

एहस् *n.* Anger.

एहिमाय *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Virech yas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.



# ऐ.

ऐः *m. N. of Siva. —ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

ऐक *a.* Belonging to one.

ऐक्य *ind.* At once.

ऐक्यं Singleness of time or occurrence.

ऐकपत्यं 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power. —2 Absolute monarchy.

ऐकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a simple word. —2 Consisting of single words. —क The name given to the Naigama section of Yāska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭavas.

ऐकपर्यं 1 Unity of words. —2 Being formed into one word.

ऐकभाट्यं Singleness of nature or purpose.

ऐकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18. 36; अत्र सर्वैकमत्यं H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

ऐकराज्यं Monarchy.

ऐकशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

ऐकशफ *a.* (की *f.*) Produced by or relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8; Y. 1. 170.

ऐकश्रुत्यं, ऐकस्वर्यं The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

ऐकसहस्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

ऐकागारिकः 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित्तु हस्त-वैकागारिकेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. —2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाग्र *a.* Intent on one object.

ऐकाग्र्यं Intentness on one object.

ऐकांगः A soldier of the body-guard; Rāj. T. 5. 249.

ऐकात्म्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. —2 Identity, sameness. —3 Oneness with the Supreme soul.

ऐकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. —2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 69.

ऐकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27, —2

Assured, certain; Sān. K. 68; Mu. 4. —3 Exclusive. —के In private, apart from others; Pt. 1.

ऐकान्यिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकार्थ्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. —2 Consistency in meaning.

ऐकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephe-meral. —2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. —3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.).

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82; U. 6. 33. —2 Unanimity. —3 Identity, sameness. —4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. —5 An aggregate, whole. —6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐक्षव *a.* (वी *f.*) [इक्षु-अण्] Made of, or produced from sugar-cane, sugary. —द 1 Sugar. —2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्षव्य *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुक *a.* [इक्षु-उच्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. —2 Bearing sugar-cane. —कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुमारिक *a.* [इक्षुमार-उच्] Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्ष्वाक *a.* [इक्ष्वाकु-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvāku. —कः, —कुः 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वसि U. 5. —2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

ऐण्ड *a.* (दी *f.*) [इण्दी-अण्] Produced from the इण्दी tree. —दं The nut of the इण्दी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इच्छा-उच्] 1 Optional, voluntary; विकल्पो व्यवस्थितो न त्वैच्छिकः Dāy. B. —2 Arbitrary.

ऐड *a.* Ved. [इडा-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing. —2 Containing the word (इडा) (such as a chapter). —3 Belonging to a sheep. —डः N. of Purūravas (इडायाः अपत्यं).

ऐडक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

ऐड (ल)विडः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐडु (डु)कं A wall &c. of bones and rubbish.

ऐण *a.* [एण-अण्] (णी *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259,

ऐणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

ऐण्य *a.* (वी *f.*) [एणी-उच्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —य A kind of coitus (रतिबंध).

ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेय *a.* [इतरा-उच्] Originating from Aitareya. —यः, —य A descendant of Itarā (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and Aranyaka were revealed. —Comp. —उपनिषद् N. of an Upanishad.

ऐतरोचिन् *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-उच्] 1 Traditional. —2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. —3 One who knows or studies ancient legends

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यननुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Rām.; किलेत्यैतिह्ये. (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Pramāṇas or proofs by the Paurāṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

ऐदंपर्यं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इदंपर, i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं त्वैदंपर्यं Māl. 2. 7.

ऐदंयुगीन *a.* Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐदव *a.* (वी *f.*) [इदु-अण्] Lunar; Māl. 8. 1; U. 1. 34. —वः A lunar month. —वी The plant सोमराजी. —वं 1 The asterism Mrigāsiras. —2 The Vrata called चांद्रायण q. v.; Ms. 11. 126.

ऐंद्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [इंद्र-अण्] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27. —द्रः 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vāli (who are regarded as sons of इंद्र). —2 N. of a Samvatsara. —3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. —द्री. 1 N. of a Rik addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिद्वैत्री सम्माम्नाता J. N. V. —2 The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra); अयमैत्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तचंद्रमिति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. —3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. —4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशीर्ष and चैत्र. —5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife Sāghī). —6 Misfortune,



misery. -7 A kind of cucumber. -8 An epithet of Durgā. -9 Small cardamom. — 1 The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). -2 Wild ginger.

ऐन्द्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्द्रजालेन चरति दृक्] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive -2 Familiar with magic. —कः A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

ऐन्द्रतुरीयः The fourth part of a libation to Indra.

ऐन्द्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

ऐन्द्रशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐन्द्राज्ञ *a.* Relating to Indra and Agni; so ऐन्द्रवारुण, ऐन्द्रसौम्य &c.

ऐन्द्रिः [इन्द्रस्यापत्यं- इन्] 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey-chief. -2 A crow; ऐन्द्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विद्धारस्तनौ द्विजः R. 12. 22.

ऐन्द्रिय, -यक *a.* [इन्द्रिय-अण्, वुञ् वा] 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. -2 Present, perceptible to the senses. -यं The world of the senses.

ऐन्द्रियेष्ठी *a.* Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

ऐधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [इधन-अण्] Consisting of fuel. —नः N. of the sun.

ऐन्य *a.* [इन-ण्य] Belonging to a master or the sun.

ऐम *a.* (भी *f.*) [इम-अण्] Belonging to an elephant; Mu. 3. 20.

ऐयत्यं [इयत्-ण्यञ्] Quantity, number.

ऐरावणः (see ऐरावत below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

ऐरावतः [इरा आपः तद्वात् इरावात् समुद्रः तस्मादुत्पन्नः अण्] 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. -2 An excellent elephant. -3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or

serpent-race (inhabiting Pātāla). -4 The elephant presiding over the east. -5 A kind of rainbow. -6 A kind of lightning; (said to be *n.* also in these two senses). -7 The orange tree. —तं 1 A vast and waterless region. -2 (pl.) N. of a Varsha. -3 N. of the northern path of the moon. —ती 1 The female of Indra's elephant. -2 Lightning. -3 N. of a plant (वट-पत्री). -4 N. of the river Rāvi in the Panjāba (= इरावती). -5 N. of a particular portion of the moon's path.

एरिणं [इरिणे भवं अण्] Fossil or rock salt.

ऐरेयं [इरायां अन्ने भवं दृक्] Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐर्म्यं [ईर्म-ण्यञ्] A plaster good for healing wounds.

ऐलः [इलाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Purūravas (son of Ilā and Budha). -2 The planet Mars. —लं 1 Food, a quantity of food. -2 A particular number.

ऐलवः Ved. Noise, cry; °कारः Rudra's dog.

ऐलवालुकः N. of a perfume.

ऐलविलः 1 N. of Kubera; Si. 13. 18. -2 The planet Mars.

ऐलेयः 1 A kind of perfume. -2 Mars.

ऐश *a.* (ही *f.*) [ईश-अण्] 1 Belonging to Siva; R. 2. 75. -2 Supreme, regal.

ऐशान *a.* [ईशान-अण्] Belonging to Siva. —नी 1 The north-eastern direction. -2 N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वर *a.* [ईश्वर-अण्] (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or

the Supreme Being, majestic. Powerful, mighty. -3 Belonging to Siva; R. 11. 76. -4 Supreme, theistic. ऐश्वरिकः (With Buddhists) theist.

ऐश्वर्यं [ईश्वर-ण्यञ्] 1 Sovereignty; ऐकैश्वर्यस्थितौ च M. 1. निशाचर°. -2 Might, power, sway. -3 Affluence, greatness; °मत्तेषु S. 5. 18. -5 The human power. -6 The divine faculty of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐमम् *ind.* During this year, the present year.

ऐमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to present year.

ऐपावीर *a.* Ved. Weak, powerless.

ऐपीक *a.* Consisting of stems made of reeds or canes; ऐपीक section of the सौतिक पर्व of Mb.

ऐष्टकं Ved. Sacrificial collectively.

ऐष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इष्टि-दृक्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of or sacrifice (as a work). -3 पूतिक *a.* belonging to इष्टान् (sacrifices or ceremonial works).

ऐहलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इहलौकिक] Happening in or belonging to the world, temporal, sublunary (पारलौकिक).

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इह-ण्यञ्] Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. -2 Local, of the place. —कं Business (of this world). -Comp. —दक्षिण *a.* worldly-minded.

## ओ.

ओ *m.* (औः) N. of Brahmā. —*ind.*

1 A vocative particle (oh) -2 An interjection of (1) calling; (holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird. -4 A Sūdra.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in द्विवैकस् or स्वगैकस् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [cf. Gr. *oikos*],

ओकिवस् *a.* Meeting together, united (समवेत).

ओक्त्र *a.* 1 Favourable to the house; *i. e.* to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. —क्यं 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general).

ओकणः (णिः) A bug; so ओकोदनी, ओकणी.

ओकुलः A cake of flour.

ओक् 1 P. (ओखति, ओखांचक्य, ओखुं, ओखित) 1 To be dry. -2 To be able; be sufficient. -3 To admit of grace. -4 To refuse. -5 To ward off prevent.

ओगण *a.* 1 United. -2 Solitary, despised, cast off by one's friends.

आधेः [उच्च-पञ्च पृथो० व] 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनरोवेन हि पुनरुपनदी Ku. 4. 44; so रुधिरं, नाथ 2 An inundation. -3 A heap, पृथक्



ity, mass, multitude; चाण°, अच°, जन्° &c. -4 The whole. -5 Continuity. -6 Quick time in music. -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. -3 A kind of dance.

ऑकारः See under ओम्.

ओज् 1, 10 U. (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजति, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able. -2 To increase, grow.

ओज a. Odd, uneven. —जं = ओजस्

q. v. ओजस् n. 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet). An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds; (considered by Dandin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समाससूयस्त्वमेतद्व्यस्य जीवितम् Kāv. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). -7 Water. -8 Metallic lustre. -9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of weapons.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन् a. 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं तदो-जस्वित् तदेव वीर्यम् R. 5. 37; Si. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजायते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk. 5. 76; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ a. (Super. of ओजस् = ओजस्विन्) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् a. More vehement, stronger.

ओज्मन् a. An instigator. —m. 1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओडकः, -डवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (ri and ri).

ओडिका, ओडी Wild rice.

ओद्वाः (m. pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. —डूः The China-rose.

—डू The Java-flower. —Comp. —आख्या the China-rose. —पुष्पं the Java-flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओण् 1 P. (ओणति, ओणति) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि a. Removing. —णी (du.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

ओत a. [आवे-क] Woven, sewn with threads across. —Comp. —प्रोत a. 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (—त्तं)

ind. crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

ओतुः 1 The woof or cross threads of a web. -2 A cat (f. also) as in स्थूलो (ली)तुः.

ओदती Issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः, -नं [उद्-युच् Un. 2. 76] 1 Food, boiled rice; c. g. दध्योदनः, घृतं, शुद्धं, मांसं &c. -2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than to be taught); c. g. ओदनपाणिनीयाः P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. —नी The plant (बल) Sida Cordifolia. —Comp. —आह्वया, —आह्वा, —ओदनिका N. of a medicinal plant (महासमेग).

ओदनीयति Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything; पुरोडाशं यद्योदनीयति.

ओद्गः, ओद्गन् n. 1 Flowing. -2 Wetting.

ओधस् n. An udder.

ओपशः Ved. An ornament of the head; curl; a horn (Sây.).

ओम् ind. 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!). (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यताममात्यः Mål. 6; ओमित्युक्तवतोश्च शार्ङ्गिण इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीय-श्वेदोमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. (c) command; (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. -3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the Mandukya Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be; that all is om, only om. Literally analysed, om is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters; the letter a is Vaisvanara, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world; u is Taijasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the world of dreams; and m is Prajna, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls; and the whole om is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality; (for further account see Gough's Upanishads pp. 69-73). In later times om came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods a (Vishnu), u (Siva), and m

(Brahma). It is usually called Pranava or Ekaksharam]. —Comp.

—कारः 1. the sacred syllable ओम्. -2. the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एष तावदोकारः Mv. 1; B.R. 3. 78.

ओमः Ved. 1 A protector. -2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् m. 1 Protection. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओमन्वत् a. 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satiating, pleasing.

ओमात्रा Protection, kindness, assistance.

ओम्या Ved. Favour, protection.

ओरफः A hard scratch; Mål. 7.

ओल a. Wet, damp. —लः An esculent root (शूरण).

ओलंङ् 1 P., 10U. (ओलंङति ओलंङयति, ओलंङति) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओल्ल a. Wet, damp —ल्लः A hostage; आगतः come or received as a hostage, (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasālabhan-jikā).

ओषः 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओषणः Pungency, sharp flavour.

—णी A pot-herb.

ओषधिः, -धी f. [ओषः पाको धीयते अत्र, था-कि Tv.] 1 A herb, plant (in general); ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; cf. संजीवन°. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. —Comp. —ईशः, —गर्भः, —नाथः the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. पुष्पानि चोषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः Bg. 15. 13; R. 2. 73; Ku. 7. 1; S. 4. 2. —ज a. produced from plants. (—जः) fire. —घरः, —पतिः 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon; Si. 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). —ग्रन्थः the capital of Himālaya; तत्प्रयातौषधिरस्थं स्थितये हिमवत्पूरं Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओषं ind. Immediately, quickly.

ओष्ठाविन् a. Burning.

ओष्ठः [उष्ते उष्णाहारण, उष्-कर्मणि थ् Un. 2. 4] A lip (lower or upper); द्वावोष्ठौ छेदयेत्तपः Ms. 8. 282; अधरं, चिबं. —ष्टी A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared (चिबफल). (In comp. the अ or आ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in



आ or ई ; as विचो(वी)डा-ष्टी. [ cf. L. ostium ]. -Comp. —अधरौ = the upper and lower lip. —उपमफला the creeper Bryonia Grandis ( whose fruit resembles a lip ). —कोपः-प्रकोपः a disease of the lips. —ज a. labial ( produced by the lips ). —जाहं the root of the lip. —पल्लवः = a sprout-like or

tender lip. —पुटं the cavity made by opening the lips. —पुष्पः = the tree वधुक. —रोगः any disease of the lips. ओष्ठक a. ( At the end of comp. ) Taking care of the lips. —कः A lip. ओष्ठच a. [ ओष्ठ-यत् ] 1 Being at the lips. —2 Belonging to the lips, labial ( as the sounds ).

ओष्ण a. A little warm ( ईषदुष्ण ). ओहः Ved. 1 Bringing, perf. ing. —2 Reaching. —3 Medicinal. —Comp. —बह्वन् a. one who has cred knowledge. ओहस् n. Praise ; idea, truth (!).

## औ.

औ m. 1 A sound. —2 N. of Sesha or Ananta. —f. The earth. —ind. An interjection of (1) calling (ho, holla); (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औक्थिकः [ उक्थ-ठक् ] A Brāhmaṇa who knows or studies or recites the ukthas.

औक्थिक्यं The text of the Ukthas.

औक्थ्य A peculiar mode of recitation.

औक्षकं, औक्षं A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62

औख्य a. [ उखायां संस्कृतं ष्यच् ] Boiled in a pot ( उखा ).

औग्र्यं [ उग्र-ष्यच् ] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

औघः [ ओघ-स्वार्थे अण् ] Flood.

औचित्यं, औचित्ति [ उचित-ष्यच् ण्योपे णीप् ] 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitability. —2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence ( such as संयोग, वियोग &c. ); सामर्थ्यमौचित्ति देशः कालो व्याक्तिः स्वराद्यः S. D. 2; in the example पातु वो दयितामुखे there is औचित्ति or fitness in taking मुख to mean सामुख्यं ( meeting ) instead of आननं. —3 Habituation.

औघैःश्रवसः N. of Indra's horse.

औजसं Gold.

औजसिक a. ( की f. ) [ ओजसा वर्तते ठक् ] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. —कः A hero.

औजस्य a. Conducive to vigour or energy. —स्यं Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं [ उज्ज्वल-ष्यच् ] Brightness, brilliancy.

औड a. Wet, moist.

औडव a. ( की f. ) [ उडु-अण् ] Belonging to stars; K. 178. —कः A kind of Rāga ( in Music ).

औडुप a. [ उडुप-अण् ] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

औडुपिक a. ( की f. ) [ उडुपेन तरति ठक् ] Crossing in a boat. —कः A passenger in a boat or raft.

औडुवर = औडुवर q. v.

औडूः [ ओडू-अण् ] An inhabitant, or the king of the Odra country, q. v.

औडुकांक्षं [ उडुका-अण् ] 1 Desire, longing for. —2 Anxiety.

औडुर्कष्यं [ उडुर्क-अण् ] Excellence; superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तमिक a. ( की f. ) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

औत्तर a. ( -रि-रा ) [ उत्तर-अण् ] Northern, living in the north. —Comp. —अह a. belonging to the following day. —पथिक a. going in the northern direction. —पदिक a. comprehended in the last word or term.

औत्तरेयः [ उच्चायाः अपत्यं ठक् ] N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā.

औत्तानपादः, —दिः [ उत्तानपाद-अण् इण् वा ] 1 N. of Dhruva. —2 The polar star.

औत्पात्तिक a. ( की f. ) [ उत्पात्ति-ठक् ] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. —2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पात a. ( ती f. ) [ उत्पात-अण् ] Treating of portents, ( such as a work ).

औत्पात्तिक a. ( की f. ) [ उत्पात-ठक् ] Portentous, prodigious; calamitous; R. 14. 53. —कः A portent.

औत्पाद a. ( दी f. ) [ उत्पाद-अण् ] Relating to or treating of birth ( उत्पादः ).

औत्पुटिक a. ( की f. ) [ उत्पुट-अण् ] Receiving anything with उत्पुट mouth or beak turned upwards.

औत्र a. Gross, rough.

औत्स a. ( स्त्री f. ) [ उत्स-अण् ] or produced in a fountain.

औत्संगिक a. ( की f. ) [ उत्सङ्ग-अण् ] Borne or placed upon the hip.

औत्सर्गिक a. ( की f. ) [ उत्सर्ग-अण् ] 1 That which is liable to be abandoned in exceptional cases, though generally valid ( as a rule of grammar ). —2 General ( opp. to particular ). —3 Terminating, concluding. —4 Leaving, quitting. —5 Natural, inherent. —6 Produced naturally or directly. —7 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं [ उत्सुक-अण् ] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. —2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal ; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादति तिष्ठ S. 5. 6 ; औत्सुक्येन कृतस्वरा वा व्यावर्तमाना हिंया Ratn. 1. 2.

औदक a. ( की f. ) [ उदक-अण् ] Aquatic, watery, referring to water. —ज produced by aquatic plants.

औदंचन a. ( नी f. ) [ उदंचन-अण् ] Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

औदनिकः [ ओदनय प्रभवति ण्योपे णीप् ] cook, ( one who knows how to cook ). —2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान a. ( नी f. ) [ उदपान-अण् ] Raised from wells or drinking fountains ( as a tax ).

औदयकाः ( Pl. ) A school of astronomers who reckoned the motion of the planets from sunrise ( उदय ).

औदायिक a. ( की f. ) [ उदाय-अण् ] One of the five different states of the soul ( with Jainas ), when arises and exert an inherent influence on the future.



औदारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदरे एव प्रसितः] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton  
सर्वत्र औदारिकस्याप्यवधार्यमेव विषयः V. 3;  
M. 4.  
और्ध्व *a.* [उदरे मयः वत्] 1 Being in the womb. -2 Entered into the womb.

औदश्चित, -श्चित्क *a.* (ती, की *f.*) [उदश्चित्-अण् वा] Made of or seasoned with, butter-milk. —त Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदस्थान *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदस्थान-ण] Accustomed to stand in water.

औदारिक (With Jainas) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

औदार्य [उदार-अण्] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. -2 Greatness, excellence. -3 Depth of meaning (अर्थगति); स सौष्टवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाच्यमाददे Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्य, औदास्य [उदासीन or उदास-अण्] 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्याप्तोक्तिः प्रजाः पातुमौदासीन्येन वसितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भागीरथि G. L. 4. -2 Solitariness, loneliness. -3 Perfect indifference (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुम्बर *a.* (री *f.*) [उदुम्बर-अण्] Made of or coming from, the Udumbara tree. -रः 1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -2 A form of Yama, the god of death. —री A branch of the Udumbara tree. —रं 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. -2 The Udumbara fruit. -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 Copper.

औदुम्बरकः A place full of Udumbara trees.

औदुम्ब्र [उदुम्ब्र-अण् वा] The office of the Udgātri priest.

औदालकं [उदालेन निर्वृत्तं संज्ञायाम् कन्] A bitter and acrid substance like honey; प्रायो बल्लिकमयस्थाः कपिलाः स्वल्प-क्रीटकाः । कुर्वन्ति कपिलं स्वल्पं तस्यादौदालकं मधु ॥

औद्देशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्देश-अण्] 1 Showing indicative of. -2 Enumerating.

औद्धत्यं [उद्धत-अण्] 1 Arrogance, insolence. -2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्धत्यायाजितकामध्वं Māl. 1. 4.

औद्धारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्धार-अण्] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. —क A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्भिज्जं [उद्भिज्ज-अण्] Fossil salt.

औद्भिद *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्भि-अण्] 1 Issuing (as from a well). -2 Victori-

ous. -दं 1 Spring water. -2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्भिद्यं 1 Victoriousness. -2 Production of plants.

औद्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्वाह-अण्] 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. —क A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औधस *a.* (सी *f.*) [ऊधसः इदं अण्] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

औधस्य Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

औन्नत्यं [उन्नत-अण्] Height, elevation (moral also).

औन्नेत्रं The office of the Unnetri, q. v.

औपकर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपकर्ण-अण्] Being near the ears.

औपकार्यं, -र्या [उपकार्य-अण्] A residence, a tent.

औपग्रस्तिकः -ग्रहिकः [उपग्रस्त-ग्रह-अण्] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपचार-अण्] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —क Figurative application.

औपच्छन्दसिकं N. of a metre; see App.

औपजानुक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपजानु-अण्] Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपदेश-अण्] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपद्रविक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपद्रव-अण्] Relating to or treating of symptoms (of diseases).

औपद्रष्टव्यं [उपद्रष्टृ-अण्] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

औपधर्म्यं [उपधर्म-अण्] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [उपधि-अण्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v. —यं The wheel of a carriage (रथांग).

औपनायनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनायन-अण्] Relating to or serving for उपनायन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68; Y. 1. 37.

औपनासिक (की *f.*) [उपनास-अण्] Being near the nose.

औपनिधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिधि-अण्] Forming or relating to a deposit.

—क A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषत्क *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिषदां जीवति अण्] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

औपनिषद *a.* (दी *f.*) [उपनिषद्-अण्] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads; औपनिषदं दर्शनं (another name for Vedānta phil.) —दः 1 The Supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

औपनीविक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनीवि-अण्] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); बद्धो दुर्बलरक्षार्थमसिरेनौपनीविकः Bk. 4. 26; औपनीविकमण्डलं किल स्त्री (करं) Si. 10. 60.

औपपक्ष्य [उपपक्ष-अण्] Being in the arm-pit.

औपपक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपक्षि-अण्] 1 Ready at hand, within reach. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

औपपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपात-अण्] One who has committed an Upapātaka, q. v.

औपश्रुत *a.* (ती *f.*) [उपश्रुत-अण्] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

औपमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपमा-अण्] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यं [उपमा-अण्] Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मोपम्येन धृतेषु दयां कुर्वन्ति साधवः H. 1. 12; करका सुभगः U. 3. 40 v. 1.

औपयज *a.* (जी *f.*) [उपयज्-अण्] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज्, q. v.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाय-अण्] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. —क-क A means, an expedient, remedy; शिवमौपयिकं गरीयसी Ki. 2. 35.

औपयोगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपयोग-अण्] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

औपराजिक *a.* [उपराज-अण्] Belonging to a viceroy.

औपरिष्ट *a.* (ष्टी *f.*) [उपरिष्ट-अण्] Being or produced above.

औपरौधिकः A staff made of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

औपरो(रौ)धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपरोध-अण्] Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pīlu tree.



**औपल a.** (ली f.) [उपल-अण्] 1 Stony, of stone. - 2 Raised from stones (as a tax)

**औपवस्त्तं** Fasting, a fast.

**औपवस्त्रं** [उपवस्त्र-अण्] 1 Food suitable for a fast. - 2 Fasting.

**औपवास a.** (सी f.) [उपवास-अण्] Given during fasting (money); to be done during fast.

**औपवासिक a.** (की f.) [उपवास-ठक्] Fit for fasting; able to fast.

**औपवास्यं** Fasting.

**औपवाह्य a.** [उपवाह्य स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Serving for riding on - 2 Drawn for pleasure (as a carriage). - ह्यः 1 A king's elephant. - 2 Any royal vehicle.

**औपवेशिक a.** (की f.) [उपवेश-ठक्] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

**औपश्लेषिक a.** (की f.) [उपश्लेष-ठक्] Relating to close or immediate contact.

**औपसंक्रमण a.** (जी f.) (Any-thing) Proper to be done at the Upasankramana.

**औपसंख्यानिक a.** (की f.) [उप-संख्यान-ठक्] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. - 2 Supplementary.

**औपसदः** [उपसद-अण्] 1 An अ-ध्याय or अनुवाक containing the word उपसद. - 2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

**औपसर्गिक a.** (की f.) [उपसर्ग-ठक्] 1 Able to cope with adversity. - 2 Portentous. - 3 Relating to change &c. - 4 Superinduced (as a disease). - 5 Connected with a Preposition. - कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, producing cold sweats &c. (वातादिसन्निपात).

**औपस्थान (नी f.)** [उपस्थान-ण] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

**औपस्थानिक a.** (की f.) [उपस्थान-ठक्] Living by waiting on or worshipping.

**औपस्थिक a.** [उपस्थ-ठक्] Living by fornication.

**औपस्थ्यं** [उपस्थ-घञ्] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

**औपहारिक a.** (की f.) [उपहार-ठक्] Serving as an oblation or offering. - कं An offering or oblation.

**औपाधिक a.** (की f.) [उपाधि-ठक्] 1 Conditional. - 2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

**औपाध्यायक a.** (की f.) [उपाध्याय-घञ्] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

**औपानह्य a.** [उपानह-घञ्] 1 Used for making shoes. - 2 To be tied or bound on (as leather &c.).

**औपायिक = औपयिक q. v.**

**औपासन a.** (नी f.) [उपासन-अण्] 1 Relating to गृह्याग्नि or household fire. - 2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. - नः 1 A fire used for domestic worship. - 2 A small rice-ball (पिंड) offered to the Manes.

**औपेंद्र a.** Belonging to Upendra; Si. 20. 79.

**ओम् ind.** The sacred syllable of the Sūdras (for ओम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them).

**ओम, ओमिक, ओमक (मी, की f.)** [उमा-अण्-बुञ् वा] Flaxen.

**ओमीनं** [उमानां क्षेत्रं खञ्] A field of flax.

**औरग a.** (मी f.) [उरग-अण्] Serpentine, relating to a serpent. - नं The constellation आश्लेषा.

**औरभ्र a.** (त्री f.) [उरभ्र-अण्] Belonging to or produced from a ram. - भ्रं 1 Mutton. - 2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (°भ्रः also).

**औरभ्रकं** [उरभ्राणां समूहः बुञ्] A flock of sheep.

**औरभ्रिक a.** [उरभ्र-ठक्] (की f.) Belonging to sheep. - कः A shepherd.

**औरस a.** [सी f.] [उरसा निर्मितः अण्] Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; S. 7; V. 5; R. 16. 88. - सः, -सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2. 128.

**औरस्क a.** Excellent, distinguished.

**औरस्य = औरस q. v.**

**और्जित्यं** [ऊर्जित-घञ्] Greatness; Mv. 2. 16.

**और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक a.** (णी, -की f.) [ऊर्णा-अण्, बुञ् वा] Woollen.

**और्ध्वकालिक a.** (की f.) [ऊर्ध्व-काल-ठक्] Relating to subsequent or later time.

**और्ध्वदेहं** [ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण्] A funeral ceremony.

**और्ध्वदे (दे) हिक a.** (की f.) [ऊर्ध्वदेहाय साधु-ठक्] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in honour of the dead (as a rite); क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites; Pt. 1. - कं Funeral rites, obsequies.

**और्ध्वस्रो (श्रो) तसिकः = शैवः, a** Saiva or an adherent of the sect.

**और्व a.** (वी f.) [ऊर्व-अण्] 1 Relating to Aurva. - 2 Produced from the thigh. - 3 Relating to the earth. - वः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi. [He

was a descendant of Bhṛigu (son of Chyavana by his wife Anand and grandson of Bhṛigu). The hābhārata relates that the sons of Bhṛigu, with the desire of destroying the children in the womb of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted in her thigh (ūru), whence a child at its birth was called Bhṛigu. Beholding him, the sons of Kṛtiya were struck with blindness, his wrath gave rise to a plague in the world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhārgavas, concealed with the face of a woman, wards preceptor to king Sagara Ayodhyā]. - 2 Submarine fire; ज्वलन्त्यौर्व इवांबुरासौ S. 3. 3; so 'अम् - वः Fossil salt.

**और्वर a.** Earthly; Si. 16. 27.

**औलानं** 1 Support. - 2 Reserve water.

**और्वशेयः** [उर्वश्याः अपत्यं ठक्] Agastya.

**औलुकं** [उलुकानां समूहः अण्] A collection of owls.

**औलुक्यः** [उलुकस्यापत्यं, अण्] S. Kanada, the propounder of the Uleslika philosophy; (see औलुका in Sarva. S.).

**औलुखल a.** (ली f.) [उलुखल-अण्] Coming from, pounded ground in, a mortar.

**औत्पण्यं** [उत्पण-घञ्] Excess, perabundance, virulence.

**औशन, औशनस a.** [-नी, -नी f.] [उशनस्-अण्] Belonging to or peculiar to Usanas; originating from Usanas or taught by him. - सः 1 The book of उशनस् (a treatise on polity). - 2 N. of an Uppurana.

**औशीज a.** (जी f.) [उशीज-अण्] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

**औशीनरः** [उशीनरस्यापत्यं अण्] Son of Usinara. - री N. of the son of king Purūravas.

**औशीरं** [उशीर-अण्] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowri. - 2 A bed; औशीरकामचारः कृतोद्युत Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. - 3 A seat (chair, &c.). - 4 An unguent made of Uśīra &c.). - 5 The root of the fragrant plant. - 6 A fan.

**औशीरिका** 1 The shoot (of a plant). - 2 A basin.

**औषणं** [उषण-अण्] 1 Pungent. - 2 Black pepper. - 3 Comp. dried ginger.



**औषध** *a.* (की *f.*) [औषधि-अण्] Consisting of herbs. —**धं** 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. —**2** A medicament, medicinal drug, medicine in general. —**3** A vessel for herbs. —**4** A mineral. —**5** N. of Vishnu.

**औषधिः**, —**धी** *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); Y. 3. 276 v. 1.; see औषधि. —**2** A medicinal herb; अचिंत्यो हि म-  
निमौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2. —**3** An herb which emits fire; विरमन्ति न ज्व-  
लिमुषधयः Ki. 5. 24 (तृणज्योतीनि  
Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. —**4** An annual or deciduous plant; औषधपतिः  
N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

**औषधीक** 8 U. To reduce to a medi-  
cament.

**औषधीय** *a.* Medicinal, consisting of  
herbs.

**औपरं, रकं** [उपरे भवं अण्, ततः कन्] 1 Rock-salt. —**2** Iron stone.

**औपस** *a.* (सी *f.*) [उपस्-अण्] Re-  
lating to dawn, early; आतप Ki. 9.  
11. —**सी** Day-break, morning.

**औपत्य** *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the  
dawn.

**औपसिक, औपिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1  
Walking out at day-break. —**2**  
Early born or produced at dawn.

**औष्ट्र** *a.* (ही *f.*) [उष्ट्र-अण्] 1  
Relating to or produced from a

scamel. —**2** Abounding in camel.  
—**दं** 1 The milk of a camel. —**2**  
Camel-nature.

**औष्ट्रक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उष्ट्र-बुञ्] Re-  
lating to a camel. —**कं** A multitude  
of camels; Si. 5. 65.

**औष्ट्ररथ** *a.* (थी *f.*) Belonging to a  
carriage drawn by camels.

**औष्ठ्य** *a.* [औष्ठ-यत्] Relating to  
the lip, labial. —**Comp.** —**वर्णः** a  
labial letter, i. e. उ, ऊ, ए, ओ, ब, भ, म्,  
and व. —**स्थान** *a.* pronounced with  
the lips. —**स्वरः** a labial vowel.

**औष्ण्य** [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth.  
**औष्ण्यं, औष्ण्यं** [उष्ण-उष्म-अण्] Heat,  
R. 17. 33.

## क.

**क** The first consonant of the al-  
phabet, and first letter of the gut-  
tural class.

**कः** 1 Brahman. —**2** Vishnu. —**3**  
Kāmadeva. —**4** Fire. —**5** Wind or air.  
—**6** Yama. —**7** The sun. —**8** The soul.  
—**9** A king or prince. —**10** Knot  
or joint. —**11** A peacock. —**12** The king  
of birds. —**13** A bird. —**14** The mind.  
—**15** Body. —**16** Time. —**17** A cloud.  
—**18** A word, sound. —**19** Hair. —**20**  
Light, splendour. —**21** Wealth, prop-  
erty. —**कं** 1 Happiness, joy, pleasure  
(as in नाक which is explained thus ;  
न कं सुखं = दुःखं ; न अकं यत्र ). —**2** Water ;  
सत्येन माभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्याभिशाप्य कं  
Y. 2. 108 ; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्ष-  
निर्भराः Subhāsh. ( where a pun is in-  
tended on केशव, the apparent mean-  
ing being Kesava ). —**3** The head ; as  
in कंधरा (= कं शिरो धारयतीति ). —**Comp.**  
—**ज** *a.* watery, aquatic. —**दः** a cloud  
(giving water.)

**क** A Taddhita affix added to  
nouns and adjectives, mostly to the  
former, in the sense of diminution,  
deterioration, similarity, endear-  
ment, or sometimes to express the  
original meaning of the word it-  
self ; e. g. वृक्षकः a small tree ; बालकः  
a chap ; पुत्रकः dear boy ; अश्वकः a  
bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse  
self ( सार्थं कन् ).

**कंस्य** *a.* Happy, prosperous.

**कंचूले** N. of the eighth Yoga.

**कस्** 2 A. (कंस्ते) 1 To go. —**2** To  
command. —**3** To destroy ; see कम्

**कंसः** —**सं** 1 A drinking vessel,  
cup, can, goblet. —**2** Bell-metal,  
white copper. —**3** A particular, mea-  
sure known as आढक, q. v. —**सः**  
N. of a king of Mathurā, son of  
Ugrasena and enemy of Krishna.  
[He is identified with the Asura  
Kalanemi, and acted inimically to-  
wards Krishna and became his im-  
placable foe. The circumstance  
which made him so was the follow-  
ing. While, after the marriage of  
Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driv-  
ing the happy pair home, a heavenly  
voice warned Kamsa that the eighth  
child of Devaki would kill him.  
Thereupon he threw both of them in-  
to prison, loaded them with strong  
fettters, and kept the strictest watch  
over them. He took from Devaki  
every child as soon as it was born  
and slew it, and in this way he dis-  
posed of her first six children. But  
the 7th and 8th, Balarama and  
Krishna, were safely conveyed to  
Nanda's house in spite of his vigi-  
lance, and Krishna grew up to be  
his slayer according to the prophecy.  
When Kamsa heard this, he was

very much enraged and sent several  
demons to kill Krishna, but he kill-  
ed them all with ease. At last he  
sent Akurā to bring the boys to  
Mathurā. A severe duel was fought  
between Kamsa and Krishna, in  
which the former was slain by the  
latter]. —**सा** N. of a daughter of  
Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa  
—**Comp.** —**अरिः, अरातिः, जित्, कृष्, द्विष्,**  
**हन्** *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa, i. e.  
Krishna ; स्वयं संधिकारिणा कंसारिणा  
वृत्तेन Ve. 1 ; निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टे  
Si. 1. 16. —**अस्थि** *n.* bell-metal.  
—**उद्धवा** a fragrant earth. —**कारः** (री  
*f.*) 1. a mixed tribe ; कंसकारांशकरी  
ब्राह्मणात्संबन्धवतुः Sabdak. —**2.** a worker  
in pewter or white-brass, a bell-  
founder. —**माक्षिकं** a metallic sub-  
stance in large grains, a sort of  
pyrites. —**वणिक्** *m.* a brazier or seller  
of brass vessels. —**वधः**—**हन्त** the  
slaying of Kamsa.

**कंसकं** Bell-metal.

**कंसवती** N. of a daughter of उग्रसेन.

**कांसिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Made of bell-  
metal &c.

**कंसीय** *a.* Fit for or relating to a  
cup. —**यं** Bell-metal.

**कंसारं** Ved. 1 A bone. —**2** Rice, the  
grain of which becomes hard in the  
middle.



कक् 1 A. (कक्ते, कक्ते) 1 To wish.  
-2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady;  
see कक्.

कक्जात a. Ved. Mutilated.

ककंद: Gold.

ककर: A kind of bird (Ved.).

ककर्दु: Destruction of happiness  
or of enemies; Rv. 10. 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of the back of  
the head (बाटा).

ककुंजल: The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् f. 1 A summit, peak. -2  
Chief, head; see ककुद् below. -3 The  
hump on the shoulders of the Indian  
bull. -4 A horn. -5 An ensign or  
symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर  
&c.). -6 Any projecting corner. -7  
N. of a daughter of Daksha and  
wife of Dharma. According to  
Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the  
form to be substituted for ककुद् in  
adj. or Bah. comp.; e. g. विककुद्.  
-Comp. —स्य: [ककुदि तिष्ठतीति] an  
epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sāsāda, a  
king of the solar race, and a descen-  
dant of Ikshvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुद् दृ-  
पाणां ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणेऽभूत् R. 6. 71.  
[Mythology relates that, when in their  
war with the demons, the gods were  
often worsted, they, headed by Indra,  
went to the powerful king Puranjaya,  
and requested him to be their friend  
in battle. The latter consented to do so,  
provided Indra carried him on his  
shoulders. Indra accordingly assum-  
ed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya,  
seated on its hump, completely  
vanquished the demons. Puranjaya  
is, therefore, called *Kakutstha* 'stand-  
ing on a hump'].

ककुद्: -दं 1 The peak or summit  
of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the  
shoulders of an Indian bull). -3  
Chief, foremost, pre-eminent; ककुद्  
वेदविदां तपोधनश्च Mk. 1. 5; इक्ष्वाकुवं-  
श्यः ककुद् दृपाणां R. 6. 71. -4 A sign  
or symbol of royalty; द्रुपतिककुद्  
R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of  
serpent.

ककुत्त a. [अस्यर्थे मत्पृ.] 1 Furnished  
with a hump; Pt. 1. -2 Running  
high (as a wave). -m. 1 A moun-  
tain (having peaks). -2 A buffalo;  
मदोदयाः ककुत्तः R. 4. 22; a humped  
bull; 13. 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a  
medicinal plant (ऋषभ). -ती The  
hip and the loins.

ककुत्त m. A buffalo with a hump  
on his shoulders.

ककुत्तिन् a. 1 Peaked; furnished  
with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull  
with a hump on his shoulders. -2  
A mountain. -3 N. of Vishnu; and of

king रैवतक. कन्या-सुता N. of Revati  
and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

ककुंदरं The cavities of the loins;  
Y. 3. 96 (जघनद्वय).

ककुभ f. 1 A direction, quarter  
of the compass; त्रिभुजाः कानिच स्त्रिय  
इव न राजन्ति ककुभः Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9.  
25, 3. 33. -2 Splendour, beauty. -3 A  
wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A  
sacred treatise or Śāstra. -5 A peak,  
summit. -6 A Rāgini or personi-  
fied mode of music. -7 The personi-  
fied quarter of the sky. -8 Breath,  
animation. -9 Unornamented hair;  
or hair hanging down as a tail.

ककुभ a. Ved. Distinguished; su-  
perior. —भः 1 A crooked piece of  
wood at the end of the lute. -2 The  
tree Arjuna; ककुभसुरभिः शैलः U. 1. 33.  
-3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit. -4  
One of the Rāgas or personified  
musical modes. —भा 1 S; acc; quar-  
ter. -2 One of the Rāgins. —भं A  
flower of the Kutaja tree; Mo. 22.  
-Comp. —अदनी 'food of the sky,'  
a kind of fragrance or perfume.

ककुह a. Ved. Eminent; excel-  
lent. —हः A part of a carriage.

ककेरुकः A worm in the stomach.

कक् 1 P. To laugh.

ककटः A kind of animal.

ककुलः The Bakula tree.

ककूलः —ली N. of a plant bear-  
ing a berry; ककूलीफलजग्धि Māl. 6.  
19 v. 1. —लं, लकं 1 A berry of this  
plant. -2 A perfume prepared from  
its berries.

कक्ख 1 P. To laugh.

कक्खट a. 1 Hard, solid. -2  
Laughing.

कक्खटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hiding-  
place. -2 The end of the lower gar-  
ment; see कक्षा. -3 A climbing plant,  
creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass; यत्स्तु-  
कक्षस्तत एव वह्निः R. 7. 55, 11. 75;  
Ms. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead  
trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit;  
अंतर Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-  
pit; प्रक्षिप्योदचिपं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमा-  
रुतं Si. 2. 42. -7 The harem of a  
king. -8 The interior of a forest;  
आशु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; कक्षांतर-  
गतो वायुः Rām. -9 The side or flank  
(of anything). -10 A woman's  
girdle; as in आचरुनिविडकक्षैः. -11 A  
surrounding wall. -12 A part of a  
boat. -13 The orbit of a plant. -14  
A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Be-  
leric Myrobalan or Terminalia  
Rulerica. -17 A marshy ground.  
—क्षा 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit.

-2 An elephant's rope; also  
girth. -3 A woman's girdle or  
a girdle, waist-band (in general)  
Si. 17. 24. -4 A wall. -5 The surrounding  
Mk. 5. 21. -6 A waist, middle  
-7 An enclosure. -8 A courtyard;  
ment, a private chamber; in  
general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 2  
63, 182. -9 A harem. -10 Simi-  
ty. -11 An upper garment. -12  
jection or reply in argument  
Logic &c). -13 Emulation or rival-  
-14 A secluded part of an en-  
-15 A particular part of an en-  
-16 The jeweller's weight, R.  
-17 The end of the lower garment,  
which, after the cloth is girt round  
the lower part of the body, is  
brought up behind and tucked into  
the waistband (Mar. कक्षोत्त).  
Tying up the waist. -19 The  
-20 Border or lace. -21 The  
of the balance (कक्षः also). -22  
A star. -2 Sin. -Comp. —  
wild fire, conflagration; R. 11.  
—अंतर inner or private apart-  
—अवेक्षकः 1. a superintendent  
the harem. -2. a keeper of a  
garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4.  
-5. a debauchee. -6. a player; j-  
er. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour.  
strength of feeling or sentiment  
(Wilson). —उत्था a fragrant  
(मद्रसुता Cyperus). —धरं the shoulder  
joint. —पः 1. a tortoise. -2.  
of the nine treasures of Kṛishṇa  
—(क्षा) पटः a cloth passed be-  
tween the legs to cover the private  
—पुटः the arm-pit. —रुहा = रुह  
q. v. —शायः —युः a dog. —यु-  
seated on the hip or the flank.  
कक्षीकृत a. Agreed to, promised.  
कक्षायते Den. A. 1 To lie in ambush.  
-2 To intend anything wicked.  
कक्षीवत् m. N. of a renowned Deity,  
sometimes called Pajriya; author of  
several hymns of the Rīgveda.  
कक्ष्य a. Ved. 1 Consisting of  
shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret.  
Filling the girth (Sāy.). —क्ष्य 1 f.  
girth of an elephant or horse.  
A woman's girdle or zone; E.  
7. 8; Si. 10. 62. -3 Fingers.  
The upper garment. -5 The in-  
der of a garment. -6 The in-  
apartment of a palace. -7 A  
enclosure. -8 Similarity. -9 A  
yielding the black and red  
that serves as a weight. —क्ष्य  
The cup or receptacle of a balance.  
-2 A part of a carriage. —अवेक्षक  
हinder part, -Comp. —अवेक्षक  
कक्षवेक्षक q. v.



कच्छ 1 P. (कच्छति) To laugh at, deride.

कच्छा An enclosure; division of a large building.

कच्छ 1 P. To act; perform,

कच्छ 1 A. To go.

कच्छः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kshatriya. -5 A Vrishni. -6 A false or pretended Brāhmana. -7 Name assumed by Yudhishthira in the palace of Virāta. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.). -का 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -Comp. -त्रोटः-टिः a kind of fish. -एव a. furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-त्रः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. (-त्रं) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. -पत्रि m. = कच्छपत्रः. -माला 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. -मुख-वदन a. shaped like a heron's mouth. (खः-खं), -वदनं a pair of tongs; V. 5. 1. -शायः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कच्छटः, कच्छटकः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; V. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अंकुश).

कच्छणः-णं 1 A bracelet; दानेन परिणतं तु कच्छणेन विभाति Bh. 2. 71; इदं सुवर्णकच्छणं गृह्यतां H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); अयमागृहीतकमनीयकच्छणः (करः) U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; देव्यः कच्छणमोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेष्यतां Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. -4 A crest. -णः Water-spray; नितम्बे हाराली नयनयुगले कच्छणं भरं Udb. -णी, कच्छणीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. -Comp. -सूयण a. adorned with tinkling ornaments. -मणी f. the jewel in a bracelet.

कच्छणि a. Adorned with a bracelet.

कच्छतः, कच्छती, -तिका A comb, haircomb; Si. 15. 33. -तः 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कच्छर [ कच्छं किरति क्षिपति कृ-अच् ] Bad, vile, despicable. -रं 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (= 100 niyutas).

कच्छरोलः The plant Alangium Hexapetalum (निकोचक).

कच्छोडयं A kind of drug.

कच्छालः-लं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14.

कच्छालः-लं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14.

a. reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton); U. 3. 43.

कच्छालः Body.

कच्छुः A kind of corn.

कच्छु (यु)ष्टः-ष्टं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कच्छुषः The inner body (आम्यन्तरेह).

कच्छुः A kind of crow.

कच्छुल्ल-ल्लिः The Asoka tree.

कच्छोली = कच्छोली q. v.

कच्छं Enjoyment, fruition.

कच्छु n., कच्छुनी A kind of Panic seed (four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhāva P.).

कच्छुलः The hand.

कच्छ I. 1 P. (कच्छति, कच्छति) To sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind; fasten (with आ); त्वक्चं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कच्छः [ कच्छंते वयन्त इति कचाः, कच्छ-अच् ] 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचेयु च निगृह्यताम् Mb.; see °ग्रह below; अलिनीजिष्णुः कच्चानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A cloud. -6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [ In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities Sukra once more performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the much-coveted charm, and, on the belly of Sukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he

steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brāhmana, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. -चा 1 A female elephant. -2 Beauty, splendour. -Comp. -अग्रं curls, end of hair. -आचित a. having dishevelled hair; कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. -आमोदः a fragrant ointment of the hair (वात्र). -ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -पः 1. 'cloud drinker', grass. -2. a leaf (-पं) a vessel for vegetables. -पक्षः, -पाशः, -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचातरे). -मालः smoke.

कचाकचि ind. 'Hair against hair' (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगने A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचाकु a. 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile. -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. -कुः A snake.

कचादुरः A gallinule.

कचुः f. An esculent root; see कच्ची.

कचेलं A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कचटं An aquatic plant.

कचर a. 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. -रं Buttermilk diluted with water.

कच्चित् ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कच्चित् अहमिव विस्मृतवानसि त्वं S. 6; कच्चित्स्मृणीगामनया प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; also 5. 6, 8, 9; (b) joy; (c) auspiciousness.

कच्छः-च्छं 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not); यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; गंधमादनकच्छोऽव्यासितः V. 5; Si. 3. 80; Māl. 9. 16. -2 A marsh, morass, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कच्छप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तुङ्ग). -च्छा 1 A cricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum (बाराही). -Comp. -अंतः the border of a lake or stream; marshy place; Ki 7. 39; 12. 54. -देशः N. of a place in the South. -पः (पी f.)



1. a turtle, tortoise; केशव धृतकच्छप-  
रूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; Ms. 1. 44,  
12. 42 (thus explained by Durga;  
कच्छ आत्मनो मुखसंपुटं पाति । स हि किंचित्  
दृष्टा शरीर एव मुखसंपुटं प्रवेशयति ). -2. a tu-  
mour on the palate. -3. an apparatus  
used in the distillation of spirituous  
liquor. -4. an attitude in wrestling.  
-5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6. one  
of the nine treasures of Kubera.  
(—री) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a  
cutaneous disease, wart or blotch. -3.  
a kind of lute; also the lute of Sara-  
svatī. —रू: f. marshy ground, mor-  
ass. —रुहा a kind of grass (दूर्वा).

कच्छ (च्छा)टिका, कच्छादी The  
end or hem of a lower garment  
which, after being carried round the  
body, is gathered up behind and tuck-  
ed into the waist-band.

कच्छपिका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A  
wart accompanying gonorrhoea.

कच्छोटिका = कच्छटिका q. v.

कच्छुः—कच्छू f. Itch, scab. -Comp.  
—झी the plant (पटोल); another plant  
(हृष्याभेदः).

कच्छुमती The plant Carpopogon  
Pruriens झकशिबी (said to cause itch-  
ing on being applied to the skin).

कच्छुर a. [ कच्छुर-द्वस्त्र ] P. V. 2.  
107 Vart. ] 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Un-  
chaste, libidinous. -3 Poor, wretched.  
—रा N. of several plants; इटी,  
झकशिबी.

कच्छुरं A kind of Curcuma (इटी).

कच्ची A plant with an esculent  
root (Arum Colocasia) cultivated  
for food.

कज्ज 1 P. (कजति) 1 To be happy.  
-2 To be confused with joy, pride,  
or sorrow. -3 To grow (in the last  
sense a Sautra root.).

कज See under क.

कज्जलं [ कुसितं जलमस्नात्प्रभवति, कोः  
कदादेशः ] 1 Lamp-black or soot, con-  
sidered as a collyrium and applied  
to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinal-  
ly, or sometimes as an ornament;  
यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दी-  
पशिखेव कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्भव-  
ति K. 105; अद्यापि तां विधृतकज्जलोल-  
नेत्रां Ch. P. 15; कालिमा Amaru. 88.  
-2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony  
(used as a collyrium.). -3 Ink. —ली  
1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's  
mineral. -2 Ink. -Comp. —ह्वजः a  
lamp. —रोचकः—कं the wooden stand  
on which a lamp is placed.

कज्जलित a. Covered with lamp-  
black or with a collyrium prepared  
from it.

कज्जलं Lamp-black (especially  
considered as an application to the  
eyes).

कंच 1 A. 1 To bind. -2 To shine.

कंचारः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka  
plant.

कंचिका 1 A small boil. -2 The  
branch of bamboo.

कंचुकः 1 An armour, mail. -2 The  
skin of a snake, slough; भोगिनः कंचु-  
कविद्याः Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb,  
cloth (in general); धर्मप्रवेशि-  
नः S. 5; कपटधर्म° Dk. 29. -4 A dress  
fitting close to the upper part of the  
body, robe; अंतः कंचुकिकंचुकस्य विश-  
ति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; सुभाषित-  
रसास्वादजातरोमांचकंचुकं Pt. 2. 64. -5  
A bodice, jacket; कंचुदिव्यद्रगजाजिन-  
कंचुकाः Si. 6. 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81;  
(Phrase:—निंदति कंचुककारं प्रायः शुष्कस्तनी  
नारी; cf. "a bad workman quarrels  
with his tools"). -6 A kind of  
drawers or short breeches. -7 A  
strap of leather. -8 Husk.

कंचुकालुः A snake.

कंचुकित a. 1 Furnished with ar-  
mour, mailed. -2 Having a garment;  
कथा° Bh. 3. 130.

कंचुकिन् a. Furnished with armour  
or mail. -m. 1 An attendant on the  
women's apartments, a chamberlain;  
(an important character in dramas);  
अंतःपुरचरो वृद्धो विशेषे गुणगणान्वितः । सर्वकार्यो-  
र्थकुशलः कंचुकीत्यभिधीयते ॥ (he must be a  
Brāhmaṇa, very old, &c.; cf. V. 3. 1  
and S. 5. 3). -2 A libidinous man,  
debauchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A door-  
keeper. -5 barley.

कंचुलिका, कंचुली A bodice; त्वं मुग्धा-  
क्षि विनैव कंचुलिकया धत्से मनोहारिणीं ल-  
क्ष्मीं Amaru. 23.

कंचूलं An article of female dress,  
i. e. a bodice.

कंजः 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahmā.  
—जं 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.  
—Comp. —जः N. of Brahmā. —नाभः N.  
of Viṣṇu.

कंजकः—की A kind of bird, Gra-  
cula Religiosa.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A  
kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कंजरः, कंजारः 1 The sun. -2 An  
elephant. -3 The belly. -4 An epithet  
of Brahmā. -5 A peacock. -6 A  
hermit.

कंजलः A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant Siphonanthus  
Indica (ब्राह्मणयष्टिका).

कट, कंद 1 P. (कटति or कंटति)  
To go.

कट 1 P. (कटति, अकटीत् कटितुं)  
1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To en-  
compass, cover or screen.

कटः 1 A straw mat; Ms. 2. 204.  
-2 The hip. -3 Hip and loins; the

hollow above the hips. -4 The trunk  
of an elephant; कंदुपमानेन कटं कुरुति  
R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 41.  
A particular throw of the dice  
hazard; नदितदक्षितमार्गः कटेन किंचि-  
तितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of  
grass. -7 Excess (as in उत्तर).  
A corpse. -9 A hearse, bier. -10 A  
arrow. -11 A hearse, bier. -12 A  
tery, burial custom. -13 A  
season. -14 The plant Saccaria  
Sara (शर). -15 An annual plant  
-16 Grass (in general). -17  
thin piece of wood, plank.  
Long pepper. —दं Dust of flowers.  
—Comp. —अक्षः a glance, a side-  
look, leer; गान्धे निखात इव मे दृष्टे  
दाक्षः Māl. 1. 29; also 25, 28. 1.  
35. सुट a. caught by a glance. नि-  
खः an arrow-like look of love. —  
a fire kept up with dry grass  
straw; the straw placed round a  
minal to be burnt. —अंतः the en-  
mity of the temples; Si. 18. 4.  
—उदकं 1. water for a funeral  
tion. -2. rut, ichor (issuing from  
an elephant's temples). —  
mixed tribe (of low social position)  
(इन्द्राय वैद्यतश्चोर्गात् कटकार इति  
Usanas). —कोलः a spitting.  
—खादकः a. eating much, voracious.  
—(कः) 1 a jackal -2. a crow. -3  
glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl.  
—बोधः a hamlet inhabited  
herdsmen. —पूतनः, —न a kind of  
parted spirits; अमेध्यकुणपाशी च  
त्रियः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71; वृत्त-  
कटपूतनाप्रभृतयः सांराविणं कुति  
5. 11 (पूतन v. 1.); also 23. —  
opening of the temples, appearance  
of rut; R. 3. 37. —यू a. acting  
will. (—यूः) 1. Siva. -2. an imp or g-  
lin. -3. one who gambles or plays  
with dice. -4. a worm. -5. a  
of demi-god, (of the class of  
dyādharas). —प्रोथः, —थ the buttocks  
—भंगः 1. gleaning corn with  
hands. -2. any royal calamity  
misfortune. —भीः N. of several  
ज्योतिष्मती, अपराजिता &c. —मालिनी X  
or any vinous liquor. —व्रणः X  
Bhima-sena. —शर्करा 1. a fragment  
of a mat broken off or of straw.  
—स्थलं 1. the  
N. of a plant. —स्थलं 1. the  
and loins. -2. an elephant's temple.  
कटभरः N. of the कटमी tree. —  
of several plants:— 1 नागबला; 2  
नी; 3 रोहिणी; 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलंविका; 6  
कटकः, —कं 1 A bracelet of gold  
आचङ्गद्वयमकटकां रहसि स्मरति Ch. 7  
15; Si. 16. 77. -2 A zone or girdle  
-3 A string. -4 The link of a chain  
-5 A mat. -6 Sea-salt. -7 The  
or ridge of a mountain; प्रकुलवर्धः  
कटोरिव स्तैः Ku. 7. 52; R. 16. 5.



8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65. -9 An army, a camp; Si. 5. 59; Mu. 5. -10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). -11 A house or dwelling. -12 A circle or wheel. -13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk. -14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटाकि *m.* A mountain.

कटसी A cemetery.

कटायन The plant *Andropogon Muricatus* (वीरगुल).

कटि *a.* 1 Matted, screened. -2 Having handsome loins &c. -*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent, best. -*दः* N. of Siva.

कटकटा An onomatopoeic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकटापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creaking or grating sound.

कटकटः 1 Fire. -2 Gold. -3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The चिक tree.

कटकटेरी 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow saunders; cf. दाहुरिद्रा.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटचः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 An arrow.

कटा(डा)कुः A bird.

कटाटकः N. of Siva.

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher. -2 A citizen.

कटाहः [कटमाहति, आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispherical shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कढई). -2 A turtle's shell. -3 A well. -4 A hill or mound of earth. -5 A fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Hell, the infernal regions. -8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. -9 A Dvīpa or division of a known continent. -10 A heap or pile.

कटाहक A par, pot.

कटिः, टी *f.* [कट्-इन्] 1 The hip. -2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिस्ते हस्ते मनः is said to be ग्राम्य). -3 An elephant's cheek. -टी Long pepper. -Comp. -कूपः the hollow above the hip, the loins. -तदे the loins; कटीतदनिवेशित Mk. 1. 27. -त्रं 1. a cloth girt round the loins. -2. A zone, girdle. -3. an ornament of small bells worn round

the loins. -4 an armour of the hip or the loins. -दंशः the loins. - (टि or टी) मोथः the buttocks. -मालिका a woman's zone or girdle. -रोहकः the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver). -शीर्षकः the loins. -शूलला a girdle furnished with small bells. -सूत्रं a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिलः A kind of gourd.

कटिलकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटितलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः, रं 1 A cave, hollow. -2 The cavity of the loins. -रं A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriors, hips; Si. 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (डु or डी *f.*) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, and लवण); Bg. 17. 9. -2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 48. -3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. -4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant: श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेक-वाक्यं विवदुः R. 6. 85. -5 Envious.

-6 Hot, impetuous. -डुः 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -2 N. of several plants. -डु *f.* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी). -*n.* 1 An improper action. -2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. -Comp. -अंगः 1 the श्योताक tree. -2. N. of the king Dilīpa. -उत्कटं ginger. -कंदः दं 1 ginger, the fresh root or the plant. -2. garlic. -कीटः, कीटकः a gnat, mosquito. -क्याणः the टिट्ठिम bird. -ग्रंथिः, थि *n.* dried ginger; so भंगः, भद्रं dried ginger or ginger. -चातुर्जातकं an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamoms, the bark and leaves of *Laurus Cassia* and of black pepper. -छदः the तगर tree.

-ज *a.* prepared from acid substances. -तिक्तकः 1. the मूनिव tree. -2. the शृण tree. -तिक्ता = कटुतुची. -तुंची a kind of bitter gourd. -त्रयं a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. -दला = कर्कटी plant. -निष्प्लवः grain not inundated. -पत्रः 1. N. of a medical plant. -2. सिताजर्क tree. -पत्रिका N. of a tree करी. -पाक-पाकिन् *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -फलः a sort of cucumber. (-ला) N. of two plants, पटोल and श्रीवल्ली. -बीजा long pepper. -मंजरिका the अपमार्ग tree. -मोदं a certain perfume. -रव *a.* having a harsh sound. (-वः) 1. a frog. -2. a harsh word or sound. -रोहिणी the

कटुकी plant. -विपाक *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -स्नेहः the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. -2 Impetuous, hot. -3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -4 Fierce. -5 Harsh. -कः 1 Pungency, acerbity. -2 N. of several plants: -पटोल, मृगशिर, कुटज, अर्क, राजमर्षप. -कार N. of several plants: -कटुरोहिणी, तांडुली, राजिका, तिका, कालावृक. -की = कटुरोहिणी. -कं 1 Pungency; (at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as दधिकटुकं 'bad curds'). -2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -Comp. -आलाडु, (डु) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. -त्रयं a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -फलः = कटोल (Mar. कटोल). (-लं) N. of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. -रोहिणी = कटुरोहिणी. -वल्ली = कटी.

कटुकत्वं Pungency.

कटुकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. -लः 1 A pungent flower. -2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chāṇḍāla. -Comp. -वीणा a kind of lute played by the Chāṇḍālas.

कटारः A weapon, dagger.

कटफलः N. of a tree, commonly called कायफल.

कटुर *a.* Despised. -रं 1 The skim or whey of curds. -2 Buttermilk with water. -3 A sauce, condiment.

कट 1 P. (कटति, अकटीत्, कटित) To live in distress; see कंद.

कटः 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaiśampāyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A note or simple sound. -4 A kind of rik. -ठाः The followers of that sage. -ठी 1 A female follower of Kāṭha. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -Comp. -अध्यापकः a teacher of the Kāṭha branch of the Yajurveda. -धूर्तः a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कट branch of the Yajurveda. -ओत्रियः a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कट branch of the Yajurveda.

कटमर्दः An epithet of Siva.

कठर *a.* Hard, stiff.

कठरपः, कठलुः Gravel.

कठाकुः A lird.



कटाहकः A gallinule.

कठिका Chalk.

कठिञ्जरः N. of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कठिन *a.* 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनविषमामेकेषां सारयन्ती Me. 92; Amaru. 72; Mu. 2. 20; so स्तनौ. -2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्य कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so हृदय. -3 Inexorable, inflexible. -4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितातकठिनां रुजं मम न वेद सा मानसी V. 2. 11. -5 Giving pain. -नः A thicket. -ना 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. -2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (*n.* also in this sense). -नी Chalk. -Comp. -पृष्ठः, -कः a tortoise.

कठिनता, -त्वं 1 Hardness, firmness. -2 Severity. -3 Cruelty, hard-heartedness; Ki. 10. 51. -4 Difficulty, obscurity.

कठिनिका, -कठिनी 1 Chalk. -2 The little finger.

कठेर *a.* Living in distress. -रः A needy or distressed man, a pauper.

कठोर *a.* 1 Hard (fig. also), solid, stiff; कठोरस्थियं Māl. 5. 34. -2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कठोर यशः किल ते मियं U. 3. 27; so हृदय, चित्त. -3 Sharp, piercing; अंकुश Sānti. 1. 22. -4 Full, developed, complete, full-grown, of mature age; कठोरगर्भी जानकीं विमुच्य U. 1. 1. 49, 6. 25; Māl. 6. 19; so कठोरताराधिपलान्छन्नुचिः Si. 1. 20; so अ° new, young; Māl. 1. 2. -5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलापालोचनकठोरमतिभिः K. 7; शिशूतः दिवसः U. 2 it is noon-time. -Comp. -गर्भ *a.* far advanced in pregnancy; U. 1. 49. -गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of the Brahmandā purāṇa.

कठोरता, -त्वं Hardness, firmness, severity.

कठोरयति Den. P. To furnish with buds, expand the blossoms of; Māl. 9. 41.

कठोल *a.* Hard, resisting.

कङ् 1. 1 U. (कङ्ति-ते, कङ्ति) 1 To be proud. -2 To unhusk; cf. कङ्. -3 To be disturbed or confused. -II. 6 P. To eat, consume. -III. 10 U. 1 To protect. -2 To remove the chaff or husk of grain. -3 To break off a part, separate or detach, tear.

कङ् *a.* 1 Dumb. -2 Hoarse. -3 Ignorant, foolish.

कङ्क Sea-salt obtained by evaporation.

कङ्गः A spirituous liquor, a kind of rum.

कङ्गं(क)रः Straw, the stalks of various sorts of pulse &c.

कङ्गं(क)रिय *a.* To be fed with straw. -यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कङ्(ल)त्रं 1 A kind of vessel. -2 A wife. -3 Hip.

कङ्दिका Science (कलङ्किका).

कङ्(लं)वः 1 The stem or stalk (of a pot-herb). -2 The end or point, angle.

कङ्गार *a.* 1 Tawny; कङ्गार इवायं G. M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. -2 Proud, haughty, impudent. -रः 1 The tawny colour. -2 A servant.

कङ्गितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar. -2 A sacrificial knife.

कङ्गु 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough. -2 To be harsh or severe.

कण् I. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress); moan. -2 To become small. -3 To go or approach. II. 10 P. or -Caus. 1 To wink, to close the eye with the lids or lashes. -2 To sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

कणः 1 A grain, a single seed; तं-हुलकणात् H. 1; Ms. 11. 93. -2 An atom or particle (of anything). -3 A very small quantity; द्विषि° Sānti. 1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust; R. 1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 5. -5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही मालिनीतरंगणाम् S. 3. 7; अङ्गु°, अङ्गु° Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An ear of corn. -7 Spark (as of fire). -8 The spark or facet of a gem. -9 Flake (of snow). -10 श्वेतजीरक. -ण 1 A kind of fly. -2 Long pepper. -3 Cumin seed. -णी 1 An atom, a drop. -2 A kind of corn. -3 The plant Premna Spinosa or Longifolia. -Comp. -अद्, -भक्षः, भुञ्ज *m.* a nickname given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaiseshika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). -अन्न *a.* one whose food consists of grains. -त the state of one who is made to live on grains. -गुग्गुलः a kind of plant. -जीरः a white kind of cumin seed. -जीरकं small cumin seed. -भक्षः, -भक्षकः, भुञ्ज *m.* N. of Kaṇḍa. -भक्षकः a kind of bird. -लाभः a whirlpool.

कणशः *ind.* In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तदिदं कणशो विकीर्यते (भस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. -2 A small ticle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A small of parched wheat. -5 An ear of N. of a purificatory ceremony, waving round lamps at sacrificial rites. -का 1 An atom, a minute particle. -2 A drop (of water); Me. 98. -3 A kind of or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5 The

कणिशः, -शं An ear or spike of corn.

कणित *a.* The smallest, the minute.

कणीक *a.* Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance-bar; लोहस्तम्भस्तु कणपः चापचक्रकणपकणप &c. Dk. 35.

कणभः A kind of fly with stinging.

कणाटीनः, -टीरः, -टीरकः A tail.

कणादः 1 N. of a philosopher; under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

कणचिः, -ची *f.* 1 A sound. -2 tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कणे *ind.* A particle expressing satisfaction of a desire (अनुकूलनं कणेहृत्य पयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied').

कणेरः, -रुः The कर्णिकार tree. -रुः *f.* 1 A she-elephant. -2 A conzan, harlot.

कङ् 1 P. (कङ्ति, कङ्ति) To go move.

कटं *a.* Thorny.

कटकः, -कं 1 A thorn; पादद्वयं स्थेन कटकेनैव कटकं (उद्धरेत्) 22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle, a sting. Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of anything. -4 (Fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उत्खातलीकवर्षके केसपि R. 14. 73; त्रिदिवहुतदावर्षके S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260; Mr. 7. 3. (Hence) Any source of vexation, annoyance; nuisance; Ms. 9. 253. -5 Horripilation, erection of hair. -6 Thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10 A stinging pain, symptom of a disease. -11 (In Nyaya philosophy) Refutation of arguments, detection of error. -12 Impediment, obstacle. -13 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth mansions. -कः 1 A bamboo. -2 A work-shop, manufactory. -3 A defect. -4 N. of Makara or the rine monster, the symbol of the of love. -की A kind of



**-Comp.**—अयः a kind of lizard. —अश्वः, भक्षकः, भुज् *m.* a camel. —अडिलः a kind of fish (having many bones). —आगारः a kind of worm. —आढ्यः a kind of tree. —उद्धरणं 1. (lit.) extirpating thorns, weeding. —2. (fig.) removing annoyances, extirpating thieves and all such sources of public annoyance; कंटकोद्धरणे नित्यमाति-  
व्यथलुत्तमं Ms. 9. 252. —दुमः 1. a tree with thorns, a thorny bush; भवं-  
ति नितरां स्त्रीताः सुखेने कंटकद्रुमाः Mk. 9. 7. —2. the Salmali tree or silk-  
cotton-tree (Mar. सोंवरी). —फलः 1. the bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree. —2. the गोक्षुर plant. —3. the castor-oil tree. —4. the Dhattūra tree. —5. a term ap-  
plicable to any plant the fruit of which is invested with a hairy or thorny coat. —मदनं suppressing dis-  
turbance. —युक्त *a.* having thorns, thorny. —विशोधनं extirpating every source of disturbance or trouble; राज्यकंटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. —  
वृताकी a species of nightshade with thorny leaves (वार्ताकी). —अणेः —गी 1. the Solanum Jacquini. —2. a porcupine.

कंटकारः N. of a tree (शालमली); also विकंटक. —रि N. of several plants:—Solanum Jacquini, the silk-cotton tree.

कंटकारिका Solanum Jacquini; also the fruit of this tree.

कंटकालः = कंटकफल *q. v.*

कंटकद्वयं The tuberous root of the lotus.

कंटकित *a.* 1 Thorny. —2 Covered with erect hair, thrilled; horripilated; प्रीतिं त्वच्चः Ku. 6. 15; ... 7. 22; S. 3. 15.

कंटकिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Thorny, prickly; कंटकिनो वनांतः Vikr. 1. 116 —2 Vexatious, troublesome. —*m.* A fish. —*m. f.* N. of several plants:—खदिर, मदन, गोक्षुर, वंश, वदर. —**Comp.**—ज *a.* 1. produced from a fish. —2. produced by the Mimosa tree. —फलः the bread fruit tree (पनस). (—ला) मधुसर्जरी plant.

कंटकिलः A thorny kind of bam-  
boo.

कंटलः 1 N. of a plant (वर्बर). —2 A tree yielding a species of Gum Arabic.

कंटालुः *f.* N. of several plants:—पाताकी, वंश, वर्बर, वृहती.

कंटिन् *a.* Thorny. —*m.* N. of several trees:—खदिर, अपामार्ग, गोक्षुर.

कंद् 1, 10 U. (कंडति-ते, कंडयति-ते, कं-  
दित) 1 To mourn, grieve for. —2 To miss, be anxious or long for, re-  
member with regret; (in this sense

generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or dat. case).

कंठः, ठं 1 Throat; कंठे निपीडयन् मायति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्ति-  
कलुषः S. 4. 5; कंठेषु स्थलितं गतेषु शि-  
शिरं पुंस्कोकिलानां कंठे 6. 3. —2 The neck; कंठाश्लेषपरिग्रहे शिथिलता Pt. 4. 6; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3. 97, 111; Amaru. 19. 57; Ku. 5. 57. —3 Sound, tone, voice; सा मुक्तकंठं च-  
क्रंद R. 14. 68; किमिदं किंचरकंठि सुप्य-  
ते 8. 64; आर्यपुत्रोऽपि प्रमुक्तकंठं रो-  
दिति U. 3. —4 The neck or brim of a vessel &c. —5 Vicinity, immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ). —6 The open-  
ing of the womb. —7 A bud on a stalk. —8 The space of an inch from the edge of the hole in which sacrifi-  
cial fire is deposited. —9 The मदन tree. —10 Guttural sound. —**Comp.**—अग्निः a bird (digesting in the throat or gizzard). —अवसक्त *a.* clinging to the neck. —आगत *a.* come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person). —आभरणं a neck-ornament, necklace; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतल्लोकस्य कंठाभरणत्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वतीकंठाभरण. —आश्लेषः neck-  
embrace; Me. 3; Pt. 4. 6; उपगृह Bh. 3. 82. —उक्तं personal testimony. —कुञ्जः a kind of fever. —कृणिका the Indian lute. —ग *a.* reaching or ex-  
tending to the throat. —गत *a.* 1. be-  
ing at or in the throat, coming to the throat; i. e. on the point of depart-  
ing; न वदेद्यावन्नी भाषां प्राणैः कंठगतैरपि Subhāsh.; Pt. 1. 296. —2. approaching or reaching the throat. —तटः, तटं, —टी the side of the neck. —तलासिका the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse. —द्वय *a.* reaching to the neck. —नीडकः a kite. —नीलकः a large lamp or torch, a whisp of lighted straw &c. (Mar. मशाल). —पाशः —पाशकः 1. a rope tied round an ele-  
phant's neck. —2. a halter in general. —बंधः a rope for an elephant's neck. —धूषा a short neck-lace; विदुषां कंठ-  
धूषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. —मणिः 1. a jewel worn on the neck. —2. (fig.) a dear or beloved object. —लग्न *a.* 1. clinging to the throat. —2. suspended round the neck. —3. throwing the arms round the neck (in embraces); Māl. 3. 2. —लता 1. a collar. —2. a horse's halter. —वर्तिन् *a.* being at or in the throat, i. e. on the point of departing; प्राणैः R. 12. 54. —शालुकं a hard tumour in the throat. —शुंडी swelling of the tonsils. —शोषः (lit.) 1. drying up or parching of the throat. —2. (fig.) fruitless expostula-  
tion. —सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the neck. —सूत्रं a kind of em-

brace; (thus defined:—यत्कुर्यते वक्षसि वल्लभस्य स्तनाभिघातं निविडोपग्रहात्। परिश्रमार्थं शनैर्विदग्धास्तत्कंठसूत्रं प्रवर्तति संतः ॥); कंठसूत्र-  
मपदिश्य योषितः R. 19. 32. —स्थ *a.* 1. being in the throat. —2. guttural (as a letter). —3. being in the mouth, ready to be repeated by rote. —4. learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः *ind.* 1 From the throat. —2 Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंठिन् *a.* Belonging to the throat.

कंठी 1 Neck, throat. —2 A necklace, a collar. —3 A rope round the neck of a horse. —**Comp.**—रवः 1. a lion. —2. an elephant in rut; कंठीरवो महाग्रहेण न्यपतत् Dk. 7. —3. a pigeon. —4. ex-  
plicit declaration or mention; (इति कंठीरेणोक्तम्).

कंठकालः N. of Siva (blue on the neck).

कंठ्य *a.* 1 Relating or suitable to, or being at, the throat. —2 Guttural. —**Comp.**—वर्णः a guttural letter; name-  
ly अ, आ, इ, ए, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, and ह. —स्वरः a guttural vowel (अ and आ).

कंठालः 1 A boat. —2 A spade, hoe. —3 War. —4 A camel. 5 An esculent root. —6 A churning vessel. —7 A bag. —ला A churning vessel.

कंठीलः A camel. —लः, —ला A churning vessel.

कंड् I. 1 U. (कंडति-ते, कंडित) 1 To be glad or satisfied. —2 To be proud. —3 To unhusk. —II. 10 U. (कंडयति-ते, कंडि-  
त) 1 To thresh (corn, grain &c.), unhusk. —2 To protect, defend.

कंडनं 1 Threshing, separating the chaff from the grain; अज्ञानतार्थं तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा. —2 Chaff. —नी 1 A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed. —2 A pestle.

कंडित *a.* Dislocated; S. 2.

कंडरा 1 A sinew (of which 16 are considered to be in the human body). —2 A principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c.

कंडानकः N. of a servant of Siva.

कंडिका 1 A short section, short-  
est subdivision; (as in the शुक्लयजुर्वेद). —2 N. of a country.

कंडुः *m. f.*, कंडूः *f.* 1 Scratching. —2 Itching, itching sensation; कपोलकंडुः करिभिर्विनेतु Ku. 1. 9; Sānti. 4. 17. —**Comp.**—आदि *m. pl.* the nominal verbs. —करी N. of a plant शूकशिबी. —हनः 1 N. of a plant. —2 white mus-  
tard.

कंडुर *a.* Scratching. —रः A species of reed.



कङ्कति: *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itch; सुभग त्वत्कारभे कर्णे कङ्कतिला-लसा S. D.

कङ्कतम् *a.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching.

कङ्कयति-ते *Den. U.* (*p. p.* कङ्कयित्) 1 To scratch, rub gently; कङ्कयमानेन कंटे कदाचित् R. 2. 37; सुगीमकङ्कयत कृष्णसारः Ku. 3. 36; so कङ्कते कृष्णस्य वामनयनं कङ्कयमानो मूर्गी S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कङ्कयन, -नक *a.* Scratching. -नं Scratching, rubbing; कङ्कयनैर्दशनिवार-जैश्च R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for rubbing. -कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कङ्कया 1 Scratching. -2 Itching.

कङ्कयितं Scratching.

कङ्कयितु *a.* Scratching, a scratcher.

कङ्कुरा *N.* of a plant causing itch.

कङ्कल *a.* 1 Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itchy; कङ्कलद्वि-पण्डपिडकषणोत्कपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itch. -लः An esculent root.

कङ्कडोलः 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo). -2 A safe, store-room. -3 A camel (also *f.*). -ली The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -Comp. -वीणा The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

कङ्कडोलकः 1 A basket. -2 A safe, storeroom.

कङ्कडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व *a.* [कण्-क्व] *a.* Ved. 1 Talented, intelligent. -2 Praising; प्रसक्ष-णो दिव्यः कण्वहोता Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Deaf. -ण्वः 1 *N.* of a renowned sage, foster-father of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the line of कण्व Brāhmanas. He was the author of several hymns of the Rig-veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. -ण्वं Sin, evil. -Comp. -जंभन *a.* consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kanvas (?). -दुहितृ, -सुता Sakuntalā, Kanva's daughter. -सखिन् *a.* Ved. a friend of the Kanvas, friendly disposed to them. -होतृ *a.* one whose priest is a Kanva.

कण्वतम *a.* Ved. Very wise.

कण्वमत् *a.* United with a praiser or with the Kanvas (as Indra).

कतः, कतकः [कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तम् -इ Tv.] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); फलं कतकवृक्षस्य य-यज्यं बुधसादनं । न नामयहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदती ॥ Ms. 6. 67. -तं-तकं The nut of this tree, see अंबुप्रसादन also.

कतफलः The clearing-nut plant.

कतम् *pron. a.* [किम्-इत्] (*मत् n.*) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गनः स जाल्म इति V. 1; अथ कतमं पुनर्कृतुमाधि-कृत्य गास्यानि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र याजुदाहरत्यायमिश्राः Māl. 1; G. L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यत्तम् it means 'any whosoever', 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम् with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all'. It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर *pron. a.* (*रत् n.*) Who, or who or which of two; नैतद्विश्रः कत-रजो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतरतः On which of the two sides ?

कति *pron. a.* [किम्+इति] (always declined in the plural only; कति, कतिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कत्यग्रयः कति सूर्यासः Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मर कति कृताः स्वांत ते विप्रलंभाः Sānti. 3. 18; -2 Some. When followed by चित्, चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कत्यपि वासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्नद्वौ कतिचिद्वलावि-प्रयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासान् Me. 2. कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times. कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a.* [कति-अयच् पुक् च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकु-सुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 2; Me. 23; कतिपयदिवसापगमे some days having elapsed; वर्णैः कतिपयेरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैश्च Si. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपयथ *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशस् *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणा-यालति पर्यनोति अल्-अच् Tv.] Fire; cf. खतमाल.

कत्थ 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To boast, swagger; कृत्वा कथिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4; कृत्वैतत्कर्मणा सर्वं क-त्यथाः Mb. -2 To praise, celebrate. -3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कथन *a.* Boasting, praising. -नं, -ना Bragging, boasting.

कत्थय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. -यं Water causing happiness.

कत्र 10 P. (कत्रयति, कत्रित) To loosen, slacken, remove.

कत्सवरं The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति-ते, कथित) 1 To relate, narrate, communicate (with dat. of person); राममित्रं नोत्सुकं मैथिलाय कथयामासुः 11. 37. -2 To declare, mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 2. To converse, talk with, conversation with; कथयित्वा कुम्भे Rām. -4 To indicate, betray, show; V. 1. 6; Māl. 8. 10; सहस्रं चेद्विमेवास्य कथयति S. 7. describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्री-तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन -6 To inform, give information, complain against; Mk. -8 To denounce. -8 To be regarded or considered. -2 To be regarded or considered. कथक *a.* [कथ्-कृत्] A narrator, relator. -कः 1 A chief speaker of a prologue. -2 A putant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. Narration, relation, description. कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or declared. -2 Worthy of relation to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ् नि० अ] 1 A tale, story. प्रावीण्यं U. 4 historical ledge. -2 A fable, feigned story. कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विद् H. Pr. 8. -3 An account, relation; कथापि खलु पापानामहं से यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conversation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां 1. -5 A variety of prose composition, often distinguished from कथायिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोत्रकथां प्रकाशयिषुः । परंपराश्रया या स्यात् सा मन्त्रकथा बुधैः ॥); soऽ under आख्यायिका (In phil.) Disputation. का कथा कथा with प्रति (what mentioned) often used in the sense of 'I need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more' or 'how much less'; का कथा चाणसंधाने ज्याशब्देनैव दूरतः । हुं कथा अभितसमयोपि मादवं भजते शरीरिणु R. 8. 43; आशवायुव्यास साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 23. 2. 25. -Comp. -अद्वयः pleasure in conversation, conversation. -अंतरं 1. the course of conversation; स्मर्तव्योस्मि कथांतेषु Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale. -अर्कः (or कथाशेष) *a.* one of whom only narrative remains, i. e. deceased. -आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. -आरंभः mencement of a tale. -आलापः speech, den of fable. -आलापः speech,



version. —उद्यः the beginning of a tale. —उद्घातः 1. the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सूत्र) or their sense; see S. D. 290; e. g. in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrārākṣha. 2. commencement of a tale or narration; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्योऽनुरूपः R. 4. 20. —उपकथा —उपाज्युषः R. 4. 20. —उपाज्युषः a story, relation, telling a story. —उल्लेख 1. the guise of a fable. —उल्लेख 2. giving a false account. —नायकः —उरुषः the hero or leading character of a story; रामायण<sup>०</sup> U. 4. 6. —पठि 1. the introductory part of a tale or story. —2. N. of the first लंका or book of the कथासरित्सागर. —प्रबंधः a tale, fiction, fable. —प्रसंग *a.* 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly. —2. mad, foolish. (—गः) 1. conversation, talk or course of conversation; वानाकथाप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1; कथाप्रसंगेन विवादं किल चक्रतः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. —2. a curer of poisons (विषवेद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनैरुदाहृतात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). —प्राणः 1. an actor. —2. a professional storyteller. —मुखं the introductory portion of a story; Pt. 1. —योगः course of conversation, talk, discourse. —विपर्ययः 'changing the course of a story. —विरक्त *a.* reserved, taciturn, disliking conversation. —शेष *a.* see कथावशेष.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetālapanchavimsati.

कथापयति Den. P. To tell, relate &c. कथिकः 1 A narrator. —2 A storyteller.

कथित *p. p.* 1 Told, described, narrated. —2 Expressed. —तः The supreme being. —तं A conversation, discourse; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविदः R. 11. 10. —Comp. —पदं-पदता tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

कथिक् 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale. —2 To cause to remain only in narration.

कथिक्कृत *a.* Remaining in narration (only), dead, deceased; Ku. 4. 13.

कथं *ind.* [किम्-प्रकारार्थं थम् कदेशश्च] 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मके त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; अथ स वैद्यः कथं Mu. 2 'well how did the physician fare'; साहुंयथाः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवेद्यामि कथं हात्मापहारं करोमि S. 1

(where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says). —2 Oh what! indeed! (expressing surprise); कथं मामेवोद्दिशति S. 6. —3 It is often connected with the particles इव, नाम, दु, वा, or सिद् in the sense of, 'how indeed', 'how possibly', 'I should like to know', (where the question is generalized); कथं वा गम्यते U. 3; कथं नामेतत् U. 6. —4 When connected with the particles चित्, चन or अपि it means 'in every way', 'on any account', 'somehow', 'with great difficulty', 'with great efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; कथमप्युक्तमितं न चुचितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वदेत वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथंचिदिशा मनसां वचुदुः Ku. 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उल्लिखितः Pt. 1; विसृज्य कथमप्युक्तां Ku. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12, 39, 50, 73; Pt. 1.—5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमपि शुबनेऽस्मिन्स्तादृशाः संभवन्ति Māl. 2. 6. —Comp. —कथिकः an inquisitive person. —कारं *ind.* in what manner, how; कथंकारमनालंवा कीर्तिर्यामिधिरुहति Si. 2. 52; कथंकारं शुक्ते Sk.; N. 17. 126. —प्रमाण *a.* of what measure. —भावः what state. —भूत *a.* 1. how being. —2. of what nature or kind (oft- used by commentators). —रूप *a.* of what shape. —वीर्य *a.* of what power.

कथंता 1 What sort or manner. —2 Inquiry, question, demand.

कड् I. 4 A. (कथते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. —II. 1 A. (कडते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. —2 To grieve. —3 To call. —4 To kill or hurt; see कड्.

कडनं 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruction; U. 5. 10. —2 War. —3 Sin.

कड् *ind.* [कड्-क्विप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word कु is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. —Comp. —अक्षरं 1. a bad letter. —2. bad writing. —अग्निः a little fire. —अध्वन् a bad road. —अन्नं bad food. —अपत्यं a bad child, bad posterity. —अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. —अर्थ *a.* 1. useless, unmeaning. —2. having what purpose or aim? (—र्थः) a useless thing. —अर्थनं, ना troubling, tormenting, torture. —अर्थयति Den. P. 1. to despise, slight. —2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75.

—अर्थित *a.* 1. despised, disdained, slighted; कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेर्न शक्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमादुः Bh. 2. 106. —2. tormented, teased; आः कदर्थितोऽह-

मेभिर्वारिवारं वीस्त्वादविज्ञकारिभिः U. 5. —3. insignificant, mean. —4. bad, vile. —अर्थिक् 8 U. to disdain, despise. —अर्थिक्कृत *a.* 1. despised, disdained. —2. rendered useless and unavailing. —अर्थ *a.* 1. avaricious, miserly. —2. little, insignificant, mean. —3. bad, disagreeable. (—र्थः) a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. —ता-त्वं 1. avarice. —2. insignificance. —3. badness. —भावः avarice, stinginess. —अश्वः a bad horse. —आकार *a.* deformed, ugly. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (—रः) bad conduct. —इन्द्रियं a bad organ of sense. —उड्गः a bad camel. —उड्ग (also कोण) *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (—ज्जं) lukewarmness. —तृणं 1. a fragrant grass. —2. the plant कुमकी. —तोयं an intoxicating drink, wine. —त्रि *m. pl.* three inferior articles. —रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कड्गथवद्भिर्मं वमंज ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद् *a.* 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं मियापयि कद्वदं हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75; वाविदां वरमक-द्वदो वृषः Si. 14. 1. —2. vile, contemptible.

कड् *a.* 1 Giving water. —2 Giving happiness. —दः A cloud.

कडक A canopy, awning.

कडनं See under कड्.

कडंबः, कडंबकः [कड् करणे अंबच् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunderclouds); कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कडंबः U. 3. 20, 42; Māl. 3. 7; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. —2 A kind of grass. —3 Turmeric. —4 The mustard-seed plant. —5 A particular mineral substance. —धी N. of a plant (देवदाली). S. 6; U. 5. 18. —धं A multitude. —वकं 1 A multitude, group; छायावद्धकडंबकं सुगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. —2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकडंबकडंबकराजितं Ki. 5. 9. —3 A kind of grass (देवताड). —Comp. —अनिलः 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमाल-तीक्षुरभयः प्रौढाः कडंबानिलाः K. P. 1. —2. spring. —कोरकन्यायः see under न्याय. —पुष्पा, —उषी a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kadamba. —वायुः a fragrant breeze; = अनिल.

कडंबदः The mustard-seed plant.

कडरः 1 A saw. —2 An iron goad for driving an elephant. —3 N. of a tree sometimes substituted for Khadira as a sacrificial post. —रः, —रं A corn, a callosity of the feet caused by external friction. —रं coagulated milk.



कदलः, कदलकः The plantain tree; ऊरुद्वयं घृणदृशः कदलस्य कांडौ Amaru. 95. —ला N. of several plants:—पृथ्नि, डिविका, and शाल्मलि. —ली 1 The plantain tree; किं यासि चालक-दलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20; यास्यत्यूरः सरसकदलीस्तंभगौरश्चलत्वं Me. 96, 77; Ku. 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. —2 A kind of deer. —3 A flag carried by an elephant. —4 A flag or banner. —Comp. —(ली) कुसुमं the flower of the कदली plant. —दंडः, स्कंधः a kind of illusion.

कदलिका A banner, flag; Māl. 6.

कदलिन् m. A kind of antelope.

कदलीक्षिता 1 A sort of cucumber. —2 A beautiful woman.

कदा ind. When, at what time; कदा गमिष्यसि—एष गच्छामि; कदा कथयिष्यसि &c.; when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once'; आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वाञ्च विभेति कदाचन; Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2. 37, 12. 21; नाक्षैः क्रीडेत्कदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now'; कदाचित् काननं जगादे कदाचित् कमलवनपु रेमे K. 58 et seq. [cf. L. *quando*].

कद्रु a. [कद्रु] (द्रु or द्रु.) 1 Tawny. —2 Variegated, spotted. —द्रुः 1 The tawny colour. —2 The variegated colour. —द्रुः, द्रुः f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. —Comp. —युत्रः, सुतः a serpent.

कद्रुण a. Reddish-brown, tawny.

कद्वरं 1 Whey. —2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

कधप्रिय-कधप्री a. Ved. Fond of praise.

कन् 1 P. Ved. (कन्ति, कंतुं). 1 To be satisfied or contented. —2 To love, wish. —3 To shine. —4 To go.

कनकं Gold; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Me. 2. 37, 67. —कः 1 The Palāsa tree. —2 The Dhattūra tree. —3 Mountain ebony. —Comp. —अंगदं a gold bracelet. —अचलः, अद्रिः, गिरिः, शैलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कुचौ ते स्पर्थेते किल कनकाचलेन सार्धम् Bv. 2. 9. —अध्यक्षः the treasurer. —आहः the धत्तूर tree. (—हं) = नागकेशर. —आलुका a golden jar or vase. —आह्वयः the Dhattūra tree. (—यं) a flower. —शारः borax. —दंकः a golden hatchet. दंडः—

—दंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. —दंडिका a golden sheath for a sword &c.; Mu. 2. —निकषः a streak of gold (rubbed on a touchstone). —पत्रं an ear-ornament made of gold; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य कोपात् कर्णे कृतं कनकपत्रमनालपंत्या Ch. P. 10. —परागः gold-dust. —पलः a kind of fish. (—लं) a weight of gold. —प्रभ a. bright as gold. (—भा) the महाज्योतिष्मती plant. —प्रसवा the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. —भंगः a piece of gold. —रंभा the स्वर्णकदली plant. —रसः 1. a yellow orpiment. —2. fluid gold. —शक्तिः N. of Kārtikeya. —सूत्रं a gold necklace; काक्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पो विनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. —स्थली 'a land of gold', gold mine.

कनकमय a. Made of gold, golden.

कनखलं N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; (तीर्थं कनखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेऽस्ति पावनं); तस्माद्गच्छेत्कनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णा जह्मोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनटी Red arsenic.

कनन a. One-eyed; cf. काण.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; कीर्ति नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कना Ved. A girl; the youngest girl.

कनिक्रद a. Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

कनिष्ठ a. (Superl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least. —2 The youngest. —3 Lower. —4 Having the feet downwards. —द्वः N. of Siva. —द्वः 1 The little finger. —2 A kind of heroine. —3 The wife of a younger brother. —Comp. —पदं—मूलं the least or first root.

कनिष्ठक a. The smallest. —ष्ठिका The little finger; कनिष्ठिकाधिष्ठितकालिदासा Subhāsh. —कं A kind of grass.

कनी A daughter or girl.

कनीन a. Ved. Young. —नी 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीनकः 1 A boy, youth. —2 The pupil of the eye. —का 1 A maiden, girl. —2 The pupil of the eye. —निका 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् a. (सी f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger; कनीयान् भ्राता, कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

कनीयस a. 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger. —सं Copper.

कनीचिः f. 1 A cart. —2 A creeping plant.

कनुज = कनकजम्बू

कनेरा 1 A harlot. —2 A female phant; (cf. कनेरा).

कंत a. Happy.

कंतु a. Happy. —तुः 1 Cupid, god of love. —2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). —3 Grass.

कंथा 1 A patched garment, (worn by ascetics); जेष्ठा कंथा किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86; Sānti. 19. —2 A wall. —3 A town. —धारणं wearing a patched garment as practised by some Yogins. —न् m. a religious mendicant, Yogi.

कंद 1 P. (कदति, कंदित) 1 To lament. —2 (A.) To be confused or perplexed. —3 To confound.

कंदः-दं 1 A bulbous root. —bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also); कंदः —3 Garlic. —4 A knot, swelling. —5 An affection of the male or female organ. —दः 1 A cloud. —2 Comp.

—मूलं a radish. —कंदः lapsus uteri. —सारं the garden Indra.

कंदिन् a. Having a bulbous root. —m. An esculent root.

कंदकः A palanquin.

कंदहं The white water-lily; कंदोट.

कंदरः, —रं A cave, a valley; कंदराः कंदरेभ्यः प्रलयमुपगताः Bh. 3. 56. —रः A hook for driving an elephant. —रा-री A cave, valley, low. —रं Dry ginger. —Comp. —करः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजनश्चास्मि कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 25. —कंदर्प इव रूपेण Mb. —2 Love. (कंदर्प is thus derived:—कंदर्पयामीति तमात्रो जगाद् च । तेन कंदर्पयामात्रं तं कार चतुर्मुखः ॥). —Comp. —पुदुदा muliebre. —ज्वरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. —हनः, मथनः N. of Siva. —युपः the male organ of generation. —1. membrum virile. —2 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिबंध).

कंदलः—लं 1 A new shoot, sprout; U. 3. 40. —2 Reproachment. —3 The cheek, or the side of the face. —4 A portent, and temple. —5 Sound. —6 The plantain tree; दलोह्लासाः पयोधिद्वः Amaru. 48. —Collection; U. 3. 11. —लः 1 War. —2 War, battle. —3 (Hence) a controversy, of words, controversy. —दाला dala flower; विदलकदलकं पल्लवम् Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कंदली 1 The plantain (or the banana) tree; आरकराजिभिर्वि



कंदली सलिलगर्भः । कोपादंतर्वाण्ये स्म-  
रति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Me.  
21; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer.  
-3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. -Comp.  
-कुमुद 1. a mushroom. -2. the  
flower of the plantain tree.  
कंदलित a. 1 Budded, blown. -2  
Put forth, emitted.  
कंदिरी N. of a plant (Mar. ला-  
जाहू.)

कंदुः m. f. [ Un. 1. 14 ] A boiler,  
oven. -Comp. -पक्क a. parched,  
roasted (as grain).

कंदुकः, कं A ball for playing  
with; पातितोऽपि करावातेरुत्पतयेव कं-  
दुकः Bh. 2. 83; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19;  
R. 16. 83. -कं A pillow; Bh. 3. 145  
-Comp. -लीला any game with a ball.

कंदोतः ( --तुः ) 1 The white  
lotus. -2 The blue lotus ( a pro-  
vincial form for नीलोत्पल ); मोहसुकु-  
लायमाननेत्रकंदोदहयुगलः Māl. 7. -तं A  
blue lotus.

कंदोतः The white lotus.

कंधः 1 A cloud. -2 A kind of  
grass.

कंधरः [ कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति ] 1  
The neck. -2 'The holder of water',  
a cloud. -3 A kind of grass. -4 N.  
of a vegetable (मारिच). -रा The  
neck; कंधरां समपहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति  
जहास कस्यचित्; Y. 2. 220; Amaru.  
16; see उत्कंधर also.

कंधिः [ कं शिरो जलं वा धारयते ] The  
ocean. -f. The neck.

कन्धे [ कन्-क ] 1 Sin. -2 A swoon,  
a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संबद्धवैखानसक-  
न्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. -2 An  
unmarried girl, virgin, maiden; गृहे  
गृहे पुत्र्याः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रहंति Māl.  
7; Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name  
for a girl ten years old; ( अष्टवर्षा  
भवेद्वैरी नववर्षा च रोहिणी । दशमे कन्यका  
शेका अत ऊर्ध्वं रजस्वला Sabdak. ). -4 ( In  
Rhet. ) One of the several kinds  
of heroines; an unmarried girl  
serving as a chief character in a  
poetical composition; see under  
अन्यत्र. -5 The sign *Virgo*. -Comp.

-उलः seduction; पैशाचः कन्यका  
च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. -जनः a maiden;  
विशुद्धसुगन्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1.  
-जातः the son of an unmarried  
girl; Y. 2. 129 (= कानीन ); for in-  
stance व्यास, कर्ण &c.

कन्यना Ved. Calling a girl ( कन्या-  
हान ); a girl ( ? ).

कन्यला Ved. a girl.

कन्यसः The youngest brother.  
-सा The little finger. -सी The  
youngest sister.

कन्या [ Un. 4. 111 ] 1 An un-  
married girl or daughter; R. 1. 51,  
2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. -2 A girl  
ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden;  
Ms. 8. 307, 3. 33. -4 A woman in  
general. -5 The sixth sign of the  
zodiac, i. e. *Virgo*. -6 N. of Durgā.  
-7 Large cardamoms. -Comp.

-अंतःपुरं the woman's apartments;  
सुरक्षितेति कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति  
Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. -आट a. follow-  
ing after or hunting young girls.  
( -टः ) 1. the inner apartments of a  
house. -2. a man who hunts or goes  
after young girls -कुञ्जः N. of a  
country. ( -ञ्ज ) N. of an ancient  
city in the north of India, situated  
on a tributary of the Ganges, now  
called Kanoja. -कुमारि f., -री N. of  
Durgā. -गतं the position of a planet  
in the sign *Virgo*. -ग्रहणं taking a  
girl in marriage. -दानं giving away  
a girl in marriage. -दूषणं defile-  
ment of a virgin. -दोषः a defect or  
blemish in a girl, bad repute (such  
as a disease &c.). -धनं dowry. -रतिः  
'daughter's husband', a son-in-law.

-पालः a dealer in slave girls. -पुत्रः,  
-गर्भः the son of an unmarried daughter  
( called कानीन ). -पुरं the women's  
apartments. -भर्तृ m. 1. a son-in-law.  
-2. N. of Kārtikēya. -रत्नं a very fine  
girl; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते  
Mv. 1. 30. -राशिः the sign *Virgo*.

-वेदिन् m. a son-in-law ( marrying  
one's girl ); Y. 1. 262. -दुलकं money  
given to the bride's father as her  
price, purchase-money of a girl.

-स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband  
by a maiden. -हरणं ravishment or  
seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 Young girl. -2  
A virgin.

कन्यस a. Younger. -सा The little  
finger. -सी The youngest sister.

कन्यामय a. Consisting of or in  
the form of a young girl; R. 6. 11,  
16. 86. --वं The harem ( consisting  
mostly of girls ).

कन्युपं The hand below the wrist.  
कप् 1 P. To move; see कप्.

कप 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of  
demons.

कपटः, -टं Fraud, deceit, trick,  
cheating; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां  
Pt. 1. 191; कपटाक्षसारकुशला Mk. 9.  
5. -श्र A measure equal to the ca-  
pacity of the hollows of the two  
hands joined together. -Comp.

-तापसः one who pretends to be  
an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. -पटु  
a. adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty;  
छलयन् प्रजास्त्वमनुतेन कपटपटुरद्वैजालिकः

Si. 15. 35. -प्रबंधः a fraudulent  
contrivance; H. 1. -लेख्यं a forged  
document. -वचनं deceitful talk.  
-वेश a. disguised, masked. ( -शः )  
disguise, false dress.

कपटिका A rogue, cheat.  
कपटिन् a. Fraudulent, dishonest.  
-f. A kind of perfume ( चिद्र ).

कपनः Shaking. -नः -ना Ved. A  
worm, caterpillar ( बुध ).

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell  
or cowrie (used as a coin). -2 Braid-  
ed and matted hair, especially of  
Siva; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie  
( used as a coin ); मित्राण्यमित्रतां यांति  
यस्य न स्युः कपर्दि ( द्वे ) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् a. [ कपर्द-इति ] 1 Shaggy.  
-2 Wearing braided and matted  
hair. -m. N. of Siva.

कपलं Ved. A hulf, a part.

कपाटः, -टं [ कं वाते पाटयति तद्वति  
रुणद्धि Tv. ] 1 Leaf or panel of a  
door; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3.  
34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपादनपटुधर्मोऽपि नोपा-  
र्जितः Bh. 3. 11. -2 A door; Si. 11.  
60. -Comp. -उद्घाटनं 1. the open-  
ing of a door. -2. a door key. -घ्नः  
a house-breaker, thief. -वक्षस् a.  
broad-chested; R. 3. 34. -संधिः 1.  
the junction of the leaves of a door.  
-2. a manner of multiplying. -संधिकः  
a disease of the ear.

कपालः, -लं [ कं शिरो जलं वा पालय-  
ति ] 1 The skull, skull-bone; चूडापीड-  
कपालसंकुलगलन्मदकिनीवारयः Māl.  
1. 2; चट्टो येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षादनं  
कारितः Bh. 2. 95. -2 A piece of a  
broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षा-  
र्थी Ms. 8. 93. -3 A multitude, col-  
lection. -4 A beggar's bowl; Ms. 6.  
44. -5 A cup, jar in general, पंच-  
कपाल. -6 A cover or lid. -7 A treaty  
of peace on equal terms. -लं 1 The  
shell of an egg. -2 The cotyla of the  
leg of a man, any flat bone. -3 A kind  
of leprosy. -ली A beggar's bowl. [cf.  
L. *caput*; Gr. *kephale* ]. -Comp.

-नालिका a sort of pin or spindle  
for winding cotton &c. -पाणिः  
-भूत, -मालिन्, -क्षिरस् m. epithets of  
Siva. -मालिनी N. of Durgā. -संधिः  
a peace on equal terms, H. 4. 100.

कपालिः N. of Siva.

कपालिका 1 A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78,  
8. 250. -2 The tartar of the teeth.

कपालिन् a. 1 Furnished with or  
having a skull; Y. 3. 243. -2 Wear-  
ing skull; कपालि वा स्यादथवेदुशेखरं  
( बुध ) Ku. 5. 78. -m. 1 An epithet  
of Siva; कर्णं कर्णे कर्तव्यं किल कपा-  
लिभूयः G. L. 28. -2 A man of  
low caste ( offspring of a Brāhmaṇa



mother and fisherman father). —नी N. of Durgā.

कपिः [ कप-इन् नलोपः; Un. 4. 143 ] 1 An ape, a monkey; कपे-रत्रासिपुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of Karanja. —4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलारस). —5 The sun. —6 N. of Vishnu. —पिः f. —पी A female monkey. —Comp. —आख्यः incense. —इज्यः an epithet (1) of Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —हृद्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet (1) of Hanumat; नश्यति ददर्श वृंदाणि कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva; व्यर्थे यत्र कपीन्द्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः f. N. of a plant. —कंदुकं the skull. —केतन, —ध्वजः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 20. —चूडा —चूतः the hog-plum tree. —जः, तैलं, नामन् m. storax or benzoin. —प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Rāma. —2. of Sugriva. —रथः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) Arjuna. —लोमन् f. a kind of perfume. —लोहं brass. —वक्त्रः N. of Nārada. —शाकः—कं a cabbage. —शीर्षं the upper part (coping) of a wall. —शीर्षकं vermilion (Mar. हियुळ). —शीर्ष्णी kind of musical instrument.

कपिजलः 1 The Chātaka bird. —2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —त्थं 1 The fruit of the above tree. —2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. —Comp. —आस्यः a kind of monkey.

कपिल a. [ कपि-लच् ] 1 Tawny, reddish; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh. —2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 3. 8; ( Kull. = कपिलकेशा ). —लः 1 N. of a great sage. [ He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; ( see U. 1. 23 ). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy ]. —2 A dog. —3 Benzoin. —4 Incense. —5 A form of fire. —6 The tawny colour. —7 Impure benzoin. —8 N. of the sun. —9 N. of a country. —10 One of the incarnations of Vishnu. —ला 1 A brown cow. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 A kind of timber. —4 The common leech. —5 N. of the female elephant of the south-east. —Comp. —अक्षी a kind of deer. —अंजनः N. of Siva. —अश्वः an epithet of Indra. —आचार्यः Vishnu. —द्युतिः the sun. —द्राक्षा a vine with brown grapes. —द्रुमः a kind of perfume. —धारा 1. N. of the Ganges.

—2. a holy place. —स्मृतिः f. the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिश a. [ कपि-मत्वर्थे श ] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. —2 Reddish; (छायाः) संस्थापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां S. 3. 27; तोये काचनपद्मरेणुकपिशो 7. 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. —शः 1 The brown colour. —2 A compound of red and black colour. —3 Storax or coarse benzoin. —शा 1 The Mādhavi creeper. —2 N. of a river. —शा, शी, शं A spirit, a kind of rum. —Comp. —अंजनः N. of Siva. —अयनः 1. spirit, a kind of rum. —2. a deity.

कपिशित a. Embrowned; Si. 6. 5. कपिशिका A kind of liquor.

कपितनः N. of several plants—such as the holy fig-tree, the betelnut tree &c.

कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. —2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय a. Mean, worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [ को वायुः पोत इव यस्य Tv. ] 1 A dove, pigeon. —2 A bird in general. —3 A particular position of the hands. —4 The grey colour of a pigeon. —Comp. —अंघ्रिः f. a sort of perfume. —अंजनं antimony. —अरिः a hawk, falcon. —आभ a. of the colour of a pigeon. (—भः) a pale or dirty white colour. —चरणा a sort of perfume. —पालिका, —पाली f. an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. —राजः the king of pigeons. —वर्णी small cardamoms. —वर्णा a kind of perfume. —सारं antimony. —हस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा S. 6.

कपोतकः 1 A small pigeon. —2 A mode of folding the hands together. —कं Antimony.

कपोतकीया A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. —2 A kind of sacrificial post.

कपोलः [ Un. 1. 66 ] A cheek, क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. —ली The knee-cap. —Comp. —काषः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. —फलकः the (broad) cheeks. —भित्तिः f. the temples and cheeks; or excellent (i. e. broad) cheeks; cf. गंडभित्ति. —रामः the flush in the cheek.

कफः [ केन जलेन फलति फल्-ड Tv. ] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचयादारागैकमुल-

माशयाग्निदीप्तिः Dk. 160; माशयवातस्तैः कफवातपित्तैः कंठावरोधनविशेषः स्ते Udb. —2 A watery foam or froth in general. —Comp. —अरिः dry matter. —कृच्छिका saliva, spit. —pulmonary consumption. —ह-र a. removing phlegm, anaphoretic. —ज्वरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् m. pepper.

कफल a. Phlegmatic.

कफिन् a. ( नी f. ) [ कफ-इनि ] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. —m. An elephant (?).

कफणिः, कफोणिः, कफणी f. The elbow.

कफेल a. Phlegmatic.

कफौडः Ved. The elbow.

कञ् 1 P. (कञति, कञित) 1 To commend. —2 To praise.

कबंधः, —धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (नृस्यत्कबंधं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 4. —धः 1 The belly. —2 A cloud. —3 comet. —4 N. of Rāhu. —5 W. (said to be n. in this sense); 16. 67. —6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyana. [W. Rāma and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. He said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and be in that state till killed by Rāma and Lakshmana. He advised Rāma to form friendship with Sugriva see R. 12. 57 ].

कवं (वं) धिन् a. 'Endowed with water', epithet of the Maruts. —N. of Katyayana.

कवर, —री Usually written कव. q. v.

कवित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कविल a. Tawny. —लः The tawny colour.

कबुलिः f. The hinder part of an animal.

कम् ind. Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

कम् 1. . A. (कामयते, चकमे कामयते कांत) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कन्ते कामयते मां न त्वं कामयसे कथं Kāt. 63 (an instance of ग्राम्यता); कलहं मंदारिकां कामयते Māl. 1. —2 To love for, wish, desire; न वीरसुखमयकामे तां R. 14. 4; निष्कलमर्थं चकमे कुते 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. To have intercourse with. —4 To value highly.

कमन a. [ कम्-युच् ] 1 Lustful, desirous. —2 Wishing for, desirous; 1



6. 74. -3 Lovely, beautiful. —नः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 The Asoka tree. -3 N. of Brahmā. -4 A Brāhmaṇa. —Comp. —छद्दः a heron (having beautiful plumage).

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयसंक Ku. 1. 37. -2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शा-खावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9. v. 1.

कमर *a.* [कम्-अरच्] Lustful, desirous.

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमिहृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) Lustful, libidinous.

कम्र *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Beautiful.

कमठः [Un. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संघातः कमठः स चापि नियतं नष्टस्त-बादेशतः Pt. 2. 184. -2 A bamboo. -3 A water-jar. —छी A female tortoise or a small tortoise. —Comp. —पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः, लु *n.* A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलुपमोऽमात्यस्तल्लुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. —Comp. —तरुः the tree of which Kamaṇḍalus are made. —धरः an epithet of Siva.

कमल *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Pale-red. —लः 1 The Śārāsa bird. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Brahma. —ल्ली A collection of lotuses. —लं [कम्-कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुच-लये तानि कनकलतिकायां K. P. 10; so हस्त, नेत्र, चरण, &c. -2 Water; N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. -3 Copper. -4 A medicament, drug. -5 The Śārāsa bird. -6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lungs. —Comp. —अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. —आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses. -2. a lake full of lotuses. —आलया an epithet of Lakshmi; Mu. 2. —आसनः 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahma; क्रांतानि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70. —ईक्षणा a lotus-eyed lady. —उत्तरं safflower. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —ज 1. an epithet of Brahma. -2. the lunar asterism called Rohini. —जन्म *m.*, —भवः, —योनिः, —संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahma.

कमलकं A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 An excellent woman. —Comp. —पतिः, —सखः an epithet of Vishnu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; साभ्रेऽह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रवृद्धां न सुतां Me. 90; रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कंप 1 A. (कंपते, चकंपे, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig.

also); चकंपे तर्णिलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्व्या-तिवेश्वरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. —Caus. 1 To shake, cause to tremble. -2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कंपः [कम्-चच्] 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किंचित्पतितृह्य मूर्धनः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकंपः, विद्युत्कंपः &c. -2 A modification of the Svarita accent. —पा Shaking, moving, tremor. —Comp. —अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. —लक्ष्मन् *m.* wind.

कंपन *a.* [कम्-यच्] Trembling, shaking. —नः 1 Śisira season (November-December). -2 A kind of missile. -3 A kind of fever (साक्षिपातिक). —नं 1 Shaking, tremor. -2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिल्ल = कंपिल्ल q. v.

कंपिब *p.* 1 Trembling, shaking. -2 Shaken, swung. —तं 1 Trembling, tremor. -2 Causing to shake.

कंप्र *a.* [कम्-र] 1 Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विधाय कंपाणि सुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कंभा शाखा Sk. -2 Agile, quick.

कंञ्च 1 P. (कंञ्चति, कंञ्चित) To go, move.

कंञ्चर *a.* Variegated. —रः Variegated colour.

कंञ्चलः [Un. 1. 106.] 1 A blanket (of wool); कंञ्चलवंतं न बाधते शितं Su-bhāsh.; कंञ्चलावृतेन तेन H. 3. -2 A dew-lap. -3 A sort of deer. -4 An upper garment of wool. -5 A wall. -6 A small worm. —लं Water. —Comp. —वाहकं a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंञ्चलकः, —कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

कंञ्चलिका 1 A small blanket. -2 A kind of female deer.

कंञ्चलिन् *a.* Covered with a blanket. —*m.* A bullock, ox. —Comp. —वाहकं a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंञ्चिः, —ची *f.* 1 A ladle or spoon. -2 A shoot. -3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कंञ्चु *a.* (ञ्चु or च्चु *f.*) Spotted, variegated. —ञ्चुः —ञ्चु (*m.*, *n.*) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कंञ्चुः किमयं चकास्ति दिवि त्रिलोकीजयवादीन्यः N. 22. 22; Si. 18. 54. —ञ्चुः 1 An elephant. -2 The neck. -3 The variegated colour. -4 A vein of the body. -5 A bracelet. -6 A tube-shaped bone. —Comp. —आतायिन् *m.* a kind of kite. —कंठी a lady having the neck like a conch-shell. —ञ्चिवा 1. a conch-shaped neck, (i. e.

a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). -2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कंञ्चुकः 1 A conch, shell. -2 A mean or contemptible person.

कंञ्चु *a.* Stealing. —*m.* 1 A thief, plunderer. -2 A bracelet; cf. Un. 1. 93.

कंञ्चोजः 1 A shell. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंञ्चोजाः समरे सो-हुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कंञ्चु *n.* The fragrant root (उशीर).

कयाधूः *f.* The wife of Hiranya-kasipu and mother of Prahlāda.

कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) [करोति, कीर्यते अनेन इति, कृ-कृ-अप्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c.; दुःखं, सुखं, भयं &c. —रः 1 A hand; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबसि रति-सर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. -2 A ray of light, beam; यस्तुद्धर्तुं पूषा व्यवसित इवालंबित-करः V. 3. 34; also प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता। अवलंबना-य दिनभर्तुरष्टुक्ष पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. -4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा कराक्रांतमहीभुदुच्चकैरसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा रविः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also), (द्वौ) अपरांत-महीपालव्याजेन रघवे करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. -5 Hail. -6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. -7 The asterism called हस्त. —Comp.

—अग्रं 1 the forepart of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —आ-वातः a stroke or blow with the hand. —आरोहः a finger-ring. —आलंबः sup- porting with the hand, giving a help- ing hand. —आस्फोटः 1 the chest. -2. a blow with the hand. —कद्विः *f.* 1. a cymbal. -2. a small musical instru- ment. —कंदकः, —कं a finger-nail. —क-मलं, —पंकजं, —पद्मं a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; करकमलवित्तिर्गैरंजुनिवार-शयैः U. 3. 25. —कलशः, —शं the hol- low of the hand (to receive water). —किसलयः, —यं 1. 'sprout-like hand,' a tender hand; करकिसलयतालैर्गंधया न- र्त्तमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. -2. a finger. —कुडमलं the finger. —कोषः the cavity of the palms, hands hol- lowed to receive water; पयसं कुड Ghaṭ. 22. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं 1. levying a tax. -2. taking the hand in marriage. -2. marriage. —ग्राहः 1. a husband. -2. a tax-collector. —वर्षणः, —वर्षिन् *m.* the churning-stick. —छद्दः the teak tree. —जः a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरज कुण्ठात् Ve. 4. 1; Si. 11. 37; Bv. 1. 105;



Amarn. 85. (-जं) a kind of perfume. —जालं a stream of light. —तलः the palm of the hand ; वनदेवताकरतलेः S. 4. 4 ; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. °आमलकं (lit.) an *Amalaka* fruit (fruit of the *Myrobolan*) placed on the palm of the hand ; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand ; करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयती K. 43. स्थ a. resting on the palm of the hand. —तालः, —तालकं 1. clapping the hands ; स जहास दत्तकरतालमुच्चैः Si. 15. 39. —2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिका, —ताली 1. clapping the hands ; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7. —2. beating time by clapping the hands. —तोया N. of a river. —दः a. 1. paying taxes —2. tributary ; करदीकृताखिलचपां मेदिनीं Ve. 6. 18. —3. giving the hand to help &c. —दक्ष a. handy, dexterous. —पत्रं 1. a saw. —2. playing in water. वत् m. The palm tree —पत्रकं a saw. —पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. —पल्लवः 1. a tender hand. —2. a finger ; cf. किसलय. —पालः, —पालिका 1. a sword. —2. a cudgel. —पात्रं 1. splashing water about while bathing. —2. the hand hollowed to hold anything. —पीडनं marriage ; cf. पाणिपीडन. —सुटः the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —चालः, —चालः 1. sword ; अघोरघटः करवालपाणिर्व्यापादितः Māl. 9 ; स्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालम् Git. 1, Si. 13. 60. —2. a finger-nail. —भारः a large amount of tribute. —भूः a finger-nail. —भूषणं an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet. —मालः smoke. —मुक्तं a kind of weapon ; see आयुधं. —रुहः 1 A finger-nail ; अनाघ्रातं पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः S. 2 10 ; Me. 96. —2. a sword. —चालिका a small club. —वीरः, —वीरकः 1. a sword or scimitar. —2 A cemetery. —3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. —4. a kind of tree. —(रा) red arsenic. —(री) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother. —2. N. of Aditi. —3. a good cow. —(रं) the flower of the tree. —शाखा a finger. —शिकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. —शूकः a finger-nail. —शोथः swelling of the hands. —सादः 1. weakness of the hand. —2. the fading of rays. —सूत्रं a marriage string worn round the wrist. —स्थालिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः clapping of the hands.

करकः, —कं [ किरति करोति वा जलमत्र कृ-कृ-उत् Tv. ] 1 The water-pot ( of an

ascetic ) ; K. 41. —2 The shell of the cocoa-nut ( used as a pot ). —कः 1 The pomegranate tree. —2 Hand. —3 Tax. —4 A kind of bird. —कः —का, —कं Hail ; तान्कुर्वीथास्तुलकरका-दृष्टिपातावकीर्णान् Me. 54 ; Bv. 1. 35 ; U. 3. 40. —Comp. —अंभन् m. the cocoa-nut tree. —आसारः a shower of hail. —जं water. —पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. —2 The skull ; प्रेतारकः करकादंकरस्थादस्थितंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि कव्यमव्ययमस्ति Māl. 5. 16 ; also 5. 19. —3 A small pot ( of cocoa-nut ) ; a small box ; as in तांदूलकरकवाहिनी ( used in Kādambari ). —4 A kind of sugar-cane. —5 Any bone of the body.

करंजः [ कं शिरो जलं वारंजयति Tv. ] N. of a tree ( used in medicinal preparations ).

करटः [ किरति मदं कृ-अट् Un. 4. 81 ] 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 Safflower. —3 A crow ; Sānti. 4. 19. —4 An atheist, unbeliever. —5 A degraded Brāhmaṇa. —6 A man of a low profession. —7 A musical instrument. —8 The first Śrāddha ceremony performed in honour of a dead man. —ट 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करटकः 1 A crow ; Mk. 7. —2 N. of कर्णरिथ the propounder of the science and art of theft. —3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करदिन् m. An elephant ; दिङ्गते श्रूयते मदमलिनगंडाः करदिनः Bv. 1. 2.

कर(रे)डुः A kind of bird ( crane ).

करण a. [ कृ-लृट् ] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing. —2 ( Ved. ) Clever, skilled. —जं 1 ( Ved. ) An assistant. —2 A man of a mixed tribe. —3 A writer. —जं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing ; effecting ; परहित, संस्था, मिय &c. —2 Act, action. —3 Religious action. —4 Business, trade. —5 An organ of sense ; वयुषा करणोज्झितेन सा निपतंती पतिमय्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42 ; पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः Me. 5 ; R. 14. 50. —6 The body ; उपमानमधुद्विलासिनां करणं यत्तत्र कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. —7 An instrument or means of an action ; उपमितिकरणमुपमानं T. S. —8 ( In Logic ) The instrumental cause which is thus defined : — व्यापारवत्साधारणं कारणं करणं. —9 A cause or motive ( in general ). —10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case ( in gram. ) ; साधकतमं करणं P. 1. 4. 42 ; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तियद् व्यापारादुन्नतं तस्मात् विवक्ष्यते यदा यत्र करणं तत्तदा स्मृतम् —11 ( In law ) A document, a bond, documentary proof ;

Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. —12 A kind of rhythymical pause, beat of the hand to keep time ; Ku. 6. 40. —13 ( Karanastrol. ) A division of the day ; ( Karanaparas are eleven ). —14 The posture of an ascetic. —15 Pronunciation. —16 The posture in sexual enjoyment. —17 A field. —19 plastering with the hand. —20 The usage of the caste. —णी 1 A woman of the caste. —2 A surd or irrational number. —Comp. —अधिपः the head. —ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. —त्राणं the head.

करंडः [ कृ-अंडन् Un. 1. 126 ] 1 A small box or basket ( of bamboo ). करंडपीडिततनोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84 ; वैमायाकरंडं 1. 77. —2 A bee-hive. —3 A sword. —4 A sort of duck ( कर्कश ). —5 Liver.

करंडकः, —करंडिका, करंडी f. A small box made of bamboo.

करंडिन् m. A fish.

करंधय a. Kissing the hand.

करभः [ कृ-अभन् Un. 3. 122 ; कर्भाति, भा-क Tv. ] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the base of the fingers ; metacarpus, as in मारुः R. 6. 83 ; see करभार below. —2 The trunk of an elephant. —3 A young elephant. —4 A young camel. —5 A camel in general. —6 A kind of perfume. —भी A camel. —Comp. —ऊरुः f. a thigh whose thighs resemble the back of the fore-arm ; अंके निधाय करभेन सुखं ते S. 3. 21 ; Si. 10. 69 ; Amarn. 69 ; or ( according to another explanation ), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant ; cf. Ku. 1. 1.

करभकः A camel.

करभिन् m. An elephant.

करभीरः A lion.

करमट्टः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन् m. A prisoner.

करंव, करंवित a. [ कृ-अंवन् Un. 82 ] 1 Mixed, intermingled, mingled ; प्रकाममादित्यमवाप्य कंदोः कवितामोदभरं विवृण्वती N. 1. 115 ; स्फुटतरफेनकदंबकरंवितमिव यमुनायाः Git. 11. —2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः ( वः ) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. —2 Mud ; करंभकतापात् Ms. 12. 76 ( where the word is variously interpreted ; but Me. 14. 14. tithi takes it to mean ' mud ' ) ; Groats or coarsely ground oats. —4 mixed odour.

करंभकं 1 Groats. —2 Flour mixed with curds.



करहाटः 1 N. of a country ; ( perhaps the modern Karhāda in Satāra district ) ; करहाटपतेः पुत्री त्रिजगन्नेत्र- विक्र. 8 2. -2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group of lotuses.

करांगणः 1 A market or fare. -2 A place where revenue is collected.

करायिका A bird, ( a small kind of crane. )

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible ; U. 5. 5, 6. 1 ; Māl. 3 ; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27 ; R. 12. 93 ; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening wide ; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large, high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged ; pointed ; Ve. 2. 6 ; Māl. 1. 38. -5 Harsh ; Māl. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spacious ; Mk. 3. 12. -7 Deformed. -लः 1 Resin, pitch. -2 A disease of the teeth. -3 Black Tulasi. -लः A terrific form of Durgā ; आयतनं ; न करालोपहाराच्च फलमन्यद्विभाव्यते Māl. 5. 33. -ली One of the seven tongues of fire. -लं A particular condiment. -Comp. -दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree. -2 A sword. -का N. of Durgā.

करिका Scratching, a wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिन् *m.* [ कर-इनि ] 1 An elephant. -2 The number '8' (in Math.)-Comp. -इन्द्रः, ईश्वरः, -चरः a large elephant, lordly elephant ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शत एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70 ; दूरीकृताः करिवरेण मदांधबुद्ध्या Nitipr. 2. -कुंभः the frontal globe of an elephant ; Bv. 2. 177. -कुसुंभः a fragrant powder of नागकेशर. -गर्जित the roaring of an elephant ( वृद्धितं करिगर्जितं Ak. ) -दंतः ivory. -दारकः a lion. -नासिका a musical instrument. -पः an elephant-driver. -पोतः, -शायः -शायकः a cub, young elephant. -बंधः a column to which an elephant is tied. -माचलः a lion. -मुखः an epithet of Ganesa. -यादस *n.* a water-elephant. -वर = इन्द्र q. v. -ध्वजयंती a flag carried by an elephant. -स्कंधः a herd or troop of elephants.

करिणी A female elephant ; कथमेत्यमतिविपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6 ; Bv. 1. 2.

करीरः [ कृ-ईत् Un. 4. 30 ] 1 The shoot of a bamboo. -2 A shoot in general ; आनिन्यिरे वंशकरीरनीलैः Si. 4. 14 ; N. 5. 14. -3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels ; पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 43

2. 93 ; cf. also किं पुण्यैः किं फलेस्तस्य करीरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन वृद्धिं समासाद्य न कृतः पत्रवंशदः Subhāsh. -4 A water-jar. -रः 1 The root of an elephant's tusk. -2 A cricket, a small grass-hopper.

करीरिका The root of an elephant's tusk.

करीरकं Battle, fight.

करीपः, -पं [ कृ-ईत् Un. 4. 26 ] Dry cow-dung. -Comp. -अग्निः fire of dry cow-dung.

करीपंकपा A strong wind or gale.

करीषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण *a.* [ करोति मनः आनुकल्याय, कृ-उन् Tv. ] Tender, pathetic, pitiable, exciting pity, mournful ; करुणध्वनिः V. 1 ; Si. 9. 67 ; विकलकरुणैरार्यचरितैः U. 1. 28. -गः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness. -2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow ( as one of the 8 or 9 sentiments ) ; पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13 ; 7. 12 ; विलपन्...करुणाग्रथयितं प्रियां प्रति R. 8. 70. -3 The Supreme being. -4 A Jaina saint. -जं Ved. An action, a holy or sacred rite. -Comp. -मल्ली the Mallikā plant. -त्रिलोभः ( in Rhet. ) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness ; प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिराद्वी-तरात्मा Me 93 ; so सकरुण kind ; अकरुण unkind. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* tender-hearted. -आर्द्र *a.* tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -निधिः store of mercy. -पर, -मय *a.* very kind. -विमुख *a.* merciless, cruel ; करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना R. 8. 67. -स्वनः-ध्वनिः a cry of distress, a piteous tone, wail.

करुणिन् *a.* Pitiable, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [ कृ-णु Un. 2. 1 ; के मस्तके रेणुस्य Tv. ] 1 An elephant in general ; करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. -2 The Karṇikāra tree. -णुः-णूः *f.* 1 A female elephant ; ददौ रसात्पंकजरेणुगंधि गजाय गंडुषजलं करेणुः Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 16. 16. -2 N. of the mother of Pālakāpya. -3 N. of a medicinal plant. -Comp. -भूः-सुतः N. of Pālakāpya, the founder of the science of elephants. -करेणुकं The poisonous fruit of the plant Kareṇu.

करेणु *m. f.* A male or female elephant.

करेन ( व ) रः Storax.

करोटं, करोटिः *f.* 1 The skull ; Mv. 5. 19. -2 A cup or basin.

कर्क 1 P. To laugh ( a Sautra roto ).

कक *a.* [ कृ-क Un. 3. 40 ] 1 White. -2 Good, excellent. -कः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Fire. -4 A water-jar. -5 A mirror. -6 A white horse. [ cf. Pers. *kark* ; L. *cancer* ; Gr. *korkinos* ]. -Comp. -चिर्मदी small cucumber.

कर्कटः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 A kind of crane. -4 The fibrous root of a lotus. -5 A thorn. -6 The curved end of the beam of a balance. -7 A kind of coitus ( रतिबंध ). -8 The radius of a circle. -9 Compass, circuit. -10 A kind of pin or wedge. -दी 1 A female crab. -2 A kind of cucumber. -3 The curved end of a balance. -4 A small water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Compass, circuit. -4 A kind of sugarcane. -5 A hook. -की 1 A female crab. -कं 1 A poisonous root. -2 A particular fracture of the bones. -Comp. -अस्थि *n.* the shell or crust of a crab. -रज्जुः a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः, -दी *f.* A sort of cucumber.

कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit, a species of cucumber ; Pt. 5. -2 A kernel.

कर्कडुः A kind of crane.

कर्कधुः, -धूः *f.* [ कर्क कंटकं दधाति धा-कृ Un. 1. 96 ] 1 The jujube tree ; कर्कधूलपाकमिध्रपचनामोदः परिस्तीर्यते U. 4. 1 ; कर्कधूनामुपरि तुहिनं रंजयत्य-ग्रसंध्या S. 4. v. 1. -2 The fruit of this tree ; Y. 1. 250.

ककर *a.* 1 Hard, solid. -2 Firm. -रः 1 A hammer. -2 A mirror. -3 A bone, broken piece ( of skull ) ; fragment ; Māl. 5. 19. -4 A strap or rope of leather. -Comp. -अक्षः a wag-tail. -अंगः the Khanjana bird. -अंधुकः a blind well ; cf. अंधकूप.

कर्कराडुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी A water-jar with small holes at the bottom, as in a sieve.

ककश *a.* [ कर्क-श ] 1 Hard, rough ( opp. कोमल or सुदु ) ; दुरद्विपास्फालनकर्कशांशुलौ R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73 ; देरावतास्फालनकर्कशेन हस्तेन पस्पशं तदंगमिदं Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36 ; Si. 15. 10, 16. 18, 63. -2 Harsh, cruel, merciless ( words, conduct &c. ). -3 Violent, strong, excessive ; तस्य कर्कशविहारसंभवं R. 9. 68. -4 Hardy, strong, muscular, robust. -5 Strict, imperative, peremptory ; Mv. 2. 11.



-6 Desperate. -7 Ill-conducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). -8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; तर्के वा भृङ्गककशे मम सनं लीलायते भारती P. R. —शः A sword.

ककशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube.

ककारुकः A gourd; Mk. 1. 51.

कर्कः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्केतनः नं A kind of gem or precious stone.

कर्कोटः, टकः 1 One of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkota, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity]. -2 The sugar-cane. -3 The विल्व tree.

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree. —रं 1 Gold. -2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरकः Turmeric.

कर्ज्ज 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain, make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. -2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ q. v.

कर्ण a. Ved. 1 Having long ears. -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain). —र्णः 1 The ear; अहो खलुजंगस्य विपरीतवधकमः । कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; कर्णे दा to listen; कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known; R. 1 9; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णे कथयति whispers in the ear; cf. षट्कर्ण, चतुष्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 (In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahabharata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Radhâ who brought him up like her own child; whence Karna is often called Suta-putra, Râdheya &c. Karna when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a

Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurâma and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurâma had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karna's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karna's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karna showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karna was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas]. —Comp. —अंजलिः the auditory passage of the outer ear. —अनुजः Yudhishthira. —अंतिक a. close to the ear; स्वनसि मृदु कर्णोत्तिकचरः S. 1. 24. —अंडः इ. f. an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. —अर्पणं giving ear, listening —आस्फालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. —इंदुः f. a semicircular ear ring. —उत्तंसः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammata says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितत्व; cf. also his remark *ad loc.* :—कर्णवृत्तसादिपदे कर्णादिव्विनिर्भितः । संनिधानार्थबोधार्थं स्थितेभ्येतत्समर्थनं ॥ K. P. 7). —उपकर्णिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). —ऊर्णः a kind of deer. —कीटादी 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. —ह्वेडः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. —गूथ ear-wax (—थः) —गूथकः hardening of the wax of the ear. —गोचर a. audible. —ग्राहः a helmsman. —जप a. (also कर्णेजप) a secret traducer, tale-bearer, informer. —जपः —जापः slandering, tale-bearing, calumniating. —जलुका a small centipede. —जाह the root of the ear; अग्नि कर्णजलुकी

वेशिताननः Mâl. 5. 8. —जित् a. conqueror of Karna; epithet of Arjuna. —जित् the third Pandava prince. —जित् pain to the ear; U. 5. 6. —जित् flapping of the elephant's noise made by it; विस्तारितः कुंजकः तालैः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Si. 12. 1. —दर्पणः an ear-ring. —कीटा. —धारः a helmsman. —अकर्णधारा जलधौ विह्वेतेह नृपति H. 2; अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. —धारिणी a female elephant. —धारा range of hearing. —परंपरा to ear, hearsay; इति कर्णपरंपरा Ratn. 1. —पर्वन् n. the eighth (Karna) section of the Mahabharata. —पाकः inflammation of the ear. —पालिः —ली f. 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (—ली) an ornament of the ear. —शः a beautiful ear; U. 6. 27. —शः the auditory passage of the ear. —1. an ornament (of flowers) worn round the ear, an ear-ring. —च करतलं किमिति कर्णपुरतन्मार्गः 60. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. —1. an ear-ring. -2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the lotus. —प्रणादः, प्रतिनाहः a disease of the ear. —प्रांतः the lobe of the ear. —फलः a kind of fish. —पुष्पः an ear-ornament —मूलं the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. —मोदी a fine Durga. —योनि a. having the ear as source. —लता-लतिका the lobe of the ear. —वेंशः a raised platform or of bamboo. —वर्जित a. earless. —वर्जित a. snake. —विवरं, छिद्रं, उरु, च the auditory passage of the ear. —वर्जित ear-wax. —विषं 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. —वेगः ing the ears to put ear-rings on. —घनी, वेधनिका an instrument for ing the ear. —वेधनं an ear-ring. —शङ्कुली the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage). N. 2. 8. —शूलः, लं ear-ache. —श्रुतः audible, loud; कर्णश्रवसिन्ते 102. —आवः, संश्रवः 'running of ear', discharge of pus or ichor. —मूत्रः matter from the ear. —मूत्रः mother of Karna. —हीन a. earless. (—नः) a snake.

कर्णकः Ved. 1 A prominent handle. -2. The leaves and branches &c. of trees. -3. A tendril. White hair; Bh. 3. 126. -5 A kind of fever.

कर्णलः a. Having ears. कर्णवत् a. 1 Long-eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कर्णाकर्णि ind. From ear to ear. कर्णिक a. 1 Having ears. -2 Having



ing a helm. —कः A steersman. —कार्ज 1 An ear-ring. —2 A knot, round protuberance. —3 Pericarp of a lotus —4 A small brush or pain. —5 The middle finger. —6 A fruit-stalk —7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. —8 Chalk. —9 A trowel. —10 A bawd. —Comp. —अ-चलः N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears. —2 Long-eared. —3 Barbed (as an arrow). —म. 1 An ass. —2 A helmsman. —3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. —4 A disease of the uterus.

कर्णिकिन् *m.* An elephant.

कर्णिल *a.* Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula ; (काव्यं) कर्णाटोर्जगति विदुषां कंठभूषा-त्वेन Vikr. 18. 102. —दी *f.* 1 A woman of the above country ; कर्णा-टोचिकुराणां तांडवकरः Vb. 1. 29. —2 The हवपदी plant. —3 One of the Rāgi- nis or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree ; निर्भि-चोपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्यालीयते पदपदः V. 2. 23 ; Rs. 6. 6, 20. —2 The pericarp of a lotus. —रं A flower of the Kārnika tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked ; cf. Ku. 3. 28. :—वर्णप्रकृष-मिति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेत् । प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वचूजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥) —Comp. —मियः an epithet of Siva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). —2 N. of the mother of Mūladeva, father of the science and art of thieving. —Comp. —रथः a covered litter ; a lady's vehicle, palanquin ; कर्णीरथ-स्यां रुचवीरपत्नी R. 14. 13. —सुतः Mū- ladeva, father of the science and art of thieving ; कर्णीसुतकथेव संनिहितविपु-लाचला K. 19 ; कर्णीसुतग्रहिते च पथि मत्तमकरवम् Dk.

कर्तृ 10 P. (कर्तयति, कर्तित) 1 To slacken, unloose. —2 To remove.

कर्तृ *a.* Ved. Cutting. —र्तः 1 A hole, cavity. —2 Rending, tearing.

कर्तन *a.* Cutting. —नं 1 Cutting, lopping off ; Y. 2. 229, 286. —2 Spin- ning cotton or thread (तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं).

कर्तनी Scissors.

कर्तारिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. —2 A Knife. —3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य *a.* What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down ; युवः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा गुरुः । रिपुस्थानेषु वर्ततः कर्तव्या धृतिमिच्छता ॥ Mb.

कर्तुक *m.* 11 sword, a knife.

कर्त्रिका-कर्त्री 1 Knife. —2 Scis- sors.

कर्तव्य *pot. p.* What is fit or ought to be done ; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदाश्रयः H. 3. 11 ; मया प्रात- नः सत्त्वं वनं कर्तव्यं Pt. —व्यं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obli- gation ; कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62 ; Y. 1. 331.

कर्तृ *a. or s.* [कृ-वृत्] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent ; वंशस्थ R. 2. 64 ; व्याकरणस्य कर्ता author ; ऋणस्य कर्ता one who incurs debt ; हितकर्ता a benefactor ; सुवर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. —2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). —3 The Supreme spirit. —4 An epithet of Brahmā. —5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. —6 A priest. —Comp. —अभिप्राय *a.* accruing to the agent. —वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्तुक *a.* An agent, one who does anything.

कर्त्रे Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्त्तव्य *a.* Ved. To be done. —र्त्त 1 Obligation, duty. —2 Task.

कर्द्व 1 P. (कर्द्वति, कर्द्वित) 1 To rum- ble (as the bowels). —2 To caw (as a crow).

कर्द्वन Rumbling of the bowels. —नी The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्द्वः, कर्द्वटः 1 Mud. —2 Clay. —3 The fibrous root of the lotus. —4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्द्वमः [Un. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime, mire ; पादौ चूचुरलक्ष्मकर्द्वमधरौ प्रक्षालयंती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35 ; पथश्चाश्चालक- र्द्वमाद् R. 4. 24. —2 Dirt, filth. —3 (Fig.) Sin. 4 N. of a Prajāpati. —सं flesh. —Comp. —आटकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्द्वमकः 1 A kind of granulous fruit. —2 A kind of serpent.

कर्द्वमित *a.* 1 Muddy. —2 Made clotty ; Māl. 3. 9.

कर्द्वटः, कर्द्वट 1 Old, ragged or patch- ed garment. —2 A piece of cloth, strip. —3 A solid garment ; or a red- coloured garment. —4 A cloth ; Pt. 5.

कर्पाटकः, कर्पा *a.* Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon ; चाप- चक्रकणपकर्पणप्रासपट्टिश्च &c. ; Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. —2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). —3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar ; s in घटकर्पर ; जीयेय येन कविना यमकैः

परणे तस्मै वहेयसुदकं घटकपरणे Ghat. 22. —4 The skull. —5 A kind of weapon. —6 A back-bone ; Māl. 5. 22.

कर्पासः, कर्पा, कर्पी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, कर्प [Un. 4. 90.] Cam- phor. —Comp. —खंडः 1. a field of camphor. —2. a piece of camphor. —तेलं camphor liniment. —नालिका a kind of food. —मणिः 1. a kind of jewel. —2. a white mineral (used in medicine).

कर्पूरकः Zedoary.

कर्परः A mirror.

कर्ष 1 P. (कर्षति) To go, move, approach.

कर्द्व *a.* Variegated, spotted ; Y. 3. 166.

कर्द्व (कर्द्व) *a.* 1 Variegated, or spotted ; कर्द्विलसद्बननिकुरंश्चकर्द्वरः Si. 17. 56. —2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey ; पवनैर्मस्म कपोतकर्द्वरं Ku. 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. —2 Sin. —3 An evil spirit, demon. —4 The Dhattūra plant. —5 Rice growing amidst inundation. —र N. of a plant (कर्द्वी). —री An epithet of Durgā. —रं 1 Gold. —2 Water. —3 The Dhattūra plant.

कर्द्व (कर्द्व) रित *a.* Variegated ; U. 6. 4 ; Si. 5. 68.

कर्द्व (कर्द्व) *a.* Variegated. —रः 1 A demon. —2 N. of a plant. —3 The variegated colour. —र A leech. —रं 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् *n.* [कृ-मन्ति Un. 4. 144] 1 Action, work, deed. —2 Execution, performance. —3 Business, office, duty ; संप्रति विषयेष्वानां कर्म M. 4. —4 A religious rite ; (it may be either नित्य, नैमित्तिक or काम्य). —5 A specific action, moral duty. —6 (a) Per- formance of religious rites as oppos- ed to speculative religion or knowl- edge of Brahman, (opp. ज्ञान) ; R. 8. 20. (b) Labour, work. —7 Pro- duct, result. —8 A natural or active property (as support of the earth). —9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life ; कर्मायत्तं फलं युसां बुद्धिः कर्मोद्धारिणी Bh. 2. 89, 94. —10 (In gram.) The object of an action ; कर्तुरीप्सिततमं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. —11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven cate- gories of things ; thus defined :— एकद्रव्यमयुष्णं संयोगविभागेष्वननेष्वकारणं कर्म Vais. Sūtra. (It is five-fold :—उत्क्षेपणं ततोऽवक्षे- पणमाक्षेपणं तथा । प्रसारणं च गमनं कर्मोप्येतानि पंच च ॥ Bhāṣhā P. 6.) —12 Organ of sense. —13 (In astr.) The tenth lunar mansion. —Comp. —अक्षम *a.* in-



capable of doing anything. -अंगं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रयाज of the Darsa sacrifice). -अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. -अधुरूप *a.* 1. according to action or any particular office. -2. according to actions done in a previous existence. -अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties. -अनुसारः consequence of, or conformity to acts. -अन्तः 1. the end of any business or task. -2. a work, business, execution of business. -3. a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 ( कर्मातः इत्युक्त्यादि संग्रहस्थानं Kull. ). -4. cultivated ground. -अन्तरं 1. difference or contrariety of action. -2. penance, expiation. -3. suspension of a religious action. -अन्तिक *a.* final. (-कः) a servant, workman. -अर्ह *a.* fit or suitable to the act or rite. (-र्हः) a man. -आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). -आत्मन् *a.* endowed with the principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22. (-*m.*) the soul. -इन्द्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are:—वाक्पाणिपादपादस्थानि Ms. 2. 99; see under इन्द्रिय also). -उदारं any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. -उद्युक्त *a.* busy, engaged, active, zealous. -करः 1. a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave); कर्मकराः स्थपत्यादयः Pt. 1; Si. 14. 16. -2. Yama. -कर्तुं *m.* (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time the object of the action; *e. g.* पच्यते ओदन्; it is thus defined:—क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति । सुकरीः स्वेयुगेः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तैर्तैर्तद्विदुः ॥ -काण्डः, -हं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. -कारः 1. one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). -2 any labourer in general (whether hired or not). -3. a black-smith; हरिणाक्षि कटाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोकय । न हि खड्गो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं ॥ Udb. -4. a bull. -कारिन् *m.* a labourer, artisan, workman. -कारुक्, -कं a strong bow. -कीलकः a washerman. -क्षम *a.* able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13. -क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; cf. कर्मभूमि -ग्रहीत *a.* caught in the very act (as a thief). -चातः leaving off or suspending work. -चं (चो) बालः 1. 'base in deed, 'a man of very low acts or deeds; Vasishtha mentions these kinds:—अध्वयकः पित्र्यनश्च कृतज्ञो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचो बाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमः ॥ -2.

one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. -3. N of Rāhu. -चेष्टा active exertion, action. -चोदना 1. the motive impelling one to ritual acts. -2. any positive rule enjoining a religious act. -ज *a.* resulting from an act. (-जः) 1 the holy fig-tree. -2. the Kali age. -3. the banian tree. -4. the effect arising from human acts:—संयोग, वियोग &c. -5 heaven. -6 hell. -ज्ञ *a.* one acquainted with religious rites. -त्यग्नः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. -दुष्ट *a.* corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disrespectful. -दोषः 1. sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. -2. an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. -3. evil consequence of human acts. -4. discreditable conduct. -धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tatpuruṣa, (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. -ध्वंसः 1. loss of fruit arising from religious acts. -2. disappointment. -नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. -नाझा N. of a river between Kāśi and Vihāra. -निष्ठ *a.* devoted to the performance of religious acts. -न्यासः renunciation of the result of religious acts. -पथः 1. the direction or source of an action. -2. the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). -पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life; Pt. 1. 372. -प्रवचनीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; *e. g.* आ in आ लुक्तेः संसारः is a कर्मप्रवचनीय; so अहु in जपमहु प्रावर्षत् &c.; cf. उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. -फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life, (pain, pleasure). -बंधः, -बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). -भूमिः, -भूमिः *f.* 1 the land of religious rites, *i. e.* भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for man's probation); प्राप्येमां कर्मभूमिं Bh. 2. 100, K. 174, 319. -2. ploughed ground. -मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. -मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. -युगं the fourth (the present) age of the world, *i. e.* the Kali-yuga. -योगः 1. performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. -2. active exertion, industry. -वचनं (with Buddhists) the ritual. -वज्रः an epithet of Śūdra. -वशः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. -वादी a lunar day (तिथि). -विपाक = कर्मपाक.

-शाला a work-shop -शीलः, शूर *a.* active, active, active, laborious. -संगः attachment to duties and their results. -संन्यासिकः, -संन्यासितः 1. a religious person who has been drawn from every kind of worldly acts. -2. an ascetic who performs his religious deeds without looking for their reward. -साक्षि *m.* 1. an witness; Ku. 7. 83. -2. one who witnesses the good or bad actions of a man; (there are nine divisions which are said to witness and are over all human actions; सूक्ष्मे कर्मणि महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभाशुभकर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) -सिद्धिः *f.* accomplishment of any business or desired object; success. -स्थानं a public place of business.

कर्मठ *a.* [ कर्मन्-ठच् P. V. 2. 40 ] 1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2 Working diligently. -3 Excessively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -ठः The director of sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a.* [ कर्मन्-ण्य ] 1. clever. -पयः Wages. -ण्यः Active.

कर्मिन् *a.* 1 Working, active, busy. -2 Engaged in any work or business. -3 One who performs religious duties with the expectation of reward or recompense; कामभ्यश्चाधिको वेदोऽस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46. -4 mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a.* Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मदिन् *m.* An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the kind (वंशलोचन).

कमारः 1 A blacksmith; Y. 1. 18. Ms. 4. 215. -2 A bamboo.

कर्मीर *a.* Variegated, spotted.

कर्ब 1 P. (कर्बति, कर्बित) To be proud, boast.

कर्बः 1 Love, desire. -2 A rt.

कवटः 1 The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). -2 Declivity of a mountain; (also कवटक in this sense). -3 A city.

कर्ब (व) र *a.* Variegated. -1 Sin. -2 Tiger. -3 A demon. -4 sort of medicament. -री 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Night. -3 A Rākṣas. -4 A tigress.

कशन *a.* Rendering lean. -Fire.

कषः [ कृष्-अच् कष् वा ] 1 Drawing



drugging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing. -4 A furrow, a trench. -5 A scratch. -यः, -यं A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māshas. -Comp. -आपण = कार्यपण q. v.

कर्मक *a* [ कृ-पुल्ल ] Who or what draws, attracts &c. -कः A cultivator, husbandman; Y. 2. 265.

कर्ण *a*. 1 Dragging. -2 Injuring. -3 Extending (in time), see below. -भ [ कृ भवेत्युद ] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow); मयमानमतिमात्रकर्णणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, tilling. -4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation, Ms. 7. 112. -5 Cultivated land.

कर्णिकः *f*. An unchaste woman.

कर्षित *a*. 1 Drawn, attracted. -2 Tormented, harassed &c. -3 Worn out, decayed. -4 Ploughed.

कर्षित *a*. 1 Who or what draws &c. -2 Attractive. -*m*. A ploughman. -णी 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कृषूः *f*. 1 A furrow, trench. -2 A river. -3 Canal. -*m*. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. -2 Agriculture, cultivation. -3 Livelihood.

कहिं *ind*. Ved. When, at what time?

कहिंचित् *ind*. At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50.

कल *i*. 1 A. (कलने, कलित) 1 To count. -2 To sound. -II. 10 U. (कलयिते, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; करालकरकंदलीकलितशब्दजालैर्बलैः U. 5. 5; म्लेच्छनिवहमिधने कलयसि करवालं Git. 1; कलितललितवनमालः; इलं कलयते. *ibid*.; कलय बलयश्रेणी पाणी पदे कुरु नूपुरौ 12; Sānti. 4. 18. -2 (a) To count, reckon; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30. (b) To measure; सदा पांथः पृथा गगनपरिमणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114. -3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमांशोर्निष्कलंकस्य लक्ष्मीं Māl. 1. 22; Si. 4. 36, 9. 59. -4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयन्नपि सव्यथो वतस्ये Si. 9. 83; कोपितं विरहखेदितचित्ता कांतमेव कलयत्यनुनिन्ये 10. 29; N. 2. 65, 3. 12; Māl. 2. 9. -5 To think, regard, consider; कलयेदमानमनसं सखि मां Si. 9. 58. 6. 54, 15. 55, 16. 64; Sānti. 4. 15; ब्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरे Git. 4. 7. -6 To undergo, be influenced by; मदलीलाकलितकामपाल Māl. 8; घन्यः कोपि न विक्रियां कलयति प्राप्ते नवे यौवने Bh. 1. 72. -7 To do, perform. -8 To go. -9 To attach to, tie on; furnish with. -10 To urge on, impel, incite; Māl. 9. 41. -11 To utter a sound, murmur. -12 To take

hold of the die called Kali. -III. 16 P. (कलयति, कालित) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward. -2 To carry off. -3 To collect. -4 To throw, cast. -5 To proclaim the time.

कल *a*. [ कल्-वृत् ] 1 Sweet and indistinct (अस्यमधुर); कर्णे कले किमिति रौति H. 1. 81; सारसैः कलनि-हृदिः R. 1. 41, 8. 69; M. 5. 1. -2 (Hence) Low, soft, sweet (note &c.); melodious, pleasing. -3 Making noise, glingling, tinkling, &c.; भास्वत्कलनपुराणां R. 16. 12; कलकिंकिणी रवं Si. 9. 74, 82; कलमेखलाकलकलः G. 14, 4. 57. -4 Weak. -5 Crude; undigested. -लः 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone. -2 (In poetry) Time equal to four Mātras. -3 (m. plu.) A class of Manes. -लं Semen. -Comp. -अंकुरः the Sārāsa bird. -अनुवादिन् *m*. 1. a sparrow. -2. a bee. -3. the Chātaka bird. -अविकलः a sparrow. -आलापः 1. a sweet humming sound. -2. sweet and agreeable discourse; सुस्वरकलालापविलासकोमला करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकम् K. 2. -3. a bee. -उत्ताल *a*. high, sharp. -कंठ *a*. having a sweet voice. (-ठः) (ठो *f*.) 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a goose, swan. -3. a pigeon. -कलः 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. -2. indistinct or confused noise; चलितया विद्वे कलमेखलाकलकलोऽलकलीलहृशान्या Si. 6. 14; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas); Bh. 1. 27, 37; Amaru. 28. -3. N. of Siva. -4. resin, pitch. -कूजिका, -कूजिका a wanton woman. -कूषः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. -धूतं silver. -धौतं 1. silver Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. -2. gold; विमलकलधौतत्वरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3. -3. a low or pleasing tone. -लिति *f*. 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. -2. characters written in gold; मरकतशकलकलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलेखं Git. 8. -ध्वनिः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a pigeon. -3. a peacock. -4. the (Indian) cuckoo. -नाद *a*. having a low and sweet tone. (-दः) a swan; see कलध्वनि. -भाषणं lispings, the prattle of childhood. -रवः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a dove. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -विशुद्ध *a*. soft and clear; S. 5. -हंसः 1. a gander, a swan; वधूदुर्ल कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67. -2. a duck, drake; Bk. 2. 18; R. 8. 59. -3. the supreme soul. -4. an excellent king.

कलंकः (की *f*.) 1 A lion. -2 A musical instrument.

कलंकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन *a*. (at the end of comp.) Causing, effecting. -नः A sort of cane. -नं 1 A spot, mark. -2 A defect, an offence, fault. -3 Taking, seizing,

grasping; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां स कालः परिकीर्तितः. -4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. -5 Sounding. -6 An embryo at the first stage after conception. -ना 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. -2 Doing, effecting. -3 Subjection. -4 Understanding, comprehension. -5 Putting on, wearing.

कलित *p. p*. 1 Held, seized, taken; U. 5. 5. -2 Broken; Pt. 1. -3 Plucked, gathered; U. 3. 6. -4 Arisen, produced; U. 5. 2; कलितकुलिशवातः केपि खेलति वाताः R. G. -5 Influenced; Māl. 8. -6 Mixed; Māl. 10. 10. -7 Known, understood; Māl. 8. 13, 2. 9. -8 Furnished, endowed; Māl. 6. 6; Ku. 6. 76. -9 Gained, obtained. -10 Reckoned, counted. -11 Separated, divided. -12 Sounded indistinctly, murmured.

कलकः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. -2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सैव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कुल°. -3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. -4 Rust of iron. -Comp. -हृत् *m*. an epithet of Siva. कलंकयति Den. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित *a*. Spotted, stained, defamed; U. 6. 37.

कलंजः 1 A bird. -2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. -3 Tobacco. -जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत *a*. Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife, वधुमत्या हि नृ कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्भूरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. -2 The hip and loins; इंदुवृत्तिमिवोदामन्मथविलासगृहीतशुरुकलत्रां K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. -3 Any royal citadel. -4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलंदरः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence (सर्वविद्या).

कलभः (भी *f*.) 1 [ कल्-अमच् Un. 3 122; करेण शुंडया भाति; भा-क, रस्य लब्धे Tv. ] 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलभेन यूथपतेरुद्धुतं M. 5; द्विपेदभावं कलभः अयन्निव R. 3 32; 11. 39; 18. 38. -2 An elephant 30 years old. -3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [ Un. 4. 84 ] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; सुतेन



पांडोः कलमस्य गोपिकां Ki. 4. 9, 34 ; Ku. 5. 47 ; R. 4. 37. -2 A pen, a reed for writing with. -3 A thief. -4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंबः 1 An arrow. -2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंडुट ( Fresh ) Butter.

कललः, -लं 1 The foetus, uterus. -2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कललजः 1 The resinous exudation of the Shorea Robusta. -2 Womb.

कलविकः, -गः 1 A sparrow ; Ms. 5. 12 ; Y. 1. 174. -2 A spot, stain.

कलशः, -सः ( शं, -सं ) [ केन जलेन लश-सति Tv. ] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish ; स्तनौ मांसग्रथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97 ; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. °जन्मन्, °उद्भवः N. of Agastya. -2 A churn. -3 A kind of measure. -4 A rounded pinnacle on the top of a temple. -Comp. -( स ) उदधिः the ocean.

कलशी ( सी f. ) A pitcher, a jar. Si. 11. 8. -Comp. -सुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः, -हं [ कलं कामं हंति हन्-ड Tv. ] 1 Strife, quarrel ; ईर्ष्याकलहः Bh. 1. 2 ; लीला° S. Til. 8 ; so झुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. -2 War, battle. -3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. -4 Violence kicking, beating &c. ; Ms. 4. 121 ; (where Medhātithi and Kullūka explain कलह by दंडादिनेतरैरताडनं and दंडादंड्यादि respectively). -5 A road, way. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 A cry, sound ; Māl. 9. 18. -Comp. -अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it) ; she is thus defined in S. D. :- चाटुकारमपि प्राणनाथं रोषादपास्य या । पश्चात्तापमवाप्नोति कलहांति-रिता तु सा ॥ 117. -अपहृत a. taken by main force or violence. -कार, -कारिन् a. quarrelsome, turbulent. -प्रिय a. fond of (promoting) quarrels ; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. (-यः) an epithet of Nārada. (-या) a bird (सारिका).

कला [ कल्-क्व ] 1 A small part of anything ; U. 1. 1 ; a bit, jot ; कलामय-कृतपरिलंबः K. 304 ; सर्वे ते मित्रगान्नस्य कलां नार्हति षोडशीं Pt. 2. 55 ; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. -2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen) ; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुःकलादयः Māl. 1. 36 ; Ku. 5. 71 ; Me. 89. -3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of

money) ; घनवीथिवीथिमवतीर्णवतो निधिर्-भसाहुपचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32 (where कलाः means 'digits' also). -4 A division of time variously computed ; one minute, 48 seconds or 8 seconds. -5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. -6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine) ; there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. -7 Skill, ingenuity. -8 Fraud, deceit. -9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. -10 A boat. -11 The menstrual discharge. -12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body ; (they are:—आद्या मांस-धरा प्रोक्ता द्वितीया रक्तधारिणी । भेदोधरा तृती-या तु चतुर्थी श्लेष्मधारिणी ॥ पंचमी च मलं धत्ते षष्ठी पित्तधरा मताः । रेतोधरा सप्तमी स्यात् इति सप्त कलाः स्मृताः॥). -13 An atom. -14 A term for the embryo. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. another digit. -2. interest, profit ; मासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Lilā. -अयनः a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). -आकुलं deadly poison. -केलि a. gay, wanton. (-लिः) an epithet of Kāma. -क्षयः waning (of the moon) ; R. 5. 16. -धरः, -निधिः, -पूजः the moon ; अहो महत्त्वं महतामपूर्वं विपत्तिकालेपि परो-पकारः । यथास्यमध्ये पतितोपि राहोः कला-निधिः पुण्यचयं ददाति ॥ Udb. -भृत् m. 1. the moon. -2. an artist &c.

कलावत् a. Versed in the (64) arts ; Māl. 2. 10. -m. The moon (having digits) ; Ku. 5. 71 ; Māl. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलांकरः 1 The Sārāsa bird, crane. -2 N. of Kamsa.

कलाचिक-कलाची 1 A ladle. -2 The fore-arm.

कलाटीन The white water wag-tail.

कलादः, -दकः A goldsmith.

कलाधिकः A cock.

कलायः 1 A band, bundle ; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls ; रजनाकलायः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things ; अखिलकलाकलापालो-चन K. 7. -3 A peacock's tail ; तं मे जातकलापं प्रेषय मणिकंठकं शिखिनं V. 5. 13 ; Pt. 2. 80 ; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle ; (oft. with कांची or रजना &c.) ; Bh. 1. 57, 67 ; Rs. 3. 20 ; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. -7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11

A poem written in one metre. -A tuft (जटा°) or knot of hair. -पी A bundle of grass.

कलापकं 1 A series of four shra-  
zas on the same subject  
forming one grammatical  
tence (चतुर्निस्तु कलापकं) ; for an  
stratation see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43.  
44. -2 A debt to be paid  
the peacocks spread their  
—कः 1 A band or bundle  
general. -2 A string of  
-3 The rope round an  
neck. -4 A zone or girdle  
Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian  
on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् a. 1 Having a quiver  
-2 Spreading its tail (as a  
cock). —m. 1 A peacock ;  
लापि कलापिकदंशकं Si. 6. 31 ;  
2. 80 ; R. 6. 9. -2 The  
(Indian) cuckoo. -3 The  
dian fig-tree (वृक्ष). -4 The  
(when peacocks spread their tails).

कलापिनी The night.

कलाविः f. 1 Lending, loan. -  
Usury.

कलामकः A kind of rice ripening  
in the cold season.

कलायः N. of a leguminous  
(Mar. वाटाणा) ; Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical  
instrument (काहल).

कलिः [ कल्-इनि ] 1 Strife, quar-  
rel, dissension, contention ; Si. 1.  
55 ; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33 ; Amaru.  
19. -2 War, battle. -3 The fourth age  
of the world, the iron age (consist-  
ing of 432,000 years of men and be-  
ginning from the 13th of February  
3102 B. C.) ; Ms. 1. 86, 9. 30.  
कलिवर्ज्यनि इमानि &c. -4 Kali age per-  
sonified, (this Kali persecuted Nārada).  
-5 The worst of any class. -6 The  
Bibhitaka tree. -7 The side of a  
which is marked with one point. -8  
A hero. -9 An arrow. —f. A  
-Comp. -कारः, -कारकः, -क्रियः an  
thet of Nārada. —द्रुमः, -वृक्षः  
Bibhitaka tree. —प्रिय a. quarrel-  
some. (-यः) 1. N. of Nārada. -2. a  
monkey, ape ; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिकः Curlew.

कलिका, -कलिः f. 1 An unbud-  
flower, a bud ; चूतानां चिरिविपरी-  
कलिका बध्नाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 3 ;  
किमात्रकलिकाभंगमारभते S. 6 ;  
17 ; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak.  
The bottom or peg of the Indian  
कलिंग a. 1 Clever. -2 Cunning  
—गः (pl.) N. of a country and



inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलादक्षितपथः कलिजः गतिदुखो यदौ R. 4. 38; (its position is thus described in Tantras:—जगन्नाथसामान्य कृष्णान्तरांगः प्रिये । कलिजदशः शंको वाममागपरायणः ॥) —गः 1 The fork-tailed shrike. —2 N. of several plants; (as शिरीष, वृक्ष &c.). —गा A beautiful woman. —गं Indra grain (इन्द्रव).

कलिजः A mat, a screen.

लित See under कल.

कलिदः 1 N. of the mountain on which the Yamunā rises. —2 The sun. —3 The Bibhitaka plant. —Comp. —कन्या, —जा, —तनया, —नन्दिनी, —सुता epithets of the river Yamunā; कलिदकन्या मथुरां गतापि R. 6. 48; कलिदुजानीर Bv. 2. 120, Git. 3. —गिरिः the Kalinda mountain. —जा, —तनया, —नन्दिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल a. [कल्-इल्च् Un. 1. 54] 1 Covered with, full of. —2 Mixed, blended with; तत एवाकंदकलिलः कलः कलः Mv. 1. —3 Affected by, subject to; अकल्ककलिलः Si. 19. 98. —4 Impevious, impenetrable —लं A large heap, confused mass; विशसि हृदय क्लेशकलिलं Bh. 3. 34; confusion; यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिध्वंसतिरिष्यति Bg. 2. 52.

कलुक्कः A cymbal. —क्का 1 A tavern. —2 A meteor.

कलुष a. [कल्-उप्च् Un. 4. 75] 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul; भग रोधमनकलुषा मृद्धतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; Ki. 8. 32; Ghaṭ. 13. —2 Choked, hoarse, husky; कंठः स्तंभित राधवृत्तिः कलुषः S. 4. 5. —3 Bedimmed; full of; Si. 6. 8. —4 Angry, displeased, excited; U. 3. 13; भाववशेषकलुषा दयितेव राजौ R. 5. 64 (Mall. takes कलुष to mean 'unable', 'incompetent'). —5 Wicked, sinful, bad. —6 Cruel, censurable; R. 14. 73. —7 Dark, opaque. —8 Idle, lazy. —9 Perverted; भूतायां बुद्धौ Pt. 3. 184; कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः &c. —वः A buffalo. —व 1 Dirt, filth, mud; विगतकलुषममः Rs. 3. 22. —2 Sin. —3 Wrath. —Comp. —येनिज a. illegitimate, of impure origin; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलुषित a. 1 Turbid or muddy. —2 Offended, displeased; Mu. 3. 9. —3 Wicked.

कलुषीक 8 U. 1 To make turbid or unclean. —2 To obscure, taint, sully; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवरः, —रं The body; यावत्स्वस्थमिदं कलेवरमुहं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2. 43.

कल्क a. [कल्-क् Un. 3. 40] Sinful, wicked. —ल्कः, —ल्क 1 The viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. —2 A kind of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. —3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general). —4 Ordure, faeces. —5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. —6 Sin. —7 Levigated powder; नां लोघकल्केन हुनांगतेलां Ku 7. 9. —8 Incense. —9 The wax of the ear. —Comp. —कलः the pomegranate plant.

कल्कनं Deceiving, over-reaching, falsehood.

कल्किः The tenth and last incarnation of Vishnu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several *avatāras* of Vishnu, thus refers to the last or *Kalki* *avatāra*:— स्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि कर्वालयम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव धृतकल्किशरीरं जय जगद्गिरि हरे ॥ Git. 1. 10.)

कल्किन् a. 1 Foul, turbid, dirty. —2 Wicked. —m. see कल्कि above.

कल्प a. [कृप्-वच्] 1 Practicable, feasible, possible. —2 Proper, fit, right. —3 Strong, vigorous. —4 Able, competent (with a gen., loc., inf. or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्वयंशः कल्पः Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.; स्वक्रियायामकल्पः *ibid.* not competent to do one's duty; अकल्प एवामधिरौद्रनं जता पदं *ibid.*, so स्वभरणाकल्प &c. —ल्पः 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance. —2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः M. 1 a very good (or best) alternative; एव वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147. —3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination; उद्धारः कल्पः S. 7. —4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites); क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्यमेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94; Ms. 7. 185. —5 End of the world, universal destruction. —6 A day of Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas, being a period of 432 million years of mortals and measuring the duration of the world; श्रीश्वेतवाराहकल्पे (the one in which we now live); कल्पं स्थितं तद्वृत्तां तद्विस्तृतः किम् Sānti. 4. 2. —7 Medical treatment of the sick. —8 One of the six Vedāṅgas, i. e. that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for cere-

monial and sacrificial acts; see under वेदांग. —9 A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to,' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुमारकल्पं सुपुत्रे कुमारं R. 5. 36; उपयममेतदस्मिन्कल्पे राजनि S. 2; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2; so मृत्कल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पः &c. —10 The doctrine of poisons and antidotes. —11 One of the trees of paradise; cf. कलमद्रुम. —ल्पा-ल्प A kind of intoxicating liquor. —Comp. —अंतः end of the world, universal destruction; Bh. 2. 16. —स्यायिन् a. lasting to the end of a कल. —आदिः renovation of all things in the creation. —कारः 1. author of Kalpa-sūtra, q. v. —2. a barber. —क्षयः end of the world, universal destruction; e. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जाते जलमयं जगत् Ks. 2. 10. —तरुः, —द्रुमः, —पादपः, —वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1. 75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. —2. a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; नाबुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतो विहाय जाते तन्मात्मन्यपि यत्र वृक्षं R. 14. 48; N. 1. 15. —3. (fig.) a very generous person; सकलार्थिसार्थकल्पद्रुमः Pt. 1. —पालः 1. a protector of order. —2. a seller of spirituous liquors. —लता, —लतिका 1. a creeper of Indra's paradise; Bh. 1. 90. —2. a creeper supposed to grant all desires; नानाफलैः कलति कल्पलतां भूतिः Bh. 2. 46; cf. कल्पतरु above. —विद् a. conversant with sacred precepts; R. 1. 94. —द्वयं a manual of ritual in the form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः [कृप्-वल्] 1 A rite. —2 A barber.

कल्पनं [कृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Forming, fashioning, arranging. —2 Performing, doing, effecting. —3 Clipping, cutting. —4 Fixing. —5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. —ना 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, 247; Ms. 9. 116. —2 Making, performing, doing. —3 Forming, arranging; विषमाहु च कल्पना Mk. 3. 14; केश Mk. 4. —4 Decorating, ornamenting. —5 Composition. —6 Invention. —7 Imagination, thought; कल्पनापोदः Sk. = कल्पनाया अपोदः. —8 An idea, fancy or image (conceived in the mind); Sānti. 2. 8. —9 Fabrication. —10 Forgery. —11 A contrivance, device —12 (In Mim. phil.) = अर्थापत्ति q. v. —13 Decorating an elephant.

कल्पनी Scissors.



कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3 To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; S. 3. 22; see कृष्ण cause. —तः An elephant armed or caparisoned for war.

कल्मस = कर्मन् *q. v.*

कल्मलिः Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलीकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. —षः, —षं 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist. -3 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषध्वंसकारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5. 16; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22. —षः Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Black and white. —षः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. —षी 1 N. of the river Yamunā. -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. —षं Stain. —Comp. —कण्डः an epithet of Siva. —पादः N. of a king (सौदास).

कल्य *a.* [कलयति चेष्टामन्त्र, कल्-यङ्; कल् कर्मणि यत्, कलायु साधु कला-यत् वा Tv.] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्वः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान्कुडुंभी V. 3. 1; Y. 1. 28; यावदेव भवेत्कल्यस्तावच्छ्रेयः समाचरेत् Mb. -2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतां कल्याः स्मः अवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 Instructive. —ल्यं 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes. -5 Good news. —Comp. —आशः, —जग्धिः *f.* the morning meal, breakfast. —पालः, —पालकः a distiller. —वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. (—र्त्तं) (hence) anything light, trivial, or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्यवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle; स्त्री-कल्यवर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स इदानीमर्थकल्यवर्तस्य कारणादिदमकार्थं करोति 9.

कल्या 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant (हरीतकी). -3 Congratulation. —Comp. —पालः, —पालकः a distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (गा or गी *f.*) [कल्ये प्रातः अण्यते शब्दयते, अण्-घञ्] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; त्वमेव कल्याणि तयोस्तृतीया R. 6. 29; Ms. 109. -2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good; U. 2. 2; कल्याणानां

त्वमसि मङ्गलां भाजनं विश्वदूर्गे Māl. 1. 3. —जं 1 Good fortune; napiness, good, prosperity; कल्पयन्-कुर्वतां जनस्य भगवांश्चन्द्रार्चच्छानागिः H. 1. 212; तद्वत् कल्पयन्परराणां भोक्तारमूर्जस्वलमात्मदेवं R. 2. 50; 17. 11; Ms. 3. 60; so अभिनिवेशी K. 104. -2 Virtue. -3 Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. —णी 1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow; R. 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer; U. 4. —Comp. —कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. -2. propitious, lucky. -3. virtuous. —धर्मन् *a.* virtuous. —वीजं a kind of pulse; (Mar. मसुर). —वचनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक *a.* (जिका *f.*) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. —जिका Red arsenic.

कल्याणि *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल्लु 1 A. (कल्ले, कल्लित) 1 To sound indistinctly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कल्ल *a.* Deaf; °तर-त्वं 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्लि *ind.* To-morrow.

कल्लोल *a.* Inimical, hostile. —लः 1 A large wave, billow; आशुः कल्लोलोलं Bh. 3. 82; कल्लोलमालाकुलं Bv. 1. 59. -2 An enemy. -3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलिनी A river; स्वर्लोकिकल्लोलिनि त्वं पापं तिरयाधुना मम भवव्यालालीढात्मनः G. L. 50; so विपुल-पुलिनाः कल्लोलिन्यः.

कल्लारं A white water-lily.

कव् 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. -2 To describe, compose (as poem). -3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful. —कं A mushroom; विड्जानि कवकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कवचः, -चं [cf. Uṇ. 4. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable (हुं-हूं) considered as a preservative like armour. -3 A kettle-drum. —Comp. —पत्रः the birch tree. —हर *a.* 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour; कवचहरः कुमारः Sk.; cf. बर्महर in R. 8. 94. (—रः) a boy, child.

कवटी The leaf or panel of a door.

कवडः Water for washing the mouth.

कवटु *n.* A bad deed.

कवनं Water.

कव (व) *r. a.* [Uṇ. 4. 154.] (—रि *f.*) 1 Mixed, intermingled. -5. 19. -2 Set, inlaid. -3 Vagabond. —रः, —रं 1 Salt. -2 Sourness, acidity. —रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कव (व) रि A braid or fillet of hair. दधधी विलोककवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4. 9. 28; Anaru. 59. —Comp. —भारः a fine head of hair; वदन्त कांचीमंच सजा कवरीभरं Git. 12.

कवरकी A prisoner.

कवलः, -लं [केन जलेन वलने वा वल्-अच् Tv.] 1 A mouthful; दधद्भिः कवलैस्तृणानां R. 2. 5; 3. 1. कवलच्छेदेषु संपादितः U. 3. 15. A gargle.

कवलयति Den. P. To eat, devour. Pt. 4; Māl. 7.

कवलिका A bandage.

कवलित *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed (as a mouthful). -2 Chewed. (Hence) Taken, seized; as in कवलित.

कवप, -कवप् *a.* Ved. Something creaking (as the door). —क shield.

कवसः 1 An armour. -2 A poisonous shrub.

कवाट Sec कपाट.

कवार A lotus.

कवारि *a.* Ved. Selfish, stingy, mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि *a.* [कु-इ Uṇ. 4. 133] Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms. 4. 1. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Proud, worthy. —विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुपमाया Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7. 49, 2. 151. -3 A poet; तद्वत् हि रामचरितं आद्यः कविः U. 2; मन्दः कवियज्ञः पार्थी R. 1. 1. इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वैर्भ्यो नमोवाकं यत्नम् U. 1. 1; Si. 2. 86. -3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. कविरिव वृषपर्वणः K. 56. -4 The first poet. -5 Brahman. -6 The first poet. —*f.* The bit of a bridle; see कवि. —Comp. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vālmiki, the first poet. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sukra. —राजः 1. a poet; श्रीहर्ष कविराजराजिष्ठुवाक्य of every canto of Naishadha Charit. -2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called रावणपांडवीय. —रामाणः an epithet of Vālmiki.

कविकः, का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; मुकविता



राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुर-  
निकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरो भासो हासः कवि-  
कुलधरः कालिदासो विलासः । हयो हयो  
हृदयवसतिः पंचवाणस्तु वाणः केयां नैषा  
कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय ॥ P. R.  
1. 22.

त्रिवि (वी) यं The bit of a bridle.  
कवेले A lotus.

कवोष्ण a. Slightly warm, tepid;  
R. 1. 67.

कव्यं (opp. हव्य) An oblation of  
food to deceased ancestors; एष वै प्रथ-  
मः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147,  
97, 128. —व्यः A class of Manes.  
—Comp. —वालः 1. fire. —2. a class of  
Manes. —वाह m., —वाहः, —वाहनः fire.  
कश् 1 P. To sound.

कशः A whip (usually in pl.).  
—का 1 A whip; इदानीं सुकुमारेऽस्मिन्  
निःशक कर्कशाः कशाः । तव गात्रं पतिष्यति  
सहास्माकं मनोरथः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where  
the word may be m. or f.) —2 Flog-  
ging. —3 A string, rope. —4 The  
mouth. —5 A quality.

कश्य a. [कशामर्हति, कशा-यत्] Fit  
to be whipped or flogged. —श्यं 1  
Spiritous liquor. —2 A horse's flank.

कशस् n. Water.

कशिकः A mungoose.

कशिपु m. or n. 1 A mat. —2 A  
pillow. —3 A bed. —पुः 1 Food. —2  
Clothing. —3 Food and clothing  
(according to विश्व).

कशे (से) रु m. n. 1 The back-  
bone. —2 A kind of grass. —रुः One  
of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa.

कशेरुकः, कसेरुकः-का A sort of  
grass. —का The back-bone.

कदमल a. [Up. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty,  
disgraceful, ignominious; मत्संबंधा-  
त्कदमला किंवदंती स्याच्चेदस्मिन्हत धिङ्मा-  
मघन्यं U. 1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of  
mind, lowness or depression of spi-  
rits; कदमलं महदाविशत् Mb.; कुतस्त्वा  
कदमलमिदं विपने सधुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2.  
—2 Sin. —3 A swoon. —4 Consterna-  
tion, alarm.

कश्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country  
the modern Kāshmirā. (Its position  
is thus described in Tantras:—शारदा-  
मटमारस्य कुकुमाद्रितटातकः । तावत्कश्मीरदेशः स्या-  
त् पंचाशज्जनात्मकः). —Comp. —जः, —जं,  
—जन्मन् m. n. saffron; कश्मीरजस्य कडु-  
ताऽपि नितान्तरम्या Bv. 1. 71. v. 1.

कश्यपः a. Having black teeth.  
—पः 1 A tortoise. —2 A sort of fish.  
—3 A kind of deer. —4 N. of a *Ni-*  
shi, the husband of Aditi and Diti,  
and thus the father both of gods  
and demons, (so called because he  
drank कश्य 'liquor'; cf. कश्यपस्तस्य पुत्रो-  
ऽस्तु कश्यपानात् स कश्यपः । Mārka. P.).  
[He was the son of Marichi, the son

of Brahmā. He bears a very im-  
portant share in the work of crea-  
tion. According to Mahābhārata and  
other accounts, he married Aditi and  
12 other daughters of Daksha, and  
begot on Aditi the twelve *Adityas*.  
By his other twelve wives he had a  
numerous and very diversified pro-  
geny—serpents, reptiles, birds, de-  
mons, nymphs of the lunar constella-  
tion. He was thus the father of  
gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and  
reptiles—in fact of all living beings.  
He is therefore often called *Prajā-*  
*pati*]. —Comp. —नन्दनः an epithet of  
*Garuda*.

कष् I. 1 U. (कषति-ते, कषित) 1 To  
rub, scratch, scrape; समूलकार्यं कषति  
Sk.; Bk. 3. 49. —2 To test, try, rub  
on a touch-stone (as gold); छद्देम  
कषणिवालसत्कषपापाणनिभे नभस्तले N.  
2. 69. —3 To injure, destroy. —4 To  
itch. —5 To leap. —II. 10 P. (काषयति)  
To hurt.

कष a. [कष-अच्] Rubbing, scratch-  
ing. —षः 1 Rubbing. —2 A touch-  
stone; छद्देम कषणिवालसत्कषपापाण-  
निभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69; Mk. 3. 17.  
—Comp. —पट्टिका a touch-stone;  
Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण a. [कष-ल्युट्] Unripe, imma-  
ture. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking,  
scratching; कंडूलद्विपंगडिपिडकषणोत्केपे-  
न संपातिभिः U. 2. 9; कषणकंपनिरस्त-  
महाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. —2 Test of gold  
by the touch-stone.

कषा = कशा q. v.

कषाकुः 1 Fire. —2 The sun.

कषि a. Injurious, harmful, hurt-  
ful.

कषित a. Hurt, injured.

कष्टिः f. 1 Test, trial. —2 Injury,  
trouble, pain.

कषाय a. 1 Astringent; S. 2. —2  
Fragrant; सुदुदितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः  
Me. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. —3  
Red, dark-red; चतुःक्रास्वादकषायकंठः  
Ku. 3. 32. —4 (Hence) Sweet-sound-  
ing; Māl. 7. —5 Brown. —6 Improper,  
dirty. —यः, —यं 1 Astringent flavour  
or taste (one of the six *rasas*): see  
कटु; यो वक्त्रं परिशोषयति जिह्वां स्तम्भयति कंठं व-  
ज्जाति हृदयं कषति पीडयति च स कषायः Susr.  
—2 The red colour. —3 A decoction  
with one part of a drug mixed with  
four, eight, or sixteen parts of water  
(the whole being boiled down until  
one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. —4  
Plastering, smearing; Ku. 7. 17;  
anointing. —5 Perfuming the body  
with unguents; Rs. 1. 4. —6 Gnm,  
resin, extract or exudation from a  
tree. —7 Dirt, uncleanness. —8 Dul-  
ness, stupidity. —9 Attachment to  
worldly objects. —10 Decay, ruin.

—यः 1 Passion, emotion. —2 *Kali*  
*yuga*.

कषायित a. 1 Tinged, reddened, co-  
loured; अङ्गुलैव कषायितस्तनी Ku. 4.  
34; Si. 7. 11. —2 Affected.

कषायिन् a. 1 Yielding a resinous  
exudation, astringent. —2 Dyed of  
a red colour. —3 Worldly-minded.  
—m. N. of several plants:—खर्जूर,  
शाल &c.

कषिका A bird in general.

कषीका A kind of bird.

कषे (से) रुका The back-bone, the  
spine.

कष्कपः A kind of poisonous in-  
sect.

कष्ट a. [कष-क] 1 Bad, evil, ill,  
wrong; रामहस्तमधुमाप्य कष्टात् कष्टतरं  
गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to  
worse', (reduced to a wretched con-  
dition). —2 Painful, grievous; मो-  
हाद्भूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कष्टो-  
ऽयं खलु भृत्यभावः Ratn. 1 full of cares;  
Ms. 7. 50; Māl. 9. 37; Y. 3. 29;  
कष्टा वृत्तिः पराधीना कष्टो वासो निराश्रयः ।  
निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा दरिद्रता ॥  
Chân. 59. —3 Difficult; स्त्रीषु कष्टाधि-  
कारः V. 3. 1; U. 7. —4 Hard to sub-  
due (as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210.  
—5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious.  
—6 Boding evil —7 Sorrowful, miser-  
able. —ष्ट 1 Evil, difficulty, misery,  
suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं खल्वन-  
पत्यता S. 6; धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1.  
163. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3 Difficul-  
ty, effort; कष्टेन some how or other.  
—ष्ट ind. Alas! Ah! हा धिकं कष्टं; हा  
कष्टं जरयाभिभूतपुरुषः पुत्रैर्वज्जायते Pt. 4.  
78. —Comp. —आगत a. arrived or got  
with difficulty. —कर a. giving pain,  
troublesome. —कारः-कारकः the world  
(as the scene of miseries). —तपस् a.  
one who practises hard penance; S.  
7. —संश्रय a. attended with troubles;  
Pt. 1. 163; 2. 118. —साध्य a. to be  
accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं  
a bad station, a difficult or disagree-  
able place.

कस् I. 1 P. (कसति, कसित) To  
move, go, approach. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते  
or कस्ते) To go. —2 To destroy.

कसः A touchstone; cf. कष.

कसना A poisonous spider.

कसिपुः Food, boiled rice.

कसेरुः A kind of grass.

करतंभी Ved. The prop of a car-  
riage-pole.

कस्तीरं Tin.

कस्तुरि (स्तुरिका), कस्तुरी Musk; क-  
स्तुरिकाविलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4;  
1. 121; Ch. P. 7. —Comp. —मृगः the  
musk-deer.

कस्मल = कश्मल q. v.



कस्वर *a.* 1 Going. -2 [injuring.

कहाह: A buffalo.

कह्लारं The white lotus, कह्लारपद्म-  
कुडुमानि सुडुडुमन् Rs. 3. 15.

कड्ड: A kind of crane.

कांणि A cup; ( कंसराज ).

क सीय White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [ कंसय पानपात्राय हितं कंसयि त-  
स्य विकारः यन् ह्रलोपः cf. P. IV. 3. 168 ]  
Made of white copper or bell-metal;  
Ms. 4. 65. -स्यं 1 Bell-metal or  
white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. i. 190.  
-2 A gong of bell-metal. -स्यः, -स्यं  
A drinking vessel (of brass), a  
goblet; Si. 15. 81. -Comp. -कारः  
( शि. f. ) a brazier, a worker in bell-  
metal. -तालः a cymbal. -भाजनं a  
brass-vessel. -मलं verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काकः [ कै शब्दकरणे-कन् Up. 3. 43 ]  
1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च  
मुक्ते Pt. 1. 24. -2 (Fig.) A contempti-  
ble fellow, base or impudent person.  
-3 A lame man. -4 Bathing by dip-  
ping the head only into water (as  
crows do). -5 A sectarian mark (लि-  
लक). -6 A kind of measure. -7 N. of  
a Divya. -का N. of several plants-  
काकनास, काकोली &c. -की A female  
crow. -कं 1 A multitude of crows. -2  
A modus coeundi. -Comp. -अक्षि-  
गोलकन्याय see under न्याय. -अरिः an  
owl. -उडुरः a snake; काकोदो येन वि-  
नीतदुर्गः Kavirāja; काकोदरसोदरः खलो  
जगति Bv. 1. 76. -उलूकिका, -उलूकी-  
यं the natural enmity of the owl and  
the crow; ( काकोलूकीयं is the name  
of the third Tantra in the Pan-  
chatantra ). -चिंचा the Gunjā  
plant. -उदुः, -उदिः 1. a wag tail.  
-2. a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष  
below. -जातः the ( Indian ) cuckoo.  
-नालीय *a.* ( anything ) taking place  
quite unexpectedly and accidentally,  
an accident; अहो ह्यखलु भोः तदन्तत्  
काकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5; काकतालीयव-  
त्प्राप्तं वृद्धापि निमित्तमश्रुतः H. Pr. 35; some-  
times used adverbially in the sense  
of 'accidentally'; कलन्ति काकतालीय  
तैः प्राज्ञा न निश्चयति Ve. 2. 14. न्याय  
see under न्याय. -उलूकिन् *a.* con-  
temptible, vile. -दन्तः (lit.) the tooth  
of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible  
or not existing; नयेयं searching  
after impossibilities, (said of any use-  
less and unprofitable task). -द्वयः  
the snoring fire. -निद्रा a light  
slumber (easily broken). -पक्षः, -प-  
क्षकः side-locks of hair on the tem-  
ples of boys and young men (espe-  
cially of the Kshatriya caste); काक-  
पक्षरश्मयं चावितः R. 1. 1, 31, 42; 3  
28; U. 3. -यद् 1. the sign (ॐ) in Mss.

denoting that something has been left  
out. -2. an incision in the skin. (-दः)  
a particular mode of sexual inter-  
course. -पुच्छः, -पुष्टः the ( Indian )  
cuckoo. -प्रेय *a.* shallow; काकप्रेया नदी  
Sk. -भीरुः an owl. -मद्गुः a gullinule.  
-यवः barren corn (the ear of which  
has no grain); यथा काकयवाः प्रोक्ता  
यथारण्यभवास्तिलाः नाममात्रं न सिद्धौ हि  
धनहीनास्तथानराः || Pt. 2. 86: तथैव पा-  
डवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb (काकयवाः  
= निष्फलवृक्षान्य). -रत्तं the shrill sound  
of a crow (considered as a sign of  
future good or evil under different  
circumstances); Si. 6. 76. -वध्या a  
woman that bears only one child.  
-स्वरः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काकणं Leprosy with black and  
red spots.

काकाजिः A kind of small coin.

काकरू (रू क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly.  
-2 Naked. -3 Poor, indigent. -कः 1  
A hen-pecked husband. -2 ( कौ. f. )  
An owl. -3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक (का) लः A raven. -लं A  
jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलकः 1 The top of the wind-  
pipe. -2 The thyroid cartilage. -कः  
1 An ornament of the neck. -2 A  
kind of rice.

काकलिः, -ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet  
tone; अथुयञ्च वृष्यकाकलीतहितं U. 3; Rs.  
1. 8. -2 A musical instrument with  
a low tone used by thieves to ascer-  
tain whether a person is asleep or  
not; फणिमुखकाकलीतदंशक...प्रभुत्वेने-  
कोपकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. -3 Scissors. -4  
The Gunjā plant. -Comp. -रवः the  
( Indian ) cuckoo.

काकलीकः A low sweet tone.

काकार *a.* Scattering water ( कं जल-  
नकारिति ).

काकिणी. काकिणिका 1 A shell  
or cowrie used as a coin. -2 A sum  
of money equal to 20 cowries or to  
a quarter of a Pana -3 A weight  
equal to a quarter of a Masha. -4  
A part of a measure. -5 The beam  
of a balance. -6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Pana  
q. v. -2 A quarter of a measure. -3  
cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकिलः 1 A jewel worn upon the  
neck. -2 The upper part of the neck.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice  
under different emotion, such as  
fear, grief, anger; निवर्तकश्चान्निर्दिष्टः  
वाकुल्यनिर्दिष्टः S. D.; अलीकक. कु-  
करगकुलता K. 222. -2 ( Hence )  
A word of negation used in such  
a manner that it implies the con-  
trary ( affirmative ), as in questions

of appeal, ( in such cases the  
tended meaning is suggested by  
change of the voice ), cf. Pt.  
146. -3 Muttering, murmuring.  
Tongue. -5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुत्स्थः [ ककुत्स्थस्यापत्तं, ककुत्स्थः  
A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet  
of the kings of the solar dynasty; R.  
46; see ककुत्स्थ. ]

काकुदं The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1.  
-2 A snake. -3 A boar. -4 A  
ter. -5 A division of the  
regions or hell; Y. 3. 224.  
poisonous substance.

काक्षः [ कुक्षितमर्थं अत्र, को को  
cf. P. VI. 3. 104 ] A side-long  
glance. -क्षं Frown, look of  
pleasure, malicious look; काक्ष-  
दरेक्षितः Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of  
grant earth.

कागः A crow; cf. काक.

कांश्च 1 P. ( epic Atm. )  
( कांक्षति, कांक्षित ) 1 To wish,  
long for; यत्कांक्षति तपोभिरन्य-  
स्तान्निस्तपस्येत्यमी S. 7. 12; न को  
कांक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न कोक्षे विचरं  
1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242.  
expect, wait for.

कांक्षा [ कांश्च-अ ] 1 Wish, desire.  
Inclination, appetite; as in नाना

कांक्षित *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired.

-2 Expected. -क्षं A wish, desire.  
कांक्षिन् *a.* ( कौ. f. ) [ कांक्षति  
Wishing for, desirous; दक्षिण  
&c.; Bg. 11. 52.

कांक्षोरुः A heron.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; यय

पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H.  
14; काचमूलेन विक्रीतो ह्येतं विना

रीया Sānti. 1. 12; मणिलुपति

काचः शिरसि धार्यते। यथैवास्ते तैः

काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः || H. 2. 68.

loop, a swinging shelf, a string

fastened to the yoke as to

burdens. -3 An eye-disease, proba-

tion of the optic nerve, produc-

dimness of sight. -4 Alkaline

-5 The string of the balance.

1 Alkaline salt. -2 Wax.

-अक्षः N. of an aquatic bird ( क

-वडी a glass ewer. -वाच

glass vessel. -मणिः crystal, q

-मलं, -लवणं, -संभवं black

soda.

काचकः 1 A glass, stone, &c.

kaline ashes &c.

काचित *a.* Suspended in a loop

by a swing.

काचन, काचनकं A string or

which ties a parcel or bundle of



pers or the leaves of a manuscript ;  
cf. कचेल.  
काचनकिन् *m.* A manuscript, writ-  
ing.

काचिधः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 Gold.  
-3 A vegetable.

काचूकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakra-  
raka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. -2 Bad  
water.

काञ्च 1 A. (काञ्चेत, काञ्चित) 1 To  
shine. -2 To bind.

काञ्चन *a.* (नी *f.*) [काञ्च लुट्] Gold-  
en, made of gold; तन्मध्ये च रुद्रिक-  
फलका काञ्चनी वासयति: Me. 79; काञ्चनं  
वलयः S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. — न 1 Gold  
(ग्रहः) अस्तेष्वपि काञ्चनं Ms. 2. 239.  
-2 Lustre, brilliancy. -3 Property,  
wealth. -4 The filament of a lotus.  
-5 Yellow orpiment. -6 A binding.  
-न 1 The Dhattūra plant. -2 The  
Champaka tree. -नी 1 Turmeric. -2  
Yellow orpiment. -Comp. —अङ्गी a  
woman with a golden (i. e. yellow) a  
complexion; Bv. 2. 72. —कन्दरः a  
gold-mine. —गिरिः N. of the mount-  
ain Meru. —सूः *f.* 1. golden (yellow)  
soil. -2. gold-dust. —संधिः a treaty  
of alliance between two parties on  
terms of equality; cf. H. 4. 113.

काञ्चनकः The fruit of rice or grain.  
—क Yellow orpiment.

काञ्चनारः (लः) The Kovidāra tree.

काञ्चनीय *a.* Golden. —या Yellow  
orpiment (गोरोचना).

काञ्ची, —ची *f.* [काञ्च वधने इति] 1 A  
woman's girdle or zone furnished  
with small tinkling bells or other or-  
naments; एतावता नन्वुनेयशोभि काञ्ची-  
युग्मं धानमनिदितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55;  
Me. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. -2 N. of  
an ancient city in the south of India  
regarded as one of the sacred cities  
of the Hindus; (for the names of  
the seven cities, see अवन्ति). —Comp.  
—युरी, नगरी the same as काञ्ची (2). —पटं  
the hips and loins.

काञ्चिकं Sour gruel.

काञ्जिकं, काञ्जिका, काञ्जी, काञ्जीकं  
Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, —न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness;  
काठिन्यमुक्तस्तनं S. 3. 10. -2 Sternness,  
hard-heartedness, cruelty. -3 Diffi-  
culty, obscurity (of style).

काण *a.* [कण् निर्मीलेन कर्तरी वञ्च Tv.] 1  
One-eyed; अक्षणा काणः Sk.; काणेन च-  
क्षुषा किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. -2  
Perforated, broken (as a cowrie);

मातः काणवरादकोपि न मया तुभ्येऽधुना मुच-  
यन् Bh. 3. 4; (Mar. कुटकी कबडी)  
—यः A crow.

काणूकः 1 A crow. -2 A cock. -3 A  
kind of goose. -4 The bird which  
makes a hanging nest on the Tala  
tree.

कणैयः, —रः Son of a one eyed woman

काणेलो 1 An unchaste or faithless  
woman. -2 An unmarried woman  
—Comp. —मातृ *m.* one whose mother  
is an unmarried woman, son of an  
unmarried woman; (a term of re-  
proach occurring usually in the voc-  
case only); काणेलीमातः अस्ति किञ्चि  
चिद्वं यदुपलक्षयति Mk. 1.

काण्डः, —ड 1 A section, a part in  
general. -2 The portion of a plant  
from one knot to another. -3 A stem,  
stock, branch; लीलोत्खातयुगलकाण्डक  
लच्छेदे U. 3. 16; Amaru. 95, Ms. 1. 46.  
48, Mā. 9. 34. -4 Any division of a  
work, such as a chapter of a book; as  
the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. -5 A  
separate department or subject, e. g.  
कर्म &c. -6 A cluster, bundle, mul-  
titude. -7 An arrow. -8 A long bone.  
a bone of the arms or legs. -9 cane,  
reed. -10 A stick, staff. -11 Water.  
-12 Opportunity, occasion. -13 Pri-  
vate place. -14 A kind of measure  
-15 Praise, flattery. -16 A horse. -17  
Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of  
comp. only). —Comp. —कारः a maker  
of arrows. (—र) the betel-nut. —गो-  
चरः, an iron arrow. —पटः, —पटकः a  
screen surrounding a tent, curtain;  
Si. 5. 22. —पातः an arrow's flight,  
range of an arrow. —पृष्ठः 1. one of  
the military profession, a soldier. -2.  
the husband of a Vaisya woman. -3.  
an adopted son, any other than one's  
own son -4. (as a term of reproach)  
a base-born fellow, one who is faith-  
less to his family, caste, religious,  
profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jāmadag-  
nya is styled by इतानं as काण्डपृष्ठ, (स्व-  
कुलं पृष्ठतः कृत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत् । तेन दुश्चरिते-  
नासी काण्डपृष्ठ इति स्पृष्टः ॥). (—ष्ट) the bow  
of Karna and Kāma. —भङ्गः, —भङ्गः a  
fracture of the bone or limbs. —वीणा  
the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —सन्धिः a knot,  
joint (as of a plant). —स्पृष्टः one who  
lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

काण्डवत् *m.* An archer.

काण्डालः A reed-basket.

काण्डिका 1 A kind of corn. -2 A  
kind of gourd.

काण्डीरः [काण्ड ईरन् ईरच् वा] An archer,  
(this word also is sometimes used  
like काण्डपृष्ठ as a term of reproach;  
cf. Mv 3.)

काण्डोलः A basket of reed; see कण्डोल.

काण्वः A descendant or follower  
of Kaṇva.

कात् *ind.* An exclamation of a use  
or insult, usually in combination  
with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour;  
यन्मयैश्वर्यमत्तेन दुःखः सदति कात्कृतः  
Shāg.

कातञ्ज N. of a gramma. (said to  
have been written by Sarvavarman  
through the favour of Kārtikeya).

कातर *a.* [ईष्यति स्वकार्यसिद्धिं गच्छति,  
इ-अच् कोः कादेशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly,  
timid, discouraged, वर्जयति च कातरान्  
Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; R. 11.  
78; Me. 77. -2 Distressed, grieved,  
afraid; किमेव कातरासि S. 4. -3 Agitat-  
ed; perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60.  
-4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes),  
R. 2 52; Amaru. 79. —रः 1 A large  
kind of fish. -2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यै Cowardice; कातर्यै केवला नीतिः  
गौर्यै वापदचेष्टितम् R. 17. 47.

काति *a.* Wishing, desiring.

कातीय *a.* Belonging to Kātyāya-  
na. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated  
writer on grammar who wrote  
Vartikas to supplement the Sūtras of  
Pāṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a  
writer on civil and religious law;  
Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-  
aged widow (dressed in red clothes).  
-2 N. of a wife of Yajñavalkya. -3  
N. of Parvati. —Comp. —पुत्रः, —सुतः  
N. of Kārtikeya.

कात्यायनीय *a.* Composed by Katya-  
yana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कातुः A well.

काथचित्क *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Accom-  
plished with difficulty.

काथिकः [कथायां साधुः, कथा-ठक्] A  
narrator of stories; also a writer of  
stories.

कादंबः [cf. Up. 4. 83] 1 A kind  
of goose (कलहंस); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4.  
9. -2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. -3 A  
sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree.  
—वृक्षः Flower of the Kadamba tree; R.  
13. 27.

कादंबकः An arrow.

कादंबिनी A long line of clouds;  
Mā. 9. 16; मदीयमतिचुम्बिनी भवतु कापि  
कादंबिनी R. G.; Bv. 4. 9.

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor dis-  
tilled from the flowers of the Ka-  
damba tree; निषण्ण मधु माधवाः सरस-  
मत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66. —री 1 A spi-  
rituous liquor distilled from the  
flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spi-  
rituous liquor or wine in general; का-



**कामः** [ कम्-वञ् ] 1 Wish, desire ; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3. 67 used with the inf. form ; कामन् desirous to go ; Bg. 2. 62. 1. 94. -2 Object of desire ; स्वर्गकामन् समञ्जुते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of carnal enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (पुरुषार्थ) ; cf. काम and अर्थकाम. -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust ; Ms. 2. 214. -6 god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarâma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Suroreka tree. -ना Desire, wish. -नं 1. Object of desire. -2 Semen (विरल). -प्रद्युम्ना is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with the rakas, they sought the aid of Siva in drawing the mind of Siva towards Pârvati, whose issue he could vanquish the demon. He undertook the mission ; but being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of his intimate friend is Vasudeva in the spring ; and his son is Arjuna. He is armed with bow and arrows—the bow-string being made of bees, and arrows flowers of different plants. J. 1. 1. -अग्निः 1. a fire of love, violent love. -2. violent desire.



of passion. संदीपने 1. inflaming fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. -अङ्गुली 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. -अंगः the mango tree. -अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. -अधिष्ठित *a.* overcome by love. -अनलः see कामाग्नि. -अंध *a.* blinded by love or passion. (-धः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -अंधा musk. -अभिन *a.* getting food at will. -अभिकाम *a.* libidinous, lustful. -अरण्य *a.* pleasant grove. -अरिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a mineral substance. -अर्थिन् *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. -अवतारः *N.* of Pradyumna. -अवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. -अशन 1. eating at will. -2. unrestrained enjoyment. -आख्या, -अक्षी *N.* of Durgā. -आतुर *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhish, son of Pradyumna. -आत्मन् *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. -आयुधं 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. membrum virile. (-यः) the mango tree. -आयुम् *m.* 1. a vulture. -2. Garuda. -अर्ति *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचतनेषु Me. 5. -आसक्त *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. -ईप्सु *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. the Supreme soul. -उदकं 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. -उपहत *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. -कला *N.* of Rati, the wife of Kāma. -काम, -कामिन् *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. -कार *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-रः) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms. 11. 41, 45. -2. desire, influence of desire; Bg. 5. 12. -कूटः 1. the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. -कृत *a.* 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-*m.*) the Supreme soul. -कैलि *a.* lustful. (-लिः) 1. a paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. -क्रीडा 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. -ग *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (-गा) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. -गति *a.* able to go to any desired place; R. 13. 76. -गुणः 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. -चर, -चार *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering

at will; Ku. 1. 50. -चार *a.* unchecked, unrestrained. (-रः) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि शकनीयः R. 14. 62. -3. one's will or pleasure, free will; कामचारः इडा Sk.; Ms. 2. 220. -4. sensuality. -5. selfishness. -चारिन् *a.* 1. moving unrestrained; Me. 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. selfwilled. (-*m.*) 1. Garuda. -2. a sparrow. -ज *a.* produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. -जित् *a.* conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of Siva. -तालः the (Indian) cuckoo. -दा *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. (-दः) an epithet of Skanda and of Siva. -दा = कामधेनु *q. v.* -दर्शन *a.* looking lovely. -दुध *c.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुधा हि सा R. 1. 81, 2. 63; Māl. 3. 11. -दुधा, दुह *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. -द्वीती the female cuckoo. -देवः 1. the god of love. -2. *N.* of Siva. -3. *N.* of Vishnu. -देहिन् *a.* granting desires. -धेनुः *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलतिवती कामधेनुः -ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -पति, -पत्नी *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. -पालः *N.* of Balarāma; also of Siva. -प्रद *a.* granting desires. (-दः) 1. a kind of coitus. -2. the Supreme being. -प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कञ्चित्कामप्रवेदने Ak. -प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. -फलः a species of the mango tree. -भोगाः (pl.) sensual gratifications. -महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. -मल्लिन् *m.* *N.* of Ganesa. -मूढ, -मोहित *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; U. 2. 5. -रसः seminal discharge. -रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112. -रूप *a.* 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मयोनः Me. 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रूपिन् *a.* 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-*m.*) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a boar. -3. a Vidyādhara. -रेखा, -लेखा a harlot, courtesan. -लता membrum virile. -लोल *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -वरः a gift chosen at will. -वल्लभः 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3. the mango tree. (-भा) moonlight. -वश *a.* influenced by love. (-शः) subjection to love. -वश्य *a.* subject to love. -वाद् *a.* saying anything at will. -विहंतु *a.* disappointing desires.

-वीर्य *a.* 'showing heroism at will.' (*m.*) an epithet of Garuda. -वृत्त *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. -वृत्त *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) *f.* 1. free and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. -वृत्तं the trumpet flower. -शर 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -शास्त्रं the science of love, erotic science. -संयोजः attainment of desired objects. -सखः 1. the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. -सू *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. (-*m.*) *N.* of Vāsudeva (-*f.*) *N.* of Rukmiṇī. -सूत्रं 1. *N.* of an erotic work by Vātsyāyana. -2. 'thread of love', love incident; Māl. 1. 4. -हेतुक *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः. -कामेन *ind.* 1. Of one's own accord, willingly. -2. Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. -3. From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. -4. At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -नं Desire, wish. -ना Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.

कामधेनिन् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1. According to wish or inclination, at will; कामगामी. -2. Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25. -3. To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. -4. Willingly, joyfully; Sānti. 4. 4. -5. Well, very well (a particle of assent), it may be that; मनागनम्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. -6. Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt; (generally followed by तु, तथापि, —yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दुष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; 2. 1; R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; Māl. 9. 34. -7. Indeed, forsooth, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8. Better, rather (usually with न); काममामरणात्तिष्ठेद् गृहे कन्यदुर्मन्यपि । न चैवैनं प्रयच्छेत्तु गुणहीनाय कहिचित् Ms. 9. 89; H. 1. 131.

कामयमान, कामयान, कामयितु *a.* Lustful, libidinous; R. 19. 50; S. 3.

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1. The spring. -2. A desert. -3. Excessive obstruction of bile.

कामलिन् *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् *a.* 1. Desirous, wishing. -2. Lustful.

कामिः A libidinous man, lecher. -*f.* *N.* of Rati.



कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for.  
—कः A wild duck.

कामित *a.* Wished, desired. —तं A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [कम्-णिनि] 1 Lustful. —2 Desirous. —3 Loving, fond. —*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; त्वां कामिनो मदन-दत्तिमुदाहरति V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. —2 A uxorious husband. —3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. —4 A sparrow. —5 An epithet of Siva. —6 The moon. —7 A pigeon. —8 The Supreme being. —नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. —2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उद्ययति हि शशांकः कामिनीगंड-पांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैषा कथय कथि-ताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. —3 A woman (in general); सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Me. 63; Rs. 1. 28. —4 A timid woman. —5 Spirituous liquor.

कासुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [कम्-उ-कम्] 1 Wishing, desirous. —2 Lustful, libidinous. —कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कासुकैः कुशील-कैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Rs. 6. 9. —2 A sparrow. —3 The Asoka tree. —का A woman desirous of wealth. —की A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable; सुधा विष्टा च काम्य-शानं Sânti. 2. 8. —2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. निय); अंते काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. —3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नासौ, न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. —म्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. —Comp. —अभिप्रायः a self-interested motive or purpose —कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. —गिर् *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; Si. 6. 8. (—*f.*) an agreeable speech. —दानं 1. an acceptable gift. —2. a free-will offering, voluntary gift. —मरणं voluntary death, suicide. —वृत्तं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कम्ठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

कापिलः, कापिलः, कापिलकः *N.* of a tree; Mâl. 9. 31.

काबलः [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांचविकः [कंडु-उक्] A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. —2 A king of the Kambojas. —3 The Pun-nanga tree. —4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

कान्ल *a.* [ईषदन्ल] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः, —यं [वीयतेऽस्मिन् अस्थानिक-मिति कायः, नि-वत् आदेः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body; विभाति कायः क-रुणापराणां परोपकारार्थं तु चंद्रनेन Bh. 2. 71; कायेन मनसा दुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. —2 The trunk of a tree. —3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). —4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. —5 Principal, capital. —6 Home, resi-dence, habitation. —7 A butt, a mark. —8 Natural temperament. —यं (with or without तीर्थ) The part of the hand just below the fingers, espe-cially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being con-sidered sacred to Prajâpati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). —यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्राजापत्य q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. —Comp. —अग्निः the digestive faculty. —क्लेशः bodily suffering or pain. —चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of dis-eases affecting the whole body. —मानं measurement of the body. —बंधनं 1. girdle. —2. the union of semen virile and blood. —चलनं "armour. —स्थः 1. the Supreme being. —2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother). —3. a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लक्ष्मी मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (—स्थ) 1. a woman of that caste. —2. the Myrobalan tree. (—स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (—यिका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* [काय-उक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. —का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). —Comp. —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. —2. interest of which the payment does not af-fect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् *a.* Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार *a.* (री *f.*) [कृ-वत्] (At the end of comp.) Making, doing

performing, working, author; ग्रंथकारः author; कुशल-सुवर्णकार &c. &c. —रः 1 Act, action as in पुरुषकार. —2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is in-flected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125. —3 Effort, exertion. —4 Religious austerity. —5 A husband, lord, master. —6 Deceit or toll. —9 A heap of snow. —10 The Himalaya mountain. —11 Water pro-duced by hail. —12 Killing, slaughter. —Comp. —अवरः a man of a lower and low caste, born from a Nishâda father and Vaideli mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —कर *a.* working, acting as agent. —शूः a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [कृ-पुव्] (Usual-ly at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating doer &c.; स्वमस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150. 156; वर्णसंस्कारकारकः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 2. 204; Pt. 5. 36. —2 An agent. —3 In-tending to act or do. —क 1 (In gram-mar) The relation subsisting between a noun and a verb in a sentence (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kârakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive; (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्मन्; (3) करण; (4) संस्वान; (5) अपादान; (6) अस्मिन्. —2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i.e. vyākaraṇa. —3 Water produced from hail. —Comp. —द्वीपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kâraka is con-nected with several verbs in succe-sion; e. g. स्मिन्ति कृण्वन्ति देवति विवन्ति निषिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक्. अंतर्दत्ति कुं तुमिच्छति नवपरिणया वयुः शयने K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारकवत् *a.* 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. —2 Instru-mental, causal.

कारज *a.* Relating to the finger-nail.

कारण [कृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 15 R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. —2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh. 1. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमाहोर्ध्वं R. 16. 22. —3 An instrument, means. Y. 3. 20, 65. —4 (In Nyâya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; accord-ing to Naiyâyikas it is of three kinds: (1) समाधि (intimate pr inherent),



कारंडवः A sort of duck ; तसं वारि  
विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2. 23.

कारेणव a. Belonging to a female elephant.

**कार्तिकेयः** [ कृत्तिका नानपत्यं दङ् ] N.  
of Skanda ( so called because he was  
reared by the six Krittikās ).  
[ Karttikeya is the Mars or the god of  
war of the Indian mythology. He is  
the son of Siva ( but born without  
the direct intervention of a woman ).  
Most of his epithets have reference  
to the circumstances of his birth.  
Siva cast his seed into Agni ( who  
had gone to the god in the form  
of a dove while he was enjoying



Parvati's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Krittikās when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Karttikeya, Shadanana, Shanmukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravanabhava, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadarana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q. v. whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock. ]. -Comp. -प्रसू: f. Pārvati, mother of Kārttikeya.

कात्स्न्य Totality; entirety; तान्त्रि-  
बोधत कात्स्न्येन द्विजाद्यान् पंक्तिपावनान्  
Ms. 3. 183.

कार्दम (मी. f.), कार्दम (मि.) क  
a. (की. f.) [ कर्दम-अण्-उक्त्वा ] Muddy;  
soiled or covered with mud.

कार्पटः [ कर्पट-अण् ] 1 A petition-  
er, a suitor, a candidate. -2 A rag.  
-3 Lac.

कार्पटिका: [ कर्पट-उक् ] 1 A pilgrim.  
-2 One who maintains himself by  
carrying water from holy rivers. -3  
A caravan of pilgrims. -4 An expe-  
rienced man. -5 A parasite.

कार्पण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence,  
wretchedness; व्यक्तकार्पण्या Dk. -2 Com-  
passion; pity. -3 Niggardliness, im-  
becility; Bg. 2. 7. -4 Levity, light-  
ness of spirit.

कार्पाणं Ved. Combat, battle.

कार्पास a. (सी. f.) [ कर्पासाः अवयवः  
अण् ] Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Any-  
thing made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326;  
12. 64. -2 Paper. -सी. The cotton  
plant. -Comp. -अस्थि n. the seed of  
the cotton plant. -नासिका a spindle.  
-सौत्रिक a. made of cotton thread;  
Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक a. (की. f.) Made of or  
from cotton.

कार्पासिका The cotton plant.

कार्म a. [ कर्मन्-ण ] Laborious, indus-  
trious.

कार्मेण a. (णी. f.) [ कर्मन्-अण् ] 1  
Finishing a work. -2 Doing any work  
well or completely. -णं Magic,  
witchcraft; निखिलनयनकार्मेण कार्मेण  
ज्ञा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8. 2.

कार्मरः An artist, mechanic.

कार्मरकं A smith's work.

कार्मिक a. (की. f.) [ कर्मन्-उक् ] 1  
Manufactured, made. -2 Embroider-  
ed, intermixed with coloured thread  
(as cloth). -3 Any variegated tex-  
ture.

कार्मिक्यं Activity, industry.

कार्मुक a. (की. f.) [ कर्मन् प्रभवति उक्त्वा ]  
P. V. 1. 103 ] Fit for or able to do a  
work, doing it well and completely.

-कं 1 A bow; तत्कार्मुकं कर्मसु यस्य शक्तिः  
Ki. 3. 48; त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके S. 1. 6.  
-2 A bamboo. -3 The ninth sign of  
the zodiac. -4 A kind of machine or  
instrument shaped like a bow. -Comp.  
-भूत m. 1. the archer or the sign  
Sagittarius of the zodiac. -2. an ar-  
cher in general.

काय pot. p. [ कृ-कर्मणि-ण्यत् ] What  
ought to be done, made, performed,  
effected &c.; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना  
स्रोतोवहा मालिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः  
कार्याः Ms. 8. 61; so दंडः, विचारः &c  
-कं 1 (a) Work, action, act, affair,  
business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku.  
3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. (b) A matter, thing.  
-2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. -3 Occupation, en-  
terprize, emergent business. -4 A re-  
ligious rite or performance. -5 A  
motive, object, purpose; कार्यमत्र भवि-  
ष्यति Pt. 2. 65, 113; Si. 2. 36; H. 4.  
61. -6 Want, need, occasion, busi-  
ness (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो ह  
तेन दयितास्नेहस्वहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; तुगे-  
न कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71, 4. 27;  
Amaru. 71. -7 Conduct, deportment  
-8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute  
&c.; वह्निनिष्क्रम्य ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्यार्थो-  
ति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. -9 An effect, the  
necessary result of a cause (opp.  
कारण). -10 (In gram.) Operation;  
विभक्तिकार्यं declension. -11 The de-  
nouement of a drama; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ  
तदुपपत्तिरचयन् Mu. 4. 3. -12 Healthi-  
ness (in medicine). -13 Origin. [cf.  
Germ. *kāra*; Pers. *kār*; Prāk. *kajja*;  
Mar. *kāja*]. -Comp. -अक्षम a. un-  
able to do one's duty, incompetent.

-अकार्यं to be done and not to be  
done, right and wrong (action), Pt.  
1. 306. -अकार्यविचारः discussion as  
to the propriety or otherwise of any-  
thing, deliberation on the arguments  
for and against any proceeding. -अ-  
धिपः 1. the superintendent of a work  
or affair. -2. the planet that decides  
any question in astrology. -अर्थः 1  
the object of any undertaking, a pur-  
pose; Ms. 7. 167. -2. an application  
for employment. -3. any object or  
purpose. -अर्थिन् a. 1. making a re-  
quest. -2. seeking to gain one's ob-  
ject or purpose; Bh. 2. 81. -3. seeking  
an employment. -4. pleading a cause

in court, going to law; Mk. 9. -  
सनं seat of transacting business.  
क्षणं superintendence of public affairs.  
Ms. 7. 141. -उच्चारः discharge of  
duty. -उद्योगः active engagement in  
any business. -कर्तुं m. 1. an agent, a workman.  
-कर a. efficient. -करुणः a friend,  
benefactor; Pt. 1. 131. -रणे (dual) 1. cause and effect;  
subject and motive; वज्रितः Pt. 1. 412.  
-2. some special cause of an act.  
-3. भावः the relation of cause  
and effect. -कालः time for action,  
season, fit time or opportunity. -  
उत्तमः importance of the act, deed, or  
action; respect for the performance.  
U. 7. -चित्तक a. prudent, con-  
siderate. (-कः) manager of  
business, executive officer; Y. 2. 11.  
-व्युत्त a. out of work, out of employ-  
ment, dismissed from an office. -व्याप-  
नं 1. inspection of a work. -2. in-  
terference in public affairs. -निर्णयः  
decision of an affair. -पदवी line of  
conduct, course of action; Mā. 2. 2.  
-युटः 1. a man who does any  
thing. -2. a mad, eccentric or  
eccentric man. -3. an idler. -यद्वेगः  
liked to work, laziness. -यद्वेगः  
agent, a messenger. -भाजनं-यत्  
one engaged in active life. -यत्  
an aim or object. -विपत्तिः f. a  
misfortune, reverse, misfortune. -शेषः  
remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 1.  
-2. completion of an affair. -3. p.  
of a business. -सिद्धिः f. success.  
-स्थानं a place of business, office.  
-हन्तु 1. obstructing or mar-  
ring another's work; H. 1. 77. -2. op-  
posing to another's interests.

कार्यतः ind. 1 Through some  
cause or motive. -2 Consequently, re-  
sultantly.

कार्यिक a. 1 Having business.  
Engaged in a suit.

कार्यिन् a. 1 Active, assiduous.  
Seeking for some business. -3 En-  
gaged in an object in view. -4 A party  
in a suit. -5 (In Gram.) Subject of a  
rule.

कार्शानव a. Fiery, hot.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, lean-  
ness; Me. 29. -2 Smallness, littleness,  
scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः, -वर्कः A husbandman, cul-  
turator.

कार्षि a. Ved. 1 Attracting, draw-  
ing. -2 Ploughing. -यिः Fire. -  
वर्कः Drawing. -2 Cultivation.

कार्षिणः Ved. A husbandman.  
कार्मन् Ved. The goal of a course.



कार्पाणः— (or -णकः) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8 136, 336; 9. 282. (कप) —ण Money. कार्पाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth one कार्पाण.

कार्पिक = कार्पाण *q. v.*

कार्प *a.* (की *f.*) [कृष्ण-अण] Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu; R. 15. 24. —2 Belonging to Vyāsa. —3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. —4 Black. —उण Ved. The skin of the black antelope.

कार्पायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [कृष्णायस-अण] Made of black iron; U. 3. 43. —स Iron.

कार्पिः [कृष्णस्यापत्यं-इन्] An epithet of the god of love; Si. 19. 10.

कार्प्य Blackness, darkness.

काल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. —2 Injuring, hurting. —लः 1 The black or dark-blue colour. —2 Time (in general); विलम्बितकालैः कालं विनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. —3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion; (with gen., loc., dat., or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69; पर्जन्यः कालवर्षी Mk. 10. 60. —4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day); पठे काले दिवसस्य V. 2. 1; Ms. 5. 153. —5 The weather. —6 Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaiseshikas. —7 The Supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; कालः काल्या युवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशरैः 1 h. 3. 39. —8 (*a*) Yama, the god of death; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. (*b*) Death, time of death. —9 Fate, destiny. —10 The black part of the eye. —11 The (Indian) cuckoo. —12 The planet Saturn. —13 N. of Siva. —14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). —15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. —16 A section or part. —17 A red kind of plumbago. —18 Resin. —19 N. of an enemy of Siva. —20 (with the Jinas) One of the nine treasures. —21 A mystical name for the letter म्. —ल 1 N. of several plants. —2 N. of a daughter of Dakṣha. —3 An epithet of Durgā. —ली 1 Blackness. —2 Ink, black ink. —3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Siva's wife. —4 A row of black clouds. —5 A woman with a dark complexion. —6 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —7 Night.

—8 Censure, blame. —9 One of the seven tongues of Fire. —10 A form of Durgā; कालीतनयः a buffalo. —11 One of the *Matris* or divine mothers. —12 N. of a wife of Bhīma. —13 A sister of Yama. —14 A kind of learning (महाविद्या). —15 A small shrub used as a purgative. —ल 1 Iron. —2 A kind of perfume. —Comp. —अयस iron. —अक्षरिकः a scholar, one who can read and decipher. —अण *n.* a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70, R. 4. 81. (*-n.*) the wood of that tree; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. —अग्निः, —अनलः 1. the destructive fire at the end of the world. —2. an epithet of Rudra. —3. a kind of bead (रुद्राक्ष). —अंग *a.* having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). —अजिनं the hide of a black antelope. —अंजनं a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20. 82. (*-नी*) a small shrub used as a purgative. —अंडजः the (Indian) cuckoo. —अतिक्रमः—मणं delay, being late; Pt. 1. 154. —अतिपातः, —अतिरेकः loss of time, delay; Mal. 2. —अतीत *a.* elapsed, passed by. —अत्ययः 1. delay, lapse of time. —2. loss by lapse of time. —अध्यक्षः 1. 'presiding over time', epithet of the sun. —2. the Supreme soul. —अधुनादि *m.* 1. a bee. —2. a sparrow. —3. the Chataka bird. —अधुसारकः 1. Tagara tree. —2. yellow sandal. —अधुसारिः, —अधुसारिन्, —अधुसारिवा, —अधुसार्यः, —यकः benzoin. —अंतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. —अंतरं 1. an interval. —2. a period of time. —3. another time or opportunity. —आवृत्त *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. —क्षम *a.* able to bear delay; अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरीरावस्था K. 263; S. 4. —प्रेक्षिन् Pt. 3. 172. —विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. —अन्नः a dark, watery cloud. —अवधिः appointed time. —अवबोधः knowledge of time and circumstances; Mal. 3. 11. —अशुद्धिः *f.*, —अशौचं period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family; see अशौच. —आकृष्ट *a.* 1. led to death. —2. produced or brought by time. —आत्मक *a.* depending on time or destiny. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. —आयस iron. —उम *a.* sown in due season. —कंजं a blue lotus. —कंदकः an epithet of Siva. —कंठः 1. a peacock. —2. a sparrow. —3. a wagtail. —4. a gallinule. —5. an epithet of Siva; U. 6. —कंदकः—कंदकः a gallinule. —कंदकः a water-snake. —करण appointing or fixing time. —कर्णिका, —कर्णी misfortune. —कर्मन् *n.* death. —कलायः dark ulse. —कल्प *a.* fatal, deadly. —कालः

Supreme being. —कालः noise. —कुंठः Yama. —कुष्ठः a myrrh. —कुष्ठः, —दं (*a*) a deadly poison; S. 6. (*b*) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva; अद्यापि नोज्झति हरः किल कालकुष्ठं Ch. P. 50. —कुम्भ *m.* 1. the sun. —2. a peacock. —3. Supreme spirit. —कुत *a.* 1. produced by time. —2. fixed, appointed. —3. lent or deposited. —4. done for a long time. (*-तः*) the sun. —क्रमः lapse of time, course of time; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time; Ku. 1. 19. —क्रिया 1. fixing a time. —2. death. —क्षेपः 1. delay, loss of time; Me. 22; मरणे कालक्षेपं मा कुर्व Pt. 1. —2. passing the time. —खंजं, —खंजनं, —खंडं the liver. —गंगा the river Yamuna. —ग्रथिः a year. —घातिन् *a.* killing by degrees or slowly (as a poison). —चक्रं 1. the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). —2. a cycle. —3. (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. (*-क्रः*) an epithet of the sun. —चिह्न a symptom of approaching death. —चोदित *a.* summoned by the angel of death. —ज्येष्ठ *a.* senior in years, grown up; U. 5. 12. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अत्याकृष्टो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33; Si. 2. 83. (*-ज्ञः*) 1. an astrologer. —2. a cock. —ज्ञानिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —त्रयं the three times; the past, the present, and the future; दृशी K. 46. —दंडः death. —दुमनी an epithet of Durgā. —धर्मः, —धर्मन् *m.* 1. the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. —2. the law or rule of time. —3. effects proper to the time. —4. fated time, death; न पुनर्जीवितः कश्चित्कालधर्ममुपागतः Mb.; प-रीताः कालधर्मणा &c. —धारणा prolongation of time. —नरः (in astrology) the figure of a man's body. —नाथः, —निधिः Siva. —नियोगः decree of fate or destiny; लब्धये न खलु कालनियोगः Ki. 9. 13. —निरूपणं determination of time, chronology. —नेमिः 1. the rim of the wheel of time. —2. N. of a demon, uncle of Rāvaṇa, deputed by him to kill Hanumat. —3. N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Vishnu. —अरिः, रिपुः, हरः, हन् *m.* epithets of Krishna. —पक्व *a.* ripened by time, *i. e.* spontaneous-ly; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49. —परिवातः standing for a time so as to become stale. —पाशः the noose of Yama or death. —पाशिकः a hangman. —पृष्ठ 1. a species of antelope. —2. a heron. (*-कं*) 1. N. of the bow of Karna; Ve. 4. —2. a bow in general. —प्रभातं autumn or Sarad; (the two months following the rainy



season considered as the best time).

—भस्म: an epithet of Siva. —भूत *m.*

the sun. —भैरव: an epithet of Siva.

—मान: a measure of time. —मुख: a

species of ape. —मेघी *f.* the Manji-

shtha plant. —यवन: a king of Ya-

vanas and enemy of Krishna and

an invincible foe of the Yādavas.

—यवन: Krishna, finding it impossible to

vanquish him on the field of bat-

tle, cunningly decoyed him to the

cave where Muchakunda was sleep-

ing who burnt him down. —याप:

—यापन: procrastination, delay, put-

ting off. —योग: fate, destiny. —त:

according to the requirements of

the time; Pt. 1. 184. —योगिन् *m.*

an epithet of Siva. —रात्रि: रात्री

*f.* 1. a dark night. —2. a sister of

Yama. —3. the Amāvasyā on which

lamps are lighted (in the Divālī

holidays). —4. the night of destruc-

tion at the end of the world (iden-

tified with Durgā). —5. a particular

night in the life of man, on the

7th day of the 7th month of the

77th year. —लोहं-लोहं steel. —विप्र-

कर्ष: prolongation of time. —वृद्धि:

*f.* periodical interest (payable month-

ly, quarterly, or at stated times);

Ms. 8. 153. —वेला the time of

Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the

day (half a watch every day) at

which any religious act is improper.

—संकर्षा a girl 9 years old personat-

ing Durgā at a festival. —संरोध:

1. keeping back for a long time,

Ms. 8. 143. —2. lapse of a long pe-

riod of time. —सदृश *a.* opportune,

timely. —संपन्न *a.* dated, bearing a

date. —सर्प: the black and most poi-

sonous variety of the snake. —सार:

the black antelope. (—रं) a yellow

sort of sandal wood. —सूत्रं, सूत्रकं 1.

thread of time or death. —2. N. of a

particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88.

—स्कंद: the Tāmāla tree. —स्वरूप *a.*

terrible as death, (deathlike in form).

—हर: an epithet of Siva. —हर-

णं loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5;

Mv. 4. 41. —हानि: *f.* delay; R. 13. 16.

कालक *a.* Black, dark-blue. —क:

1 A mole, freckle, mark. —2 A

water-snake. —3 The black part of

the eye. —4 A kind of grain. —का

Ved. 1 A kind of bird. —2 A dau-

ghter of Daksha. —कं 1 The liver. —2

An unknown quantity (in alg.).

कालायनी N. of Durgā.

कालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [काल-उन्-उक् वा]

1 Relating to time. —2 Depending

on time; विशेष: कालिको वस्तु Ak. —3

Seasonable, timely. —क: 1 A crane.

—2 A heron. —का 1 Blackness,

black colour. —2 Ink, black ink. —3

Price of an article to be paid by

instalments. —4 Periodical interest

paid at stated times. —5 A multitude

of clouds, a dark cloud threatening

rain; कालिकेव निविडा बलकिनी R. 11.

15. —6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold —7

The liver. —8 A female crow. —9 A

A scorpion. —10 A spirituous liquor.

—11 N. of Durgā; Si. 17. 44. —12 A

particular blood-vessel in the ear.

—13 A line of hair extending from

the pudenda to the navel. —14 A

small singing bird. —15 A kind of

fragrant earth. —16 A girl four years

old personating Durgā at a festival.

—कं 1 Black sandal wood. —2 Hosti-

lity.

कालिनी N. of the sixth lunar man-

sion.

कालिय *a.* Relating to time, timely.

—य: The Kaliyuga.

कालीन *a.* [काल-ख] 1 Belonging to

a particular time. —2 Seasonable.

कालीयं [काल-ख] A kind of sandal

wood; also कालीयक.

कालकुंच: N. of Vishnu.

कालंजर: 1 N. of a mountain

and adjacent country (modern Kal-

linjar). —2 An assembly of religi-

ous mendicants. —3 An epithet of

Siva. —र or री An epithet of Durgā.

कालशेयं Buttermilk (produced in

a jar by churning).

कालाप: 1 The hair of the head.

—2 A serpent's hood. —3 A demon,

an imp, a goblin. —4 A student of

the Kalāpa grammar. —5 One who

knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the

pupils of Kalāpa. —2 The doctrines

or teachings of Kalāpa.

कालिग *a.* (गी *f.*) [कलिग-अण्]

Produced in or belonging to the

Kalinga country. —ग: 1 A king of

that country; प्रतिजिज्ञाह कालिगस्तमन्त्रे-

जसाधन: R. 4. 40. —2 A snake of that

country. —3 An elephant. —4 A spe-

cies of cucumber. —5 A poisonous

plant. —6 A sort of iron. —गा: (pl.)

N. of a country; see कलिग. —गं A

water melon.

कालिंद *a.* (दी *f.*) [कलिंद-अण्]

Connected with or coming from the

mountain Kalinda or the river Ya-

munā. —दं A water melon. —दी 1

The river Yamunā; कालिंदा: पुलिनेषु

कैलकुपिताम् Ve. 1. 2; R. 15. 28;

Sānti. 4. 13. —2 A sort of vessel.

—3 N. of a wife of Krishna. —Comp.

—कर्षण: —भेदन: an epithet of Bala-

rāma q. v. —स: *f.* Sanjñā (संज्ञा),

a wife of the sun. (—य: the sun)

—सदिर: Yama, the god of death.

—सदिर: Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् *m.* 1 Blackness; also

88; Si. 4. 57. —2 Paleness; Si. 4.

कालिय: N. of a tremendous

large serpent who dwelt at the bot-

tom of the Yamunā (which was

ground forbidden to Garuda, the

enemy of serpents, owing to a

curse of the sage Saubhari). He

crushed to death by Krishna.

—य: (pl.) The family

black serpents; Si. 19. 28. —

—दमन: —मर्दन: epithets of Krishna.

कालीक: A heron.

कालीची The judgment

Yama.

कालीयक: —कं 1 A species of

wood. —2 A kind of turmeric.

Yellow sandal. —4 A dark kind

sandal wood. —5 Saffron; Si. 12.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness,

turbidness, muddiness (fig. also).

कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धि: K. 103

muddy or defiled. —2 Opacity.

Disagreement.

कालिय *a.* Belonging to the

age. —यं 1 The liver. —2

sandal wood; Ku. 7. 9. —3 Saffron.

कालियक: A kind of aloe

—कं 1 A fragrant wood. —3

black sandal wood. —3 A disease

like jaundice. —क: A dog, hawk.

कालियरु: 1 A dog. —2 A species

of sandal.

काल्प *a.* [कल्प-अण्] 1 Precep-

tory, laying down a rule, ritual. —2

Referring to Kalpa.

काल्पनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कल्प-निक]

1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious.

काल्पनिकी व्युत्पत्ति: —2 Counter-

fabricated.

काल्य *a.* [काल-यद्] 1 Timely,

seasonable. —2 Agreeable, pleasant.

—ल्य 1 A cow at the birth of

the bull. —2 A woman arrived at

puberty or maturity (who has

reached the time favourable to con-

ception). —ल्यं Day-break.

काल्याणकं Auspiciousness.

कावचिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कावच-निक]

Armorial. —कं A multitude of

in armour. —री An umbrella.

कावारं Moss. —री An umbrella.

without a stick.

कावुक: 1 A cock. —2 The Chak-

vāka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south

of India; कावेरी सरिता पद्मा

सहस्रं

सहस्रं

सहस्रं

सहस्रं



नमिवाकरोत् R. 4. 45. -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 Turmeric.

काव्य *a.* [कवि-यण] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet.

-2 Praiseworthy, fit to be described.

-3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical.

-च्यः N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -च्य 1 Intelligence. -2 A female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

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female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

female fiend. -च्यं 1 A poem; महा-

The sun. -4 Light, splendour. -Comp.

-पः an epithet of Siva. -राजः N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका, q. v.

काशिका 1 The city of Benares. -2 N. of a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras (called काशिकावृत्ति).

काशी See काशि. -Comp. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

काश्मीरी A plant commonly called गंभीरी; काश्मीर्याः कृतनालमुद्रतदलं कोयष्टिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7.

काश्मीर *a.* (री *f.*) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kāshmir.

-राः *pl.* N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. -राः A sort of grape; see कश्मीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काश्मीरगंधमृगनाभिकृतांगरागं Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 41; काश्मीरगौरवपुषाम-

भित्तारिकाणां Git. 11; also 1. -2 Root of a tree. -Comp. -जं, जन्मन् *n.* saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11. 53.

काश्मीर (रि) क *a.* Born or produced in Kāshmirā.

काश्मीर्य Saffron.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -पं flesh.

काश्यपः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. -2 N. of Kāṇāda. -3 An epithet of Aruṇa. -पी The earth; तान-

पि दधासि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68. -पं Flesh. -Comp. -नन्दनः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2 N. of Aruṇa. -3. a god. -4. a demon.

काश्यपिः An epithet of Garuḍa and of Aruṇa.

काश्यपेयः 1 An epithet of the twelve Adityas. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garuḍa. -4 Gods and demons.

काषः [कष-ञ्] 1 Rubbing, scratching; पथिषु विटपिनां स्कंधकायैः सधूसः Ve. 2. 18. -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनलिः सुरकरिणां कपोलकाषः Ki. 5. 26; see कपोलकाष also.

काषाय *a.* (यी *f.*) [कषायणे रक्तं अण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour; काषायवसनाधवा Ak. -यं A red cloth or garment; इमे काषाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77; न काषायैर्भवेद्यतिः 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

काष्ठं [काश्-ञ्च Un. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. -2 Wood or timber, a piece or log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातां महोदधौ H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. -3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for measuring length. -Comp. -अगारः, -रं a wooden house or enclosure. -अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. -कदली the wild plantain. -कीदः a small

insect found in decayed wood. -कुटः, -कुटः a wood-pecker; Pt. 1. 332 (a worm generally found in wood).

-कुडालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. -तक्ष *m.*, -तक्षकः a carpenter. -तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु. -द्रुः the Palāsa tree.

-पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. -प्रदानं piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. -मट्टी a funeral pile. -मट्टः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -लेखकः a small worm found in wood (= काष्ठकट). -लोहिन *m.* a cudgel armed with iron. -वाटः, -टं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिग्) Ki. 3. 55. -2 A limit, boundary; स्वयं विशीर्णदुर्मर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku. 5. 28. -3 The last limit, extremity, pitch, climax, excess; काष्ठा-गतनेहरसावृद्धिं Ku. 3. 35. -4 Race-ground, course. -5 A mark, goal. -6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere. -7 A measure of time = ३० Kalā. -8 Water. -9 The sun. -10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion. -11 N. of a wife of Kasyapa and daughter of Daksha.

काष्ठीला The plantain tree.

कास् 1 A. (कासे, कासित) 1 To shine; see काश्. -2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, -सा [काश्-ञ्] 1 Cough, catarrh. -2 Sneezing. -Comp. -कुंठ *a.* affected with cough. (-ठः) an epithet of Yama. -ह्व, -ह्व *a.* removing cough, pectoral. (-ह्वी) a sort of prickly nightshade. -मर्दः a cure of cough.

कासिका Cough.

कासिन् *a.* Having cough.

कासरः (री *f.*) A buffalo.

कासारः, -रं A pond, pool, lake; Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 32, Git. 2.

कासीसं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron; (Mar. हिरकस).

कासु (श्च) *f.* [Un. 1. 85] 1 A sort of lance. -2 Indistinct speech. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Disease. -5 Devotion. -6 Understanding.

कासृतिः *f.* A by-way, a secret path.

काहका A kind of musical instrument.

काहल *a.* 1 Dry, withered. -2 Mischievous. -3 Excessive, spacious,



large. —लः 1 A cat. —2 A cock. —3 A crow. —4 A sound in general. —लं 1 Indistinct speech. —2 A kind of musical instrument; Si. 18. 54. —लं *ind.* Very much, excessively; Si. 18. 54. —ला A large drum (military). —ली A young woman. —लः, —ला, —लं A horn.

काहलिः An epithet of Siva.

किंवत् *a.* Poor, mean, insignificant.

किंशारुः 1 The beard of corn. —2 A heron. —3 An arrow.

किंशुकः [ किंचित् शुक इव शुकतुंडसदृश-  
पुष्पत्वात्तथात्वं ] A kind of tree having  
beautiful red blossoms, but without  
any odour; विद्याहीना न शोभते निर्गन्धा  
इव किंशुकाः Chāṇ. 7; Rs. 6. 20; R.  
9. 31. —कं The blossom of this tree;  
किं किंशुकैः शुकशुलच्छविभिर्न दग्धः Rs.  
6. 21.

किंशु(ल)लुकः The Palāsa tree; see  
किंशुक.

किंकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. —2  
The blue jay. —3 The Chātaka bird;  
(the bird is also named as किंकिन्,  
किंकोदिवि, किंकीदिवि).

किंकिशः A kind of worm (said  
to be injurious to the hair, nails, and  
teeth).

किंखिः A monkey, an ape. —*f.* A  
jackal; fox.

किंकणी, किंकिणिका, किंकिणी, किंक-  
णीका 1 A small bell or tinkling orna-  
ment; कणत्कनककिंकिणीझणझणायित-  
स्यंदनैः U. 5. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku.  
7. 49. —2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

किंकिरः 1 A horse. —2 The (In-  
dian) cuckoo. —3 A large black  
bee. —4 N. of Cupid, the god of  
love. —5 The red colour. —रं The  
frontal sinus of an elephant. —र  
Blood.

किंकिरातः 1 A parrot. —2 The  
(Indian) cuckoo. —3 Cupid. —4  
The Asoka tree. —5 A species of  
amaranth.

किंचिलि(लु)कः An earthworm.

किंजं, —किंजलं, —किंजलकः The  
filament or blossom of a lotus or  
any other plant; आकर्षद्भिः पद्मकिंज-  
लकगंधान् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

किद् 1 P. (केतति) 1 To go or  
approach. —2 To frighten, terrify.  
—3 To fear, dread.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. —2 A bug.

किटिमः A kind of leprosy.

किटं, —किटकं Secretion, excre-  
ment, sediment, dirt; अन्न°. —Comp.  
—वर्जितं semen virile,

किडालः 1 A copper vessel. —2  
Rust of iron.

किणः 1 A corn, callosity, a scar;  
ज्ञास्यसि कियञ्जुजे मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक  
इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84;  
18. 47; Git. 1. —2 A wart, a mole.  
—3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. —ण्वः, —ण्वं A drug or  
seed used to cause fermentation in  
the manufacture of spirits; Ms.  
8. 326.

किण्विन् *m.* A horse.

किन्त् I. 1 P. (केतति) 1 To desire.  
—2 To live. —3 (चिकित्सति) To heal,  
cure. —4 To doubt, suspect. —II. 3 P.  
Ved. (चिकिति) To know.

कितवः (वी *f.*) 1 A rogue, liar,  
cheat; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4;  
Amaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. —2 The  
Dhattūra plant. —3 A kind of per-  
fume. —4 A gamester, gambler. —5 A  
mad or crazy person.

किनाटं The inner bark of a tree.

किधिन् *m.* A horse.

किन्नर See under किम्.

1. किम् *ind.* Used for कृ only at  
the beginning of comp. to convey  
the senses of 'badness', 'deteriora-  
tion', 'defect', 'blame' or 'censure';  
*e. g.*, किंसखा a bad friend; किन्नरः a  
bad or deformed man &c.; see comp.  
below. —Comp. —दासः a bad slave,  
or servant. —नरः a bad or deformed  
man; a mythical being with a hu-  
man figure and the head of a horse  
(अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्योर्गपयामास  
किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. ईश्वरः  
ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. a  
kind of musical instrument. (—री *f.*)  
1. a female Kinnara; Me. 56. —2. a  
kind of lute. —युरुषः 'a low or des-  
picable man', a mythical being with  
a human head and the form of a  
horse; Ku. 1. 14. ईश्वरः an epithet  
of Kubera. —प्रभुः a bad master or  
king; हिताज्ञ यः संशुषुते स किंभुः Ki.  
1. 5. —राजन् *a.* having a bad king.  
(—*m.*) a bad king. —सखि *m.* (nom.  
sing. किंसखा) a bad friend; स किं-  
खा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपं Ki. 1. 5.

2. किम् *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः *m.*,  
का *f.*, किम् *n.*) 1 Who, what, which  
(used interrogatively); प्रजासु कः केन  
पथा प्रयातीत्यशेषतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S.  
6. 25; करुणाविशुद्धेन मृत्युना हरता त्वां  
वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67; का खल्वनेन  
प्राथ्यमानात्मना विकल्थते V. 2; कः कोऽत्र  
भोः The pronoun is often used to  
imply 'power or authority to do a  
thing'; *i. e.* के आवां परित्रातुं दुष्यंतमा-  
क्रद S. 1 'who are we &c.', *i. e.* what  
power have we &c.; नृपसद्वानि नाम के  
वयं Bh. 3. 27 who are we, &c.

position have we &c. Sometimes  
means 'long' as applied to time  
specially in combination with कृ  
पि or इव; का खलु वेला त्वमस्य  
सायाः Ve. 1 'what a time' long  
time has elapsed, &c.; का  
कालस्तस्या आगत्य गतायाः Rata. 3.  
क इव कालः Māl. 3. —2 The  
(किं) is frequently used with  
of nouns in the sense of 'what  
use of'; किं स्वामिचेदतिरूपेण  
लोभ्येदगुणेन किं &c. Bh. 2. 55.  
तथा दृष्ट्या S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टं  
मेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, किं  
चिदपि or स्विन् are often added  
to give it an indefinite sense;  
कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30  
ascetic &c.; कापि तत एवागत्यो  
1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपितो  
वेदितं च 1. 33; किमपि...  
U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महापापेन  
नि मन्मथविकारमुपलक्षितवानसि  
किमपि, किंचित् 'a little', 'some-  
Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि  
means 'indescribable'; see अपि  
is sometimes added to किं in  
sense of 'possibly', 'I should  
to know'; (mostly adding force  
elegance to the period); विना किं  
व्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6.  
किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकुलीनां  
20; see इव also. —*ind.* 1 A partici-  
interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कथं  
न्यते पूज्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any  
killed or worshipped' &c.; तद-  
what then. —2 A particle meaning  
'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणं  
ज्ञानं विलपंत्यै रतये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7.  
Whether (its correlatives in the  
of 'or' being किं, उत, उतः, वा,  
स्वित्, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words  
—Comp. —अपि *ind.* 1. to some extent  
somewhat, to a considerable extent  
—2. inexpressibly, indescribably  
to quality, quantity, nature &c.)  
very much, by far; किमपि कथं  
वपुरिदं S. 3; किमपि भोषणं, किमि-  
रालं &c. —अर्थ *a.* having what  
live or aim; किमर्थोऽयं यत्नः  
*ind.* why, wherefore. —आत्वं  
having what name; किमाख्यस्य रा-  
सा पत्नी. S. 7. —इति *ind.* why,  
deed, why to be sure, for what  
pose (emphasizing the question)  
तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Māl. 1; किं  
पास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्यते  
वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44. —उ, उत 1. whether  
or (showing doubt or uncertainty)  
किम् विपविसर्पः किम् मदः  
Amaru. 9. —2. why (indeed); किं  
सुहृत्सार्थः किम् त्यजते. —3. how  
more, how much less; यौवने धृतं त्वया  
प्रयत्नमविवेकिता । एकैकमप्यवधार्य  
यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सप्तविधं  
मेकैकमप्यवधारयतनं किम्  
103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65.



servant, slave; अवोहि मां किंकरमष्टमूर्तेः R. 2. 35. (—रा) a female servant. (रि) the wife of a servant. —कर्तव्य- (रि) any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किंकरतव्यतामुहः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do'. —कारण a having what reason or cause. —किल ind. what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्र भवान् किंकि- छ हृषलं याजयिष्यति Sk. —क्षण a. one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. —गोत्र a. belonging to what family. —च ind. moreover, and again, further. —चन ind. to a certain degree, a little. —चित् ind. to a certain degree, somewhat, a little; किंविदुक्तांतशेषौ R. 15. 33, 2.46, 12. 21. —ज्ञ a. 'knowing little,' a smatterer. —कर a. doing something, useful. —कालः sometime, a little time. —भाग a. having a little life. —मात्र a. only a little. —उद्दत्त a. conversant with which Veda. —तनुः a species of spider. —तर्हि ind. how then, but, however. —तु ind. but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवैमि चैनामनयेति किंनु लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो ने R. 14. 40, 1. 65. —देवत a. having what deity. —नामधेय, नामन् a. having what name. —निमित्त a. having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —निमित्तम् ind. why, wherefore. —नु ind. 1. whether; किंनु मे मरणं श्रेयो परित्यागो जनस्य वा Nala. 10. 10. —2. much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किंनु महीकृते Bg. 1. 35. —3. what indeed; किंनु मे राज्येनार्थः. —उ खलु ind. 1. how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure; किंनु खलु भीतार्थमाकर्ष्य इष्टजनविरहादुत्प्रेष्य बलवदु- क्तवितोऽस्मि S. 5. —2. may it be that; किंनु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियमप्यस्मात् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. —पच, पचान a. miserly, niggardly. —पराक्रम a. of what power or energy. —पुनर ind. how much more, how much less; स्वयं रो- पितेषु तरुत्पद्यते स्नेहः किंयुनरंगसंभवेव- पत्येषु K. 291; Me. 3, 17; Ve. 3. —प्रकारं ind. in what manner. —प्रभाव a. possessing what power. —भूत a. of what sort or nature. —रूप a. of what form or shape. —वदन्ति, —ती f. rumour, report; मत्संवेधात्कश्मला किंवदन्ती U 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —वराटकः an extra- vagant man. —वा ind. 1. a particle of interrogation; किंवा शकुंतलेत्यस्य मातु- राख्या S. 7. —2. or (corr. of किं 'whether'); राजपुत्रि सुता किंवा जागर्षि Pt. 1; तत्किं मारयामि किंवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किंवा पशुधर्मं व्यापादयामि ibid.; S. Til. 7. —विद् a. knowing what. —व्या- पार a. following what occupation. —शील a. of what habits. —स्वित् ind.

whether, how; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्वित्पुष्पमुत्तीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् a. [cf. P. V. 2. 40] (Nom. sing. कियन् m., कियती f., कियत् n.) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an in- terrogative force); कियन्कालस्तवैवं स्थि- तस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अये भू- तावासो विमुक्ष कियतीं याति न दशां Sānti. 1. 25; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति S. 1. 13; कियद्वशिष्टं रजण्याः S. 4. —2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no ac- count, worthless; राजेति कियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40; मातः कियंतोऽरयः Ve. 5. 9. —3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजहृदि विकसंतः संति संतः कियंतः Bh. 2. 78; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन बलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Git. 6. —Comp. —एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exer- tion. —कालम् ind. 1. how long. —2. some little time. —चिरं ind. how long; कियच्चिरं आम्बसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. —दूरं ind. 1. how far, how dis- tant, how long; कियदूरे स जला- शयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. —2. for a short time, a little way.

कियाहः A horse of a red or bay colour.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 Ascribe. —2 A pig.

किरणः [क-क्यु Up. 2. 81] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रविकिरणसहिष्णु S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणेऽपि वाकः Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; मय radiant, brilliant. —2 A small particle of dust. —3 The sun. —Comp. —मालिन् m. the sun.

किरातः [किरं पर्यंतभूमिं अतति गच्छती- ति किरातः] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणकिरातादृश- वृद्धगाः क्व यांतु संन्रस्ताः यदि नदगणक- चिकित्सकवैतालिकवदनकंदरा न स्युः ॥ Subhāsh. Pt. 1. 17; पर्यताअयिभिर्निजस्य सदर्शनं नाम्नः किरातैः कृते Ratn. 2. 3; Ku. 1. 6, 15. —2 A savage, barba- rian. —3 A dwarf. —4 A groom, a horseman. —5 N. of Siva in the dis- guise of a Kirāta. —ताः (pl.) N. of a country. —Comp. —अञ्जनीयं N. of a poem by Bhāravi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kirāta or moun- taineer is poetically described). —आ शिन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa.

किरातिः f. 1 The Ganges. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

किराती 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of the Kirāta tribe, —2 A

woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. —3 A bawd, a procuress. —4 Pārvatī in the dis- guise of a Kirāta. —5 The celestial Gangā.

किरिः [किरति धूमि, कृ-इह] 1 A hog, boar. —2 A cloud.

किरिटिः The fruit of the marshy date tree.

किरीटः, —ट [कृ-किट्; Up. 4. 184]

1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरीटयद्वांजलयः Ku. 7. 92. —2 A trader. —Comp. —धारिन् m. a king. —मालिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् a. [किरीट-इति] Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. —m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35 (Mb. thus accounts for the name :—पुरा शक्रं मे बद्धं युध्यतो दानवर्ष- भैः। किरीटं ब्रूहि दूर्योधनं तेनाहर्मा किरीटिन् ॥).

किर्मिः f. 1 A Hall, building. —2 An image of gold or iron. —3 The Palāsa tree.

किर्मिर a. Variegated, spotted. —r: 1 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Bhīma; Ve. 6. —2 The variegated colour. —3 The orange tree. —Comp. —जित्, —निपुदनः, —सुदनः epithets of Bhīma.

किर्मिरित a. Variegated, spotted.

किर्याणी A wild hog.

किल् I. 6 P. ( किलिति, किलित ) 1 To be or become white. —2 To freeze. —3 To play, sport. —II. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. —2 To throw, cast, send.

किलः Play, trifling. —Comp. — किंचितं amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover; त्वयि वीर विराजते परं दमयंतीकिलकिंचितं किल N. 2. 44.

किल् ind. 1 Verily, indeed, as- suredly, certainly; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18. —2 As they say, as is report- ed (showing report or tradition ऐति- ह्य); चभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38, 13. 51; जयान कंस किल बाहुदेवः Mbh. —3 A feigned action ( अलीक ); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; Mu. 7. 9; पयस्यगाधे किल जातसंभ्रमा Ki. 8. 48, 11. 2. —4 Hope, expecta- tion or probability; पार्थः किल विजे- ल्यते कुरु G. M. —5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्वदति G. M. —6 Contempt; त्वं किल योत्स्यसे G. M. —7 Cause, reason ( हेतु ); (very rare) स किलेवमुक्त्वान् G. M. 'for he said so.'

किलकिलः, —ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure; Māl. 5. 11. —लः An epithet of Siva.

किलकिलायति-ते Den. To make a chattering noise; Bk. 7. 102



ness, 'deficiency', 'sin', 'reproach', 'deficiency', &c. Its various  
stitutes are कद् (कदश्च), का (कोष्ण), कि (किङ्ग),  
Pt. 5. 17. —Comp. —ग्रहः an unprop-  
a mean act. —ग्रहः a petty village or  
planet. —ग्रामः a petty village or  
let (without a king's office)



*agnihotrin*, a physician, or a river).  
 -बेल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. -चर्या wickedness, evil comments. -चर्या wickedness, evil comments. -जन्मन् *a.* low-duct, impropriety. -जन्मन् *a.* low-born. -तडु *a.* deformed, ugly. (-डः) an epithet of Kubera. -तन्त्री a bad late. -तर्कः 1. sophistical or fallacious argument. -2. a heterodox doctrine, free-thinking; कुतर्कैर्व्यासः सत्तत्परैश्चुन्यमननम् G. L. 31. पथः a sophistical mode of arguing. -तीर्थे a bad teacher. -दिनं an evil or unpropitious day. -दृष्टिः *f.* 1. weak sight. -2. an evil eye, sinister eye (fig.). -3. an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines; Ms. 12. 95. -देशः 1. a bad place or country. -2. a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. -देह *a.* ugly, deformed. (-हः) an epithet of Kubera. -धी *a.* 1. foolish, silly, stupid. -2. wicked. -नटः 1. a bad actor. -2. a sort of trumpet flower. -3. red arsenic. -नदिका a small river, rill; सुपुरा स्यात्कुनदिका Pt. 1. 25. -नाथः a bad master. -नामन् *m.* a miser. -पथः 1. a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). -2. a heterodox doctrine. -पथ्य *a.* unwholesome, improper. -परीक्षक *a.* examining badly, not valuing rightly; Bh. 2. 15. -पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. -पुत्रः a low or wicked man. -पुत्र *a.* low, vile, contemptible. -प्रिय *a.* disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. -हवः a bad boat; कुहवः संतरजलम् Ms. 9. 161. -ब्रह्मः, -ब्रह्मन् *m.* a bad or degraded Brāhmana. -मंत्रः 1. bad advice. -2. a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. -योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). -योगिन् *m.* a false devotee, impostor. -रस *a.* having bad juice or flavour. (-सः) a kind of spirituous liquor. -रूप *a.* ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. -रूपं tin. -वंगः lead. -वचस्, -वाक्य *a.* abusive, bad, scurrilous; using abusive, or foul language. (-न.) abuse, bad language. -वज्रकं crystal; a stone resembling a diamond. -वर्षः a sudden or violent shower. -विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 3. 63. -वृत्तिः *f.* bad behaviour. -वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. -शील *a.* rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered. -ष्ठलं a bad place. -सरित् *f.* a small river, rill; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वा ग्रीष्मे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. -सृतिः *f.* 1. evil conduct, wickedness. -2. conjuring, magic. -3. roguery. -स्त्री a bad woman.

कु I. 1 P. (कृते) To sound. -II. 6 A. (कृते) 1 To moan, groan. -2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (कौति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुंर (स्) 1, 10 P. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कुक् 1 A. (कोक्ते) To take, accept, seize.

कुक्कम् A kind of spirituous liquor. कुकीलः A mountain.

कुक्कु (क्) दः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुकुंद (दु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघनरूप); see ककुंदर.

कुक्कुराः (pl.) 1 N. of a country; also called दशार्ह. -2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yādavas; Si. 6. 15, 13. 6, 16. 79.

कुक्कुलः, -लं 1 Chaff; कुक्कुलानां राशौ तद्वद् हृदयं पच्यत इव U. 6. 38. -2 A fire made of chaff. -लं 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). -2 An armour, mail.

कुक्कुटः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A whisp of lighted straw, a firebrand. -3 A spark of fire. -टी 1 A hen. -2 A small house-lizard. -3 The silk-cotton tree.

कुक्कुदकः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A man of a mixed caste.

कुक्कुटिः, -टी *f.* Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुक्कुभः 1 A wild cock. -2 A cock in general. -3 Varnish.

कुक्कुरः (रीफ.) [Un. 1. 41] A dog; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरहर्जं वातरं च व्यते Mk. 2. 11. -रं A vegetable perfume. -Comp. -वाच् *m.* a species of deer.

कुक्षः The belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general); जिह्मिताध्मातकुक्षिः (मुजगपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. -2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the foetus; कुंभीनस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. -3 The interior of anything; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). -4 A cavity in general. -5 A cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 67, -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 N. of Bali. -8 A bay, gulf. -Comp. -शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिभरि *a.* 1 'Caring to feed his own belly', selfish, gluttonous, voracious. -2 Filling or pervading the interior; Ku. 15. 56.

कुंजम् 1 Saffron; लज्जकुंजमकेसरान् (स्कंधान्); R. 4. 67; Rs. 4. 2; 5.

9; Bh. 1. 10, 25. -2 Saffron paint; Māl. 1. 37. -Comp. -अग्निः N. of a mountain.

कुच् I. 6 P. (कुचति, कुचित) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). -2 To go. -3 To polish. -4 To contract, bend. -5 To be contracted. -6 To stop, impede. -7 To write or delineate, -8 To mix, connect. -II. 1 P., कुच् also (कुचति, कुचति, कुचित) 1. To make crooked, bend or curve. -2 To move or go crookedly. -3 To make small, lessen. -4 To shrink, contract. -5 To go to or towards.

कुचः [कुच-क] The female breast, a teat, nipple; अपि वनान्तरमल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26. -Comp. -अग्रं, -मुखं a nipple. -तटं, -तटी the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तट being स्वार्थे or meaningless). -फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुचित *a.* 1 Closed, contracted. -2 Small, little.

कुचर *a.* (रा, -री *f.*) 1 Going slowly, creeping. -2 Detracting, censorious. -रः A fixed star.

कुचर्या Evil conduct, wickedness.

कुच्छं A species of lotus.

कजः 1 A tree; Pt. 3. 93. -2 The planet Mars. -3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नरक q. v.) -जा N. of Sitā; also of Durgā.

कुजंमलः, कुजंभिलः, -रः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुज्झटिः, कुज्झटिका, कुज्झटी *f.* A fog or mist.

कुञ्च See कुच् II.

कुञ्चनं 1 Curving, bending, contraction. -2 A certain disease of the eye.

कुञ्चिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; अष्टद्विर्भवेत्कुञ्चिः.

कुञ्चिका 1 A key; Bh. 1. 63. -2 The shoot of a bamboo. -3 A shoot of reed. -4 A kind of fish.

कुञ्चित *a.* Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुञ्ज 1 P. (कुंजति) To murmur; cf. कुञ्ज.

कुंजः, -जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शील्य नीलनिचोलं Gīt. 5; वंजुललताकुंजे 12; Me. 19; R. 9. 64. -2 The lower jaw. -3 A cave. -4 A tooth. -5 The tusk of an elephant. -Comp. -कुटीरः a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers; पुंजकुंजकुटीरकोशिकघटा U. 2. 29; Māl. 5. 19; कोकिलकुंजितकुंजकुटीरे Gīt. 1.



**कुंजरः** [कुंजो हस्तिहनुः सोऽस्यास्ति, कुंजर, P. V. 2. 107 Vart.] 1 An elephant. -2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly:—स्युरुत्तरपदे व्याघ्रपुंगवर्षभकुंजराः। सिंहशार्दूलनागाद्याः पुंसि श्रेष्ठार्थवाचकाः ॥ -3 The Asvattha tree. -4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -5 Hair. -रा, -री A female elephant. -Comp. -अनीकं the division of an army consisting of elephant-corps. -अशनः the Asvattha tree. -अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. Sarabha (a fabulous animal with 8 feet). -ग्रहः an elephant-catcher.

**कुंजलं** Sour gruel.

**कुट्ट** I. 6 P. (कुटति, कुटित) 1 To be crooked or curved. -2 To curve or bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive. -II. 4 P. (कुटति) 1 To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split; Pt. 2. -2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be warm, burn.

**कुटिक-त** α. Bent, crooked.

**कुट्टः** -दं [कुट्ट-कं] A water-pot, a jar, pitcher. -दः 1 A fort, strong-hold. -2 A hammer. -3 A tree. -4 A house. -5 A mountain. -Comp. -जः 1. N. of a tree; Māl. 9. 15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Rs. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 35. -2. N. of Agastya. -3. N. of Droṇa. -हारिका a female servant.

**कुट्टकं** A plough without a pole. -कः The post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

**कुट्टकः** A roof, thatch.

**कुट्टगकः** 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. -2 A small house, hut or cottage.

**कुट्टपः** 1 A measure of grain (= कुड्य). -2 A garden near a house. -3 A sage, an ascetic. -कः A lotus.

**कुट्टरः** The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

**कुट्टरुः** Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A tent.

**कुट्टलं** A roof, thatch.

**कुट्टिः** [कुट्ट-इ] 1 The body. -2 A tree. -f. 1 A cottage, hut. -2 A curve, bend. -Comp. -चरः a porpoise.

**कुट्टिरं** A cottage, hut.

**कुट्टिल** α. [कुट्ट-इल] 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; भेदा भ्रवोः कुट्टिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17; Pt. 1. 65. -2 Tortuous, winding; क्रोशं कुट्टिला नदी SkCC-0-3

(fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dishonest; अ° Pt. 1. 126. -ला 1 N. of Sarasvatī. -2 A kind of perfume. -लं 1 N. of a plant (तगर). -2 Tin. -Comp. -आशय α. evil-minded, malevolent. -पद्मन् α. having curved eye-lashes. -मत्ति, -इद्धि α. evil-minded, malevolent; Mu. 1. 7. -स्वभाव α. crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

**कुट्टिलक** α. Curved, bent, crooked.

**कुट्टिलिका** 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching. -2 A blacksmith's forge.

**कुटी** 1 A curve. -2 A cottage, hut; प्रासादीयति कुट्यां Sk.; Ms. 11. 73; पर्ण°, अश्व° &c. -3 A vessel with openings used for fumigation. -4 A nosegay. -5 A kind of perfume (गुरा). -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 A bawd, procuress. -Comp. -चकः a religious mendicant of a particular order; चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटीचकवद्भूदकौ। हंसः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥ Mb. -चरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

**कुटीरः**, -रं, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage; U. 2. 29; Amaru. 48. -रं 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

**कुटीका** A small house.

**कुट्टगकः** 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants. -2 A creeper winding round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof. -4 A hut. -5 A granary.

**कुट्टनी** A bawd, procuress; see कुट्टनी.

**कुट्टुवं, कुट्टुवकं** 1 A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुट्टुबक H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. -2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुट्टुवः R. 7. 71. -चः, -वं 1 A kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 A name. -4 Race. -5 A group, collection; Vikr. 1. 92. -Comp. -कलहः, -हं internal or domestic quarrels. -भरः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदुपहितकुट्टुवभरण सार्धम् S. 4. 19; °चितया Pt. 5. 4. -न्यापृत α. (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

**कुट्टुविकः, कुट्टुविन्** m. 1 A householder, married man, a pater familias, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेत्राः कन्यायेषु कुट्टुविनः Ku. 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. -2 (fig.) One who takes care of anything. -3 A peasant. -4 A member of a family;

Sānti. 4. 9. -नी 1 The wife of a householder, a housewife (in the house); भवतु कुट्टुविनी पृच्छामि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्योऽपि हि कारणकोपाः कुट्टुविन्यः M. 1. 17; 86; Amaru. 48. -2 A large household or family. -3 A woman general.

**कुट्ट** 10 U. (कुट्टति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To grind, pound. To blame, censure. -4 To multiply. -5 To burn.

**कुट्ट** α. (At the end of comp.) dividing, cutting, grinding, -कुट्ट Math.) A multiplier.

**कुट्टकः** 1 A grinder. -2 A king. **कुट्टनं** 1 Cutting. -2 Pounding. Abusing, censuring.

**कुट्ट(हि)** नी A bawd, procuress go-between.

**कुट्टाक** α. (की f.) Who or what divides or cuts; सारंगसंगविचारिणः भकृत्कुट्टाकपाणि कुलिशस्य हरेः Māl. 5. 32.

**कुट्टित** α. 1 Cut. -2 Pounded. -त Unskilful opening of a vein.

**कुट्टमितं** The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine]. The S. D. thus defines it:—केशस्तनाधरादीनां ग्रहे हर्षेण सत्प्राहुः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकरविधुननम् 142.

**कुट्टारः** A mountain -रं 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 A woollen blanket. -3 Exclusion or oneness.

**कुट्टिम** α. Paved with small stones decorated with mosaic. -कः, -नं 1 Inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; पृष्ठं इकांतोपलकुट्टिमेषु Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 1. -2 Ground prepared for the sowing of a mansion. -3 A jewel-mine. -4 Pomegranate. -5 A hut, cottage, small house.

**कुट्टिमित** = कुट्टमित q. v.

**कुट्टिहारिका** A maid-servant, cf. कुट्टहारिका.

**कुट्टीरः** A small mountain.

**कुट्टीरकं** A small house, hut.

**कुट्टमल** = कुट्टमल q. v.

**कुट्ट**: A tree; cf. कुट्ट.

**कुट्टर** See कुट्टर.

**कुट्टाकुः** A bird, the wood-pecker.

**कुट्टाटकः**, -का An axe.

**कुट्टारः** -री 1 An axe, or hatchet.

**मातुः** केवलमेव यौवनवनच्छेदः कुट्टारः Bh. 3. 11. -2 A sort of hoe or spade.

-रः A tree.

**कुट्टारकः** A small axe.

**कुट्टारिकः** A wood-cutter.

**कुट्टारिका** A small axe.



**कुठारः** 1 A tree. -2 An ape, a monkey. -3 An armourer.  
**कुठिः** 1 A tree. -2 A mountain.  
**कुठेरः** Fire.  
**कुठेरः** The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

**कुड** 6 P. (कुडति) To play or act as a child, trifle.

**कुडंगः** A bower, an arbour.

**कुडवः** (-यः) A measure of grain equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Prastha and containing 12 handfuls.

**कुडिः** The body; cf. Un. 4. 143.

**कुडिका** An earthen or wooden water-pot.

**कुडी** A hut; cf. कुदी.

**कुडपः** The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

**कुडमल** a. [ Un. 1. 106 ] Opening, full-blown, expanding (as the blossom of a flower); R. 13. 37. -लः An opening bud; विजृम्भणे (द्रविषु) कुडमलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -लं A particular hell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

**कुडमलित** a. 1 Budded, blossomed. -2 Cheerful, smiling. -3 Half-closed; Mā. 9. 32.

**कुड्यं** 1 A wall; भेद कुड्यावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. -2 Plastering (a wall). -3 Eagerness, curiosity. -Comp. -डेदिन् m. a house-breaker; a thief. -डेद्यः a digger. (-द्यं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

**कुप** I. 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid. -2 To sound. -II. 10 P. (कुणयति) 1 To counsel, advise. -2 To converse or speak with. -3 To invite. -4 To salute.

**कुणकः** A young animal just born.

**कुणप** a. (की f.) [cf. Un. 3. 143] Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -यः, -यं A dead body, corpse; शासनीयः कुणपभोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अमेध्यकुणपाशी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -यः 1 A spear. -2 A foul smell, stench.

**कुणार** a. Ved. Crying out, (क्लिन्नशील); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

**कुणिः** 1 A cripple with a withered or crooked arm. -2 A whitlow.

**कुंठक** a. (की f.) Fat, corpulent.

**कुंठ** 1 P. (कुंठति, कुंठित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. -2 To be lame or mutilated. -3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. -4 To loosen. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

**कुंठ** a. 1 Blunt, dulled; वञ्चं तपोवीर्यं न हस्तं कुंठं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on

&c.; कुंठत्वमायाति शुणः कवीनां साहित्य-विद्याश्रमवर्जितेषु Vikr. 1. 14; Si. 12. 12; कुंठीभवत्युपलादेषु धुराः S. B. -2 Dull, foolish, stupid. -3 Indolent, lazy. -4 Weak.

**कुंठतः** A fool.

**कुंठित** p. p. 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); विप्रतोऽस्त्रमचलेष्वकुंठितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. -2 Stupid. -3 Mutilated. -4 Grasped, held. -5 Encircled.

**कुंठ्** I. 1 A. 1 To burn. -2 To eat. -3 To heap. -II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. -III. 10 U. To protect.

**कुंडः**, -डी, -डं [cf. Un. 1. 112] 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. -2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. -3 A hole in general; अग्निकुंडं. -4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. -5 The bowl of a mendicant. -डः (डा f.) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पत्यौ जीवति कुंडः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. -डा An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -आशिन् m. a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुंड i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. -ऊधस् (कुडोष्ठी f.) 1. a cow with a full udder. -2. a woman with a full bosom. -कीटः 1. a keeper of concubines. -2. a follower of the Chārvāka doctrine, an atheist. -3. a Brāhmaṇa born in adultery. -कीलः a low or vile man. -गोलं, -गोलकं 1. gruel. -2. a group of कुंड and गोलक (taken together).

**कुंडलः**, -लं [कुंड-मलर्थे ल] 1 An ear-ring; ओत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुंडलेन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. -2 A bracelet. -3 The coil of a rope. -4 A fetter, tie, collar.

**कुंडलना** Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसस्तद्यशसः स्थिताविमौ ब्रूयति चित्ते कुंठते यदा यदा। तनोति भानोः परिवेषकैतवात्तदा विधिः कुंडलनां विधोरपि || N. 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

**कुंडलिन** (नी f.) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. -2 Circular, spiral. -3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -m. 1 A snake. -2 A peacock. -3 An epithet of Varuṇa, and of Siva. -4 The spotted or painted deer. -नी A form of Durgā or Sakti.

**कुंडलीकृत** a. Forming a ring, coiled.

**कुंडिका** 1 A pitcher. -2 A student's water-pot (कमंडलु).

**कुंडिन्** m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A bastard. -3 A horse.

**कुंडिनं** N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

**कुंडि (डी) र** a. Strong. -रः A man.

**कुतपः** 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A twice-born man (द्विजन्मन्). -3 The sun. -4 Fire. -5 A guest. -6 An ox, a bull. -7 A daughter's son. -8 A sister's son. -9 Grain. -10 The eighth Muhūrta of the day; अहो सुहर्ता विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा। तत्राहो सुहर्ता यः स कालः कुतपः स्यात् || -11 A musical instrument. -12 A time suitable for the performance of sacrifices to the Manes. -यः The Ausa grass.

**कुतस्** ind. 1 From where whence; कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Moha. M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c.; ईदृश्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इदमुच्यते S. 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; न त्वत्समोऽस्त्वभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कदयोः... न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; S. 1. कुतस् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुतः कालात्समुत्पन्नं V. P. (= कस्मात् कालात् &c.). कुतः becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

**कुतस्त्य** a. 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

**कुतुकं** 1 Desire, inclination. -2 Curiosity (= कौतुकं). -3 Eagerness, ardour, vehemence; केलिकलाकुतुकेन च काचिदुद्यं यमुनाजलधूले। मंडुलवंशुलकुंजगतं विचकर्ष कोणं डुकूले Git. 1.

**कुतुपः**, कुतू f. A small leathern bottle for oil. -यः 1 The eighth Muhūrta of the day. -2 = कुतप 12 q.v.

**कुतूहल** a. 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised celebrated. -लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्जितशब्देन जनितं नः कुतूहलं S. 1; यदि विलासकलासु कुतूहलं Git. 1; (पयौ) कुतूहलेनैव मनुष्यशोणितम् R. 3. 54; 13. 21; 15. 65. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

**कुतूहलिन** a. 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity; Mā. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

**कुत्र** ind. 1 Where, in which place; कुत्र मे शिष्यः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is sometimes used for the loc. sing. of किम्). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन or अपि, कुत्र be-



comes indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रत्य *a.* Where living or residing.

कुत्स 10 *A.* (कुत्सये, कुत्सित) To abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; Sānti. 2. 30.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवतानां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. —ना Expression of contempt.

कुत्सित *p. p.* 1 Despised, contemptible. —2 Low, mean, vile. —त Censure.

कुथ 4 *P.* (कुथ्यति, कुथित) To stink, become putrid, or foul.

कुथः The Kusa grass.

कुथः, -य, -या 1 A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. —2 A carpet (in general).

कुद्धारः, -लः, -लकः 1 A spade, hoe. —2 The Kāñchana tree. —लकं A copper pitcher.

कुड्मलं = कुड्मल १. v.

कुड्रकः, -गः 1 A watch-house. —2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुड्रः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The (Indian) cuckoo.

कुन्तः 1 A lance, a barbed dart, spear; कुन्ताः प्रविशन्ति K. P. 2. (i. e. कुन्तधारिणः पुरुषाः); विरहिनिर्कुन्तनकुन्तसुखाकृतिकेतकिङ्कुरिताज्ञे Git. 1. —2 A small animal, an insect. —3 A kind of grain. —4 Passion.

कुन्तलः 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रतद्विरलैः प्रातोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुन्तलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4, 6; Git. 2. —2 A drinking cup. —3 A plough. —4 Barley. —5 A kind of perfume. —लः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

कुन्तलिका A butter knife.

कुन्तयः (pl. of कुन्ति *m.*) N. of a country and its people.

कुन्तिः N. of a king, son of क्रथ. —Comp. —भोजः N. of a Yādava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kuntī.

कुन्ती 1 N. of पृथर, daughter of a Yādava named शूर, adopted by कुन्ति-भोज. [She was the first wife of Pandu. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm she had acquired from the sage Durvasas, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke. She invoked

Dharma, Vayu and Indra, and had from them Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna respectively. She was also mother of Karna by the deity Sun whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm.]. —2 A fragrant resin. —3 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa.

कुंथ 1, 9 *P.* (कुंथति, कुंथयति, कुंथित) 1 To suffer pain. —2 To cling to. —3 To hurt.

कुंदः, —दं [Up. 4. 98] A kind of jasmine (white and delicate); कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; प्रातः कुंदमसनशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; S. 5. 19. —दं The flower of this plant; अलके बालकुंदादुद्विद्धं Me. 65, 47. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 A fragrant oleander. —3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. —4 The number 'nine'. —5 A lotus. —6 A turner's lathe. —Comp. —करः a turner.

कुन्दिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंदमः A cat.

कुंदरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 A kind of grass.

कुंदुः A rat, mouse.

कुप 1. 4 *P.* (कुप्यति, कुपोष, अकुपत्, कोपितु, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also); कुप्यन्ति हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चंद्रयुग्मश्चाणक्यस्योपरि Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7; कुकोप तस्मै स भूजं R. 3. 56. —2 To be excited, to gather strength, be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यन्ति Susr. —Caus. (कोपयति-ते) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate. —2 To stir up. —II. 10 U. 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

कोपः [कुप-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितांतबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. —2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. पित्तकोप, वातकोप &c. —Comp. —आकुल, —आविष्ट *a.* enraged, furious. —क्रनः 1. an angry or passionate man. —2. the course of anger. —दीप्त, —ज्वलित *a.* inflamed with anger. —पदं 1. cause of anger. —2. pretended anger. —वज्ञः subjection to anger. —वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* [कुप-ताच्छीत्ये युञ्] 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. —2 Causing anger. —3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. —नं Becoming angry. —ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कामिन् शूर-तापराधात् पादान्तः कोपनयाऽवधूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक *a.* Angry. —कः A kind of perfume.

कोपयिष्णु *a.* [कुप-यिष्-नाश्चन्द्र] tending to enrage or exasperate, inclined to make angry.

कोपित *a.* Enraged, furious, voked &c.

कोपित *a.* [अवश्यं-कुपयति कुपितः] Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि च कुपिनी Git. 10. —2 Causing irritation, causing disorder of the humours of the body. —*m.* A pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever, a pair of scales.

कुपय *a.* Ved. To be guarded, protected.

कुपिंद See कुविंद

कुपिनिन् *m.* A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catching small fish.

कुप्य *a.* Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. —2 Any metal but silver and gold; Ki. 1. Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. —Comp. —कृत्वा brazier.

कुत्रे(वि)रः [कुत्सितं वे(वि)रं कुत्रे(वि)रः] The god of riches and treasures, the regent of the northern quarter. कुत्रेर्युतां दिशमुष्णरश्मौ गतं प्रवृत्तं विलंब्य Ku. 3. 25 (vide Malli. theod. [Kubera is the son of Visrava, the son of Idavida, and thus the half-brother of Ravana. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kinnaras, and a friend of Rama. His abode is Kailāsa. He is represented as being deformed in body, having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye. —Comp. —अद्रिः, —अचलः an epithet of the mountain Kailāsa. —दिग् *j.* north.

कुब्ज *a.* [कु ईषत् उज्जमानं च वृत् Tv.] Hump-backed, crooked. —कुब्जः 1 A curved sword. —2 A hump on the back. —कुब्जा A young female servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [Kṛishṇa and Balarama, while proceeding to Mathura, saw her on the high road, carrying unguent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Kṛishṇa, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight, and she began to appear a most beautiful woman.]. —Comp. —किरातः a hump-backed person, a dwarf. —गामिन् *a.* going crooked.



going astray; Pt. 2. 5. —लला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person; S. 2.

कुञ्जकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुञ्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुञ्ज 1 A forest. —2 A hole for sacrificial fire. —3 A ring; an ear-ring. —4 A thread. —5 A cart.

कुमुत् m. A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [ cf. Up. 3. 138 ] 1 A son, boy; a youth; R. 3. 48. —2 A boy below five. —3 A prince, an heir-apparent (especially in dramas); विप्रो-पितकुमारं तदाज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V. 5; उपवेश्ममर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Rākshasa to Malayaketu). —4 N. of Kārttikeya, the god of war; कुमारकल्पं सुपुत्रे कुमारं R. 5. 36; कुमारोपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. —5 N. of Agni. —6 A parrot. —Comp.

—वालनः 1. one who takes care of children. —2. N. of king Śālivāhana. —भृत्या 1. care of young children. —2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery; R. 3. 12.

—वाहिन्, —वाहनः a peacock. —व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. —सूः f. 1. an epithet of Pārvaṭi, or —2. of the Ganges. (—m.) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारयुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक a. (की. f.), कुमारिन् (जी. f.) a. Furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. —2 A maiden, virgin; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षते कुमारीमुती सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 59; न्यावर्तन्त्यापममाकुमारी R. 6. 69. —3 A girl or daughter in general. —4 N. of Durgā. —5 N. of several plants. —6 N. of Sitā. —7 Large cardamoms. —8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin). —Comp. —पुत्रः 1. the son of an unmarried woman. —2. N. of Karna. —श्वशुरः the father-in-law of a girl defiled before marriage.

कुसुद a. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. —2 Avaricious. —n. 1 The white water-lily. —2 The red lotus.

कुसुदं, दं [की. मोदते इति कुसुदं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छ्वसिति तपनकिरणैश्चन्द्रस्येवांशुभिः कुसुदं V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21. 23; Me. 40. —2 A red lotus. —दं Silver. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 N. of the elephant supposed to

guard the south. —3 Camphor. —4 A species of monkey. —5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुसुदती to Kusa, son of Rāma; see R. 16. 79. 86. —Comp. —अनिरुद्धं silver. —आकरः, —आवतः a pond full of lotuses. —इशः the moon. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —नायः, —पतिः, —धनुः, —वाधवः, —उद्ध m. the moon.

कुसुदती The lotus plant.

कुसुदिक a. Abounding in Kumudas. —का 1 N. of a plant, (कटुकला). —2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुसुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers; यथेष्टवानन्दं व्रजति सनुपोदे कुसुदिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotuses. —Comp. —नायकः, —पतिः the moon.

कुसुद्र a. Abounding in lotuses; कुसुद्रं च वारिषु R. 4. 19. —ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise); अंतर्हिते जज्ञिति सैव कुसुदती मे हृदि न नंदयति संस्मरणीयजोभा S. 4. 2; 3. 17; कुसुदती भावमतीव भावं (न वचं) R. 6. 36. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotuses. —इशः the moon.

कुसुदिकः An epithet of Vishnu.

कुंभः Ved. 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?). —2 The upper part of a club. —त्र 1 A thick petticoat. —2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुंभः [ कुंभं कुतितं वा उमति पूरयति उम्-अच् शक् Tv. ] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar; इयं सुस्तनी मस्तकं यस्तकुंभा Jag. ; वज्रैस्तादृशं मित्रं विपकुंभं पयोसुखं H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुचं, स्तनं. —2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इमकुंभं Māl. 5. 32; मत्तेभकुंभदलने सुवि संति चूरः Bh. 1. 59. —3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. —4 A measure of grain equal to 20 droṇas; Ms. 8. 320. —5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. —6 The paramour of a harlot. —7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. —8 A kind of heart-disease. —भा A harlot, a whore. —भं A fragrant resin (सुखल). —Comp. —कर्णः 1. 'Pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Ravana and slain by Rāma. [ He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most

rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking indrapada he asked nidrapada which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rama ]. —2. an epithet of Siva. —कामला a bilious affection. —कारः 1. a potter; Y. 3. 146. —2. a mixed tribe (वेश्यायां विप्रतश्चौर्यात् कुंभकारः स उच्यते Usanas; or मालाकारात्कर्णकरी कुंभकारो व्यजायत Parāśara ). —3. a serpent. —4. a kind of wild fowl. (—रि), —कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. —2. a kind of collyrium. —योगः N. of a town. —जः, —जन्मन् m., —येनिः, —संभवः 1. epithets of Agastya; प्रससादोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महोजसः R. 4. 21; 15. 55. —2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. —दासी a bawd, procuress; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. —धरः the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. —राशिः the sign Aquarius. —रेतस् m. a form of Agni. —लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —नंदकः 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. —2. (fig.) an inexperienced man; cf. ह्यनंदह. —शाला pottery. —संधिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुंभकः 1 The base of a column. —2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुंभिका 1 A small pot. —2 A harlot. —3 A disease of the eyes.

कुंभिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. —2 A crocodile. —3 A fish. —4 A kind of poisonous insect. —5 A sort of fragrant resin (सुखल). —Comp. —नरकः a particular hell. —मदः rut, ichor.

कुंभिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. —2 A plagiarist. —3 A wife's brother. —4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुंभी 1 A small water-jar. —2 An earthen cooking vessel. —3 A measure of grain. —4 N. of several



plants. —Comp. —धान्यं grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. —धान्यकः a house-holder who stores grain. —नसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. —पाकः 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. —2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessel; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

कुंभीकः 1 The Punnaga tree. —2 A catamite. —का Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुंभीरः A shark.

कुंभीरकः, कुंभीलः, कुंभीलकः A thief; लोप्तेन गृहीतस्य कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुंभीलकैः काष्ठकैश्च परिहृत्या चंद्रिका M. 4. —लः A crocodile.

कुर 6 P. (कुरति, कुरति) To sound.

कुरंकरः कुरंकुरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंगः (नी f.) 1 A deer in general; तस्मै ब्रूहि कुरंगं कुत्र भवता किं नाम तसं तपः Śānti. 1. 14, 4. 6; लवंगी कुरंगीदृग्गीकरोतु Jag. —2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईषत्तात्रः स्याद्वरिणाकृतिको महान्). —Comp. —अक्षी, —नयना, —नेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. —नाभिः musk.

कुरंगकः, कुरंगमः = कुरंग q. v.

कुरचिलः A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंटः, कुरंटकः, कुरंटिका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंडः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुरंडकः Yellow amaranth.

कुररः (लः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुरसी 1 A female osprey; चक्रं विद्या कुरसीय ध्रुवः R. 14. 68. —2 A ewe. —Comp. —गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुरराव A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. —2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (बः), कुरव(ब)कः A species of amaranth; कुरवका रवकारणतां ययुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. —ब(बं), —ब(ब)कं The flower of this tree; चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं Me. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (हः) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरीरं A kind of head-dress for women. —2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 N. of a country situated in the north of India about

the site of the modern Delhi; श्रियः कुरुगामधिपस्य पालनीं Ki. 1. 1; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरुवश्चासते 1. 17. —2 The kings of this country —रुः 1 A priest. —2 Boiled rice. —Comp. —क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. —क्षेत्रियोगः a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. —चिह्नः a crab. —जागलं = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. —राज m., —राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. —विस्तः a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. —वृद्धः an epithet of Bhishma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिन् m. A horse.

कुरुंटः A red species of amaranth.

—टी 1 A wooden doll or puppet. —2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरुंटकः Yellow or white amaranth.

कुरुंड = कुरुंट q. v.

कुरुरी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone); cf. कुरी.

कुरुवं A kind of orange.

कुरुलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुरवक q. v.

कुरुविंदः, —दं A ruby. —दं 1 Black salt. —2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. —2 Rubbish.

कुर्कुरः A dog; उपकर्तुमपि प्राप्तं निःस्वं मन्यति कुर्कुरं Pt. 2. 90 v. 1.

कुर्चिका = कूर्चिका q. v.

कुर्द, कुर्दन See कूर्द, कूर्दन.

कु(रु)र्परः 1 The knee. —2 The elbow.

कु(रु)र्पासः, कु(रु)र्पासकः A sort of bodice worn by women; सनोज्ञकृ-र्पासकपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वत् pres. p. Doing &c. —m. 1 A servant. —2 A shoemaker.

कुल 1 P. (कोलति, कुलित) 1 To accumulate, collect. —2 To be related; behave as a kinsman. —3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. —4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race, family; निदानमि-क्षाकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. —2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसन्तषिकुलेषु सः R. 12. 25. —3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशालिसम-न्वितः Ms. 7. 54, 62; so कुलजा, कुलक-न्यका &c. —4 A herd, troop, flock; collection, multitude; सुगुलं रोचयाम

म्यस्यतु S. 2. 6; U. 2. 9; अतिकुल-ल Gīt. 1; Si. 9. 71; so गो, कुल, हिषी &c. —5 A lot, gang, land (a bad sense). —6 A country, land. —7 A tribe, caste, community. —8 The front or forehead. —9 A blue stone. —लः The head of a family or corporation. —Comp. —अङ्गु- of a mixed character or origin. —मिद- middling. —तिथिः m. f. the sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fort-night in a month. —वारः nesday. —अङ्कुरः the scion of a family; S. 7. 19 —अङ्गना a respectable or high-born (chaste) woman. —गारः a man who ruins his family. —4. —अचलः, —अद्रिः, —पर्वतः, —पर्वत- principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent; their names are: —वैदे- सस्यः शुक्तिमान् महारथतः । विषयं परिवर्तयते कुलपर्वताः ॥. —अन्वित a noble family. —अभिमानः pride. —आचारः, —कर्तव्यं n., —duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. —आचार्यः, —गुरुः 1. a priest or teacher. —2. a grandfather. —आधारकः a son. —आलम्बि a. maintaining a family. —ईश्वरः 1. the head of a family. —2. N. of Śiva. —कुल- of Durgā. —उत्कट a. high-born. —(टः) a horse of a good breed. —उत्पन्न, —उद्भूत, —उद्भव a. sprung from a noble family, high-born. —उद्भव- head or perpetuator of a family. —उद्भवः. —उपदेशः a family name. —जलः one who is a disgrace to his family. —कंदकः one who is a trouble to his family. —कन्या-न्या a girl of high birth; विजुहो- कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1; वृद्धे प्रे- कुलकन्यकाः सज्जुह्वन्ति Māl. 7. —कर्तृ m. the founder of a family. —कलंकः one who is a disgrace to a family. —क्षयः 1. ruin of a family. —2. extinction of a family. —कुल- —धुष्ट m., —पर्वतः, —शैलः see कुल- above. —ह्व a. ruining a family. —पेरेतैः कुलज्ञानं Bg. 1. 43. —ज- 1. well-born, of high birth. —2. 1. celestial, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (in both senses). —जनः a high-born or distinguished person. —ज- who continues or perpetuates a family. —तिथिः m. f. an important day, viz.: —the 4th, 8th, 12th, 14th of a lunar fort-night. —तिथि- the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. —दीप- the glory of a family. —द्विज- कुलकन्या. —देवता a tutelary deity, the guardian deity of a family. —7. 27. —धन a. one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family; U. 1. 14. —(न) the



est and most valued treasure of the family; U. 7. 6. —धर्मः a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family; उत्सङ्गकुलधर्माणां महत्त्वाणां ज-  
नार्दन Bg. 1. 44; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14. नार्दनः a son. —धुर्यः (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सति कुलधुर्यं सूर्यवश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. —नन्दन *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family. —नायिका a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Śāktas. —नारी a high bred and virtuous woman. —नाशः 1. ruin or extinction of a family. —2. an apostate. —3. a camel. —परंपरा the series of generations comprising a race. —पतिः 1. the head or chief of a family. —2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils; thus defined:—मुनीनां दशसाहस्रं योऽवदानदि-  
गोयगात् । अद्यापयति विप्रार्थितो कुलपतिः सृष्टः ॥; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वणक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. —पांडुका a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman. —पालिः, —पालिका, —पाटी *f.* a chaste, or high-born woman. —पुत्रः a nobly-born youth; इह सर्वस्वकलिनः कुलपुत्रमहादुमाः Mk. 4. 10. —पुरुषः 1. a respectable or high-born man; कञ्चुचति कुलपुरुषो वेद्याधरपल्लवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. —2. an ancestor. —पूर्वगः an ancestor. —भार्या a virtuous wife. —भृत्या the nursing of a pregnant woman. —नवादा family honor or respectability. —नार्गः a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. —योषित्, —यू *f.* a woman of good family and character. —वारः a principal day; (*i. e.* Tuesday and Friday). —विद्या 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. —2. one of the three आन्वीक्षिकी lores. —विप्रः a family-priest. —वृद्धः an old and experienced member of a family. —व्रतः, —तं a family vow; गलितवचसामिद्व्याकू-  
णामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विश्वस्मिन्-  
धुनाऽन्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. —वैदित् *a.* well-born, of a good family. —(*m.*) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. —2. an artisan of noble birth. —संख्या 1. family respectability. —2. inclusion among respectable families; Ms. 3. 66. —संततिः *f.* posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5. 159. —संभव *a.* of a respectable family. —सेवकः an excellent servant. —स्त्री a woman of good family, a noble woman; अधर्माभिभवात् कुलं प्रदुष्यति कुलखियः Bg. 1. 41. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. —2. family observance or custom; U. 5. 23. —कुलक *a.* Of good family, of good birth. —कः 1 The chief of a guild.

—2 Any artisan of eminent birth. —3 An ant-hill. —क 1 A collection, multitude. —2 A number of verses in grammatical connection; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence); *e. g.* see Si. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1. 1-16. —3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलतः *ind.* By birth.

कुलधरः *a.* One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभरः, —लः A thief.

कुलवत् *a.* Of respectable birth or origin; nobly born.

कुलिक *a.* Of a good family, well-born. —कः 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233. —2 The chief or head of a guild. —3 An artist of high birth. —Comp. —वेला certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Of good family, high-born. —*m.* A mountain.

कुलीन *a.* [कुले जातः ख] Of high descent, of a good family, well-born; दिव्ययोषितमिवाकुलीनां K. 11. —नः 1 A horse of good breed. —2 A worshipper of Śakti according to the left-hand ritual. —नं A disease of the nails.

कुल्य *a.* [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. —2 Well-born. —ल्यः A respectable man. —ल्यं 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.) —2 A bone; Mv. 2. 16. —3 Flesh. —4 A winnowing basket. —ल्या 1 A virtuous woman. —2 A small river, canal, stream; कुल्यांभो-  
भिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; कुल्येवोद्यानपादपान् R. 12. 3, 7. 49; U. 3. 23. —3 A dike, trench. —4 A measure of grain equal to 8 droṇas.

कुलकः A cymbal. —2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. —टा [कुलटहलांतरं अटति शकं] An unchaste woman; Mu. 6. 5, Y. 1. 215. —Comp. —पतिः a cuckold.

कुलथः A kind of pulse. —थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाक्षुता A bitch.

कुलाभिः A treasure.

कुलायः, —यं 1 The nest of a bird; कूजत्कांतकपोतकुलकुलः कूले कुला-  
यदुमाः U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. —2 The body. —3 A place or spot in general. —4 A woven texture, a web. —5 A case or receptacle. —Comp. —निलायः

the act of sitting in a nest, hatching brooding. —स्थः a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [Uṇ. 1. 117.] 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवानियमितो ब्रह्मांड-  
मांडोदरे Bh. 2. 95. —2 A wild cock. —3 An owl. —ह्री 1 The wife of a potter. —2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary.

कुलाहः A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A lizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिग 1 A bird (in general). —2 A kind of mouse. —3 A sparrow.

कुलिदः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिरः, —रं 1 A crab. —2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलीर.

कुलिशः, —शं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra; वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुण्डिताश्वि-  
लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20; Pt. 1; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशसतानां Ku. 1. 23; R. 3. 63; 4. 88; Amaru. 96. —2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. —3 The point or end of a thing; Me. 61. —Comp. —धरः, —पाणिः an epithet of Indra. —नायकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —शासनः An epithet of Śākyamuni.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीरः, —रकः 1 A crab. —2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक *a.* Of a good family. —कः A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशः—शं Indra's thunderbolt.

कुलुकं The fur or foulness of the tongue.

कुलुकगुंजा A fire-brand.

कुलूतः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुल्फः, —ल्फं A disease.

कुल्मलं 1 Sin. —2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुल्मापं Gruel. —पः A kind of grain. —Comp. —अभिपुतं gruel.

कुल्ब *a.* Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्बकं Fur upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. —2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See तुवर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily. —2 A pearl. —3 Water. —4 The belly of a serpent. कुवलयं 1 The blue water-lily कुवलयदलस्निग्धैरौर्द्वौ नयनोत्सवं U. 3. 22. —2 A water-lily in general. —3 The earth (—*m.* also). —Comp.



—आनन्द N. of a work on rhetoric by अण्णदीक्षित. —ईशः a king.

कुवलयिन् *a.* Having blue lotuses U. 1. 31.

कुवलयित *a.* Furnished with blue lotuses ; Māl. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुवलयिनी 1 The blue water-lily plant. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotuses.

कुवाटः The fold of a door.

कुवाद *a.* 1 Detracting, undervaluing, censorious. —2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुलः A camel.

कुविं (पिं)दः 1 A weaver ; कुविदस्त्वं तावत्पटयति गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. —2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. —2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेलं A lotus.

कुशः *a.* 1 Wicked, vile, depraved. —2 Māl. —शः 1 A kind of grass considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies ; पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः Srāddha Mantra ; कुशपूतं प्रवयास्तु विहरं R. 8. 18, 1. 49, 95. —2 N. of the elder son of Rāma. [ He was one of the twin sons of Rāma, born after Sita had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest ; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rāma king of Kusavati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhyā presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhyā ; see R. 16. 3-42]. —3 A rope of Kusā grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. —4 One of the great Dvīpas. —श 1 A plank for covering anything. —2 A piece of wood. —3 A horse's bridle. —श 1 A sort of ladle. —2 Wrought iron. —3 ploughshare. —4 A pod of cotton. —श water ; as in कुशेशय q. v. —Comp. —अक्षः a monkey. —अग्रं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass ; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd', 'penetrating' as intellect. ° बुद्धि *a.* having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd ; ( अपि ) कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. —अग्रिय *a.* penetrating, sharp. —अंगुली-रीयं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies, —अरणिः N. of Durvāsas.

—आकरः the sacrificial fire. —आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. —उदकं water in which Kusa grass has been infused. —चिरं a garment of Kusa grass. —ध्वजः the younger brother of Janaka. —स्थलं N. of a place in the North of India ; Ve. 1. (—ली) N. of the town Dvārakā.

कुशयः-कुशपः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुशिन *a.* Mixed or combined with water.

कुशिन *a.* Furnished with Kusa grass. —*m.* An epithet of Vālmiki.

कुशेशय A water-lily, a lotus in general ; भूयात्कुशेशयरजोसुहोरेणुरस्याः (पंथः) S. 4. 10 ; R. 6. 18. —यः The (Indian) crane or Sārasa bird.

कुशल *a.* 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious ; Si. 16. 41 ; Bg. 18. 10. —2 Happy, prosperous. —3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed ; with loc. or in comp. ; दंडनीत्यां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181 ; Ms. 7. 190 ; R. 3. 12. —लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness ; प्रपच्छ कुशलं राज्ये राज्या-श्रममुर्नि मुनिः R. 1. 58 ; अव्यापन्नः कुशलमचले पृच्छति त्वां Me. 101 ; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' ( how do you do ? ). —2 Virtue. —3 Cleverness, ability. —लः An epithet of Siva. —Comp. —काम *a.* desirous of happiness. —प्रश्नः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. —बुद्धि *a.* wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन *a.* ( नी. f. ) Happy, doing well, prosperous ; अयं भगवाँल्लोकाद्ग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः S. 5 ; R. 5. 4 ; Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. —2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rāma's son ; see कुश.

कुशिक *a.* Squint-eyed. —कः 1 N. of the grand-father of Visvāmitra ( according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र ). —2 A ploughshare. —3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury ; see कुसीदं.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer ; Ms. 8. 65, 102. —2 An actor, a dancer ; तत्सर्वे कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्ततां Māl. 1 ; तत्किमिति नारंभयसि कुशीलवेः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1. —3 A newsmonger. —4 An epithet of Vālmiki. —वौ ( du. ) The two sons of Rāma.

कुशुभः The water-pot, of an ascetic ; or a jar in general.

कुशलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room ; को धन्यो नृद्धिर्न कुशलः

लापूरणादकैः H. Pr. 20. —2 A fire-holder of chaff. —Comp. —धान्यकः a stockholder who has three years' grain

कु 9 P. ( कृष्णाति, कुति ) 1 tear, extract, pull or draw out ; कुण्जति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12 ; 17. 95. —2 To test, examine. —3 shine.

कुपल *a.* Clever, expert.

कुषाकु *a.* 1 Burning, scorched. —2 Vile, wicked, detestable. —कुषः The sun. —2 Fire. —3 An angry monkey.

कुपित *a.* Mixed with water.

कुपीद *a.* Indifferent, inert. —Usury.

कुपुष्पाति Den. P. 1 To throw. —To abuse. —3 To despise.

कुष्ठः-ष्टं [ Un. 2. 2 ] 1 Leprosy ( of which there are 18 varieties ) गलत्कुष्ठभिभूताय च Bh. 1. 90. —2 sort of poison. —कुष्ठः The mouth opening of a basket. —Comp. —कुष्ठः 1. sulphur. —2. N. of several places. कुष्ठिन् ( नी. f. ), कुष्ठित *a.* Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुम्भलं 1 Cutting. —2 A leaf.

कुम्भांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. —2 A false conception. —कुम्भाण्डः A particular religious formula. —कुम्भाण्डः A religious ceremony. —2 An epithet of the wife of Siva.

कुम्भांडकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुस 4 P. ( कुसति, कुसि ) 1 embrace. —2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. —2 One who lives on usury ; see कुसीदं below.

कुसी ( सि ) दः *a.* Lazy, slothful. —दः ( also written as कुसी-नी-दः ) money-lender, usurer. —दं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. —2 Lending money, usury, profession of usury ; कुसीदः दः दं प्रकरगतग्रंथिश्मनात् Pt. 1. 11. —दः 1. 90 ; 8. 410 ; Y. 1. 119. —दः —पथः usury, usurious interest ; दः interest exceeding 5 percent. —दः *f.* interest on money ; कुसीदः दः दः नात्येति सकृदाहता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकं, कुसीदिच *m.* A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower ; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं न ततः फलं S. 7. 30. —2 Menstrual discharge. —3 A fruit. —4 A form of the eyes. —सः A form of the calyx of flowers. —Comp. —अंजनं used as a collyrium. —अंजलिः a handful of flowers. —अधियः, अधिपः *m.* the Champaka tree ( bearing



low fragrant flowers). —अवचायः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र यूयं कुसुमा-  
वचायं कुरुधमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K.  
वचायं कुरुधमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K.  
P. 3. —अवतंसकं a chaplet. —अच्छः,  
—आयुधः; —इयुः; —चाणः; —शरः 1. a  
flowery arrow. —2. N. of the god  
of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेयुव्यापारः Māl.  
1 (where the word may also be  
read as कुसुमेयु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भग-  
वते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 34,  
Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8.  
70, so कुसुमशरचाणभावेन Git. 10.  
—आकरः 1. a garden. —2. a nosegay.  
—3. vernal season; ऋतूनां कुसुमाकरः  
Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं  
saffron. —आपीडः 1. a garland or  
chaplet of flowers. —2. the god of  
love; कुसुमापीडव्याजेन Māl. 1 (where  
it has both senses). —आसवं 1.  
honey. —2. a kind of spirituous liquor  
(prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a.  
brilliant with blossoms. —काष्टकः,  
—चापः, धन्वन् m. epithets of the god  
of love; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9.  
39; Rs. 6. 27. —चित्त a. heaped with  
flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pā-  
taliputra; कुसुमपुराभिवेगं प्रत्यनुदासी-  
नो राक्षसः Mu. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, प्रवृत्तिः f.  
appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8.  
—लता a creeper in blossom. —शयनं  
a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —स्तवकः  
a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्यैव  
देवती स्तो मनास्विनां Bh. 2. 33.

कुसुमवत् a. Furnished with flowers,  
flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her courses.  
—2 N. of the town Pātaliputra.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished  
with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुम्भः, भं [Un. 4. 106] 1 Safflower;  
कुसुम्भारुणं चारु चेलं वसन्तानां Jag. ; Rs.  
6. 4. —2 Saffron. —3 The water-pot  
of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —भः Mere  
outward affection : (compared with  
the colour of safflower).

कुसु m. An earth-worm.

कुसुलः 1 A granary, store-house  
(for corn &c.). —2 Ved. A kind of  
supernatural being.

कुसुतिः f. Fraud, cheating, de-  
ceit.

कुसुम्भः 1 An epithet of Vishnu.  
—2 The ocean.

कुसुमयते Den. A. 1 To smile  
improperly. —2 To guess, perceive,  
imagine.

कुसु 10 A. (कुसुयते, कुसुति) 1 To  
surprise, astonish. —2 To cheat, de-  
ceive.

कुसु 1 Kubera, the god of riches.  
—2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Un. 2. 37] A cheat,  
rogue, juggler. —कं, का Jugglery,  
deception. —Comp. —कार a. conjur-  
ing, cheating. —चकित a. afraid of a  
trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H.  
4. 102. —स्वनः, स्वरः a cock.

कुहन a. 1 Envious. —2 Hypocritical.  
—नः 1 A mouse. —2 A snake. —ना  
1 Hypocrisy. —2 Assumed and false  
sanctity. —3 The interested perform-  
ance of religious austerities, hypo-  
crisy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel.  
—2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of  
religious austerities, hypocrisy (देम).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in  
नाभिकुहर आस्य° &c. —2 The ear. —3  
The throat. —4 Proximity. —5 Copu-  
lation. —6 A hole, rent. —7 A guttural  
sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. —2  
The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. —3  
A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper  
Betel.

कुहः, कुहः f. 1 New moon day,  
i. e. the last day of a lunar month  
when the moon is invisible; करगत्तै-  
व गता यदि कुहः N. 4. 57. —2 The  
deity that presides over this day;  
Ms. 3. 86. —3 The cry of the  
(Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोषारुणच-  
क्षुरा सुहः कुहुरुताहृत्य चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1.  
100; उन्मीलंति कुहः कुहुरिति कलोत्ता-  
लाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. 1. —4 The  
first day of the first quarter on which  
the moon rises. —Comp. —कंठः, मुखः,  
—रवः, शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo.  
—पालः the king of turtles.

कुहूलं A pit filled with stakes.

कुहेडिका, कुहेडी, कुहेलिका A fog,  
mist.

कु 1, 6 A. (कुवते, कुवते); also कु 9 U.  
(कु-ह-नाति, कु-ह-नीति) To sound,  
make noise, cry out in distress,  
खगाभ्युत्थुविरेक्षुं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 14.  
5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कुः f. A female imp.

कुसुदः One who gives his dan-  
gler in marriage with due cere-  
mony.

कुचः The female breast, especially  
that of a young or unmarried woman;  
see कुच.

कुचिका, कुची 1 A small brush  
of hair, a pencil. —2 A key.

कुज 1 P. (कुजति, कुजित) To  
make any inarticulate sound, hum,  
coo, warble; कुजंतं राम रामेति मधुरं  
मधुराक्षरं Rām.; दुस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं कुज  
Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N.  
1. 127. —2 To moan, groan. —3 To  
fill with sounds. —WITH नि, परि, or

वि to coo, to make an indistinct  
noise.

कुजः, कुजनं, कुजितं, 1 Cooing, war-  
bling. —2 The rattling of wheels.

कुट I. 10 A. (कुटयते, कुटित) 1 To  
abstain from giving, not to give. —2  
To censure. —II. 10 U. 1 To burn. —2  
To call, invite. —3 To render con-  
fused, to muddle. —4 To be dis-  
tressed. —5 To despair. —6 To counsel,  
advise.

कुट a. 1 False; as in कुटाः स्युः पूर्व-  
साक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. —2 Immoveable,  
steady. —3 Despised. —टः, —टं 1  
Fraud, illusion, deception. —2 A  
trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme.  
—3 A puzzling question, knotty or  
intricate point, as in कुटभूलोक, कुटा-  
न्योक्ति. —4 Falsehood, untruth; oft  
used in comp. with the force of an  
adjective; वचनं false or deceitful  
words; तुला, मान &c. —5 A summit  
or peak of a mountain; वर्धयन्निव त-  
त्कुटावृद्धतैर्घातुरेणुभिः R. 4. 71, Me.  
113; Māl. 5. 32. —6 Any projection  
or prominence. —7 The bone of the  
forehead with its projections, the  
crown of the head. —8 A horn. —9  
End, corner; Y. 3. 96. —10  
Head, chief. —11 A heap, mass,  
multitude; अन्नकुटं 'a heap of  
clouds'; so अन्नकुटं 'a heap of food';  
Mv. 6. 32. —12 A hammer, an  
iron mallet. —13 A plough-share, the  
body of a plough. —14 A trap for  
catching deer. —15 A concealed  
weapon, as a dagger in a woollen  
case or a sword in a stick. —16 A  
water-jar. —17 The door of a city.  
—टः 1 A house, dwelling. —2 An  
ox whose horns are broken. —3 An  
epithet of Agastya. —Comp. —अक्षः  
a false or loaded die; कुटाक्षोपधिदेवि-  
नः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment  
on the top of a house. —अर्थः ambi-  
guity of meaning. भाषिता a tale,  
fiction. —उपायः a fraudulent plan,  
trick, stratagem. —कारः, कारकः a  
rogue, a false witness. —कुट a. 1.  
cheating, deceiving. —2. forging a  
document; Y. 2. 70. —3. bribing.  
(—m.) 1. a man of the writer caste  
(कायस्थ). —2. an epithet of Siva.  
—कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v.  
—खड्गः a swordstick. —उद्यन् m. a  
cheat; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false  
pair of scales. —धर्म a. where false-  
hood is considered a duty (as a place,  
house, country, &c.). —पाकलः, पर्वः,  
—पूर्वः bilious fever to which elephants  
are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अचिरेण  
वैकृतविवर्तदारुणः कलभं कठोर इव कुटपा-  
कलः (अभिहितं Māl. 1. 39; also some-  
times written as कुटपालक). —पालकः  
a potter; a potter's kiln. —पाशः, —बंधः



a trap, snare ; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. —यंत्र a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare ; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid ; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः *f.*, *m.* 1. a species of the *Salmali* tree. —2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns ( regarded as one of the several instruments— perhaps a club— with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama ) ; see R. 12. 95 and Mulli. thereon. —शासनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —स्थ *a.* standing at the top, occupying the highest place ( said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table ). ( —स्थः ) the Supreme Soul ( immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same ) ; Bg. 6. 8 ; 12. 3. —स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कृत्क *a.* Fraudulent, false. —क 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. —2 Elevation, prominence. —3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. —2 A perfume. —Comp. —आख्यानं an invented tale.

कृत्तः *ind.* In heaps or multitudes.

कृद् 6 P. ( कृडति, कृडित ) 1 To graze. —2 To become firm or solid. —3 To become fat.

कृड्यं = कृड्य *q. v.*

कृ 10 U. ( कृयति-ते, कृयित ) 1 To speak, converse. —2 To contract, close ( said to be *Atm.* in this sense ).

कृणि *a.* Having a crooked arm.

कृणित *a.* 1 Shut, closed. —2 Contracted ; Māl. 4. 2. —Comp. —ईक्षणः a hawk.

कृणिका 1 The horn of any animal. —2 The peg of a lute.

कृदरः The offspring of a *Brāhmaṇa* woman by a *Rishi*, begotten during menstruation.

कृदी A fetter for the foot.

कृदालः Mountain ebony.

कृप 10 U. ( कृपयति-ते, कृपित ) 1 To be weak. —2 To weaken.

कृपः [ कृयति मंहुका अस्मिन्, कृ-पृ दीर्घश्च *Uṇ.* 3. 27 ] 1 A well ; कृपे पश्य पयोनि धावपि घटो रुद्धाति तुल्यं जलं *Bh.* 2. 49 ; so नितरां नीचोस्तीति त्वं खेदं कृप मा कदापि कृथाः । अत्यंतसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि *Bv.* 1. 9 ; मोह्यति भवने तु कृप-खननं प्रत्युद्यमः कीदृशः *Bh.* 3. 88. —2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity ; as in जघनकृप ; *Si.* 7. 74. —3 A leather oil-vessel. —4 A post to which a ship is moored. —5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. —6 A mast ; क्षोणी-नौकपुण्ड्रः *Dk.* 1. —पी 1 A small well. —2 A flask, bottle. —3 The navel.

—Comp. —अंकः, —अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपः, —मंहुकः, —की ( *lit.* ) a tortoise or frog in a well ; ( *fig.* ) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood ; oft used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. —यंत्रवटी-पटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. —यंत्रवटिका-न्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well ( temporary ). —2 A hole, cave, cavity. —3 The hollow below the loins. —4 A stake to which a boat is moored. —5 The mast of a ship. —6 A funeral pile. —7 A hole under a funeral pile. —8 A leather oil-vessel. —9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. —10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप्य *a.* Being in a well or hole.

कृपा ( वा ) रः The ocean.

कृपणं The bladder.

कृव ( व ) र *a.* ( *री f.* ) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. —2 Hump-backed. —रः, —रः The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः A hump-backed man. —री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. —2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed ; *Ve.* 4.

कृव ( व ) रित् *m.* A carriage.

कृम A pond, pool.

कुरः, —रं Food, boiled rice ; इतश्च कुरच्युततैलमिश्रं पिष्टं हस्ती प्रतिग्राह्यते मात्रयुक्तैः *Mk.* 4.

कृचः, —चै 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. —2 A handful of *Kusa* grass. —3 A peacock's feather. —4 The beard ; आगतमनध्यायकारणं सविशेषभूतमद्य जीर्णकूर्चानां *U.* 4 ; or प्रारयितव्यमनेन चित्रफलं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कदंबैः *S.* 5. —5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. —6 The upper part of the nose, the part ( or hair ) between the eye-brows. —7 A brush. —8 Deceit, fraud. —9 Boasting, bragging. —10 Hypocrisy. —चः 1 The head. —2 A store-room. —Comp. —शिरस् *n.* the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शीर्षः, —शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

कृचकः 1 A bushel. —2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. —3 A painter's brush.

कृचिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. —2 A key. —3 A bud, blossom. —4 Inspissated milk. —5 A needle.

कृचिन् *a.* Stuffed, puffy

कूर्द 1 U. ( कूर्दति-ते, कूर्दित ) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To frolic ; ववधु राखुखुखु स्वेदुधु कूर्दिर तथा *Bk.* 14. 77, 9 ; 15. 45. कूर्दने 1 Leaping. —2 Playing, sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of *Kāmadeva*, held on the fifteenth day of *Chaitra*. —2 The full moon day in *Chaitra*.

कूर्पः The part between the eye-brows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow ; *Si.* 20. 19. —2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कृपास *q. v.*

कूर्मः [ कौ जले ऊर्मिर्गोऽस्य पुरो *Tr.* ] 1 A tortoise ; गृहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विरात्मनः *Ms.* 7. 105 ; *Bg.* 2. 58. —2 *Vishnu* in his second or *Kurma* incarnation. —3 One of the outer winds of the body. —4 A particular gestulation with the fingers. —नौ A female tortoise. —Comp. —अवतारः the *Kurma* incarnation of *Vishnu* ; cf. *Git.* 1. 3 ; क्षितिरक्षितिविपुलतरे तव विपतिपुष्टे धरणिधरणकिं गच्छगिरिष्ठे ॥ केशव धृतकच्छपकृप जय जगदीश हरे ॥ —पृष्ठं —पृष्ठं 1. the back or shell of a tortoise. —2 a lid or cover of a dish. —राजः *Vishnu* in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कृल् 1 P. ( कृलति, कृलित ) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. —2 To enclose. —3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूल 1 A shore, bank ; राधाभाषवधोर्जयति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः *Git.* 1 ; नदी-बोभयकूलभाक् *R.* 12. 35, 68. —2 A slope, declivity. —3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity ; कृलायकूलेषु विलुप्तं तेषु *N.* 1. 141. —4 A pond. —5 The rear of an army. —6 A heap, mound. —Comp. —चर *a.* frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. —भूः *f.* the land on a bank. —हंडकः —हुंडकः an eddy.

कूलकः, —कं 1 Bank, shore. —2 A heap, mound. —कः An ant-hill.

कूलवती A river.

कूलिन् *a.* Furnished with banks or shores.

कूलंकप *a.* Tearing away or undermining the bank ; कूलंकपेव सिधुः प्रसन्न-मंभस्तदतरं च *S.* 5. 21 ; *Māl.* 5. 19. —न 1 The current or stream of a river. —2 The ocean, sea. —वा A river.

कूलंधप *a.* Kissing, *i. e.* bordering on the bank of a river.

कूलधुज *a.* Breaking down banks. ( as rivers, elephants &c. ) ; *R.* 4. 22.

कूलधुह *a.* Tearing up or carrying away the bank.

कृवर = कृवर *q. v.*

कृवारः The ocean.

कृष्णार्द्रः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. —2 A kind of spell or magical formula.







1; Pt. 1. 194. -3. clever. (कृतार्थकृ 1. to render fruitful or successful. -2. to make good; कर्तं प्रत्युपचारतश्च तुरया कोपः कृतार्थकृतः Amaru. 15; so कृतार्थयति to make fruitful; Māl. 3. 6.). -अवधान *a.* careful, attentive. -अवधि *a.* 1. fixed, appointed. -2. bounded, limited. -अवमर्ष *a.* 1. effacing from recollection. -2. intolerant. -अवस्थ *a.* 1. summoned, caused to be present. -2. fixed, settled. -अस्त्र *a.* 1. armed. -2. trained in the science of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62. -अहक *a.* having performed the daily ceremonies. -आगम *a.* advanced, proficient, skilled. (-*m.*) the Supreme soul. -आगस् *a.* guilty, offending, criminal, sinful; Mu. 3. 11. -आत्मन् *a.* 1. having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. -2. purified in mind. -आभरण *a.* adorned. -आयास *a.* labouring, suffering. -आलय *a.* one who has taken up his abode in any place. (-*y.*) a frog. -आवास *a.* lodging. -आस्पद *a.* 1. governed, ruled. -2. supporting, resting on. -3. residing in. -आहार *a.* having taken one's meals. -आह्वान *a.* challenged. -उत्साह *a.* diligent, making effort, striving. -उदक *a.* one who has performed his ablutions. -उद्वाह *a.* 1. married. -2. practising penance by standing with up-lifted hands. -उपकार *a.* 1. favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 73. -2. friendly. -उपभोग *a.* used, enjoyed. -कर्म्मन् *a.* 1. one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. -2. skilful, clever. (-*m.*) 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. a *Sannyāsīn*. -काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled. -कार्य *a.* 1. one who has done his work or obtained his object. -2. having no need of another's aid. -काल *a.* 1. fixed or settled as to time. -2. who has waited a certain time. (-*l.*) appointed time; Y. 2. 184. -कृत्य, -क्रिय *a.* 1. who has accomplished his object; Bg. 15. 20. -2. satisfied, contented; Sānti. 3. 19; Māl. 4. 3. -3. clever. -4. having done his duty; Si. 2. 32. -क्रयः a purchaser. -क्षण *a.* 1. waiting impatiently for the exact moment; वर्यं सर्वं सोऽस्तुकाः कृतक्षणास्तिस्रामः Pt. 1. -2. one who has got an opportunity. -क्षन् *a.* 1. ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 89. -2. defeating all previous measures. -बुद्धः a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 5. 58, 67. -जन्मन् *a.* planted; Ku. 5. 60. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. grateful; Ms. 7. 209, 210; Y. 1. 308. -2. correct in conduct. (-*ज्ञः*) 1. a dog. -2. an epithet of Siva. -सीर्य *a.* 1. one who has visited or frequented holy places. -2. one

who studies with a professional teacher. -3. fertile in means or expedients. -4. a guide. -दासः a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. -धी *a.* 1. prudent, considerate. -2. learned, educated, wise; Mu. 5. 20; Bg. 2. 51; Si. 2. 79. -नामधेय *a.* named, called as; S. 6. -निर्गोजनः a penitent. -निश्चय *a.* 1. resolute, resolved. -2. confident, sure. -पुत्र *a.* skilled in archery. -पूर्व *a.* done formerly. -प्रतिकृतं assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 12. 94. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. one who has made an agreement or engagement. -2. one who has fulfilled his promise. -फल *a.* successful. (-*ल*) result, consequence. -बुद्धि *a.* 1. learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97, 7. 30. -2. a man of resolute character. -3. informed of one's duty. -वद्भान् *a.* Ved. one who has performed his devotions. -मंगल *a.* blessed, consecrated. -मति *a.* firm, resolute. -मुख *a.* learned, clever, wise. -मुनें the first (golden) of the four ages. -लक्षण *a.* 1. stamped, marked. -2. branded; Ms. 9. 239. -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined, discriminated. -वर्मन् *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kṛipā and Aśvatthāman survived the general havoc of the great Bhārati war. He was afterwards slain by Sātyaki. -वापः a penitent who has shaven his head and chin. -विद्य *a.* learned, educated; ह्येतति कृतविद्योसि Pt. 4. 43; सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः । शूराश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेविषुं ॥ Pt. 1. 45. -वीर्य *a.* being strong or powerful. (-*र्यः*) N. of the father of Sahasrārjuna. -वेतन *a.* hired, paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. -वेदिन् *a.* grateful; Ki. 13. 32; see कृतज्ञ. -वेश *a.* attired, decorated; गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशय्यां Git. 11. -व्यावृत्ति *a.* dislodged or dismissed from office, set aside; Ku. 2. 27. -शिल्प *a.* skilled in art or trade. -शोभ *a.* 1. splendid. -2. beautiful. -3. handy, dexterous. -शौच *a.* purified. -अमः, -परिश्रमः one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1 I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. -संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. -संकेत *a.* making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाद्यते मृदु वेणुं Git. -5. संज्ञ *a.* 1. having presence of mind. -2. restored to consciousness or senses. -3. aroused. -संनाह *a.* clad in armour, accoutred. -सापत्निका, -सापत्नी, सापत्नीका, सापत्निका, सपत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded

wife. -हस्त, हस्तक *a.* 1. dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. -2. dexterous, archery. -हस्तता 1. skill, dexterity. -2. skill in archery or generally in handling arms; कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरित्ये देवे यथा सीरिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41. कृतक *a.* [कृत-कर] 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैसर्गिक); यद्यत्कृतं तत्तद्वित्यं Nyāya Sūtra. -2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतकविधिं सर्वगीर्णमाकल्पजातं R. 18. 52. -3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. -4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यत्सोपांते कृतकतनयः कांतया वर्धितो मे (बालमंदारपुत्रः) Me. 75; सोऽयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदार्थं मृगस्ते (जहाति) S. 4. 13; U. 1. 4. कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more cf. away (with instr.); अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1; अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमाविष्कृतपौरुषैर्भुजैः Ki. 2. 17; कृतमन्वेन U. 4. कृतिः *f.* [कृ-क्ति] 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. -2 Action, deed. -3 Creation, work, composition; (तौ) स्फुटिं गापयामास कविप्रथमपद्धतिं R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. -4 Magic, enchantment. -5 Injuring, killing. -6 The number '20'. -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A knife. -9 Way-laying; hurting, injuring (Ved). -Comp. -करः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. कृतिन् *a.* [कृतमनेन, कृत-ज्ञि] 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यस्य वीर्येण कृतिनो वरं च भुवननि च U. 1. 32; न खल्वनिजित्य रुद्रं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51; 12. 64. -2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं क्षुरमशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29, 19. 14; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9; Si. 2. 25, 30; H. 3. 96; Ve. 4. 12. -4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामि स्फुरत्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. -5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined. कृते, कृतेन *ind.* (With gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on account of; अमीषां प्राणानां ...कृते Bh. 3. 36; कार्यं यशस्तेऽर्प्यकृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6. कृत्स्न *a.* [कृ-क्त्स्नु; Uṇ. 3. 30] 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. -2 Clever, skilful. -लुः A mechanic, an artist. कृत्य *a.* [कृ-कृत्य; cf. P. III. 1. 120] 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. -2 Feasible, practicable. -3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 5. 247. -त्यं 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67.



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plants:—विडंग, चित्रांग, उदुंबर. —कृमः a kind of poisonous worm. —कृष्णः, —कृष्णकः 'worms or lice in the ear,' a kind of disease of the ear. —कोशः, —कोषः the cocoon of a silkworm, उदुंबर silken cloth. —ग्रंथिः a disease of the ear. —जः N. of several plants used as vermifuge; as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking-nut plant &c. —झी turmeric. —जं, जग्वं agallochum, aloe wood. —जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. —जलजः, —चारिरुहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —दंतकः tooth-ache. —पर्वतः, शैलः an ant-hill. —फलः the Udumbara tree. —भोजनः N. of a hell. —रिपुः, शत्रुः an anthelmintic plant (विडंग). —वर्णः red cloth. —शंखः the fish living in the conch. —शुक्तिः f. 1. a bivalve shell. —2. the animal living in it. —3 an oyster.

कृमिकः A small worm.

कृमिण, कृमिल a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कृमिलिका Linen cloth dyed with red colour.

कृमिलकः A white sort of kidney-bean.

कृ = कृ 5 P. q. v.

कृ 4 P. (कृषति, कृष) 1 To become lean or emaciated. —2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

कृष a. [कृष-क ति°] (Compar. कृशीयस्; superl. कृशित्) 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशतडः, कृशोदरी &c. —2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); सुहृदपि न राक्षसः कृशधनः Bh. 2. 28. —3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. —Comp. —अक्षः a spider. —अंग a. lean, thin. (—गः) an epithet of Siva. (—गी) 1. a woman with a slender frame. —2. the Priyangu creeper. —उदर a. 1. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16; Ku. 5. 42. —2. having the belly reduced in bulk; S. 2. 5.

कृशन् Ved. 1 A pearl. —2 Gold. —3 Form, shape.

कृशरः 1 A dish made of milk, sesamum and rice. —2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar. खिचड़ी).

कृशला Hair (of the head).

कृशानुः [कृश आनुङ्; Up. 4. 2] Fire; दुःशः कृशानुप्रतिमाद्विभेदि R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —Comp. —रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva.

कृशाश्विन् m. An actor.

कृष I. 6 U. (कृषति-ते, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows. —II. 1 P. (कृषति, कृष्ट) 1 To draw, drag, pull,

drag away, tear; प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तं चकर्ष R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. —2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. —3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 4. 32. —4 To bend (as a bow); नात्यायतकृष्टशार्ङ्गः R. 5. 50. —5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजैश्चमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —6 To plough, till; अङ्गुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोले कर्षति Sk. —7 To obtain; कुलसंख्यां च गच्छन्ति कर्षति च महद्यज्ञः Mb. —8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —Caus. 1 To draw out, tear up. —2 To extract. —3 To torture, torment, give pain. —4 To plough, till, cultivate.

कृषकः a. [कृष-कृन्] 1 Attractive, drawing. —2 Ploughing. —कः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. —2 An ox. —कं A ploughshare. (also m.).

कृषाणः, —कृषिकः [कृष-आनक्-किन् वा] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः f. [कृष-इङ्; cf. P. III. 3. 103 Vārt.] 1 Ploughing. —2 Agriculture, husbandry; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्स्वेन पतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः क्लिष्टाऽष्टुष्ट्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. —Comp. —कर्मन् n. agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by husbandry. —कलं agricultural produce or profit; Me. 16. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषिवलः [कृषि-बलश् दीर्घः; cf. P. V. 2. 112] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषिवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्ट a. [कृष्ट-कर्मणि क] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. —2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47. —Comp. —उत्त a. sown on cultivated ground. —पच्य, —पाच्य a. 1. ripening in cultivated ground; cf. अकृष्टपच. —2. cultivated. —कलं the product of a harvest.

कृष्टिः [कृष-क्तिन्] A learned man. —f. 1 Drawing, attracting. —2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्टकरः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ण a. [कृष्-णक्] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. —2 Wicked, evil. —उगः 1 The black colour. —2 The black antelope. —3 A crow. —4 The (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon). —6 The Kali age. —7 Vishnu in his 8th incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki. [Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a

cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Putana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopis or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's *Gītāgocinda*). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Keshin, Arishtha and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhava, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satyawatma (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बहिरिव अलिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति नूनं Gīt. 8. His son was Pradyumna]. —8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata. —9 N. of Arjuna. —10 Aloe wood. —11 The Supreme spirit. —12 Black pepper. —13 Iron. —उग 1 N. of Draupadi, wife of the Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. —2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipatan. —3 A kind of poisonous insect. —4 N. of several plants. —5 A grape. —6 A kind of perfume. —7 An epithet of Durga. —8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. —उग 1 A dark night. —उग 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). —2 Iron. —3 Antimony. —4 The black part of the eye. —5 Black pepper. —6 Lead. —7 An inauspicious act. —8 Money acquired by gambling. —Comp. —अशुक्ल n. a kind of sandal-wood. —अचल an epithet of the mountain Raivataka. —अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. —अचवन्, —अचिस् m. an epithet of fire; cf. कृष्णवर्णम्. —अयस् n., —अयस, —अमिषं iron, crude or black iron. —अहमी, जन्माहमी the 8th day of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa when Krishna was born; also called गोकुलाहमी. —आवासः the holy fig-tree. —उदरः a kind of snake. —कंदं a red lotus. —कर्मन् a.



all black deeds, criminal, wicked, prepared, guilty, sinful. —काकः a crow. —कायः a buffalo. —काष्ठं a piece of sandal-wood, agallochum. —कङ्कालः a gambler. —गङ्गा the river. —गङ्गागतिः fire, अयोधने कृष्णगतिः. —गङ्गाः (f. pl.) 1. the wives of the demon Krishna. 2. the waters in the interiors of the mountains. —गोधा a kind of poisonous herbs. —गोधा N. of Siva. —चंचुकः a kind of pea. —चंद्रः N. of Vasudeva. —चंद्रः what formerly belonged to. —चंद्रः rust of iron. —तारः 1. a kind of sandal wood. —तारः 2. an antelope. —देहः a bee. —धनं money got by foul means. —द्वेषः N. of Vyasa: तनहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्ण-रूपं नंदे Ve. 1. 4. —पक्षः 1. the dark half of a lunar month. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —पद्मि a female with black hair. —पद्मि an epithet of Agni. —पि-तः a dark-brown. —(ल) N. of Dugha. —मृगः the black antelope; 2. कृष्णमृगस्य वामनयनं कंडूयनानां सुग्री- 3. 16. —सुखः, वक्रः, वदनः the black- faced monkey. —यजुर्वेदः the Tait- tieya or black Yajurveda. —यामः an epithet of Agni. —रक्तः dark-red colour. —रक्त = चर q. v. —लवणं 1. a kind of black salt. —2. a factitious salt. —लोहः the loadstone. —वर्णः 1. black colour. —2. N. of Rāhu. —3. a black antelope. —वर्णः m. 1. fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. —2. N. of Rāhu. —3. a low man, profligate, black-guard. —विषाण Ved. the horns of the black antelope. —वेणी N. of a river. —वर्णः a crow. —शारः, —सारः, —सारः the spotted antelope; 2. कृष्णसारं ददृशुस्तत्राचि चाधिग्यकार्मुके S. 1. 6, V. 4. 31. —शङ्गः a buffalo. —यमः, —सारथिः an epithet of Arjuna. —(चौ) cummin seed.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णलः The Gunjā plant. —लं Its berry.

कृष्णश a. Extremely black.

कृष्णयते Den. A. 1 To make black, blacken; उष्णो दहति चांगारः शतितः like Krishna. —2 To behave like Krishna.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् m. Blackness.

कृष्णिकरणं Blackening, making black.

कृसरः = कृसर q. v.

कृ 1. 6 P. [ किरति, चकार, अकरीत्, (अकरी-रि-ट, अक्रीट, ) करि रि-तुं, क्रीर्ण ] 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समरशिरसि चंचत्पंचचूडश्च- 2. 1. 6. 31. —शङ्गः a buffalo.

कृष्णयति शरतुपरं कोपयं वीरपोतः किरति

U. 5. 2; 6. 1; दिशि दिशि किरति सजल- कणजालं Git. 4; S. 1. 7; Amaru. 11. —2 To strew, cover or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. —II. 9 U. (कृणाति, कृणीति) To injure, hurt, kill. —III. 10 A. (कार- यते ) To know, inform.

कृत् 10 U. ( कीर्तयति-ते, कीर्तित ) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नाम्नि कीर्तित एव R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. —2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. —3 To name, call. —4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपमथदुगान् भ्रातुरचिर्कीर्तय विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72.

कृप् 1 A. ( कल्पते, चकृपे, अकृपत्, अकृम- अकल्पित; कल्पयते, कल्पयति-ते, कल्पितुं, कृन् ) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; ( with dat. ); कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8; पश्चात्पुनरपहृत- भरः कल्पते विश्रमाय V. 3. 1; विभावरी ययकृणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55; R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. —2 To be well- managed or regulated, to succeed. —3 To become, happen, occur; कल्पि- ष्यते हरेः प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. —4 To be prepared, be ready; चकृपे चाश्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 98. —5 To be favour- able to, subserv. —6 To partake of. —7 To prepare, arrange. —8 To pro- duce, cause, effect, create ( with acc. ). —9 To accommodate one's self to. —10 To fall to the share of. —Caus. ( कल्प- यति-ते ) 1 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit out; शयनमस्याकल्पयम् K. 156; 157. —2 To settle, fix upon, in- tend, design; कल्पिता मूल्यमेतषां क्रूरेण भवता वचं Mu. 5. 17. —3 To make, offer; Mu. 6. 20; R. 5. 28, 11. 51, 93. —4 To provide or furnish with; Bh. 3. 95; R. 1. 94, 5. 9. —5 To believe, consider, imagine, think; मत्सरस्तु मे विपरीतं कल्पयति Mu. 7; Si. 11. 6. —6 To cut, divide; S. 6. —7 To execute, bring about, do, perform; Si. 11. 47, 15. 21. —8 To form, frame. —9 To invent, compose ( as a poem ).

कलत् p. p. [ कल्प्-क ] 1 Arranged, prepared, done, got ready, equip- ped; कलत्सविवाहवेपार R. 6. 10 decked in her nuptial attire. —2 Cut, pared; कलत्सकेशनखश्च Ms. 4. 35. —3 Caus- ed, produced. —4 Fixed, settled. —5 Thought of, invented. —6 Formed, framed. —7 Ascertained, determined. —Comp. —कीला a title-deed. —धूपः frankincense.

कलत्तिः f. [ कल्प्-क्ति ] 1 Accomplish- ment, success. —2 Invention, contri- vance. —3 Arranging.

कलत्तिक a. Bought, purchased.

केकयः ( Pl. ) N. of a country and its people; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनां

दुहितरः R. 9. 17. —यी N. of the wife of Dāsārutha.

केकर a. ( री f. ) [ के शार्धं करितुं नेत्रतारं शूलिमस्य, कृ-अच् अलृच् Tv. ] Squint- eyed; Māl. 2. 5; 4. 2. —र A squint eye; cf. ओंकर. —Comp. —अक्ष a. squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका- भिनीलकण्ठस्तिरयति वचनं तांडवाडुच्छिखं- डः Māl. 9. 30; पङ्कजसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22.

केकावलः, —केकिः, —केकिन् m. A peacock; इतः केकिः क्रीडाकलकलरवः पद्मलदृशां Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केत a. [ कित्-आधारे षच् ] Knowing, learned. —तः 1 A house, abode. —2 Living, habitation. —3 A banner. —4 Will, intention, desire. —5 Sum- mons, invitation. —6 Apparition, form, shape. —7 Wealth. —8 Atmos- phere, sky. —9 Intellect, judgment.

केतकः [ कित् निवासे षच् ] 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभात्यद्य वनानि केतकानां Ghāt. 15. —2 A banner. —क A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकैः सूचिभिः Me. 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. —की 1 N. of a plant (= केतक); हसितमिव वि- धत्ते सूचिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23. —2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2. 20.

केतनं [ कित्-ल्युट् ] 1 A house, an abode; अकलितमाहिमानः केतनं मंगलानां Māl. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव वरमतिवितथकेत- तना Git. 7. —2 An invitation, sum- mons. —3 Place, site. —4 A flag, ban- ner; अग्ने भीमेन नरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve. 2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. —5 A sign, symbol; as in मकरकेतन. —6 An indispensable act ( also religious ) निवाणजलिदानेन केतनैः श्राद्धकर्मभिः तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुता- न्यथा Ve. 3. 16. —7 A spot, mark. केतयति Den. P. 1 To summon, call, invite. —2 To advise, counsel. —3 To fix or appoint a time. —4 To hear. —5 To show, indicate; U. 6. 24.

केतित a. 1 Called, summoned. —2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः [ चाय्-तु क्वादेशः Un. 1. 73 ]

1 A flag, banner; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. —2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person ( oft at the end of comp. ); मज्ज्यवाचा मज्जवंशकेतुं R. 2. 33, 14. 7; कुलस्य केतुः स्फुटितस्य ( रांघवः ) Rām. —3 A comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. —4 A sign, mark. —5 Brightness, clearness. —6 A ray of light. —7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and the body or trunk of the demon संहिकेय ( the head being regarded as Rāhu ); क्रूरयहः स केतुश्चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6. —8 Day-time. —9 Apparition, form,



shape. -10 Intellect, judgment. -11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -Comp. -ग्रहः the descending node. -तारा a comet. -भः a cloud. -चटिः f. a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैदूर्य). -चसनं a flag.

केदर *a.* Squint-eyed; cf. केकर.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. -2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himālayas (modern Kedār). -5 A form of Siva. -Comp. -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नाथः a particular form of Siva.

केनती The amorous sports of love.

केनारः 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temples. -6 A kind of hell.

केनिप *a.* Ved. Wise, learned (के-पाविन्) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केंद्रं 1 The centre of a circle. -2 The argument of a circle. -3 The argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केपु 1 A. (केपते) To shake or tremble.

केपि Ved *a.* Unclean.

केयूरः, -रं [ के बाहुशिरसि याति, या-ऊर किञ्च अलुङ्ग समं Tv. ] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armllet; केयूरा न विभूषयति युष्मद् हारा न चन्द्रोज्ज्वलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केयूरिन् *a.* Decorated with a bracelet.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Māl. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली 1 A woman of the Kerala country. -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल् 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. A. To sport, play.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः *m. f.* [ केल-इन् ] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन्मणिकुण्डल &c. Git. 1; हरिरिह सुगन्धधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलि-परे *ibid*; राधामाधवयोर्ययति यमुनाकुले रहःकेलयः *ibid*; Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 175; Ms. 8. 357; Rs. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः *f.* The earth. -Comp. -कला 1. sportive skill,

wantonness, amorous address. -2. the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). (-ला) N. of Rati. -किलावती Rati, wife of the god of love. -कीर्णः a camel. -कुचिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित *a.* angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोषः an actor, a dancer. -युहं, -निकेतनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -पर *a.* sportive, wanton, amorous. -सुखः joke, sport, pastime. -रंगः a pleasure ground. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिशयनमनुयातं Git. 11. -भूमिः *f.* the earth. -साचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. -Comp. -पिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केव् (केवते) 1 To serve, attend to, wait upon.

केवटः Ved. A hollow, cave.

केवर्तः Ved. A fisherman.

केवल *a.* [ केव् सेवने वृषां कल ] 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon; Pt. 2. 134. -2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रक्षुतिमेवेहि मां कामदुषां प्रसन्ना 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातर्यं केवला नीतिः R. 1. 7. 47. -6 Selfish, envious. -ली, -लं The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. -ली Astronomical science. -लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव पुच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only-but; वसु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवत्तापि परम-योजना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -Comp. -अन्वयिन् see under अन्वय.

-आत्मन् *a.* one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -ज्ञानिन् *m.* the first Arhat. -द्रव्यं black pepper. -ज्ञानं highest knowledge; Pt. 5. 12. -नैयायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so व्याकरण.

केवउतस् *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Alone, only.

-2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः [ क्लिश्यते क्लिश्नाति वा क्लिश्-अन् लो लोपश्च Up. 5. 33 ] 1 Hair in general;

विकीर्णकेशाश्च परेतभूमिषु Ku. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु युहीत्वा or केशग्रहां युज्यते Sk.; R. 3. 56; 2. 8. -3 The mane of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuṇa. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -शी 1 A lock of hair (on the crown of the head). -2 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -अंतः 1. the tip down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. -अंतिक *a.* 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. -2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. -उच्चयः much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् *n.* dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. -कौटः a louse. -गर्भः 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -ग्रहीत *a.* seized by the hair. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा वृषदात-जायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). -घ्न morbid baldness. -छिद् *m.* a hair-dresser, barber. -जहं the root of the hair. -पक्षः, -पाशः, -हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair. तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुयुर्बालयितं शिथिलं चर्मयः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्ष, कचहस्त &c. -बंधः a hair-band. -भूः, -भूमिः *f.* the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -प्रसाधनी, -मार्जकं, -मार्जनं a comb. -रचना dressing the hair. -वेत्रः a tress or fillet of hair. -वेष्टः the parting of the hair.

केशकः Skilful in dressing the hair.

केशटः 1 A goat. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -3 A bug. -4 A brother. -5 A louse. -6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषण).

केशव *a.* [ केशः प्रशस्ताः सत्यः केश-व P. V. 2. 109 ] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -नः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu; केशव जय जयदीश हरे Git. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पंडित हर्षनिभिराः Subhāsh. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -आयुधः the mango tree. (-धं) a weapon of Viṣṇu. -आलयः, -आवासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशी *ind.* 'Hair to hair,' (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेश्यभवयुद्धं रक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

केशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ केश-उन् ] Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् *m.* [ केश-इनि ] 1 A lion. -2 N. of a Rākṣhasa slain by Kṛishṇa. -3 N.



another Rākshasa who carried  
present and who was slain by Indra.  
an epithet of Krishna. -5 One  
fine hair. -Comp. -निपुणः 1.  
epithets of Krishna; Bg. 18. 1.  
1 A woman with a beauti-  
ful hair. -2 N. of the wife  
of Ravana and mother of Durgā.  
-3 An epithet of Durgā.  
केशः (श) R. -रं 1 The mane (as  
lion); न हन्त्यदूरेऽपि गजान्धुगेश्वरो  
[He was a very powerful demon.  
He and Madhu are said to have  
sprung from the ears of Vishnu  
while he was asleep; and when they  
were about to devour Brahman they  
were slain by Vishnu]. -भा-भी An  
epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित्  
m., -रिपुः, -हन् epithets of Vishnu.  
कैतकं [केतक्याः पुष्पं अण्] A flower  
of the Ketaka plant.  
कैतवं [कितवस्य भावः कर्म वा अण्] 1  
A stake in a game. -2 Gambling. -3  
Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery,  
trick; हृदये दससीति मत्प्रियं यद्वोचस्त-  
द्वैभि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; R. 8. 49; Si. 8.  
32. -4 The lapis lazuli. -चः 1 A  
cheat, rogue. -2 A gambler. -3 The  
Dhattura plant. -Comp. -प्रयोगः a  
trick, device. -वादः falsehood,  
roguery.  
कैतवकं Gambling.  
कैदार a. Being on or growing in a  
field or meadow. -रः Rice, corn. -रं,  
-कैदारकं, -कैदारिका, -कैदार्थ A mul-  
titude of fields; Si. 12. 42.  
कैन्नर a. Coming from a Kinnara.  
कैमुतिकः (scli. न्याय) A maxim of  
'how much more,' an argument a  
fortiori (derived from क्रियुत 'how  
much more').  
कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue.  
-2 An enemy. -वं The white lotus  
opening at moon-rise; चंद्रो विकासयति  
कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. -वी moon-  
light. -Comp. -बधुः an epithet of the  
moon.  
कैरविन् m. The moon.  
कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing  
white lotuses. -2 A place (pond &c.)  
abounding in white lotuses. -3 An  
assemblage of white lotuses; Bv.  
1. 75.  
कैराटकः A kind of vegetable  
poison.  
कैरात a. [किरात-अण्] Belonging  
to the Kirātas. -तः 1 A prince of the  
Kirātas. -2 A strong man. -तं A  
kind of sandal-wood.  
कैरात (ति) क a. Belonging to the  
Kirātas.

her for her wicked demands, but was  
at last obliged to yield. On account  
of this wicked act her name has be-  
come proverbial for 'a shrew,' or  
'Xanthippe' ].

कैकयै The office of a servant.

कैकिरातः An amorous person;  
Ratn. 1. 11.

कट a. Coming from an insect or  
worm.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by  
Vishnu. [He was a very powerful de-  
mon. He and Madhu are said to have  
sprung from the ears of Vishnu  
while he was asleep; and when they  
were about to devour Brahman they  
were slain by Vishnu]. -भा-भी An  
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A stake in a game. -2 Gambling. -3  
Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery,  
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-कैदारकं, -कैदारिका, -कैदार्थ A mul-  
titude of fields; Si. 12. 42.

कैन्नर a. Coming from a Kinnara.

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opening at moon-rise; चंद्रो विकासयति  
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moon.

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abounding in white lotuses. -3 An  
assemblage of white lotuses; Bv.  
1. 75.

कैराटकः A kind of vegetable  
poison.

कैरात a. [किरात-अण्] Belonging  
to the Kirātas. -तः 1 A prince of the  
Kirātas. -2 A strong man. -तं A  
kind of sandal-wood.

कैरात (ति) क a. Belonging to the  
Kirātas.

कैलं Sport, pleasure.

कैलकिलः An epithet of Yavana.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak  
of the Himalayas and residence of  
Siva and Kubera; Me. 11. 58; R. 2.  
35. -Comp. -ओकस् m., -निकेतनः,  
-नाथः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of  
Kubera; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R.  
5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V.  
1. 3.

कैवर्तः [के जले वर्तते वृत्-अच्, केवर्तः, ततः  
स्वार्थे अण् Tv.] A fisherman; मनोभूः कैव-  
र्तः क्षिपति परितस्त्वं प्रति मुहुः (तद्जाली-  
जालं) Sānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 260; (as  
to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

कैवर्तकः A fisherman.

कैवल्यं [केवलस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Perfect  
isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. -2  
Individuality. -3 Detachment of the  
soul from matter, identification with  
the supreme spirit. -4 Final emanci-  
pation or beatitude.

कैशिक a. (की f.) [केश-उक्] Hair-  
like, fine as hair. -कः The sen-  
timent of love, lust. -कं A quantity  
of hair. -की 1 One of the four varie-  
ties of dramatic style, more usually  
and correctly written कैशिकी q. v. -2  
An epithet of Durgā.

कैशोरं [किशोरस्य भावः अण्] Youth  
childhood, tender age (below fifteen);  
कैशोरमापंचदशात्.

कैश्यं The whole mass of hair,  
quantity of hair.

कौकः [कुक आदौ- अच् Tv.] 1 A  
wolf; वनयुधपरिग्रहा मृगी कौकैरिवादिता  
Rām. -2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक);  
कोकानां करुणस्वरेण सहस्री दीर्घा मदभ्य-  
र्जना Git. 5. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A frog.  
-5 N. of Vishnu. -6 A wild lizard.  
-7 A wild date tree. -Comp. -देवः a  
pigeon. -धंघुः an epithet of the sun.  
-शास्त्रं an indecent treatise on the  
art of love.

कोकनदं [कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नदति नाद-  
ति नद्-अच्] 1 The red lotus; किञ्चि-  
त्कोकनदच्छदस्य सहस्रे नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः U.  
5. 36; नीलनलिनभूमौ तन्नि तव लोचनं  
धारयति कोकनदरूपं Git. 10; Si. 4. 46.  
-2 The red water-lily.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः, -ला [कुक-इल् Un. 1. 54]  
1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo;  
पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; 4.  
16; R. 12. 39. -2 A fire-brand.  
-Comp. -आवासः, -उत्सवः the mango  
tree. -इक्षुः a kind of sugar cane.

कौकः, कौकणः (pl.) N. of a  
country, the strip of land between  
the Sabyādrī and the ocean.



**कौकणा** N. of Remukā, wife of Jamadagni. —Comp. सुतः an epithet of Parasurama.

**कोच** a. [कुञ्ज कर्तृण] Drying, becoming dry. —चः 1 Drying up, withering, aridity. —2 A man of mixed caste, (the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher).

**कोजागरः** [को जागति इति लक्ष्या उक्ति-रत्र काले प्रो<sup>०</sup> Tv.] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āsvin and celebrated with several games.

**कोटः** [कुट्-वञ्] 1 A fort. —2 A hut, shed. —3 Crookedness (moral also). —4 A beard.

**कोटक** a. Curving, bending. —कः 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. —2 A mixed caste; (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter).

**कोटरः**, —रं [कोटं कोटित्वं राति रा-क Tv.] The hollow of a tree; नीचाराः शुक्रगर्भ-कोटरमुखप्रदास्तत्तुणामधः S. 1. 14; कोटरमकालहृदया प्रबलपुरोवातया गमिति M. 4. 2; Rs. 1. 26.

**कोटरी**, **कोटवी** 1 A naked woman. —2 An epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

**कोटिः**, —टी f. [कुट्-इञ्] 1 The curved end of a bow; भूमिनिहितैककोटि-कार्दुकं R. 11, 81; U. 4. 29. —2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहचरौ दंतस्य कोट्या लिखन् Mal. 9. 32; अंगदकोटिलग्नं R. 6. 14, 7. 46; 8. 36. —3 The edge or point of a weapon. —4 The highest point; excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परां कोटिमानंदस्या-द्यगच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापन्ना Pt. 4 excessively angry. —5 The horns or digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. —6 Ten millions, a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. —7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.). —8 The side of a right-angled triangle (in math.). —9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्य, प्राणि &c. —10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. —Comp. —हेश्वरः a millionaire. —जित् m. an epithet of Kālidāsa. —ज्या the co-sine of an angle in a right-angled (in math.). —द्वयं two alternatives. —पात्रं a rudder. —पालः the guard of a stronghold. —वेदिन् v. (lit.) striking a point; (fig.) performing the most difficult things. —श्रीः an epithet of Durgā.

**कोटिक** a. Forming the highest point of anything.

**कोटिमत्** a. Edged, pointed; S. 7. 26.

**कोटिशः** ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

**कोटिरः** [कोटिराति रा-क Tv.] 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. —2 An ichneumon. —3 An epithet of Indra.

**कोटि (टी) शः** A harrow.

**कोटीरः** [कोटिरीयति ई-अण् Tv.] 1 A diadem, crown. —2 A crest. —3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरबंधनधनुर्गुणयोगहृदयापारपारगमद् भज भूतभर्तुः N. 11. 18.

**कोट्टः** [कुट्-वञ् नि- गुणः] A fort, castle.

**कोट्टवी** [कोट्टवाति वा-क, गौरा-ङी-व Tv.] 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. —2 N. of the goddess Durgā. —3 N. of the mother of Bāna.

**कोट्टारः** [कुट्-आरहृ प्रो<sup>०</sup>] 1 A fortified town, strong-hold. —2 The stairs of a pond. —3 A well. —4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

**कोठः** 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots. —2 Ring-worm.

**कोणः** [कुण्-करणे वञ् कर्तृणि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); भयेन कोणे कचन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; युक्तेतत्तु पुनः कोणं नयनपद्मयोः Bv. 2. 173. —2 An intermediate point of the compass. —3 The bow of a lute; a fiddle-stick. —4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon. —5 A stick, staff, club. —6 A drum-stick. —7 N. of the planet Mars. —8 N. of the planet Saturn. —9 A sort of musical instrument. [cf. Gr. *gonia*]. —Comp. —आवातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणावातेषु गर्जत्पलयधनवदान्योन्यसंघट्टचंडः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata: —इच्छाशतसहस्राणि मेरोशतशतानि च । एकदा यत्र हन्यन्ते कोणावातः स उच्यते). —कुणः a bug. —वादिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

**कोणप** See कोणप.

**कोणाकोणि** ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

**कोणि** a. Having a crooked hand.

**कोथ** a. [कुथ-वञ्] 1 Afflicted with pain. —2 Churned. —यः 1 Putrefaction, corruption. —2 A sore. —3 Gangrene. —4 A disease of the eyes. —5 Churning.

**कोट्ठः**, —डं A bow; रे कंदर्प करे कदर्थयसि किं कोट्ठदंकारवैः Bh. 3. 100; कोट्ठपाणि निनदत्यतिरोधकानां M. 5. 10. —डः An eye-brow. —2 N. of a country.

**कोट्ठिन्** m. An epithet of Siva.

**कोटारः** A kind of grain.

**कोट्रवः** A species of grain eaten by the poor; छित्त्वा कर्पूरखंडान् वृत्तिमिह कुर्वते कोट्रवाणां समंतात् Bh. 2. 100.

**कोनालकः** —का, —कं A kind of aquatic bird.

**कोमल** a. [कु-कलच् सुट् वनि- गुणः; cf. Un. 1. 106] 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंधुरकोमलायुलि (करे) S. 6. 12; कोमलविटपायुकारिणौ बाहु 1. 21; 2. 66. —2 (a) Soft, low; कोमले वीर्य (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे कोमिल कोमलेः कलरवैः किं त्वं वृथा जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100. —3 Handsome, beautiful. —लं 1 Water. —2 Clay, earth. **कोमलकं** The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

**कोयटिः**, **कोयटिक** 1 The lapwing; काश्मर्याः कुतमालसुहृत्तदलं कोयटिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173. —2 A small white crane.

**कोरः** [कुञ् संस्थाने अच् लस-नः Tv.] 1 A moveable joint (as the fingers, the knees &c.). —2 A bud; cf. कोरकः.

**कोरकः** —कं [Up. 5. 35] 1 A bud, an unblown flower; सनञ्च यदपि खिलं कुरवकं तत्कोरकावस्थया S. 6. 3. —2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; राधायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि चलक्षेत्रो हरिः पातु वः Git. 13. —3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. —4 A kind of perfume.

**कोरित** a. 1 Budded, sprouted. —2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

**कोरदूपः** = कोद्वयः q. v.

**कोलः** [कुल संस्थाने अच्] 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43, 86. —2 A raft, boat. —3 The breast. —4 The haunch, hip, lap. —5 An embrace. —6 The planet Saturn. —7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. —8 A barbarian. —लं 1 The weight of one Tola. —2 Black pepper. —3 A kind of berry. —Comp. —अंचः N. of the country of the Kalingas. —पुच्छः a heron.

**कोलकुणः** A bug.

**कोलंबकः** The body of a lute.

**कोला**, —लिः, —ली f. See बदरी.

**कोलाहलः**, —लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

**कोल्या** Long pepper.

**कोविद** a. Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc. but usually in comp.); सुल्ल-तिरावर्जितकोविदापि Vikr. 1. 16; गुणदोषकोविदः Si. 14. 54, 69; प्राच्यवर्ती सुद्यनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30; Me. 7. 26; स्फुटचतुरकथा<sup>०</sup> Mu. 3. 10.

**कोविदारः**, —रं N. of a tree; विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः U. 5. 1.

**कोशः**, —शं (वः, वं) [कुश् (व्) आवापणे वञ् कर्तृणि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail. —2 A bucket,



3 A vessel in general. -4 A cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A scabbard. -6 A case, cover, mass; Ms. 1. 1. 21. -7 A store. -8 A treasury, store-room. -9 A treasure, money; a store-room where money is kept, a store-room. -10 Treasure, money; a store-room. -11 A store-room. -12 A store-room. -13 A store-room. -14 A store-room. -15 A store-room. -16 A store-room. -17 A store-room. -18 A store-room. -19 A store-room. -20 A store-room. -21 A store-room. -22 A store-room. -23 A store-room. -24 A store-room. -25 A store-room. -26 A store-room. -27 A store-room. -28 A store-room. -29 A store-room. -30 A store-room. -31 A store-room. -32 A store-room. -33 A store-room. -34 A store-room. -35 A store-room. -36 A store-room. -37 A store-room. -38 A store-room. -39 A store-room. -40 A store-room. -41 A store-room. -42 A store-room. -43 A store-room. -44 A store-room. -45 A store-room. -46 A store-room. -47 A store-room. -48 A store-room. -49 A store-room. -50 A store-room. -51 A store-room. -52 A store-room. -53 A store-room. -54 A store-room. -55 A store-room. -56 A store-room. -57 A store-room. -58 A store-room. -59 A store-room. -60 A store-room. -61 A store-room. -62 A store-room. -63 A store-room. -64 A store-room. -65 A store-room. -66 A store-room. -67 A store-room. -68 A store-room. -69 A store-room. -70 A store-room. -71 A store-room. -72 A store-room. -73 A store-room. -74 A store-room. -75 A store-room. -76 A store-room. -77 A store-room. -78 A store-room. -79 A store-room. -80 A store-room. -81 A store-room. -82 A store-room. -83 A store-room. -84 A store-room. -85 A store-room. -86 A store-room. -87 A store-room. -88 A store-room. -89 A store-room. -90 A store-room. -91 A store-room. -92 A store-room. -93 A store-room. -94 A store-room. -95 A store-room. -96 A store-room. -97 A store-room. -98 A store-room. -99 A store-room. -100 A store-room.

कोशातकिय m. 1 Trade, business. -2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटेली), Si. 12. 37.

कोष्ठ a. [कुष-यन् Un. 2. 4] Own. -टः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. -2 The belly, abdomen. -3 An inner apartment. -4 A granary, store-room. -ट्ट 1 A surrounding wall. -2 The shell of anything. -Comp. -अगारं 1. a store-house, store-room; पर्याप्तभरितकोष्ठगारं मांस-शोणितैर्मे गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. -2. a treasury. -अगारिकः 1. an animal living in a shell. -2. the manager of a store-room. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1. a treasurer, store-keeper. -2. a guard, watch. -3. a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer). -शुद्धिः f. evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. -2 A surrounding wall. -कं A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ठकीकृ 8 U. To surround, enclose.

कोष्ठच a. [कोष्ठ-य] Proceeding from the chest (as a sound).

कोष्ण a. [ईषदुष्ण; कोः कदेशः] Luke-warm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -ज्ज Warmth.

कोस (श)लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; पितुरनंतरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसलकेकयशसिनां इहितरः 9. 17.

कोस (श)ला The city of Ayodhya.

कोहल a. [को हलति सर्थते अच् पुषे Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. -लः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A sort of spirituous liquor. -3 The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

कोकृत्यं 1 Evil doing, wickedness. -2 Repentance.

कोकूट a. [कुकुट-अण्] Relating to a cock.

कोकूटिकः [कुकुट-ठक्] 1 A poulterer. -2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. -3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोक्ष a. (क्षी f.) 1 Tied to or being on the sides. -2 Abdominal.

कोक्षेय (क्षी f.) [कोक्ष-यच्] 1 Being in the belly. -2 Being in a sheath; अस्ति कोक्षेयमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुखे Bk. 4. 31.

कोक्षेयकः [कुक्षौ बद्धोऽस्ति दकञ्] A sword, scimitar; वामपार्श्वविलंबिना कोक्षेयकेण K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कौकः, कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कौकण).

कौजर a. Belonging to an elephant.

कौट a. (टि f.) [कूट-अच्] 1 Living in one's own-house; hence, independent, free. -2 Domestic, homely, homebred. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -4 Snared. -टः 1 Fraud, falsehood. -2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. -जः the Kuṭaja tree. -तक्षः (opp. गमतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness. -साक्ष्यं false evidence, perjury.

कौटिकः, कौटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. -2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कौटिक a. 1 Relating to a snare or trap. -2 Dishonest, fraudulent; see कौटिक above.

कौटभी An epithet of Durgā.

कौटल्य = कौटिल्य q. v.

कौटवी A naked woman; cf. कौटवी.

कौटिलिकः 1 A hunter. -2 A blacksmith.

कौटिल्यं 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.). -2 Wickedness. -3 Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2. 185. -ल्यः 'The crooked', N. of Chāṇakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākṣhaśa; कौटिल्यः कुटिलमतिः स एष येन क्रोधाद्गौ प्रसभमदाहि नंदवंशः Mu. 1. 7; स्पृशति मां भृत्यभावेन कौटिल्यक्षिप्यः Mu. 7.

कोटीर a. Belonging to the plant कूटीर or made of it.

कोटीर्या An epithet of Durgā.

कोटुव a. (वी f.) [कुटुवं तद्गणं प्रयोजनमस्य अण्] Necessary for the family or household. -वं Family relationship.

कौटुबिक a. (की f.) [कुटुवं तद्गणं प्रमुतः ठक्] Constituting a family. -कः The father or a master of a family; pater familias.

कोणपः A goblin, demon; Māl. 5. -Comp. -दंतः an epithet of Bhīshma.

कोण्यं Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

कौतुकं [कुतुकस्य भावः अण्] 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. -2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. -3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder.



-4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist) ; करोयमाशुक्रविवाहकौतुकः Ku. 5. 66 ; R. 8. 1. -5 The ceremony with the marriage thread preceding a marriage. -6 Festivity, gaiety. -7 (Particularly) Auspicious festivity, solemn occasion (such as marriage) ; प्रस्थानं S. 4. ; Ku. 7. 25. -8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness ; Bh. 3. 140 ; रसाः U. 6. 33 ; Māl. 10. 3 ; U. 3. 37. -9 Sport, pastime. -10 A song, dance, show or spectacle. -11 Joke, mirth. -12 Friendly greeting, salutation. -Comp. -अगरः, -रं, -गृहं a pleasure-house ; कौतुकागारमागत् Ku. 7. 94. -क्रिया, -मंगलं 1. a solemn ceremony. -2. (particularly) marriage ceremony ; R. 11. 53 ; -तोरणः, -यं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुकित a. Eager, eagerly interested.

कौतुकिन् a. Festive, gay.

कौतुहलं (ल्यं) [ कुतुहल-अण् ] 1 Desire, curiosity, interest ; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9 ; S. 1. -2 Eagerness, vehement or eager desire. -3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity. -4 A solemn ceremony.

कौत्सं A Sāman composed by Kutsa. -त्सः 1 N. of a pupil of Varatantu ; R. 5. 1. -2 N. of a degraded family.

कौदालिकः A man of a mixed caste, a fisherman.

कौद्रविकं Sochal salt.

कौनख्यं Ugliness of nails.

कौतिकः [ कुंतः प्रहरणमस्य टच् ] A spearman, lancer.

कौतियः [ कुत्याः अपत्यं टच् ] 'Son of Kuntī', an epithet of Yudhishthira, Bhīma or Arjuna.

कौप a. (पी. f.) [ कूप-अण् ] Relating to or coming from a well V. 2. 20 ] 1 The pudenda. -2 A privy, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities ; कौपीनं शतखंडजर्जरं कथा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. -4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act ; Pt. 3. 97.

कौपोदकी The mace of Krishna.

कौब्ज्यं [ कुब्ज-अण् ] 1 Crookedness. -2 Hump-backedness.

कौमार a. (री. f.) [ कुमार-अण् ] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women) ; कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्या. -2 Soft, tender. -3 Bo-

longing to the god of war ; Māl. 1. 1. -री 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. -2 The Sakti (power) of Kārttikeya. -रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). -2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity ; पिता रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ms. 9. 3 ; देहिनीऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -Comp. -बंधकी a harlot ; Māl. 7. -भृत्य the rearing and general treatment of children. -राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent. -हर a. marrying or gaining a woman as a girl ; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1. कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age ; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिवदुरुतां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls. कौमारिक्यः [ कुमारिकाया अपत्यं टच् ] The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kārttika.

कौमुदी [ कुमुदस्यै प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् झिप् Tv. ] 1 Moonlight ; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33 ; शशिनमुपगतेर्यं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85 ; (the word is thus popularly derived) —को मोदते जना यस्यां तेनासी कौमुदी मता. -2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness ; स्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्रकौमुदी Ku. 5. 71 ; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34 ; cf. चंद्रिका. -3 The full moon day in Kārttika. -4 The full moon day in Āsvina. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated, e. g. तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांत-कौमुदी &c. -Comp. -चारः the day of full moon in the month Āsvina. -पतिः the moon. -मुखं appearance of moonlight ; R. 3. 1. -वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमुदी [ कुमुदस्यै प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् झिप् Tv. ] 1 Moonlight ; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33 ; शशिनमुपगतेर्यं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85 ; (the word is thus popularly derived) —को मोदते जना यस्यां तेनासी कौमुदी मता. -2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness ; स्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्रकौमुदी Ku. 5. 71 ; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34 ; cf. चंद्रिका. -3 The full moon day in Kārttika. -4 The full moon day in Āsvina. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated, e. g. तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांत-कौमुदी &c. -Comp. -चारः the day of full moon in the month Āsvina. -पतिः the moon. -मुखं appearance of moonlight ; R. 3. 1. -वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमोदकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishnu, कौमोदकी मोदयति स्म चेतः Si. 3. 18.

कौरव a. (वी. f.) [ कुरोपत्यं, तद्देशस्य राजा तेषु भवे वा, कुरु-अण् ] Relating to the Kurus ; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रथनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48. -वः A descendant of Kuru ; मथ्नामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15 ; Chān. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. (So कौरवक, कौरवायणि and कौरवेय.)

कौरव्यः [ कुरु-अण् ] 1 A descendant of Kuru ; कौरव्यवंशदावेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25 ; कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सिरिणि 6. 12. -2 A ruler of Kurus.

कौर्व्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौर्म a. [ कूर्म-अण् ] Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Avatāra of Vishnu as a tortoise ; (पुराण). -नैः N. of a Kalpa.

कौल a. (ली. f.) [ कुले. भवः अण् cf. P. IV. 2. 96 ] 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. -लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. -लं The doctrine and practices of the left hand Śāktas (for a short description of कौल्यम् see Karpūr. 1, speech of भैरवानंद).

कौलकेय a. Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. -यः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलटिनेयः [ कुलटायाः अपत्यं P. IV. 1. 127 ] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

कौलदेयः 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

कौलटेरः 1 A bastard, son or daughter of a disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

कौलालक a. Made by or pertaining to a potter. -कं Earthenware porcelain.

कौलिक a. (की. f.) [ कुलागतः टच् ] 1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. -कः 1 A weaver ; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजकन्यां निवेष्टते Pt. 1. 202. -2 An impostor, a heretic. -3 A follower of the left hand Śākta ritual.

कौलीन a. [ कौ पृथिव्यां लीनः अलुक् षं ; कुलागतः खच् वा ] Belonging to a noble family. -नः 1 The son of a female beggar. -2 A follower of the left hand Śākta ritual. -नं 1 An evil report, a scandal ; मालविकागते किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3 ; तदेव कौलीनं विप्रतिभाति V. 2 ; Me. 112 ; कौलीनमात्माश्रयमाचचक्षे R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct ; खयते तस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. -3 A combat of animals. -4 Cock-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privy, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth ; Pt. 1. 116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honour.

कौलुतः A king of the Kulūtas ; कौलुतश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयक [ कुल-टक् ] a. 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to a family. -कः A dog, hound.

कौल्य a. 1 Noble-born, of a high birth. -2 Of the left hand Śākta sect.



**कौवेर** *a.* (री *f.*) [कुवेरस्येदं] Belonging to or coming from Kuber; शतं सत्समर कौवेरं R. 15. 45. 1 The north (the direction prescribed by Kubera); ततः प्रतस्थे कौवेरं भावानिव रघुदिशं R. 4. 66. -2 The Sakti or female energy of Kuber.

**कौश** *a.* (की *f.*) [कुश-अण्] 1 Silken. -2 Made of Kusa grass. -3 An epithet of Kānyakubja.

**कौशलं** (ल्यं) [कुशल-अण् व्यञ् वा] 1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. -2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षितम् Mu. 3; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं शक्ति विकारविशेषाः Si. 10. 13.

**कौशलिकं** A bribe.  
**कौशलि** कौशली 1 A present, an offering. -2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

**कौशलेयः** [कौशल्याया अपत्यं ढक् य-अण्] An epithet of Rāma, son of Kausalyā.

**कौशल्या** [कौशलदेशे भवा ङ्य] The eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma.

**कौशल्यायनिः** [कौशल्याया अपत्यं किञ्] Rāma, son of Kausalyā; Bk. 7. 99.

**कौशाबी** [कुशावेन निर्वृत्ता अण्] N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

**कौशिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [कुश-ङ्य, कुश-अण् वा] 1 Incased, sheathed.

-2 Coming from an owl. -3 Born of the family of Kusika. -4 Silken.

-5 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. -6 An owl; U. 2. 29. -3 A lexicographer. -4 Marrow. -5 Bdelium.

-6 An ichneumon. -7 A snake-catcher. -8 The sentiment of love (दुःख).

-9 One who knows hidden treasures. -10 An epithet of Indra; N. 5. 64. -11 An epithet of Siva.

-12 A cup, drinking vessel. -13 N. of a river in Belur. -2 N. of the goddess Durgā.

-3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कौशिकी तादृ कथ्यते; see S. D. 411 et. seq. also. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः

-आत्मजः an epithet of Arjuna. -आयुधं rainbow. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -प्रियः an epithet of Rāma.

**कौशिकान्यं** A leguminous plant, pulse.

**कौशिलवं** The profession of an actor.

**कौशिकेय** *a.* [कौशादुत्थितं ढक्] 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 41. -2 A silken cloth in general;

**कौशिकेय** *a.* [कौशादुत्थितं ढक्] 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 41. -2 A silken cloth in general;

**कौशिकेय** *a.* [कौशादुत्थितं ढक्] 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 41. -2 A silken cloth in general;

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**कौशिकेय** *a.* [कौशादुत्थितं ढक्] 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 41. -2 A silken cloth in general;

**कौशिकेय** *a.* [कौशादुत्थितं ढक्] 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 41. -2 A silken cloth in general;

Ms. 5. 120. -3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निनाभि कौशेयमुपात्तवाणमभ्यगनेपथ्यनलंचकार Ku. 7. 7; विशुद्धकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; Rs. 5. 8.

**कौशल्य** *a.* Belonging to the people of the Kosalas. -ल्यः A prince of the Kosalas. -ल्यः The wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -मातु *m.* epithets of Rāma.

**कौसीद** *a.* 1 Connected with a loan. -2 Usurious.

**कौसाद्यं** [कुसीद-ङ्यञ्] 1 The practice of usury. -2 Sloth, indolence.

**कौसुम** *a.* [कुसुम-अण्] Flowery, flowering. -मं 1 The ashes of brass (used as a collyrium). -2 Pollen of flowers (पराग); Si. 7. 57.

**कौसुम्भ** *a.* [कुसुम्भ-अण्] 1 Prepared with safflower. -2 Dyed with safflower red. -भः Wild safflower.

**कौसुतिकः** [कसुत्या चरति ढक्] 1 A cheat, knave. -2 A juggler.

**कौस्तुभः** [कुस्तुभो जलधित्वा भवः अण्] 1 N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 other jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishnu on his breast; सकौस्तुभं द्वेपयताव कृष्ण R. 6. 49; 10. 10. -2 A kind of oil. -3 A manner of joining the fingers. -Comp. -लक्षणः, -वक्षस् *m.* -हृदयः epithets of Vishnu.

**क्रथ** 1, 10 P. To hurt, injure, kill.

**क्रथ** 4, 10 P. 1 To be crooked. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

**क्रथू** 1 A. (क्रथते) 1 To make a creaking sound. -2 To sink. -3 To be wet.

**क्रकचः** A saw; U. 4. 3. -चा The Ketaka tree. -Comp. -उदः the Ketaka tree. -यत्रः the teak tree. -पादं *m.*, -पादः a lizard.

**क्रकरः** 1 A kind of partridge. -2 A saw. -3 A poor man. -4 A disease.

**क्रतुः** [क्र-कृत् Un. 1. 77] 1 A sacrifice; क्रतोरक्षेणेन फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65; शतं क्रतूनामपविष्णमाप सः 3. 38; M. 1. 4; Ms. 7. 79. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 One of the ten Prajāpatis; M. 1. 35. -4 Intelligence, talent. -5 Power, ability. -6 Plan, design, purpose. -7 Resolution, determination. -8 Desire, will. -9 Fitness, adequacy, efficiency. -10 Deliberation, consultation. -11 Inspiration. -12 Enlightenment. -13 Offering, worship. -14 An Asvamedha sacrifice (these senses are mostly Vedic). -15 The month Ashādhā. -16 Excess of fondness or liking. -17 An organ. [cf. Gr. *kratos*; Zend

*kratu*]. -Comp. -उत्तमः the राजसूय sacrifice. -कर्मन् *n.* a sacrificial ceremony. -द्रुह, -द्रिष्ट *m.* a demon, goblin. -ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice). -पतिः the performer of a sacrifice. -पशुः a sacrificial horse. -सुरूपः an epithet of Vishnu. -युज् *m.* a god, deity. -राज् *m.* 1. the lord of sacrifices; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराद् Ms. 9. 260. -2. the राजसूय sacrifice. -राजः the राजसूय sacrifice.

**क्रथ** 1 P. (क्रथति, क्रथित) To injure, hurt, kill (with gen. of person). -10 U. To delight.

**क्रथनं** 1 A slaughter. -2 Cutting

**क्रथकेशिकाः** (pl.) N. of a country अथैश्वरेण क्रथकेशिकानां R. 5. 39; M. 5. 2.

**क्रन्द** 1 P. (क्रन्दति, चक्रन्द, अक्रन्दित, क्रन्दित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं क्रन्दसि इराक्रन्दं स्वपक्षक्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29; क्रन्दत्यतः करुणमप्सरसां गणोदयं V. 1. 3; चक्रन्द विष्णो कुररीय भूयः R. 14. 68; 15. 42; Bk. 3. 28, 5. 5. -2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, (with acc.); क्रन्दत्यविरतं सौम्यं व्रातुमातु-सुतानथ Mark. P. -3 To cry out, exclaim. -4 To yell, howl. -5 To neigh (as a horse). -6 To roar. -7 To creak (as a wheel). -10 P. or Caus. 1 To cry out continuously. -2 To roar, rave. -3 To cause to weep.

**क्रन्दः** Ved. 1 Neighing. -2 A cry calling out.

**क्रन्दनः** [क्रन्दं भावे ल्युट्] A cat. -नं 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation. -2 Mutual defiance. -3 Calling, inviting.

**क्रन्दस्** *n.* Ved. Battle-cry.

**क्रन्दित** *a.* [क्रन्द-क्] Wept, called or cried out. -नं 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; हा तातेति क्रन्दितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

**क्रप** 1 A. (क्रपते) 1 To pity. -2 To mourn. -3 To lament. -4 To go. -5 To long for, desire.

**क्रम** 1 U., 4 P. (कामति, क्रमते, क्राम्यति चक्राम, चक्रमे, अक्रमीत्, अक्रंस्त, क्रान्त) 1 To walk, step, go; क्रामत्यनुदिते सूर्ये वाली व्यपगतकृमः Rām.; गम्यमानं न तेनासीदगतं क्रामता युरः Bk. 8. 2; 25. -2 To go to, approach. (with acc.); देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमन्तं Sat. Br. -3 To pass or go over, go across, traverse; U. 2. 13; सुखं योजनपंचाशत्क्रमेयं Rām. -4 To leap, jump; क्रमं बन्धं क्रमिन्तुं सकोपः (हरिः) Rk. 2. 9, 5. 51. -5 To go up, ascend; क्राम-त्युच्चैर्भूतो यस्य तेजः Si. 16. 83. -6 (a) To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill;



क्रांता यथा चेतसि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. (b) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate; क्रामद्भिर्नपद्विमेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वी क्रांत्वा मेरुशिखाम्ना R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); व्याकरणाध्ययनाय क्रमते Sk., धर्माय क्रमते साधुः Vop.; व्युत्पत्तिराव-जितकोविदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16; इत्वा रक्षांसि लवितुमक्रमी-न्मरुतिः पुनः। अशोकवनिकामेव Bk. 9. 23. -9 To be developed or increased to have full scope, be at home (with loc.); कृत्येषु क्रमते Dk. 107; क्रमतेऽस्मिन्नाज्ञाणे, or कश्चु क्रमते इन्द्रि- Sk.; क्रममाणोऽरिसंसदि Bk. 8. 22. -10 To succeed, have effect (Atm.); न चक्रमस्याक्रमताधिकधरं Si. 1. 54. -11 To be repeated (as a letter or word in the arrangement called क्रम q. v.). -12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity or want of interruption,' 'energy or application,' and 'development or increase,' and also 'conquering or getting over'). —Caus. (क्रमयति, क्रामयति) 1 To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter (as in the क्रम 'arrangement'). —Desid. चिक्रमिषति, चिक्रंसते &c.

क्रमः [क्रम-भावकर्णादौ वच्] 1 A step, pace; त्रिविक्रमः; सागरः हवर्गद्वेज क्रमेणैकेन लघितः Mb.; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually in course of time; भाग्यक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. -4 Performance, commencement; इत्यमत्र चितनक्रमे कृतौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (a) Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तनैमित्तकयो-रयं क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (b) Traditional order; U. 6. (c) Order of propriety; Ku. 5. 32. -6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणोपरुरोधं सूर्यं R. 7. 39. -7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Māl. 3. 18. -8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring); न मया क्रमः सञ्जीकृत आसीत् Pt. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness; Bk. 2. 9. -10 An undertaking, enterprise. -11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोप्ये-ष क्रांतः क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vi.

shnu. —Comp. —अनुसारः, अन्वयः regular order, due arrangement. —आगत, —आयात a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary; Pt. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. —उद्देगः an ox. —ज्या the sine of a planet, declination. —पाठः the Krama reading. —भंगः irregularity. —योगः succession, order.

क्रमक a. 1 Orderly, methodical. -2 Going, proceeding. —क्रः 1 A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text.

क्रमणः [क्रामत्येन कणे ल्युट्] 1 The foot. -2 A horse. —णं 1 A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively. क्रमशः ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. [क्रमादागतः ट्व्] 1 Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रसुः, क्रसुकः [क्रम-उत्, संज्ञायाम् क्व्] The betel-nut tree; आस्वादितार्द्रक्रसुकः ससुद्रात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः, —क्रमेलकः A camel; निरीक्षते कैलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदक-जालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रांत p. p. Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (p. p. of क्रम q. v.). —तः 1 A horse. -2 A foot, step. -3 Declination. —तं 1 Going, passing. -2 A step. -3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet).

—Comp. —दर्शिन् a. omniscient.

क्रांतिः f. 1 Going, proceeding.

-2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4 Attacking, overcoming. -5 Declination of a planet. -6 The ecliptic.

—Comp. —कक्षः, —मंडलं, —वृत्तं the ecliptic. —क्षेत्रं a figure described by the ecliptic. —ज्या the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic.

—पातः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. —भागः the declination of a point of the ecliptic. —वलयः 1. the ecliptic. -2. the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्रांतुः A bird.

क्रवण a. Ved. Worshipping, praising.

क्रविस् n. Ved. Raw flesh, carrion.

क्रव्यं Raw flesh, carrion, स्थण्ड-गतमपि क्रव्यमय्यमात्ति Māl. 5. 16. [cf. Gr. *kreas*; L. *caro*]. —Comp. —अ-दः, —अदः, —ज् a. eating raw flesh;

Ms. 5. 131. (-m.) 1. a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16. —वातनः a deer (killed for its flesh). —वाहनः Ved. an epithet of Agni.

क्रशयति Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

क्रशित a. Made lean, emaciated. क्रशिमन् m. Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A sawyer.

क्राथः Killing, murder.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. -2 An insect; see कृमि. —Comp. —जं aloewood. —शैलः an ant-hill.

क्रियः The sine of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [कृ भावे कर्णादौ वाञ्] 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचारः, धर्मः; यत्युक्ते हि प्रणयिषु सतामीप्सितार्थक्रियेव Me. 114. -2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयिक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुपाहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिक्षा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसं-स्था M. 1. 16. -6 Practices (opp. शास्त्र theory). -7 A literary work, composition; शृणुत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिपदो बहुमानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. -9 An expiatory rite, expiation. -10 (a) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; क्रीताक्रिया M. 4 cold remedies. -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion. -15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; see कर्मन्. -16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. -17 Burden of proof; क्रिया स्याद्वादिनोर्ह-योः; द्वयोरपि वादिनोः क्रिया प्रामोति V. Mayh. -18 A verb. -19 A noun of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expedients. -23 Instrument, implements. —Comp. —अन्तित a. practising ritual observances. —अ-पूरः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रिया-पवर्गेष्वज्जीविषात् कृतः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. —अभ्युपगमः a special agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमाच्चेत्तु बीजार्थं



क्रियावत् Ms. 9. 53. — अवसन्न *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. — क्रियः 1. the whole of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. — 2. all the particulars or points of any business. — 3. an agent, worker. — 4. a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. — 5. a witness. — 6. a witness. — 7. a witness. — 8. a witness. — 9. a witness. — 10. a witness. — 11. a witness. — 12. a witness. — 13. a witness. — 14. a witness. — 15. a witness. — 16. a witness. — 17. a witness. — 18. a witness. — 19. a witness. — 20. a witness. — 21. a witness. — 22. a witness. — 23. a witness. — 24. a witness. — 25. a witness. — 26. a witness. — 27. a witness. — 28. a witness. — 29. a witness. — 30. a witness. — 31. a witness. — 32. a witness. — 33. a witness. — 34. a witness. — 35. a witness. — 36. a witness. — 37. a witness. — 38. a witness. — 39. a witness. — 40. a witness. — 41. a witness. — 42. a witness. — 43. a witness. — 44. a witness. — 45. a witness. — 46. a witness. — 47. a witness. — 48. a witness. — 49. a witness. — 50. a witness. — 51. a witness. — 52. a witness. — 53. a witness. — 54. a witness. — 55. a witness. — 56. a witness. — 57. a witness. — 58. a witness. — 59. a witness. — 60. a witness. — 61. a witness. — 62. a witness. — 63. a witness. — 64. a witness. — 65. a witness. — 66. a witness. — 67. a witness. — 68. a witness. — 69. a witness. — 70. a witness. — 71. a witness. — 72. a witness. — 73. a witness. — 74. a witness. — 75. a witness. — 76. a witness. — 77. a witness. — 78. a witness. — 79. a witness. — 80. a witness. — 81. a witness. — 82. a witness. — 83. a witness. — 84. a witness. — 85. a witness. — 86. a witness. — 87. a witness. — 88. a witness. — 89. a witness. — 90. a witness. — 91. a witness. — 92. a witness. — 93. a witness. — 94. a witness. — 95. a witness. — 96. a witness. — 97. a witness. — 98. a witness. — 99. a witness. — 100. a witness.

क्रियावत् *a.* 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियावान्पुरुषः स विद्वान् H. 1. 167. — 2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner.

क्रि *a.* Ved. 1 Doing, performing. — 2 Killing. — तिः 1 A cistern, well. — 3 A leather bag; a cloud (?) — 4 N. of the country of पांचाल.

क्रि 9 U. ( क्रीणाति, क्रीणीति, क्रीत ) 1 To buy, purchase; महता पुण्यपुण्येन क्रीतेयं कारुणोत्सवाः Sānti. 3. 1; क्रीणीत्य मन्त्रोचितमेव पुण्यमन्यत्र चेदस्ति तदस्तु पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; क्रीणीति स्म प्राणमूर्त्यैः शान्तिः Si. 18. 15; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. — 2 To barter, exchange; क्रीणितस्तु सौम्यसंवासात् क्रीणासि पंडितं Mb. — 3 To win. [ cf. Pers. *kharidan* ].

क्रि *a.* ( At the end of a comp. ) Buying. — क्रयः [ क्री भावे अच् ] Buying, purchasing. — Comp. — आरोहः a market, fair. — क्रीत *a.* bought. — लेख्यं a deed of sale, conveyance &c. ( गृहं क्षेत्रादिकं क्रीया तुल्यश्रुत्याक्षरावितं । पत्रं कारयते यस्तु क्रीयते तदुच्यते Brihaspati ). — विक्रीयो

( du. ) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5; 7. 127. — विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant. — विक्रयिन् *a.* buying or selling, striking a bargain.

कृपणं [ क्री भावे ल्युट् ] Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिकः [ क्रय-ठ् ] 1 A trader; dealer. — 2 A purchaser.

कृत्य *a.* [ क्री-यत् ] A thing exhibited for sale in the market; ( opp. क्रेय which only means 'fit to be purchased'; cf. Sk. on P. VI. 1. 82 ).

क्रय(यि)कः 1 A purchaser. — 2 A trader, merchant.

क्रीत *p. p.* Bought; see क्री. — तः One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; क्रीतश्च ताम्यां विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131. — Comp. — अनुश्रयः 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller ( admissible in some cases by law ).

क्रीतक *a.* Got by purchase. — कः A son bought from his parents and adopted; Ms. 9. 174. cf. क्रीत above.

क्रेणिः, -णी *f.* Buying, purchase.

क्रेतु *m.* A buyer, purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रेय *a.* Purchasable, fit to be bought.

क्रीड् 1 P. ( क्रीडति, क्रीडित ) 1 To play, amuse oneself; वानराः क्रीडितुमारब्धाः Pt. 1; एष क्रीडति कृपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. — 2 To gamble, play at dice; बहुविधं यतं क्रीडतः Mk. 2; नाक्षैः क्रीडित्कदाचिद्धि Ms. 4. 74; Y. 1. 138. — 3 To jest, joke or trifle with; सद्बृत्तस्तनमं; डलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Git. 3. — क्रीडिष्यामि तावदेनया V. 3; एवमाशाग्रहयस्तेः क्रीडंति धनिनोऽर्थिभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 187; Mk. 3. — With अनु ( Atm. ) to play, sport, amuse oneself; साध्वनुक्रीडमानानि पश्य ईदानीं पक्षिणां Bk. 8. 10. — आ, -परि, -सं ( Atm. ) to play &c.; संक्रीडंते मणिभिर्वत्र कन्याः Me. 67; but क्रीड with सं is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; त्वचामवर्णा इव कर्णपीता मयास्य संक्रीडति चक्रचक्रे N. 3. 50; संक्रीडंति शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

क्रीड *a.* [ क्रीड-यञ् ] Playing, sporting. — हः 1 Sport, pastime, play pleasure. — 2 Jest, joke.

क्रीडकः 1 A player. — 2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रीडनं [ क्रीड भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Playing, sporting. — 2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडनकः, -कं, क्रीडनीयं, -यकं *A* play-thing, toy; S. 7.

क्रीडा [ क्रीड-भावे अ ] 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure, तोयक्रीडानिरतयु-वतिस्नानतिकर्मरुद्धिः Mo. 33, 61. — 2 Jest, joke. — Comp. — आकृतं a sportive purpose. — उद्देशः play ground. — काननं, -वनं a pleasure grove, park. — कोपः false or feigned anger; Amaru. 12. — कौतुकं 1. wanton curiosity. — 2. sport, play. — 3. sexual intercourse. — गृहं, -मंदिरं a pleasure-house. — नारी a prostitute, harlot. — मयूरः a peacock kept for pleasure; K. 16. 14. — मृगः a toy-deer. — रत्नं 'the gem of sports', copulation. — रेडमन् *a.* a pleasure-house. — शैलः, -पर्वतः an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode, a pleasure mountain; क्रीडाशैलः कनक-कदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणयः Me. 77.

क्रीडि *a.* Ved. Playing, sporting, ( epithet of the wind. )

क्रीडि *a.* Ved. Playing, moving up ( as the soma ).

कृंच् 1 P. ( कृंचति, कृंचित ) 1 To curve or make crooked. — 2 To become or be crooked. — 3 To be or to become small, shrink. — 4 To make small, lessen. — 5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

कृंच् *m.* 1 A curlew, heron. — 2 A swan.

कृंचः 1 A curlew, heron. — 2 A kind of lute. — 3 N. of the mountain कौंच.

कृड् 6 P. ( कृडति, कृडित ) 1 To sink, dive. — 2 To be or become thick.

कृय् 9 P. ( कृयति ) To kill, slay.

क्रोधः Murder, killing.

क्रुध् 4 P. ( क्रुध्यति, क्रुद्ध ) To be angry ( with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger ); हरये क्रुध्यति; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also; समोपरि स क्रुद्धः, न मां प्रति क्रुद्धो युवः &c.

क्रुध् *f.* Anger.

क्रुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Angry, provoked. — 2 Fierce; cruel. — क्रुद्धं Anger.

क्रुध्मिन् *a.* Ved. Angry, wrathful.

क्रोधः [ क्रुध्-भावे षञ् ] 1 Anger, wrath; कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; so क्रोधांधः; क्रोधानलः &c. — 2 ( In Rhet. ) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. — घ्रा N. of a daughter of Daksha. — Comp. — इद्ध *a.* inflamed with anger, darting out fire; Ratn. 1. 4. — उज्झित *a.* free from anger, composed, cool. — क्रुत् *a.* angry. ( -m. ) the Supreme being. — ज *a.* proceeding from wrath ( as the eight vices; पेशुन्यं साहसं द्रोहं ईर्ष्यासार्थदूषणं । वाग्दं-इजं च पारुष्यं क्रोधोऽपि गणादृक् : || Ms. 7.



48).—सूचित *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger.—वश *a.* passionate, violent.—हृन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

क्रोधन *a.* [ क्रु-युच् ] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible ; यद्गमेन कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रोणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31.—नः *N.* of a son of Kausika.—ना *A* passionate woman, vixen.—नं Being angry, anger.

क्रोधनीय *a.* Provocative.—यं Injury.

क्रोधात् *a.* [ क्रु-आलुच् ] Wrathful, irascible, angry, passionate.

क्रोधिन् *a.* [ क्रु-णिनि ] Passionate, angry.—*m.* 1 *A* buffalo.—2 *A* dog.

कुंय 9 P. ( कुंयाति ) 1 To embrace.—2 To be distressed, suffer pain.

कुशुकः Ved. *A* piece of wood to catch the sacrificial fire.

कुशु 1 P. ( क्रोशति, कुट् ) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn ( for ) ; क्रोशं त्यस्तं कपिभिः Bk. 6. 124.—2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out ; अतीव चुक्रोश जीयनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31.

कुश्वन् *m.* A jackal.

कुट् *p. p.* 1 Cried out.—2 Called out to.—3 Called at, abused.—हं 1 Crying, a cry, yell.—2 Weeping.—3 *A* noise, sound.

क्रोशः [ क्रु-यच् ] 1 *A* cry, yell, shout, scream, noise.—2 *A* measure of distance equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a Yojana, a *Koss* ; क्रोशार्धं प्रकृतिपुरःसरेण गत्वा R. 13. 79 ; सद्युद्रात्पूरी क्रोशो ( *nom.* ) or क्रोशयोः ( *loc.* )—*Comp.*—तालः, ध्वनिः *a* large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying.—नं *A* cry.

क्रूर *a.* [ क्रु-रच् घातोः क्रुः cf. Un. 2. 21 ] 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless ; तस्याभिपेक्षसंभारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4 ; Me. 105 ; Ms. 10. 9.—2 Hard, rough.—3 Formidable, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage.—4 Destructive, mischievous.—5 Wounded, hurt.—6 Bloody.—7 Raw.—8 Strong.—9 Inauspicious.—10 Hard, solid, hardened ; S. 2. 4.—11 Hot ; disagreeable, sharp ; Ms. 2. 33.—रः, रं Boiled rice.—रः 1 *A* hawk.—2 *A* heron.—3 An uneven sign of the zodiac.—4 *N.* of a planet ( Rāhu or saturn ).—रं 1 *A* wound.—2 Slaughter, cruelty.—3 Any horrible deed.—4 Any frightful appearance.—*Comp.*—आकृति *a.* terrible in form. ( -तिः ) epithet of Rāvaṇa.—आचार *a.* following cruel or savage practices.—आशय *a.* 1. containing fierce animals ( as a river ).—2. of a cruel disposition.—कर्मन् *n.* 1. a bloody act.—2. any hard labour.—कृत् *a.* fierce, cruel, unpreempting.—क्रोष्ट *a.* having cos-

tive bowels ( unaffected by strong purgatives ).—गंध sulphur.—हृन् *a.* 1. evil-eyed, having a malignant look.—2. mischievous, villainous. ( -*m.* ) *N.* of Saturn ; also of Mars.—राविन् *m.* a raven.—लोचनः an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रौंचः *N.* of a mountain ; see क्रौंच.

क्रोडः [ क्रुड् घनीभावे संज्ञायाम् वच् ] 1 *A* hog.—2 The hollow of a tree, cavity ; हा हा इतं तथापि जन्मविदपिक्रोडे मनो धावति Udb.—3 The chest, bosom, breast ; क्रोडीकृतो to clasp to the bosom ; क्रोडीकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता । धात्रीव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकस्य कः क्रमः ॥ Nag. 4 ; Bh. 2. 35.—4 The middle part of anything ; Vikr. 11. 75 ; see क्रोड *n.*—5 An epithet of the planet Saturn.—हं, हा 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders.—2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow.—3 The breast of a horse.—4 The lap ; U. 4.—*Comp.*—अंक्रः, अंक्रिः, पादः *a* tortoise.—पञ्च 1 marginal writing.—2, a postscript to a letter.—3. a supplement.—4. a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः *A* rhinoceros.

क्रोटु *m.* ( क्री. ) [ क्रु-तृ Un. 1. 69 ] *A* jackal ( the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोटु and the weak ones optionally ) ; so क्रोटुक.

क्रौंचः [ क्रुच् प्रज्ञा° अग्न ] 1 *A* curlew, heron ; मनोहरक्रौंचनिनादितानि सीमांतराण्युत्सुकयन्ति चेतः Rs. 4. 8 ; Ms. 12. 64.—2 *N.* of a mountain ( said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārttikeya and Parasurāma ) ; हंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत् क्रौंचरं Me. 57.—*Comp.*—अदन्तं the fibres of the lotus, stalk of a lotus. ( -नी ) the seed of the lotus.—अरातिः, अरिः, रिपुः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya.—2. of Parasurāma.—दारणः, सदनः an epithet ( 1 ) of Kārttikeya ( 2 ) of Parasurāma.

क्रौर्यं 1 Cruelty, hard-heartedness.—2 Terribleness.

क्रोशशक्तिकः 1 *A* mendicant who walks a hundred Krosas.—2 One who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 Krosas ( as a teacher ).

हृत् 1, 9 P. 1 To kill, hurt.—2 To turn round, revolve.

हृन् I. 1 P. ( हृन्ति, हृन्ति ) 1 To call out.—2 To cry, lament, weep.—II. 1 A. ( हृन्तं or हृन्ते ) 1 To be confused.—2 To grieve.

हृम् 1, 4 P. ( ह्रामति, ह्राम्यति, ह्रामि ) 1 To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted

or depressed ; न चक्लाम न विव्यथे Bk. 5. 102 ; 14. 101.—2 To feel sorry, pine for ; S. 6.—*Caus.* ( ह्रामयति ) U. 3. 30.

ह्रामः, ह्राम्यः, ह्राम्युः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion ; विनोदितदिनह्रामाः कृतकचय 3. 21.

ह्रान्त *p. p.* [ ह्रम्-क्त ] 1 Fatigued, tired out ; तमातपह्रान्तं R. 2. 13 ; Me. 18. 35 ; V. 2. 23.—2 Withered, faded ; ह्रान्तो मन्मथलेख एव नल्लिनीपत्रे नखैरपितः S. 3. 26 ; R. 10. 48.—3 Lean, thin, emaciated.—4 Depressed in spirits, exhausted.

ह्रान्तिः *f.* [ ह्रम्-क्ति ] Fatigue.—*Comp.*—हिद् *a.* refreshing, invigorating.

हृत् 4 A. ( हृयते ) To fear, be afraid ( according to some 1 A. also ).

हिद् 4 P. ( हिचति, हिच ) To become wet, be damp, be moist.—*Caus.* To moisten, wet ; न चैनं हृदयं तपाः Bg. 2. 23 ; Bk. 18. 11.

हिन्न *a.* Wet, moistened ; running ( as an eye ).—*Comp.*—अक्ष *a.* bleary-eyed.—वर्त्मन् *n.* watering of the eyes.—हृद् *a.* tender-hearted.

हृदः [ हिद्-भावे वच् ] 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness ; Sānti. 1. 29 ; R. 7. 21.—2 Running, discharge from a sore.—3 Distress, suffering ; R. 15. 32 ( = उपद्रव Malli. )

हृदक *a.* Wetting, moistening.—क 1 Phlegm.—2 One of the fires in the body.

हृदन *m.* The moon.

हृदन *a.* [ हिद्-णिच्-लृट् ] Wetting, making wet.—नः Phlegm.—नं 1 Wetting, moistening.—2 Trickling, oozing.

हृदुः 1 The moon.—2 Morbid combination of the three humors of the body ( सन्निपात ).

हिद् 1 U. ( हिदति-ते ) To lament.

हिद् *f.* Ved. The created world.

हिन् I. 4 A. ( also P. according to some authorities ) ( हिच्यते, हिच् or हिचति ) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer ; अप्युपदेशग्रहणे नाति हिच्यते वः शिष्या M. 1 ; चयः परार्थे हिच्यति साक्षिणः प्रतिसृः कुलं Ms. 8. 169.—2 To torment, molest.—II. 9 P. ( हिच्यति, हिच्, हिचति ) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress ; हिच्यति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6 ; एवमारब्धमानोपि हिच्यति ध्वनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40 ; R. 11. 58.—2 To suffer, feel pain.

हिचिन्त, हिच् *p. p.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery.—2 Afflicted, tormented.—3 Faded.—4 Inconsistent, contradictory ; e. g. माता मे वध्या.—5 Elaborate, artificial, ( as a composi-



6 Put to shame. -7 Wearied ; injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn. -9 Marred, impaired ; Pt. 1. 11 ; S. 6. 9 ; S. 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, faded ; Ku. 2. 19. -11 Injured, faint ; S. 6. 19. -12 A contradictory statement. -Comp. -वर्त्मन् *n.* a dis-  
turbance of the eyelids.  
क्षिः *f.* 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.  
क्षिः [ क्षि-भावे च ] 1 Pain, an-  
guish, suffering, distress, trouble ;  
क्षिः क्षेप्तस्य पदसुपनीतः S. 1 ; क्षेप्तः  
क्षेप्तस्य पुनर्वता विधेयः Ku. 5. 86 ; Bg.  
2. 3. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care,  
trouble. -4 Worldly occupation.  
क्षिः -अपह *a.* allaying pain,  
soothing, palliative. (-हः) a son.  
क्षिः *a.* causing pain or trouble. —  
क्षिः *a.* capable of enduring trouble.  
क्षिः *a.* [ क्षि-भुज् ] Giving pain,  
distressing.  
क्षिः *a.* Pained, distressed.  
क्षिः *a.* 1 Causing pain or suffer-  
ing. -2 Harting, injuring.  
क्षिः 1 A. ( क्षि-वते ) 1 To be impo-  
tent, to behave like a eunuch. -2 To  
be timorous, to be modest or un-  
assuming.  
क्षिः ( व ) *a.* 1 Impotent, neuter,  
castrated ; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205 ;  
Pt. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid,  
weak, weak-minded ; R. 8. 84 ;  
क्षिः पालयिता Mk. 9. 5. -3  
Unmanly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle.  
क्षिः 4 of the neuter gender. —चः, -चं  
( च-व ) 1 An impotent man, a  
eunuch ; न मूत्रं फेनिलं यस्य विडा चाप्लु  
विमज्जति । मेढ्रं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं  
क्षिः स उच्यते । Kātyāyana quoted in  
Miyabhaṅga. -2 The neuter gender.  
क्षिः ( च् ) 1 Impotence ( lit. ) ; वरं  
क्षिः पुंसो न च परकालत्राभिगमनं Pt. 1.  
-2 Unmanliness ; timidity, coward-  
ice ; क्षिः सा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. -3  
Impotence, powerlessness ; R. 12. 86.  
क्षिः 1 A. ( क्षि-वते ) To move, go.  
क्षिः 1 A. ( क्षि-वते ) 1 To speak  
articulately. -2 To impede, hinder.  
क्षिः 3 To strike, kill. -4 To distress.  
क्षिः Fermented liquor.  
क्षिः, क्षोमन् *n.* [ क्षु गतौ मनिन् ] 1  
The lungs. -2 The bladder.  
क्षोः Ved. Fear ; Rv. 6. 46. 14.  
क्षिः *ind.* 1 Whither, where ; क्ष ते-  
नोत्वं यत्नाः क्ष च नु गहनाः कौतुकरसाः  
U. 6. 33 ; क्ष-क्ष when repeated in  
co-ordinate sentences imply 'great  
difference,' or 'incongruity' ; क्ष रुजा  
हृदयमाधिनी क्ष च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधं  
M. 3. 2 ; क्ष क्षयप्रभवो वंशः क्ष चाल्पवि-  
षया मतिः R. 1. 2 ; Ki. 1. 6 ; S. 2.

18. -2 Sometimes क् is used in  
the sense of the loc. of किम् ; क्  
प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्प्रदेशे. ( *a* ) With  
a following अपि it means ( 1 )  
somewhere, anywhere ; ( 2 ) some-  
times. ( *b* ) With a following चित् it  
means ( 1 ) in some places ; प्रसिन्धाः  
क्चिदिदृशद्विफलभिदः सूच्यत एवोपलाः S.  
1. 14 ; Rs. 1. 2 ; R. 1. 41 ; ( 2 ) in  
some cases ; क्वचिद्वोचरः क्वचिन् गो-  
चरोऽर्थः. क्वचित्-क्वचित् ( *a* ) in one  
place—in another place, here—here ;  
क्वचिद्वीणावाद्यं क्वचिदपि च हाहेति रुदितं  
Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. ( *b* ) now—now  
( referring to time ) ; क्वचित् पथा संच-  
रते सुराणां क्वचित् घनानां पततां क्वचिच्च  
R. 13. 19.

क्वत् *a.* Belonging to what place,  
being where.

क्व 1 P. ( क्वणति, क्वणित् ) 1 To  
sound ( indistinctly ), jingle, tinkle ;  
इति बोधयतीव डिडिमः करिणो हस्तिपका-  
हतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86 ; क्वणन्मिनीपुरो  
Amaru. 23 ; Rs. 3. 24 ; Me. 36. -2  
To hum, warble ( as bees &c. ) ; sing  
indistinctly ; Ku. 1. 54 ; U. 3. 24 ;  
Bk. 6. 84.

क्वणः, क्वणनं, क्वणितं, क्वाणः 1 A sound  
in general. -2 The sound of any  
musical instrument. —नः A small  
earthen pot or boiler.

क्वथ् 1 P. ( क्वथति, क्वथित ) 1 To boil,  
decoct. -2 To digest.

क्वथः A decoction, solution prepared  
with a continued or gentle heat.

क्वथनं [ क्वथ-त्युट् ] Boiling, decocting.

क्वथित *a.* [ क्वथ-क् ] Boiled, decocted.

क्वथः [ क्वथ-करणे घञ् ] 1 A decoc-  
tion, solution prepared with a con-  
tinued or gentle heat. -2 The mix-  
ture of the materials for decoction.  
-3 Pain, sorrow, distress. -Comp.  
—उद्भवं blue vitriol used as a col-  
lyrium.

क्वचित्क *a.* ( क्ती *f.* ) Met with  
occasionally, rare, unusual ; इति क्वा-  
चित्कः पाठः

क्वल् 1 P. ( क्वलति ) To shake, move.

क्षः 1 Destruction. -2 Disappear-  
ance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field.  
-5 A farmer. -6 Vishnu in his 4th  
or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A  
demon.

क्षञ्ज, क्षज् 10 U. ( क्षञ्जयति-ते ) To  
live in distress or pain. -1 A. ( क्षजते )  
To kill. -1 A. ( क्षजते ) 1 To go. -2 To  
give.

क्षण् ( न् ) 8 U. ( क्षणोति, क्षण्यते, क्षत )  
1 To hurt, injure ; इमां हृदि व्यायतपा-  
तमक्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break ( to  
pieces ) ; ( धनुः ) त्वं किलानमितपूर्वमक्ष-  
णोः R. 11. 72 ; ( with परा, परि, -वि  
used in the same senses as क्षण् ).

क्षणः, -णं [ क्षणोति दुःखं क्षण-अच् ] 1 An  
instant, moment, measure of time  
equal to  $\frac{1}{60}$  of a second ; क्षणमात्रमुपिस्त-  
स्थो सुमनीन इव हृदः R. 1. 73 ; 2. 60 ;  
Me. 26 ; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment.

-2 Leisure ; अहनपि लब्धक्षणः स्वगेहं  
गच्छामि M. 1 ; Pt. 1. 138 ; गृहीतः क्षणः  
S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal'  
*i. e.* I pledge my word to do your  
work. -3 A fit moment or opportuni-  
ty ; रहो नास्ति क्षणौ नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयि-  
ता नरः Pt. 1. 138 ; Me. 62 ; अधिगतक्ष-  
णः Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or  
lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy,  
delight. -6 Dependence, servitude.  
-7 The centre, the middle. -8 A  
certain day of the fortnight ( as the  
full moon ). ( In comp. क्षण is trans-  
lated by 'momentary', 'temporary'.

क्षणात्, क्षणेन in a moment, at once,  
immediately ). -Comp. —अंतरे *ind.*  
the next moment, after a little while.

—क्षेपः a momentary delay. —द्वः an  
astrologer. ( -द्वं ) 1. night-blindness.

-2. water. ( -द्वा ) 1. night ; क्षणाद्वैष  
क्षणदापतिमभः N. 1. 67 ; R. 8. 74 ; 16.

45 ; Si. 3. 53. -2. turmeric. °करः,  
°पतिः the moon ; Si. 6. 70. °चरः a

night-walker, a demon ; साङ्गद्वयः प्रभु-  
रपि क्षणदाचराणां R. 13. 75. °आर्ध्वं

night-blindness, nyctalopsis. —द्युतिः  
*f.*, —प्रकाशा, —प्रभा lightning. —निः-

श्वासः the porpoise. —भंगुर *a.* tran-  
sient, frail, perishable ; H. 4. 130.

—मात्रं *ind.* for a moment. —रामिन् *m.*  
a pigeon. —विध्वंसिन् *a.* perishable in

a moment. ( -*m.* ) a class of atheistic  
philosophers who deny the continu-

ed identity of any part of nature,  
and maintain that the universe

perishes and undergoes a new crea-  
tion every instant.

क्षणतुः A wound, sore.

क्षणनं Injuring, killing, wounding.

क्षणिक *a.* [ क्षणः स्वसत्ताव्याप्यतयास्त्य-  
स्य ट् ] Momentary, transient ; स्वमेष्टु

क्षणिकसमागमोत्सवैश्च R. 8. 92 ; एकस्य  
क्षणिका प्रीतिः H. 1. 66. —का Lightn-  
ing.

क्षणिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Having leisure.  
-2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival.

—नी Night.

क्षत् *f.* 1 Killing -2 Tearing. -3  
Injury, hurt.

क्षत *p. p.* [ क्षण्-क् ] 1 Wounded,  
hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent,

broken down &c. ; see क्षण् ; रक्तप्रसा-  
धितधुवः क्षतविग्रहाश्च Ve. 1. 7 ; Ku. 4.

6 ; R. 1. 28 ; 2. 56 ; 3. 53. -2 Dimi-  
nished ; trodden. —तं 1 Scratching, a

scratch. -2 A wound, hurt, injury ;  
क्षते प्रहारा निपतत्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178 ;

क्षते क्षारमिवासाक्षाज्जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7 ;  
क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18 ; नखं Ku.

3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril ;



क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युद्यः R. 2. 53. —Comp. अरि *a.* victorious. —उदरं dysentery. —कासः a cough produced by injury. —जं 1. blood; स छिन्नमूलः क्षतजेन रेणुः R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. —2. puss, matter. —योनिः *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. —विक्षत *a.* mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. —वृत्तिः *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. —व्रतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements. —हरं aloe-wood.

क्षतिः *f.* [क्ष-क्ति] 1 Injury, wound. —2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विस्मयं क्रियतां वराहत-तिभिर्मुक्ताक्षतिः पल्लवे S. 2. 6. —3. (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; सुखं संजायते तेभ्यः सर्वेभ्योपीति का क्षतिः S. D. 37. —4 Decline, decay, diminution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत्र *m.* [क्ष-त्र] 1 One who cuts or carves anything. —2 An attendant, a door-keeper. —3 A coachman, charioteer. —4 A man born of a Sūdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. —5 The son of a female slave, (e.g. विदुर). —6 Brāhmā. —7 A fish. —8 One who fights from a chariot. —9 The manager of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

क्षत्रः, -त्रं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. —2 A man of the Kshatriya caste, or the Kshatriya tribe taken collectively; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युद्यः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो ध्रुवनेषु रुढः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; असंख्यं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22; Ms. 9. 322. —3 A man of the warrior class, a soldier; क्षत्रप्रताप U. 6. 18 martial or heroic valour; 6. 16. —त्री 1 A woman of the military caste. —2 The rank of a member of the military caste. —3 Wealth. —4 Water. —5 The body. —Comp. —अंतकः an epithet of Parasurāma. —धर्मः 1. bravery, military heroism. —2. the duties of a Kshatriya. —पः a governor, satrap. —पुत्रः 1. a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. —2. a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मवंधु.

क्षत्रि *m.* A man of the military order.

क्षत्रियः [क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापत्वं जातो वा वः Tv.] A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वै-श्यस्यो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. —यः The rank or power of the Kshatriya class. —Comp. —हनः (णः) an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. —2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षद् 1 A. (क्षते) Ved. 1 To cut. —2 To kill. —3 To consume, eat. —4 To cover, protect.

क्षदनं 1 Carving, dividing, tearing. —2 Eating.

क्षद्म *n.* [क्ष-मक्षणे मनिन्] 1 Water. —2 Food.

क्षप् 1 U. (क्षपति-ते, क्षपित) To fast; to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. —Caus. or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, क्षपित) 1 To throw, send, cast. —2 To miss.

क्षप् *f.* Ved. 1 Night. —2 A measure of time. —3 Darkness. —4 Water.

क्षपः Water.

क्षपणः A Bauddha mendicant. —णं 1 Defilement, impurity (अशौच). —2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षपणकः A Bauddha or Jaina mendicant; नयक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chāṇ. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः Mu. 4.

क्षपणी 1 An oar. —2 A net.

क्षपण्युः An offence.

क्षपा [क्षपयति चेशं क्षि-णिच् अच्] 1 A night; विगमयत्युज्जिद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. —2 Turmeric. —Comp. —अदः 1. night-stalker. —2. a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपादैः पृथुर्पि-गलाक्षैः Bk. 2. 30. —आंध्यं night-blindness. —करः, नाथः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —घनः a dark cloud. —वरः a demon, goblin.

क्षम 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षामयति, चक्ष्मे, चक्षाम, क्षांत or क्षमित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो नृपाश्चक्षमिरे समेताः क्षीरत्नलाभं न तदाम्भोजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. —2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षांतं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेस्वर; निद्रस्य मे भर्तुनिदेशारक्ष्यं देवि क्षमस्वेति चक्षुव नम्रः R. 14. 58. —3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. —4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेस्मदुपजायं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नाज्ञाभंगकरान् राजा क्षमते स्वसुतानपि H. 2. 107. —5 To oppose, resist. —6 To be competent or able (to do anything); क्षते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते कः क्षपात-मस्कांडमलीमसं नमः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षंतव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be borne or endured. —2 Pardonable, fit to be forgiven.

क्षंतु *a.* [क्ष-तृच्] Patient, enduring, forbearing, submissive.

क्षम *f.* Ved. The ground, earth.

क्षम *a.* [क्ष-अच्] 1 Patient. —2 Enduring, submissive. —3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.); मालिनो हि यथादृष्टो

रूपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि न स्ववलंबितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60; गमनक्षम, proper, suitable; तन्नो यदुक्तमशिवं न हि तत्क्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकमक्षमं देव क्षात्रो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 27. —5 Fit for, capable of, suited to; उपभोगक्षमे देशे V. 2; तपःक्षमं साधयितुं य इच्छति S. 1. 18; स्वक्षमं रत्नं 1. 28; 7. 5. —6 Bearable, endurable. —7 Favourable, friendly. —म 1 Propriety, fitness. —2 Battle, war. —मः N. of Siva.

क्षमणीय *a.* 1 To be borne, patiently borne. —2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षमा [क्ष-अङ्] 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा क्षत्री च मित्रे च यतीनामेव धूषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. —2 The earth. —3 An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —जः the planet Mars. —भुजः, भुजः a king.

क्षमावत्, क्षमान्वित, क्षमायुक्त *a.* Patient, indulgent.

क्षमापयति Den. P. To ask any one's pardon, beg pardon.

क्षमिषु *a.* (त्री *f.*), क्षमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. —2 Capable, able.

क्षांत *p. p.* [क्ष-क्त] 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. —2 Forgiven. —3 Borne, endured. —4 Friendly. —तः N. of Siva. —तः The earth.

क्षांतिः *f.* [क्ष-माधे-क्तिन्] Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षांति-श्रेष्ठचनेन किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षांतु *a.* [क्ष-तृच् युद्धिश्च] Patient, forbearing. —तुः A father.

क्षाम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be borne. —2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षय See under क्षि.

क्षर् 1 P. [क्षरति, क्षरति] (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. —2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. —3 To drop, trickle, ooze. —4 To waste away, wane, perish. —5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोऽवृत्तेन क्षरति तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. —6 To melt. —7 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). —Caus. (क्षारयति-ते) To accuse, traduce (usually with अ). —With -वि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर *a.* [क्षरति स्वदंते धुंचति वा, क्षर-अच्] 1 Melting away. —2 Moveable. —3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. —रः A cloud. —रं 1 Water. —2 The body. —3 Ignorance. —4 The Supreme Being. —5 Cause and effect. —Comp. —जः



(also क्षरेज्) produced by distillation or from a cloud. —भाव *a.*

क्षरणं [ क्ष-भावे ल्यट् ] 1 The act of dripping, trickling, dropping, oozing. 2 The act of perspiring; अंशुलीक्ष- R. 19. 19.

क्षरितं *p. p.* Dropped, liquefied, melted &c.

क्षरिम् *m.* The rainy season.

क्षार *a.* [ क्ष-ज्वाला वा-ण ] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. 2 Flowing, oozing. —रः 1 Juice, 2 Treacle, molasses. 3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षते क्षारो वा जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारनिवासं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं Mk. 5. 18; (क्षारं क्षते जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं) has become proverbial, and 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make it worse,' 'to add insult to injury'. —4 Glass. —5 Salt. —6 Ashes. —7 A rogue, cheat. —रं 1 Black. —2 Water. —Comp. —अच्छं sea-water. —अञ्जनं an alkaline unguent. —अंशु *n.* an alkaline fluid. —उदः, उदक-उदधिः, समुद्रः the salt ocean. —उदः 1. a pool of saline mud. 2. N. of a hell. —तेलं oil cooked with alkaline ingredients. —त्रयं, त्रितयं carbon, salt-petre and borax. —नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. —दुग्धिः *f.*, मृत्तिका saline soil; कि-मर्षं क्षारभूमौ प्राणदा यमदुत्तिका Udb. —नेलकः an alkaline substance. —रसः a saline flavour. —श्रेष्ठं alkali earth.

क्षारकः [ क्ष-पुल्ल ] 1 Alkali. —2 Juice, essence. —3 A cage, basket or net for birds. —4 A washerman. —5 A mossom; a bud or new-blown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणं-या Accusing, especially of adultery. —जं 1 Converting; to alkali ashes. —2 Distilling.

क्षारयति Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. —2 To torture a person with acid substances. —3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. —4 To abuse, calumniate, traduce, censure; cf. आक्षर.

क्षारिका Hungor.

क्षारित *a.* 1 Distilled from saline matter. —2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

क्षाल 10 U. (क्षालयति-ते, क्षालित) 1 To wish, wash off, purify, cleanse; क्षते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कांड-मीमं नमः Si. 1. 38; H. 4. 60. —2 To wipe away. —With वि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

क्षाल *a.* Cleaning, washing.

क्षालनं [ क्षल-भावे ल्यट् ] 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). —2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित *p. p.* [ क्षल-क् ] 1 Washed, cleansed, purified. —2 Wiped away, requited; तथा वृत्तं पापैर्व्ययति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 8. 28.

क्षवः, क्षवथुः See under क्षु.

क्षत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [ क्षत्रस्य कर्म भावो वा अण् ] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षत्रो धर्मः अत्र इव तद्ध वृत्तवोपस्य युत्यै U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. —त्रं 1 The Kshatriya tribe. —2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gītā thus describes them:—शौर्यं तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाभ्युपलक्षणं । दानमीश्वरभावश्च क्षत्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षत्रिः The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another caste.

क्षान्त &c. See under क्षम्.

क्षाम *a.* [ क्षे-कर्तरि क् ] 1 Scorched, singed. —2 Diminished, thin, wasted; emaciated, lean; क्षामक्षामकपोल-माननं S. 3. 10; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; क्षामच्छायं भवनमधुना मद्भियोगेन नूनं 80, 89. —3 Slight, little, small. —4 Weak, infirm. —मः An epithet of Vishnu.

—मा The earth. —मं Destruction.

—Comp. —आस्यं unwhole-some diet.

क्षामन् *a.* [ क्षे-मानिन् ] Destructive. —*n.* Ved. The earth, ground.

क्षामवत् *a.* Ved. Scorching, withering, drying; an epithet of Agni.

क्षारः &c. See under क्षर.

क्षालनं &c. See under क्षल्.

क्षि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. —2 To rule, govern, be master of. —II. 1, 5, 9 P. (क्षयति, क्षिणोति, क्षिणति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तद्यशः शस्त्रभृतां क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. —2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. —3 To kill, injure. —4 To spend, pass (as time); कति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षयित्ये Ud. S. 83. —III. 6 P. (क्षयति) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. —2 To inhabit. —3 To remain. —4 To go, move, approach. —Pass. (क्षियते) To waste, wane; decay, be diminished (fig. also); प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षियमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासन्नविपत्तिमूढमनसां प्रायो मतिः क्षियते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru. 93; Bh. 2. 19. —Caus. (क्षयति or क्षयति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि च क्षयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भव परिगतशक्तिरात्मभूः S. 7. 35, R. 8. 47; Me. 53. —2 To spend or pass (as time).

क्षयः [ क्षि-अच् ] 1 A house, residence, abode; यातनाश्च यमक्षये Ms. 6. 61; निर्जगाम पुनस्तस्मात्क्षयाच्चारायणस्य ह Mb. —2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुषः क्षयः R. 3. 69; धनक्षये वर्धति जाडराशिः Pt. 2. 170; so

चंद्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. —3 Destruction, end, termination; निशाक्षये याति द्विषेव पांडुतां Rs. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. —4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. —5 Fall (as of prices). —6 Removal. —7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). —8 Consumption. —9 A disease in general. —10 The negative sign or quantity, minus (in algebra). —11 Family, race. —12 The house of Yama. —Comp. —कर (also क्षयकर) *a.* causing decay or destruction, ruinous. —कालः 1. time of universal destruction. —2. the period of decline. —कासः consumptive cough. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —युक्तिः *f.*, —योगः an opportunity of destroying. —रोगः consumption. —वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. —संपद *f.* total loss, ruin.

क्षयण *a.* Destroying &c. —णः 1 A place with calm water. —2 A bay or harbour. —जं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयथुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयन् *n.* A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयिद् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरंभधूर्वा क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चाशुक्ता-विव क्षयी R. 17. 71; Ms. 9. 314. —2 Consumptive. —3 Perishable, fragile. —*m.* The moon.

क्षयिष्णु *a.* 1 Wasting, decaying. —2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षिः *f.* 1 Abode. —2 Going. —3 Destruction. —4 Waste, loss.

क्षित् *a.* 1 Ruling, a ruler. —2 Dwelling.

क्षित *p. p.* [ क्षि-कर्मणि क् ] 1 Wasted, decayed, lost. —2 Weakened. —3 Poor, miserable. —तं Killing; injuring.

क्षिता The earth.

क्षितिः *f.* [ क्षि निवासे आचरे क्ति ] 1 The earth. —2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. —3 Loss, destruction. —4 The end of the world. —5 Wane. —6 A man (Ved.). —Comp. —अदितिः an epithet of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः a king; R. 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. —कणः dust. —क्षपः an earth-quake. —क्षित् *m.* a king, prince. —जः 1. a tree. —2. an earth-worm. —3. the planet Mars. —4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. (—जं) horizon. (—जा) an epithet of Sitā. —तलं the surface of the earth. —देवः a Brāhman. —धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. —धेनुः earth considered as a milch-cow; Bh. 2. 46. —नाथः, —पतिः, —पालः, —भुज् *m.*, —रक्षिन् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 2. 51. 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. —पुत्रः 1. the planet



Mars. -2. the demon Naraka. —प्रतिष्ठ  
a. dwelling on the earth. —भूत m. 1.  
a mountain; सर्वशक्तिधृतां नाथ V. 4.  
27; (where it means 'a king' also);  
Ki. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 26. -2. a king.  
—मंडलं the globe. —रंध्रं a ditch,  
hollow. —रुह m. a tree. —वर्धनः m.  
a corpse, dead body. —वृत्तिः f. 'the  
course of the earth', patient beha-  
viour. —चुदासः a cave within the  
earth, an underground hole.

शिवन् m. Wind, air.

क्षीण p. p. [क्षि-क्] 1 Thin, emaci-  
ated, waned, become lean, diminished,  
worn away, expended; भार्या क्षीणेषु  
वितेषु (जर्नयात्) H. 1. 72; so क्षीण-  
शरीः; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोके विज्ञति. -2  
Slender, delicate. -3 Small, little. -4  
Poor, miserable. -5 Powerless, weak.  
-6 Wasted away, decreased, lost,  
diminished. -7 Dead, destroyed;  
अक्षीणभक्तिः क्षीणेषुपि नंदे Mu. 2. 21,  
-8 Injured, broken, torn. —Comp.  
—चंद्रः the moon on the wane. —धन  
a. reduced to poverty, impoverished.  
—पाप a. one who is purified  
after having suffered the conse-  
quences of sin. —पुण्य a. one who  
has enjoyed all his stock of merit,  
and must work to acquire more in  
another birth. —मध्य a. slender-  
waisted. —वासिन् a. inhabiting a  
dilapidated house. (m.) a dove or  
pigeon. —विक्रांत a. destitute of  
courage or prowess. —वृत्ति a. deprived  
of the means of support, out of  
employ. —शक्ति, —चल a. weakened in  
strength, subsided (as a disease); Pt.  
1. 235.

क्षिण 5 U. (क्षिणोति-क्षिणते, क्षित) To  
kill, hurt, injure.

क्षिद्रः [क्षि-रु] 1 A disease. -2  
The sun. -3 A horn.

क्षिप 6 U. (but only P. when pre-  
ceded by अथि, प्रति and अति), 4 P.  
(क्षिपति-ते, क्षिपति, क्षित) 1 To throw,  
cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let  
go (with loc. or sometimes dat.); मरु-  
द्भ्य इति तु द्वारि क्षिपेद्वचस्व इत्यपि Ms.  
3. 88; क्षिलां वा क्षेप्यते मयि Mb.;  
R. 12. 95; with प्रति also; Bh. 3.  
67, Si. 15. 86. -2 To place, put  
on or upon, throw into, मृजमपि  
शिरस्यंघः क्षितां धुनोत्यदिज्ञंकया S. 7.  
24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. -3  
To fix on, attach to (as a blame);  
भूत्ये दोषान् क्षिपति H. 2. -4 To cast  
or throw off, cast away, rid one-  
self of; किं कर्मस्य भरयथा न वपुषि  
क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18. -5  
(a) To take away, destroy; Māl.  
1. 17. (b) To kill or slay; केसरी  
निदुरक्षितमृगयूथो मृगाधिपः Si. 2. 53.

-6 To reject, disdain. -7 To in-  
sult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8.  
312, 270; Sānti. 3. 10. -8 To  
pour on, scatter, strew. -9 To  
strike, hit. -10 To distract, afflict;  
Māl. 4. 8. —With पर्या to bind or  
tie up, collect (as hair); (केशांतं)  
पर्याक्षिपत् काचिदुदारबंधं Ku. 7. 14.  
क्षिप f. Ved. A finger; Rv. 3. 23.  
3, 9. 27. 57.

क्षिप a [क्षि-क्] Throwing, striking,  
hitting. —यः 1 Throwing, casting.  
-2 Reviling, insulting. —प्र 1 Send-  
ing. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

क्षिपकः An archer, a warrior.

क्षिपण [क्षि-प्] 1 Send-  
ing, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling,  
abusing.

क्षिपणिः, —णी f. 1 An oar. -2 A  
priest. -3 A net. -4 A weapon. —णिः  
A stroke with a whip.

क्षिपणुः [क्षि-अनु] 1 An archer. -2  
A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

क्षिपणु a. [क्षि-क्] 1 Fragrant,  
sweet-smelling. -2 Diffusive. —णुः 1  
The body. -2 The spring season. -3  
A fragrant smell.

क्षिपतिः (स्तिः) Ved. The arm.

क्षित p. p. [क्षि-क्] 1 Thrown,  
scattered, hurled, cast. -2 Abandon-  
ed. -3 Disregarded, neglected, dis-  
respected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted,  
mad; (see क्षिप). —त Night. —त A  
wound caused by shooting. —Comp.

—कुक्षुरः a mad dog. —चित्त a. dis-  
tracted in mind, absent-minded.  
—देह a. prostrating the body, lying  
down.

क्षितिः f. [क्षि-क्] 1 Throwing,  
sending forth. -2 Explaining a hid-  
den meaning (such as solving  
riddles).

क्षिनु a. 1 Throwing, casting. -2  
Killing; रक्षोणं क्षिनु Bk. 2. 21; Si.  
16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

क्षिप a. [क्षि-क्] (compar. क्षेपीयस्;  
superl. क्षेपिष्ठ) 1 Elastic (as a bow).  
-2 Quick, speedy. —य 1 A measure  
of time =  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a Muhūrta. -2 The  
part of the hand between the thumb  
and the forefinger. —य ind. Quickly,  
speedily, immediately; विनाशं व्रजति  
क्षिपमानपात्रमिवांशसि Ms. 3. 179;  
Sānti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. —Comp.

—कारिन् a. acting quickly, prompt.

क्षेपः [क्षि-क्] 1 Throwing, tossing,  
casting, moving about, movement  
(of limbs); कुंदक्षेपाद्गम Me. 47;  
भूक्षेपमात्राडमनप्रवेशां Ku. 3. 60. -2 A  
throw, cast. -3 Sending, dispatching.  
-4 Depression; striking down. -5  
Transgressing. -6 Passing away  
(time); कालक्षेपः. -7 Delay, dilatori-  
ness. -8 Insult, abuse; क्षेपं करोति

चेद्विचयः Y. 2. 204; किं क्षेपे. -9 Disre-  
spect, contempt. -10 Pride, haughti-  
ness. -11 A nosegay. -12 A stroke  
(of an oar &c.). -13 Laying on (as  
arith.) Addendum.

क्षेपक a. [क्षि-क्] 1 A thrower, send-  
er. -2 Interpolated, inserted (as a  
passage). -3 Abusive, disrespectful.  
—कः 1 A spurious or interpolated  
passage. -2 An additive quantity.

क्षेपण [क्षि-क्] 1 Throwing, cast-  
ing, sending, directing &c. -2 Spend-  
ing (as time). -3 Omitting. -4  
Abusing. -5 A sling. —णिः, —णी  
f. 1 An oar. -2 A net for fishing.  
-3 A sling or any instrument with  
which missiles are thrown.

क्षेपणीय a. [क्षि-अनीय] To be  
thrown or cast. —य A sling, any  
instrument for casting missiles,  
stones &c.

क्षेपिमन् m. Great velocity, speed.

क्षेपु a. A thrower, caster, sender.

क्षेप्य a. To be thrown or cast &c.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste,  
decay. -2 An impropriety, offence  
against established customs (आचार-  
भेद); the following is an instance;  
स्वयंमह रथेन याति उपाध्यायं पदाति ग-  
मयति Sk.

क्षित्र 1, 4 P. (क्षेयति or क्षीयति)  
To eject from the mouth, vomit,  
spit out.

क्षी 1 U. (क्षयति-ते) To kill, in-  
jure, hurt.

क्षीज् 1 P. (क्षीजति) To sound in-  
distinctly.

क्षीजनं [क्षीज् भावे ल्युट्] The whistl-  
ing of hollow reeds.

क्षीण See under क्षि.

क्षीव्, क्षीव See क्षीव्, क्षीव.

क्षीरः, रं 1 Milk; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते  
तन्निआ वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27. -2 The  
milky juice or sap of trees, exuda-  
tion; resin; ये तत्क्षीरमुत्तिष्ठुरभयो दक्षिणेन  
प्रवृत्ताः Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9. -3 Water.  
—Comp. —अद् an infant, a sucking  
child. —अब्धिः the sea of milk. —जः 1.  
the moon. -2. the Amrita or nectar  
produced at the churning of the sea.  
-3. an epithet of Sesha. -4. a pearl.  
°जं sea-salt. °जा, °तनया an epithet of  
Lakshmi. —आहः the pine tree. —उद्  
the sea of milk; क्षीरोदवेलेव सफेनपुंजा  
Ku. 7. 26. °तनया, °नन्दनः the moon.  
°तनया, °सुता an epithet of Lakshmi.  
—उद्धि = क्षीरोद् q. v. above.  
—ऊर्गिः a wave of the sea  
of milk; R. 4. 27. —ओदनं rice  
boiled with milk; —कंठः, कंठकः a  
young child (having milk in the  
throat); त्वया तत्क्षीरकंठेन प्राप्तमारण्य-  
कं व्रतं Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. —जं co-







foot of a bed-stead. —Comp. —कर्मन् *n.*, —क्रिया the act of shaving; Pt. 1. 386. —चतुष्टयं the four things necessary for shaving. —धानं, —भांडं a razor-case. —धार *a.* as sharp as a razor. —प्रः 1. an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head; तं शुरप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; 9. 62. —2. a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade. —मर्दिन्, —हंडिन् *m.* a barber.

शुक्रिका, शुरी 1 A knife, dagger. —2 A small razor.

शुरिणी The wife of a barber.

शुरिन् *m.* A barber.

शुल्ल *a.* Small, little. —Comp. —ततः the younger brother of one's father; cf. शुल्ल.

शुल्लक *a.* 1 Little, minute. —2 Low, vile. —3 Insignificant. —4 Wicked, malicious. —5 Poor. —6 Pained, distressed. —7 Hard. —8 Young. —कः A small shell.

क्षेत्र [क्षि-द्र] 1 A field, ground, soil, चीयते बालिकास्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. —2 Landed property, land. —3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटज्ञतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; Bh. 1. 77; Me. 16. —4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रमधन-पिच्छुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48; Bg. 1. 1. —5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit. —6 Fertile soil. —7 Place of origin. —8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वणक्षेत्र-संभवा स्यात् S. 1; Ms. 3. 175. —9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो यं विचिन्वन्ति क्षेत्राभ्यन्तर-तित्तिं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. —10 The mind. —11 A house; a town. —12 A plane figure, as a triangle. —13 A diagram. —14 A sign of the zodiac. —Comp. —अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. —आजीवः, —करः, —कृत् *m.* a cultivator, peasant. —गणितं *g.* geometry. —गत *a.* geometrical. —उपपत्तिः *f.* geometrical proof. —ज *a.* 1. produced in a field. —2. born from the body. (—जः) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 69, 2. 128 —जात *a.* begotten on the wife of another. —ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing places. —2. clever, dexterous. (—ज्ञः) 1. the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1, 3; Ms. 12. 12. —2. the Supreme soul. —3. a libertine. —4. a husbandman. —5. a form of Siva. —6. a witness. (—ज्ञा) a girl fifteen years old personating Durgā at a festival. —पतिः a land-owner, a landlord. —पदं a place sacred to a deity. —पालः 1. a man employed to guard a field. —2.

a deity protecting fields. —3. an epithet of Siva. —कलं the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). —भक्तिः *f.* the division of a field. —भूमिः *f.* cultivated land. —राशिः quantity represented by geometrical figures. —विद् *a.* = क्षेत्रज्ञ q. v. (—*m.*) 1. a husbandman. —2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. —3. the soul. —व्यवहारः 1. drawing a figure in geometry. —2. geometrical demonstration. —स्थ *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [क्षेत्रमस्त्यस्य दृत्] Relating to a field. —कः 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. —2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *a.* [क्षेत्र-इनि] 1 Owning a field; cultivating land. —2 Agricultural. —*m.* 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. —2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. —3 The soul. —4 The Supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* [क्षेत्र-य] 1 Relating to a field. —2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable; दृढोयं क्षेत्रियो येन मय्यपातीति सोऽज्वीत् Bk. 4. 32. —यं 1 An organic disease. —2 Meadow grass, pasturage. —3 (pl.) The surrounding parts of any place. —यः 1 A medicament. —2 An incurable disease. —3 An adulterer. —4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति Den. P. To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीकृ 8 U. To expose to, to subject to; Mu. 7. 4; K. 135.

क्षेप &c. See under क्षिप्.

क्षेम *a.* [क्षि-म् Un. 1. 138] 1 Con-fering happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well; धार्तराष्ट्रा रणे हन्युस्तन्मे क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 46. —2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. —3 Secure, happy. —सः, —सं 1 Peace, hap-piness, ease, well-being; वितन्यति क्षेम मदेवमातृकाश्रयाय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17; वैश्यं क्षेमं सनागम्य (पृच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अधुना सर्वजलचराणां क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. —2 Safety, security; क्षेमेण ब्रज बांधवान् Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. —3 Preserving, protection; R. 15. 6. —4 Keeping what is acquired; cf. योगक्षेम. —5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. —6 Basis, founda-tion. —7 Residence, resting-place. —8 A star, asterism (नक्षत्र). —सः A kind of perfume. —सा An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —कर, —कार (also क्षेमकर) *a.* propitious, causing peace or security. क्षेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षेम्य *a.* [क्षेमाय साधु यत्] 1 Resting, at ease. —2 Habitable, comfortable. —3 Healthy, salubrious. —4 Lucky,

prosperous. —5 Giving peace. —सा An epithet of Siva.

क्षै 1 P. [क्षायति, क्षाम] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, de-cline, decay.]

क्षैर्यं 1 Destruction. —2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षेत्रं [क्षेत्राणां सङ्घः अण्] 1 A mul-titude of fields. —2 A field.

क्षेत्रज्ञं Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

क्षैप्रं Quickness, speediness.

क्षैरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [क्षैरि संस्कृत दृत्] Milky.

क्षोडः The post to which an ele-phant is tied.

क्षोणिः, क्षोणी *f.* 1 The earth. —2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोद See under क्षुद्र.

क्षोम &c. See under क्षुम्.

क्षोमः, —सं [क्षु-म्] A room on the top of a house. —सं Woven silk.

क्षोणिः, —णी *f.* See क्षोणि. —Comp. —वाचीरः the ocean. —मुञ्ज *m.*, —पतिः a king. —धृत् *m.*, धरः a mountain.

क्षोद्रः 1 The Champaka tree. —2 N. of a mixed caste. —द्रं 1 Small-ness. —2 Meanness, lowness. —3 Honey; सक्षौद्रपट्टैरिव R. 4. 63. —4 Water. —5 A particle of dust. —Comp. —जं wax. —धातुः a kind of mine-ral substance (माक्षिक). —क्षेहः the dis-ease diabetes mellitus.

क्षौदेयं Wax.

क्षोम *a.* [क्षु-म् स्वार्थे अण्] Linen. —सः, —सं 1 Silken cloth, woven silk; क्षोमं केनचिदिदुपांहुतरुणा मांगल्यमाति-पुङ्क्तं S. 4. 4; क्षोमांतरितमेखले (अंके) R. 10. 8. —2 An airy room on the top of a house. —3 The back of an edi-fice. —4 A fortified place before a building. —सं 1 Linen cloth. —2 Lin-seed. —सी Flax.

क्षौरं Shaving. —री A razor.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षौति, क्षुत) To whet, sharpen. —With सं (Atm.) to sharp-en (fig. also); Bk. 8. 40.

क्षुत *a.* [क्षु-क्त] Whetted, sharp-ened.

क्षोत्रं Ved. A grind-stone.

क्ष्मा .1 The earth; (पुत्रं) क्ष्मां लभयित्वा क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं क्षे-पस्य भरव्यथा न वधुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्ये-यत् Mu. 2. 18. —2 (In math.) The number 'one'. —Comp. —जः *m.* planet Mars. —पः, —पतिः, —धृत् a king; कवि क्षमापतिः Git. 1; देवानां क्ष-



ह्माथ

ह्माथ Pt. 1. 155. —धृत् m. a  
or mountain.  
ह्माथ 1 A. (ह्माथते, ह्माथित) To  
tremble; चह्माथे च मही Bk.  
21; 17. 73.  
ह्माथ 1 P. (ह्माथति) To wink,  
close the eyelids.  
ह्माथ 1 U. (ह्माथति-ते, ह्माथे or ह्माथे-  
ते) To hum, roar, whistle, growl,  
sound indistinctly; Ms.  
ह्माथ 1 A., ह्माथ 4 P. 1 To be  
unctuous. —2 To emit,

sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c.,  
exude. —WITH प्र to murmur, hum;  
Bk. 7. 103.

ह्माथ a. 1 Sounded inarticulately.  
—2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

ह्माथ a 1 Crooked, curved. —2 Wick-  
ed, depraved. —3 Difficult to be ap-  
proached. —ह्माथ 1 Sound, noise. —2 Venom  
poison; गुणदोषौ बुधौ गृह्णितुह्माथिवे-  
श्वरः । शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं परं कंठे नियच्छति  
Subhāsh. —3 Moistening. —4 Aban-  
donment. —5 An inarticulate sound.

—हा 1 The roaring of a lion. —2 A  
war-cry, war-whoop. —3 A bamboo.  
ह्माथनं 1 Murmuring, hissing, whistl-  
ing. —2 A hissing pronunciation.

ह्माथितः-ते 1 Humming, murmuring.  
—2 A growl, roar. —3 The roaring of  
a lion. —4 A battle-cry, war-  
whoop.

ह्माथ 1 P. (ह्माथति &c.) 1 To  
leap, jump. —2 To play. —3 To go,  
move. —4 To shake, tremble.

ह्माथ, ह्माथिका, ह्माथितं, ह्माथ्यं Play,  
jest, joke.

ख.

खः The sun. —खं 1 The sky;  
वन्देखोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5.  
1; खवद्विः खे मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3.  
2; Me. 9. —2 Heaven. —3 Organ of  
speech. —4 A city. —5 A field. —6 A  
sphere. —7 A dot, an anusvāra.  
—8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow,  
hole; Ms. 9. 43. —9 An aperture of  
the human body; (of which there  
are 9, i. e. the mouth, the two  
ears, and the organs of excretion  
and generation); खानि चैव स्पृशेदङ्गिः  
Ma. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20;  
cf. Ku. 3. 50. —10 A wound. —11  
Happiness, pleasure. —12 Taler —13  
action. —14 Knowledge. —15 Brah-  
man. —16 The glottis (in anatomy).  
—17 The tenth from any given con-  
stellation or the sun's entrance into  
it. —खा 1 A well, fountain. —2 A  
river. —Comp. —अदः (खेदः) 1. a  
planet. —2. Rāhu, the ascending  
node. —आपगा an epithet of the  
Ganges. —उल्कः 1. a meteor. —2.  
a planet. —उल्कः the planet Mars.  
—खामिनी N. of Durgā. —कुंतलः N. of  
Siva. —खोल्कः 'sky-meteor,' N. of the  
sun. —आदित्यः a form of the sun.  
—ग a. [खे आकाशे गच्छति गम्-ड] mov-  
ing in the air. (—गः) 1. a bird;  
अधुनीत खगः स नैकधा तद्धे N. 2. 2; Ms.  
12. 63. —2. air, wind; तमांसीव यथा  
खगो ह्माथमिधेनान्खगः Mb. —3. the  
sun. —4. a planet; e. g. आपोक्लिमे  
यदि खगः स किलेदुवारः Tv. —5. a grass-  
hopper. —6. a deity. —7. an arrow.  
अधिरः an epithet of Garuḍa. °अंतकः

a hawk, falcon. °अभिरामः an epithet  
of Siva. °आसनः 1 the eastern moun-  
tain on which the sun rises. —2. an  
epithet of Vishṇu. °इन्द्रः, °इश्वरः, °पतिः  
epithets of Garuḍa. °वती f. the earth.  
°स्थानं 1. the hollow of a tree. —2.  
a bird's nest. —गंगा celestial Gangā.  
—गतिः f. 1. flight in the air. —2.  
the motion of a planet. —गम a. mov-  
ing in the air, flying (as the Gan-  
dharvas or missile weapons). (—मः)  
a bird. (—खे) गमनः a kind of galli-  
nule. —गुण a. having a cypher as a  
multiplier. —गोलः the celestial  
sphere. °विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the  
moon. —चर a. flying, moving in the  
air. (—रः) or खेचरः 1. a bird. —2. a cloud  
—3. the sun. —4. the wind. —5. a de-  
mon. —6. an aerial spirit —7. a Gan-  
dharva or Vidyādhara. —8. a planet.  
—9. mercury or quicksilver. —10. a  
sign of the zodiac. (—रि i. e. खेचरी) 1.  
a semi-divine female able to fly. —2.  
an epithet of Durgā. —चारिन् a. mov-  
ing in the air (—मः) an epithet of  
Skanda. —जलं 'sky-water', dew,  
rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिस् m. a fire-  
fly. —तमालः 1. a cloud —2. smoke.  
—तिलकः the sun. —द्यौतः 1. a fire-  
fly; खद्योतालीविलसितनिभां विद्युन्मेव  
दृष्टिं Me. 81. —2. the sun. —द्यौतनः  
the sun. —धूपः a rocket; ह्माथः खधू-  
पान् Bk. 3. 5. —परानः darkness.  
—धुपं 'sky-flower', used figuratively  
to denote anything impossible,  
an impossibility; cf. the four im-  
possibilities stated in this verse:—  
स्यदृष्टान्मसि स्नातः शशङ्गाधुधरः । एष

वंध्यायुतो याति खयुष्पकृतशेखरः Subhāsh.  
—भं a planet. —भ्रूतिः a falcon.  
—मणिः 'the jewel of the sky', the  
sun. —मूर्तिः an epithet of Siva.  
—वारि n. rain-water, dew &c. —वाष्पः  
snow, hoar-frost. —शय (also खेय) a.  
resting or dwelling in the air. —श-  
रिरं a celestial body. —श्वासः wind,  
air. —सहस्य, संभव a. produced in the  
sky. —सिंधुः the moon. —स्तनी the  
earth. —रुद्रिकं the sun or moon  
gem. —हर a. having a cypher for its  
denominator.

खखख 1 P. (खखखति) To laugh  
at, deride, ridicule.

खखखट a. Hard, solid. —ट  
Chalk.

खखखरः A beggar's staff.

खखगडः A kind of reed.

खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खच् I. 1, 9 P. (खचति, खजति, ख-  
चित) 1 To come forth, appear. —2 To  
be born again. —3 To purify. —II.  
10 U. (खचयति, खचित) 1 To fasten,  
bind. —2 To set, inlay.

खचित p. p [खच्-क्त] 1 Fastened,  
joined, full of, intermixed with;  
शकुंतलीखचितं विभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11.  
—2 Mixed, blended. —3 Inlaid, set,  
studded, in comp. ; माणि, रत्न; Māl.  
8. 10.

खज् 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn,  
agitate.

खजः [खज्-अच्] 1 A churning-  
stick. —2 Agitating, churning. —3 A



ladle or spoon. —जा 1 A Churning-stick, ladle. —2 The hand with the fingers extended. —3 Churning, agitating, stirring. —4 Killing, destroying. —5 A battle.

खजकः A churning-stick. —जिका A ladle or spoon.

खजयं Clarified butter, ghee.

खजाकः A bird. —का A ladle.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजन् प्रभंजनजनः पथिकः विपासुः N. 11. 107.

खंज a. [खंज-अच्] Lame, crippled, halt; पादेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 274, Bh. 1. 64. —Comp. —खेटः, खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजक a. Limping, lame.

खंजनः [खंज-ल्युट्] A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुग्मिव शरादि तडागं Git. 11; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D.; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थः S. Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail. —2 Mustard. —नं Going lamely. —Comp. —रतं the cohabitation of saints.

खंजनकः A wag-tail; (also खंजानिका in this sense).

खंजरटिः, टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ms. 5. 14; Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खद 1 P. (खटति) To desire; wish.

खटः [खट्-अच्] 1 Phlegm. —2 A blind well. —3 A hatchet. —4 A plough. —5 Grass. —6 The closed fist. —7 A kind of blow or wound. —Comp. —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खाटकः 1. a jackal. —2. a crow. —3. an animal. —4. a glass-vessel. —5. an outer.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. घटक. —2 The half-closed hand. —3 The double list of wrestlers or boxers.

खटकासुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting. —खः A man in the attitude of shooting.

खटिकः The hand half-closed. —का 1 Chalk. —2 The external opening of the ear.

खट्(ड)किका A side door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट् 10 P. (खटयति) To cover, green.

खटन a. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खटा 1 A bed-stead. —2 A kind of

खटाशः-शी The civet-cat.

खटिः m. f. A bier.

खटिकः 1 A butcher. —2 A hunter, fowler. —का 1 A small bed-stead, a cot. —2 A bier.

खटेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्ठा [खट्-कुट्; cf. Un. 1. 150]

1 A bed-stead, couch, cot. —2 A swing, hammock. —3 A kind of bandage. —Comp. —अंगः 1. a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Māl. 5. 4, 23. —2. N. of Dilipa. धर, भूत an epithet of Siva. —अंगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —आकृत, आरूढ a. 1. lying on a bed. —2. low, vilo. —3. abandoned, wicked. —4. silly, stupid. —5 erring, going wrong or astray.

खट्ठायति Den. P. To use as a couch; Si. 2. 77.

खट्ठाका, खट्टिका A small bed-stead.

खट् See खंड.

खडः 1 Breaking, dividing. —2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खडिका, खडी Chalk.

खडुः-डुः m. or f. A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

खडुः [खड्-भेदेन गृ Un. 1. 121]

1 A sword; न हि खडो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खडुं परासृज्य &c. —2 The horn of a rhinoceros. —3 A rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —डु Iron. —Comp.

—आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आहः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धरः a swordsmen. —धेनु, —धेनुका 1. a small sword. —2. a female rhinoceros. —पत्रं the blade of a sword. (—त्रः) a tree in hell having swords for leaves; cf. असिपत्र. —पाणि a. sword in hand.

—पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानकं a scabbard. —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —नहारः a sword-cut. —फलं a sword-blade. —बंधः a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword; see K. P. 9 ad loc.

खड्गारीडः 1 A shield. —2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords; cf. असिधारा. खड्गवत् a. Armed with a sword. खड्गिकः 1 A swordsman. —2 A butcher. —3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

खड्गिन् a. (—नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. 1 A rhinoceros. —2 An epithet of Siva. खड्गीक A sickle.

खणखणायते Den. A. To tick, tinkle, crack, clank.

खंड 10 P. (खंडयति, खंडित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54; सौहार्दं शक्यते खंडितं Mu. 5. 18; Si. 7. 31, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12. 3. —2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचरनाथेन खंडितं तिभिरे निशि H. 2. 111. —3 To dis-appoint; frustrate, cross in love; स्त्रीभिः कस्य न खंडितं भुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. —4 To disturb. —5 To cheat.

खंड a. [खंड-वच्] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder; देवकुलं Pt. 2. a temple in ruins. —2 Having chasms, gaps or breaks. —3 Defective, deficient. —डः, —डं 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. —2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; विवः कानि-मत्खंडमेकं Me. 30; काष्ठं, मांसं &c. —3 A section of a work, chapter. —4 A multitude, an assemblage, group; तत्खंडस्य K. 23; Māl. 5. 23, 8. 10. —5 A term in an equation. —डः 1 Candied sugar. —2 A flaw in a jewel. —डं 1 A kind of salt. —2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खंड means 'partial', 'incomplete'). —Comp. —अग्रं 1. scattered clouds. —2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —अलिः 1. a measure of oil. —2. a pond or lake. —3. a woman whose husband has been guilty of infidelity. —कथा a short tale. —कर्णः 1. a kind of bulbous plant. —2. sweet potato. —काव्यं a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined: खंडकाव्यं भवेत् काव्यस्यैकदेशादुत्तरात् च S. D. 564. —जः a kind of sugar. —धारा scissors. —परशुः 1. an epithet of Siva; ग्रहे-श्वर्यं लीलाजनिजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगत्तु खंडपरशुर्द्वयो हरः क्वाप्यते Mv. 2. 33. —2. an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. —3. an epithet of Vishnu. —पशुः 1. N. of Siva. —2. of Parasurāma. —3. of Rāhu. —4. an elephant with a broken tusk. —पालः a confectioner. —प्रलयः 1. a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. —2. a quarrel. —मंडल a. gibbous, not full or round. (—लं) the segment of a circle. —मोदकः a kind of sugar. —लवणं a kind of salt. —विकारः sugar. —शर्करा candied sugar. —शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडक a. [खंड-वच्] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces, removing, &c. —कः, —कं A fragment, part or piece. —कः 1 Candied sugar. —2 One who has no nails. —Comp. —आलु n. sweet potato.

खंडन a. [खंड-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. —2 Destroying, anni-



खंडनीय; स्मरगलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं  
 10; भवत्वरखंडनं 12. —नं 1 Breaking  
 cutting. —2 Biting; injuring, hurt-  
 ing; अथोदखंडनं Pt. 10; Ch. P. 12;  
 खण्डखंडनं Git. R. 19. 21. —3  
 खण्डनं frustrating (as in  
 disappointing), frustrating (as in  
 interrupting); रसखंडनवर्जितं  
 4 Interrupting; रसखंडनवर्जितं  
 5 Cheating, deceiving. —6  
 खंडनं (in argument); N. 6.113.  
 7 Rebellion, opposition. —8 Dis-  
 sension.  
 खंडनीय; खंडयितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be  
 broken, frangible, brittle. —2 Des-  
 tructible. —3 Refutable &c.  
 खंडनं, खंड A piece.  
 खंडय *ind.* 1 To pieces, into  
 fragments; कृ to cut into pieces.  
 2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piece-  
 meal.  
 खंडिकः [खंड-अख्यर्थे टन्] 1 A sugar-  
 boiler. —2 Pease. —3 The armpit. —का  
 1 The food of pease. —2 A kind of  
 air or tune (in music).  
 खंडित *p. p.* [खंड-क्] 1 Cut, broken  
 in pieces. —2 Destroyed, annihilated,  
 lost, decayed; खंडिते च वसुनि Bh. 3.  
 3 Refuted (in argument), con-  
 verted. —4 Rebelled. —5 Disap-  
 pointed, betrayed, abandoned; खंडित-  
 त्वविनाशं Git. 8. —ता A woman  
 whose husband or lover has been  
 guilty of infidelity, and who is there-  
 fore angry with him; one of the  
 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit; R. 5.  
 3; Me. 39. She is thus described:—  
 खंडिते विद्यो यस्या अन्यसंभोगचिह्नितः । सा खंडि-  
 तं कथिता धीरेरीष्याकथयिता S. D. 114.  
 —Comp. —विग्रह *a.* maimed, mutilat-  
 ed. —द्वय *a.* immoral, dissolute,  
 abandoned; Mk. 2.  
 खंडित् *a.* [खंड-इति] 1 Consisting of  
 parts, in pieces or parts. —2 Divid-  
 ed. —नी The earth.  
 खंडी 8 U. To divide, tear to  
 pieces, cut up.  
 खंड्य *a.* 1 To be broken or divid-  
 ed, fragile. —2 Destructible.  
 खंड 1 P. (खंडति, खंडित) 1 To be  
 steady, firm. —2 To strike, hurt,  
 kill.  
 खंडिरः [खंड-किरच्] 1 N. of a tree,  
 Acacia Catechu; Y. 1. 302. —2 An  
 epithet of Indra. —3 The moon.  
 —Comp. —कुणः the fruit-time of the  
 Khadin tree. —पत्रिका, पत्री a sen-  
 sitive plant. —सारः catechu.  
 खंडिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched  
 grain.  
 खन् 1 U. (खनति-ते, खातः *pass.* खन्य-  
 ते or खातते) 1 To dig up, delve, excav-  
 ate; खनखातुविलं सिंहः Pt. 3. 17; Ms.  
 2. 218; Rs. 1. 17. —2 To dig into the  
 earth, bury.

खनक *a.* [खन्-बुन्] 1 Digging, di-  
 viding. —2 A digger, excavator. —कः  
 1 A miner. —2 A house-breaker. —3 A  
 rat. —4 A mine.

खननं [खन्-लुट्] 1 Digging, excav-  
 ating. —2 Burying.

खनिः, नी *f.* [खन्-इन् वा डीर्] 1 A  
 mine (of jewels); R. 17. 66; 18.  
 22; Mu. 7. 31. —2 A cave.

खनितु *a.* A digger, ditcher.

खनित्रं [खन्-इन्] A spade, hoe, a  
 pick-axe.

खनित्रकं-त्रिका A small shovel.

खनित्रिन *a.* Ved. Produced by dig-  
 ging; Rv. 7. 49. 2.

खात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated,  
 bored; कीट° Pt. 2. 89. —2 Torn, rent.  
 —ते 1 An excavation. —2 A hole. —3  
 A ditch, moat; Pt. 5. 29. —4 An ob-  
 long pond. —5 A cavern. —6 Digging  
 a hole. —ता An artificial pond.  
 —Comp. —खः *f.* a moat, ditch. —रूपकारः  
 a potter.

खातकः 1 A digger. —2 A debtor.  
 —कं A moat, ditch.

खातिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade. —2 An oblong pond.  
 —3 A thread. —4 A wood, forest.  
 —5 Horror.

खानं 1 Digging. —2 Injury. —Comp.  
 —उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *a.* (निका *f.*) [खन्-गुल्] One  
 who digs, a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिकः, कं A hole in a wall,  
 breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खेय *a.* To be dug or excavated.  
 —य A ditch, moat.

खपूरः 1 The betel-nut tree. —2  
 Flatulence.

खर *a.* (opp. मृदु, इलक्ष्म, द्रव) 1 Hard,  
 rough, solid. —2 Severe, sharp, strict;  
 R. 8. 9; स्मरः खरः खलः कांतः Kāv. 1.  
 59. —3 Pungent, acid. —4 Dense,  
 thick. —5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting,  
 smart (words). —6 Sharp-edged;  
 देहि खरनयनशरणात् Git. 10. —7 Hot;  
 खरांशुः &c. —8 Cruel. —रः 1 An ass;  
 Ms. 2. 210; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y.  
 2. 160. —2 A mule. —3 A heron. —4  
 A crow. —5 A kind of prickly night-  
 shade. —6 A quadrangular mound of  
 earth for receiving the sacrificial  
 vessels. —7 A Dāitya or demon in  
 general. —8 An attendant of (a)  
 Sūrya, (b) Siva. —9 N. of a demon,  
 half-brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by  
 Rāma; R. 12. 42. —Comp. —अंशुः,  
 —करः, —रक्षिः the sun. —अव्दांकुरकः  
 lapis lazuli. —कुदी 1. a stable for  
 asses. —2. a barber's shop. —कोणः,  
 —काणः the francoline partridge.

—कोमलः the month Jyeshṭha. —गृहं.  
 —गेहं a stable for asses. —णस्, —णस *a.*  
 sharp-nosed. —दंडं a lotus. —दुला  
 the opposite-leaved fig-tree. —दुष्णः  
 the thorn apple. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an  
 epithet of Rāma, who killed the  
 demon खर. —नादः the braying of  
 an ass. —नालः a lotus. —पात्रं an  
 iron vessel. —पादादयः the wood-  
 apple. —पालः a wooden vessel. —प्रियः  
 a pigeon. —यानं a donkey-cart. —शब्दः  
 1. the braying of an ass —2. an  
 osprey. —शाला a stable for asses.  
 —स्वरा wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिधम, य *a.* Drinking ass's milk.

खरी A she-ass. —Comp. —जंघः an  
 epithet of Siva. —वृषः a jackass.

खरालिकः 1 A barber. —2 A razor-  
 case. —3 An iron arrow. —4 A pillow.

खर *a.* [खन्-कु खानादेशः] 1 White.  
 —2 Foolish, stupid. —3 Cruel. —4  
 Desirous of prohibited things. —रः  
 1 A horse. —2 A tooth. —3 Pride. —4  
 Cupid, the god of love. —5 Siva.  
 —6 Liking for prohibited things.  
 —7 The white colour. —रः *f.* A girl  
 who chooses her own husband (पतिवरा  
 कन्या Sk.).

खर्ज 1 P. [खर्जति, खर्जित] 1 To  
 pain, make uneasy. —2 To creak. —3.  
 To cleanse. —4 To worship, honour.

खर्जनं Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. —2  
 A relish.

खर्जुः *f.* 1 Scratching. —2 The date-  
 tree. —3 The Dhātūra tree. —4 A  
 worm, a kind of insect.

खर्जुरं Silver.

खर्जुः *f.* Itching, itch, scab.

खर्जूरः [Un. 4. 90] 1 Date-tree.  
 —2 A scorpion. —रं 1 Silver. —2 Yellow  
 orpiment. —3 The fruit of the  
 date-tree. —रं The date-tree; R.  
 4. 57.

खर्जुरकः A scorpion.

खर्द 1 P. [खर्दति] To bite, sting.

खर्परः 1 A thief. —2 A rogue,  
 cheat. —3 A beggar's bowl. —4 The  
 skull. —5 A piece of a broken jar,  
 pot-herd. —6 An umbrella. —रं=खर्परी  
 q. v.

खर्परीका, खर्परी A kind of colly-  
 rium.

खर्व [खर्वति, खर्वित] 1 To go, move,  
 go towards. —2 To be proud.

खर्व (र्ष) *a.* [खर्व-अच्] 1 Muti-  
 lated, crippled, imperfect. —2 Dwarf-  
 ish, low, short in stature. —र्वः, —र्वं  
 1 A large number (10,000,000,000).  
 —2 N. of one of the treasures of



Kubera. -Comp. —शाख *a.* dwarfish, small, short.

खर्वटः, -ट [खर्व-अट्] 1 A market-town. —2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्वु (बु) जे The water-melon.

खल् 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. —2 To gather, collect.

खलः, लं [खल्-अल्] 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17, 115; Y. 2. 282. —2 Earth, soil. —3 Place, site. —4 A heap of dust. —5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. —6 A mill. —7 A contest, battle. —लः 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain; (also *a.*) low, mischievous, base, villainous, inferior, mean; सर्पः क्रूरः खलः क्रूरः सर्पात् क्रूरतरः खलः । मञ्जीष-धिवशः सर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chāṇ. 26; विषधरतोऽप्यतिविषमः खल इति न मृषा वदति विद्वांसः । यदयं नकुलद्वेषी स कुलद्वेषी पुनः पिबुनः ॥ Vās. ; cf. Bv. 1. 76, 78, 91, 98. —2 The sun. —3 The thorn-apple. [खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush'; (2) 'to hurt or injure'; (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं घृतकारः Mk. 2.]. —Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* abuse, wicked language. —धार्य *a.* threshing-floor. —पूः *m. f.* a sweeper, cleaner. —सूतिः quicksilver. —संसर्गः keeping company with wicked man.

खलिन् *a.* Having sediment. —*m.* N. of Siva.

खलि(ली)नः, -नं The bit of a bridle; Si. 3. 66.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः, कृतिः *f.* 1 Hurting, injuring. —2 Ill-treating; Sānti. 1. 25. —3 Evil, mischief.

खलेधानी, वाली The post of a threshing floor.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति *a.* Bald-headed, bald; युव-खलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलिः, ली *f.* Sediment of oil or oil-cake; स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमय्यां पचति तिल-खलीभिर्धनैश्चन्द्रानां Bh. 2. 100.

खल ind. A particle implying: —1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मार्गे पदानि खलु ते निपसीभवन्ति S. 4. 14; अमुस्तेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; न खल्वनिजित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51. —2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray') न खलु न खलु बाणः सजिपात्योयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु मुग्धे साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. —3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो युः V. 3. (= किं अभिक्रुद्धो युः); न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाण-क्यहृतकेन Mu. 2; न खलु यकषा पिनाकिना गमितः सोपि सुहृद्वां गतिं Ku. 4. 24. —4

Prohibition (with gerunds); निर्धा-रितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. —5 Reason (for); न विदीये कठिनाः खलु खियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विषाद or dejection); विधिना जन एव वंचितस्सुदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं 4. 10. —6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. —7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुन् *m.* Darkness.

खलुरिका A place for military exercise.

खल्या [खलानां समूहः यद्] A multitude of threshing floors.

खलुः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. —2 A pit. —3 Leather. —4 The Chātaka bird. —5 A leather water-bag. —6 A canal, trench. —ह्री Shooting pain in the extremities.

खल्लिका A frying-pan.

खल्लि (ल्ली) ट *a.* Bald-headed.

खल्वाट *a.* Bald, bald-headed; खल्वाटो दिवसेश्वरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

खल् 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. —2 To purify.

खशः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खस).

खशीरः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खष् 1 P. (खषति) To injure, hurt, kill.

खषः 1 Anger. —2 Violence, cruelty.

खसः 1 Itch, scab. —2 N. of a country; see खश.

खसतिलः Poppy.

खसूचिः *f.* An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैयाकरणखसूचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it'.

खसस्सः Poppy. —Comp. —रसः opium.

खाजिकः Fried grain.

खाट् (त्) ind. The sound made in clearing the throat; खाट्कु to clear the throat.

खाटः -टा, -टिका-टी *f.* A bier, a bed-stead on which dead bodies are carried to the cemetery.

खाटिः [खट् वा° इ] 1 A bier. —2 A scar. —3 Caprice, whim.

खाट् *a.* Relating to a rhinoceros.

खाटं The state of having fractures or gaps.

खाडवः Sugar-candy. —वं N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to

Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Kriahma. —Comp. —प्रस्थः N. of a town.

खांडविकः, खांडिकः [खांडव-ट् खन्] A confectioner.

खाट See under खन्.

खाट् 1 P. (खादति, खादित) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81; खादन्मांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35. —2 To hurt.

खाट *a.* Eating, devouring. —द 1 Eating, chewing. —2 Food.

खादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) [खाट्-गुण] Eating, consuming. —कः 1 A debtor. —2 An eater, consumer.

खादतमोदता [खादत मोदध्वमिति सततं व-त्राभिधीयते] Eating and being glad; cf. "Eat, drink and be merry"; so खादतवमता, खादताचमता; cf. P. II. 1. 72.

खादनः [खाट्-करणे -ल्युट्] A tooth. —नं 1 Eating, chewing. —2 Food.

खाडुक *a.* (की *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्य *a.* Eatable. —द्यं Food, victuals.

खादिः Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

खादिर *a.* (री *f.*) [खदिरस्तेदं, अन्] Made of or coming from the Khadira tree; खादिरे रूपं कुर्वति; Ms. 2. 45. —रः Catechu.

खारः, -रिः -री *f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 *dronas*. —री A scar.

खारि (री) क *a.* Equal to or sown with a khāri of grain.

खारिपच *a.* Cooking a Khāri by measure.

खाकारः The braying of an ass.

खार्वा The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

खालत्यं Morbid baldness.

खालिक *a.* Like a threshing floor.

खिखिः A fox.

खिखिरः 1 A fox (री *f.*) —2 The foot of a bed-stead.

खिद् 1 P. (खेटति, खेटित) 1 To be terrified or frightened, to fear, dread. —2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

खेटित *a.* Terrified, scared.

खिद् I. 6 P. (खिदति, खिज) To strike, press down, afflict. —II. 4, 7 A. (खिद्यते, खित्ते, खिज) To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied; S. feel tired, depressed or exhausted; 5. 7; स युरूपो यः खिद्यते नैद्विद्यैः H. 2. 5. 7; 141 overpowered; किं नाम मयि खिद्यते Yr. 1; Sānti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108; 17. 10. —Caus. 1 To frighten, terrify. —2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired. खिज *p. p.* [खिद्-क] 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffer-



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ग.

ग *a.* (Used only at the end of comp. ) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. —गः 1 A Gandharva. —2 An epithet of Gaṇeśa. —3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —गा, गं A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगण to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer :—फाल्गुने गगने फेने णत्वमिच्छति वर्धराः) 1 The sky, atmosphere; अवोच्चदेनं गगनस्पृक्षा रघुः स्वरेण R. 3. 43; गगनमिव नष्टतारं Pt. 5. 6; सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनात् S. 4. v. 1; Si. 9. 27. —2 (In math.) A cypher. —3 Firmament. —4 Heaven. —Comp. —अग्रं the highest heaven. —अंगना a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. —अक्षगः 1. the sun. —2. a planet. —3. a celestial being. —अंडु *n.* rain-water. —उल्मुकः the planet Mars. —कुसुमं, —पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; *i. e.* any unreal thing, an impossibility; see सपुष्प. —गतिः 1. a deity. —2. a celestial being; Me. 46. —3. a planet. —चर (also गगनेचर) *a.* moving in the air. (—रः) 1. a bird. —2. a planet. —3. a heavenly spirit. —4. a lunar mansion. —5. the zodiac (राशिचक्र). —ध्वजः 1. the sun. —2. a cloud. —विहारिन् *a.* moving or ranging in the sky; H. 1. 21. (—*m.*) 1. a luminary. —2. the sun. —3. a celestial being. —सद् *a.* dwelling in the air. (—*m.*) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. —सिंधुः *f.* an epithet of the Ganges. —स्थः, —स्थित *a.* situated in the sky. —स्पर्शनः 1. air, wind. —2. N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गग्ग 1 P. To laugh, deride.

गंगा [गङ्ग-; Un. 1. 120] 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; अधोद्यो गंगेयं पद्मपुष्पगता स्तो-कमथवा Bh. 2. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India). —2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Ganga is the eldest daughter of Himavat It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of king Santanu. She bore him eight

sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha: see भगीरथ and जह्नु also; and cf. Bh. 2. 10.]. —Comp. —अंडु —अंभस् *n.* 1. water of the Ganges. 2. pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). —अवतारः 1. the descent of the Ganges on the earth; भगीरथ इव दृष्टगंगावतारः K. 32 (where गं also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablution). —2. N. of a sacred place. —अष्टकं a collection of eight verses addressed to the Ganges. —उद्भेदः the source of the Ganges. —क्षेत्रं the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. —चिह्नी Gangetic kite. —जः 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —दत्तः an epithet of Bhishma. —द्वारं the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हस्तिद्वार). —धरः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2 The ocean. —पुरं N. of a town. —पुत्रः 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. —4. a Brāhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. —भूत् *m.* 1. N. of Siva. —2. the ocean. —सह्यं the bed of the Ganges. —यात्रा 1. a pilgrimage to the Ganges. —2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. —लहरी N. of a poem by Jagannātha Paṇḍita. —सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. —सुतः 1. an epithet of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —द्वदः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका The Ganges. गंगीभूत *a.* Become as sacred as the Ganges.

गंगोलः A precious stone also called गोमेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. —2 The period (*i. e.* number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गज्ज 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; जगज्जुजाः Bk. 14. 5. —2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः [गज्-गदे अच्] 1 An elephant; कञ्चाचित् विश्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. —2 The number 'eight'. —3 A measure of length, a *gaja* or yard (thus defined:—साधारणनरायल्या त्रिशदंशुलको गजः). —4 A demon killed by Siva. —5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. —Comp. —अग्रणी *m.* 1. the most excellent among elephants. —2. An epithet of ऐरावत, the elephant of Indra. —अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —अपसदः a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. —अज्ञानः the religious fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). (—नं) the root of a lotus. —अरिः 1. a lion. —2. N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. —आजीवः 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants', an elephant-driver. —आननः, —आस्यः epithets of Gaṇeśa. —आयुर्वेदः science of the treatment of elephants. —आरोहः an elephant-driver. —आह्वं, —आह्वं N. of Hastināpura. —इन्द्रः 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant, किं रुष्टसि गजेन्द्रमंदगमने S. Til. 7. —2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. —कर्णः an epithet of Siva. —कंदः a large esculent root. —कूर्माशिन *m.* N. of Garuḍa. —गतिः *f.* 1. a stately or majestic gait like that of an elephant. —2. a woman with such a gait. —गान्तिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. —छाया a portion of time proper for a Śrāddha, time at the eclipse of the sun; संहिकयो यदा भाण्डं ग्रसते पर्वसंधिषु। गजच्छाया तु सा प्रोक्ता आह्णं तत्र प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ —द्वय, —द्वयस *a.* as high or tall as an elephant. —दंतः 1. an elephant's tusk. —2. an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —3. ivory. —4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. —मय *a.* made of ivory. —दानं 1. the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. —2. the gift of an elephant. —नासा the trunk of an elephant. —पतिः 1. the lord or keeper of elephants. —2. a very tall and stately elephant; Si. 6. 55. —3. an excellent elephant. —पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादृशतेश्च धुंके Bh. 2. 31. —पुटः a small hole in the ground



71; Me. 33, 55; Ki. 5. 13. -5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. -6 A company, association. -7 A tribe, class. -8 A series of lunar mansions classed under three heads (of god, men and demons). -9 A sect (in philosophy or religion). -10 A small body of troops (a subdivision of अश्वोद्दिग्धि), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. -11 A number (in math.). -12 A foot (in prosody). -13 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; e. g. आदिगण i. e. the class of roots which begin with सू. -14 An epithet of Gaṇeśa. -Comp. -अग्रणी m. N. of Gaṇeśa. -अचलः N. of the mountain Kailāsa, as the residence of the Gaṇas of Śiva. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः 1. N. of Śiva; Si. 9. 27. -2. N. of Gaṇeśa. -3. the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. -अक्षं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4. 209, 219. -अभ्यन्तर a. one of a troop or number. (-रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. -ईशः N. of Gaṇapati, Śiva's son (see गणपति below). -जननी an epithet of Pārvatī. -शूयण red-lead. -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -2. of Śiva. -उत्साहः the rhinoceros. -कारः 1. a classifier. -2. an epithet of Bhīmaśena. -कृत्वस् ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. -गतिः a particular high number. -चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. -छंदस् n. a metre regulated and measured by feet. -तिथि a. forming a troop or collection. -दीक्षा 1. initiation of a number or a class. -2. performance of rites for a number of persons. -दीक्षिन् a. 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). -2. one who has been initiated into the worship of Gaṇeśa. -देवताः (pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them:—आदित्यविश्व-वसवस्तुषिता मातृवामनिलाः । महाराजिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः ॥ -द्रव्यं 1. public property, common stock. -2. a variety of articles. -धरः 1. the head of a class or number. -2. the teacher of a school. -नाथः, -नायकः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. of Gaṇeśa. -नायिकान epithet of Durgā. -पः, -पतिः 1. N. of Śiva. -2. N. of Gaṇeśa. [He is the son of Śiva and Pārvatī, or of Pārvatī only, for according to



one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture, short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands, riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called *Ēkadanta*, *Ēkadavshtra* &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the *Mahabharata* at the dictation of Vyasa who secured his services as a scribe from the god *Brahman*.] -3. also an epithet of *Brihaspati* and *Indra*. -4. the leader of a class or troop. —पर्वत see गणाचल. —पाठः a collection of *gamas* or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. —पीठकं the breast, bosom. —पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. —पूर्वः the leader of a tribe or class. —भर्तृ *m.* 1. an epithet of *Siva*; *गणभर्तृरक्षा* *Ki.* 5. 42. -2. of *Ganesa*. -3. the leader of a class. —भोजनं mess, eating in common. —यज्ञः a rite common to all. —राज्यं N. of an empire in the *Dekkan*. —रात्रि a series of nights. —वृत्तं see गणच्छन्दः. —हासः, —हासकः a species of perfume. —गणक *a.* [गण-गुल्] (गिका *f.*) Bought for a large sum. —कः 1 An arithmetician. -2 An astrologer; रे पांथ पुस्तकधर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वैद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविशारदोसि। केनौषधेन मम पश्यति भर्तुरेवा किं वागमिष्यति पतिः सुचिरमवासी *Subhāsh.* -3 An assemblage of eight stars. —की The wife of an astrologer.

गणतात्त्वं 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. -2 A cabal. -3 Collusion. -4 Classification. -5 Arithmetic.

गणनं [गण-भावे ल्यट्] 1 Counting, calculation. -2 Adding, enumerating. -3 Considering, supposing, regarding. -4 Believing, thinking. -5 Account. —ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अपगतचेतनान्यपि संघटयितुमर्ह (मदनः) *K.* 157 (what need we say of &c.; cf. कथा); *Me.* 10, 87; *R.* 11. 66; *Si.* 16. 59; *Amaru.* 64. —Comp. —गतिः *f.* = गणगति *q. v.* —पतिः 1. an arithmetician. -2. an epithet of *Ganesa*. —सहामात्रः a minister of finance.

गणनीय *pot. p.* 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckoned. -2 To be classed. -3 Numerable.

गणशस् *ind.* In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः *f.* [गण-इन्] Counting. *m.* One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences.

गणिका [गणः सङ्ग्रहोऽस्यस्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-ट्] 1 A harlot, courtesan; गुणाधुरक्ता गणिका च यस्य वसंतशोभेव वसंतसेना *Mk.* 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरमविष्टेव लेटुका दुःखेन पुननिराक्रियते *Mk.* 5; निरकाशय-द्रविमपेतवत्तुं वियदालयादपरदिगणिका *Si.* 9. 10. -2 A female elephant. -3 A kind of flower. -4 A kind of jasmine.

गणित *p. p.* [गण-क] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. -2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण्. —तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. -2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises पाटीगणित or व्यक्तगणित 'arithmetic', बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमथ कला वैशिकी हस्ति-शिक्षां ज्ञात्वा *Mk.* 1. 4. -3 The sum of a progression. -4 A sum (in general).

गणित्त्वं *m.* 1 One who has made a calculation. -2 A mathematician.

गणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a flock or troop (of anything); श्वगणिन् 'having a pack of hounds'; *R.* 9. 53. —*m.* A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणीयत् *a.* 1 Included in any group or class. -2 Calculated, counted.

गण्य *a.* Numerable, what may be counted.

गण्य *pot. p.* 1 Calculable, to be counted. -2 (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a multitude or class or troop.

गणेरुः The *Karnikāra* tree. —*f.* 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant.

गणेरुका 1 A bawd, procuress. -2 A female servant.

गण्डः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; गण्डाभोगे पुलकपटले *Māl.* 2. 5; तदीषदा-द्वीरुणगण्डलेखं *Ku.* 7. 82; *Me.* 26, 92; *Amaru.* 81; *Rs.* 4. 6; 6. 10; *S.* 6. 17; *Si.* 12. 54. -2 An elephant's temple; *Māl.* 1. 1. -3 A bubble. -4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि विस्फोटः *Mu.* 5; तदा गण्डस्योपरि पिठिका संवृत्ता *S.* 2. -5 Goitre and other excrescences of the neck. -6 A joint, knot. -7 A mark, spot. -8 A rhinoceros. -9 The bladder. -10 A hero, warrior. -11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -12 An unexpected combination of words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, so

as to be syntactically connected; see वीथि; *e. g.* राक्षस-अपि नाम चा-णक्यवदः—दौ.—जयतु—रा. अतिश-4; so किमस्या न प्रेयो यदि पुनरसत्तु विरहः—दौ. देव उपस्थितः *U.* 1. -13 The tenth *yoga* or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. —Comp. —अयं a rhinoceros. —उपधानं a pillow; मृदुगण्डोपधानानि शयनानि सुखानि च *Susr.* —कुसुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. —कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. —ग्रामः any large or considerable village. —देशः, —प्रदेशः, —स्थलं, —पाली, —पिंडः 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); *U.* 2. 9; *Māl.* 9. 31. —फलकं a broad cheek; धृतसुगन्ध-फलकोर्विवर्धकसद्भिरास्यकमलैः प्रमदः *Si.* 9. 47. —भित्तिः *f.* 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. 'a wall-like cheek,' an excellent *i. e.* broad and expansive cheek; निर्धौतदानामलगंडभित्तिः (गजः) *R.* 5. 43 (where *Malli* says गजस्य गंडो गंडभित्ति, see *et se. q.*), 12. 102. —मालः, —माला inflammation of the glands of the neck. —मूर्ख *a.* exceedingly foolish, very stupid. —शिला any large rock. —शैलः 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; *Ki.* 7. 37. -2. the forehead. —साहवा N. of a river, also called गण्डकी. —स्थलं, —स्थली 1. the cheek; गण्डस्थलेषु मदनारिषु *Pt.* 1. 123; *S.* Til. 7; गण्डस्थलीः प्रोषितपत्रलेखाः *R.* 6. 72; *Amaru.* 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

गण्डकः [गण्ड-स्वार्थे क] 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A boil, tumour, pimple. -6 Disjunction, separation. -7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning by fours. -9 Astrological science. —Comp. —वती = गण्डकी *q. v.*

गण्डका A lump, a ball.

गण्डकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. —Comp. —पुत्रः, —शिला the *Sāligrama* stone.

गण्डलिन् *m.* N. of *Siva*.

गण्डाली A white sort of *Dūrva*.

गण्डिः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches. -2 Goitre.

गण्डिका 1 A sort of pebble. -2 A kind of beverage. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.



गङ्गिनी An epithet of Durgā.  
 गङ्गी A hero, champion.  
 गङ्ग (ङ्ग) m. f. 1 A pillow. -2 A bone.  
 गङ्ग knot.  
 गङ्ग f. 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone.  
 गङ्ग pillow. -4 Oil. -Comp. -पद्मः a  
 kind of worm. -भवं lead. -पदी a small  
 bone.  
 गङ्ग a. Bent, crooked.  
 गङ्गपा 1 A monthful, handful  
 (of water); गङ्गाय गङ्गपजलं करेणुः  
 (कु.) Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Mā. 9.  
 गङ्गपजलनात्रेण शफरी फर्फरायते Ubd.  
 गङ्गपा The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3  
 A monthful, handful in general.  
 गङ्गोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A  
 monthful.  
 गत, गति, &c. see under गम्.  
 गद् 1 P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To speak  
 indistinctly, speak, say, relate; जगा-  
 त्ते गदायजं Si. 2. 69; गद् जगद्  
 जगत्तय मत्ता किलाहं 11. 39; सु-  
 दृष्टया जगदे कुमारौ R. 6. 45. -2 To  
 utter. -11. 10 U. (गदयति ते  
 न) To thunder.  
 गद् [गद्-अच्] 1 Speaking, speech.  
 -2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness;  
 गद्गद् कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा  
 2. 84; जनपदेन गद्ः पदनादर्थो R. 9.  
 4. 17. 81. -4 Thunder. -दं A kind  
 of poison. -Comp. -अगदौ (du.) the  
 two Asvins, physicians of gods.  
 -अगजः an epithet of Krishna; Si.  
 2. 69. -अग्रणीः the chief of all dis-  
 eases, i.e. consumption. -अंबरः a  
 cloud. -अरातिः a drug, medicament.  
 -दं indistinct utterance.  
 गद्विल्लु a. 1 Loquacious, garrul-  
 ous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lust-  
 ful. -ल्लुः N. of Kāma, the god of  
 love.  
 गद्गद् [गद्-अच् टाप्] A mace, club;  
 गद्गदामि गद्गदा न सुयोधनोक्त Ve. 1.  
 -3 -Comp. -अग्रपाणि a. having a  
 mace in the right hand. -धरः an  
 epithet of Vishnu. -भृत् a. a club-  
 bearer, one who fights with a mace.  
 (-m.) an epithet of Vishnu. -युद्धं a  
 fight with clubs. -हस्त a. armed with  
 a club.  
 गदित p. p. [गद्-क्] Spoken, said, re-  
 lated.  
 गदित्व a. (नी f) [गद्-इति] 1 Armed  
 with a club; Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affect-  
 ed with sickness, diseased. -m. [गद्  
 अग्रवत् इति] An epithet of Vishnu.  
 गद्वद a. Stammering, stuttring,  
 faltering; तत्किं रोदधि गद्वदेन वचसा  
 53; गद्वदगलत्सुखद्विलीनाक्षरं  
 को देहीति वदेत् Bh. 3. 8; सानन्दगद्वदपदं  
 इति गीत Git. 10. -दं ind. In a

faltering or stammering tone; विल-  
 लाप स चत्पगद्वदं R. 8. 43; नदत् U.  
 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound.  
 -द, -दं 1 Stammering. -2 Indis-  
 tinct or convulsive speech. -Comp.  
 -ध्वनिः a low, inarticulate sound  
 expressive of joy or grief. -पदं  
 inarticulate speech. -वाच् f. inarti-  
 culate or convulsive speech, inter-  
 rupted by sobbing &c. -स्वर a.  
 uttering stammering sounds. (-रः)  
 1. indistinct or stammering utter-  
 ance. -2. a buffalo.  
 गद्वदित a. Stammered.

गद्वदयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य pot. p. [गद्-यत्] To be spoken  
 or uttered; गद्यमेतच्चया सम Bk. 6. 47.  
 -द्यं Prose, elaborate prose com-  
 position, composition not metrical  
 yet framed with due regard to har-  
 mony; one of the three classes into  
 which all compositions may be di-  
 vided; see Kāv. 1. 11

गद्याण (न, ल) कः A weight equal  
 to 48 Gujās.

गध् 4 P. (गधयति) To be mixed.

गध्व a. Ved. To be seized (as  
 booty).

गध् 10 A. (गधयते) 1 To injure,  
 hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move,  
 go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [गन्-पचायच्] 1 Smell, odour;  
 गंधमात्राय चोर्व्याः Me. 21; अपघ्नतो दु-  
 र्निहं हव्यगंधे S. 4. 7; R. 12. 27. (गंध is  
 changed to गंधि when as the last  
 member of a Bah. comp. it is pre-  
 ceded by उद्, प्रति, सु, सुरभि, or when  
 the compound implies comparison;  
 सुगंधि, सुरभिगंधि, कमलगंधि सुखं; शालि-  
 निर्यासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; आहुतिं 1. 53;  
 also when गंध is used in the sense  
 of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered  
 as one of the 24 properties or gunas  
 of the Vaiseshikas; it is a property  
 characteristic of पृथिवी or earth  
 which is defined as गंधवती पृथ्वी T. S.  
 -3 The mere smell of anything, a  
 little, a very small quantity; वृत्त-  
 गंधि भोजनं Sk. -4 A perfume, any  
 fragrant substance; एषा मया सेविता  
 गंधयुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231; Mu. 1.  
 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandal-  
 wood. -7 Connection, relationship. -8  
 A neighbour. -9 Pride, arrogance; as  
 in आत्तगंध humbled or mortified.  
 -10 An epithet of Siva -द्यं 1 Smell.  
 -2 Black aloewood. -Comp. -अधिकं  
 a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षण re-  
 moving smells. -अंघ्रि n. fragrant  
 water. -अम्ला the wild lemon tree.  
 -अश्मन् m. sulphur. -अष्टकं a  
 mixture of 8 fragrant substances  
 offered to deities, varying in kind

according to the nature of the deity  
 to whom they are offered. -आलुः  
 the musk-rat. -आजीवः a vendor  
 of perfumes. -आढ्य a. rich in  
 odour, very fragrant; स्रजश्चोत्तम-  
 गंधाढ्याः Mb. (-ढ्यः) the orange  
 tree. (-ढ्यं) sandal-wood. -इन्द्रि-  
 यं the organ of smell. -इभः,  
 -गजः, -द्विपः, -हस्तिन् m. 'the scent-  
 elephant', an elephant of the best  
 kind; (यस्य गंधं समाश्रय न तिष्ठति प्रति-  
 द्विपाः । सधे गंधगजो नाम वृत्तेर्बिजयावहः ॥);  
 Mu. 2. 6; रामयति गजानन्यान्धद्विपः  
 कलभोऽपि सत् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17.  
 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमा spirituous li-  
 quor. -उदं scented water. -उपजीविन्  
 m. one who lives by perfumes, a  
 perfumer. -ओलुः (forming गंधो-  
 लु or गंधो-लु) the civet cat. -कारिका 1.  
 a female servant whose business  
 is to prepare perfumes. -2. a  
 female artisan living in the  
 house of another, but not alto-  
 gether subject to another's control.  
 -कालिका, -काली f. N. of Satya-  
 vati, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठं aloe-  
 wood. -कुटी a kind of perfume.  
 -कलिका, -केलिका musk. -ग a.  
 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. re-  
 dolent. -गजः see गंधेभ. -गुण a.  
 having the property of odour. -ग्राणं  
 the smelling of any odour. -जलं  
 fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose.  
 -तूर्यं a musical instrument of a  
 loud sound used in battle (as a  
 drum or trumpet). -तैलं a fragrant  
 oil, a kind of oil prepared with  
 fragrant substances. -दारु n. aloe-  
 wood. -द्रव्यं a fragrant substance.  
 -धारिन् a. bearing fragrance. (-m.)  
 an epithet of Siva. -धूलिः f.  
 musk. -नकुलः the musk-rat. -ना-  
 लिका, -नाली the nose. -निलया  
 a kind of jasmine. -पः N. of a  
 class of Maues. -पत्रा, -पलाशी a  
 species of zedoary. -पलाशिका tur-  
 meric. -पालिन् m. an epithet of  
 Siva. -पाषाणः sulphur. -पिशाचिका  
 the smoke of burnt fragrant resin  
 (so called from its dark colour or  
 cloudy nature, or perhaps from its  
 attracting demons by fragrance).  
 -पुष्पः 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the  
 Ketaka plant. (-स्पं) 1. a fragrant  
 flower. -2. flowers and sandal offer-  
 ed to deities at the time of worship.  
 -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पूतना a  
 kind of imp or goblin. -फली 1. the  
 Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the  
 Champaka tree. -बंशुः the mango  
 tree. -मातृ f. the earth. -मादन a. in-  
 toxicating with fragrance. (-नः)  
 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur.  
 -3. an epithet of Ravana. (-नः-नं)  
 N. of a particular mountain to the  
 east of Meru, renowned for its fra-



grant forests. (-नं) the forest on this mountain. -मादनी spirituous liquor. -मादिनी lac. -मार्जारः the civet-cat. -मुखा, मूषिकः, मूनी f. the musk rat. -मृगः 1. the civet cat. -2. the musk-deer. -मैधुनः a bull. -मोदनः sulphur. -मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -मुक्तिः f. preparation of perfumes. -मसः myrrh. -अंगकः turpentine. -राजः a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. -2. sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोलुपा 1. a bee. -2. a fly or gnat. -वहः the wind; रात्रिर्दिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिग्दक्षिणा गंधवहं मुखेन Ku. 3. 25. -वाह the nose. -वाहः 1. the wind; Bv. 1. 104. -2. the musk-deer. -वाही the nose. -विह्वलः wheat. -वृक्षः -वृक्षः the Sāla tree. -व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (ककालः). -खुडिनी the musk-rat. -शेखरः musk. -सारः 1. sandal. -2 a kind of jasmine. -सुखी -सुखी the musk shrew. -सोमं the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं [गन्ध-] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. -2 Hurting, injury, killing. -3 Manifestation. -4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवत् a. Scented, fragrant. -ती 1 The earth. -2 Wine. -3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधालु a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधि a. (At the end of comp.) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गन्ध-घि n. A kind of perfume.

गंधिक a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as in उत्पलगंधिक. -2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; भ्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. -नः 1 A seller of perfumes. -2 Sulphur.

गन्धिन् a. Having a smell, smelling. -m. A bug.

गन्धर्वः 1 A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods, and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शौचं दद्यादासां गन्धर्वश्च शुभो निरं Y. 1. 71. -2 A singer in general. -3 A horse. -4 The musk-deer. -5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. -6 The black cuckoo. -7 The sun. -8 A sage, pious man. -Comp. -नगरं, -पुरं the city of the Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः

Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. -विद्या the science of music. -विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमन्यायवद्वृत्तां स्नेहप्रवृत्तिं S. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or *Upavedas*, which treats of music; see उपवेदः. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः the castor-oil plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. -2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. -गर्भः small cardamoms.

गंधोली 1 A wasp. -2 Dried ginger.

गमः Ved. 1 A slit, cleft. -2 The vulva.

गमस्तिः m. f. 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -2 Ved. the shaft (of a car). -3 The fore-part of the arm, the hand. -स्तिः The sun. -f. An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -Comp.

-करः, -पाणिः, -मालिन् m., -हस्तः, -मत् m. the sun. -नेमिः N. of Vishnu.

गमस्तिमत् m. The sun; चनस्यपाचेन गमस्तिमानिव R. 3. 37. -n. One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गभीर [गच्छति जलमत्र, गम् ईरु मां तदिशश्च Un. 4. 35] 1 Deep (in all senses); उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. -2 Deep-sounding (as a drum). -3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest). -4 Profound, sagacious. -5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. -6 Secret, mysterious. -7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -Comp. -आत्मन् the Supreme Soul. -वेध a. very penetrating.

गभीरिका 1 A large drum with a deep sound. -2 A gong.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 P. (गच्छति, जगाम, अगमत्, गमिष्यति, गंतुं, गतः, desid. जिगमिषति, जिगमिसे Atm. freq. जंगम्यते, जंगमीति or जंगति) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वार्थं पुनर्दर्शनाय V. 5; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34; काथुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. -2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उत्क्षिप्येनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. -3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यद्गम्योपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the door, 4.

199; so घटिं सूच्यो गम् &c. -4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गच्छत् R. 3. 8 as days rolled on; in course of time; Me. 83; काव्यसा- गच्छता कालेन in the long run. -5 To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in -त्, -त् &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्यान्नुपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; पश्चाद्गम्यान्नुपहास्यतां R. 26 went by or received the name of Umā; so वृत्तिं गच्छति becomes satisfied; विवाहं गतः became deflected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनृण्यं गतः became released from debt; मनसा गम् to think of, remember; Ku. 2. 63; वृषेण गच्छतः riding a bull; Ku. 5. 80. -6 To colubitate, have sexual intercourse with; सुतेः सुतां...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. -Caus. (गमयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, lead or reduce to (as a state); गमितः गतिं Ku. 4. 24; Bh. 3. 38; Ki. 2. 7. -2 To spend, pass (as time). -3 To make clear, explain, expound. -4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नजौ पृथक्तर्यं गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -5 To send to. -6 To bring to a place (acc.). -7 To impart, grant, bestow. -8 To intend, mean.

गत p. p. [गम्-क्त] 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; Mu. 1. 25; किं गते सलिले सेतुबंधेन, किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षया Vb. 4. 'what is the use of locking the stable-door when the steed is stolen?' -2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतायां रात्रौ. -3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30. -4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. -5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; गताद्वर्तमानतः Pt. 1 seated on &c.; स-दोशतः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly; भर्तारं गता S. 4. 13 united to a husband; so आद्यः; सर्वगत existing everywhere. -6 Fallen into, reduced to; c. g. आपदतः. -7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.); राजा शकुंतलाय तमेव चित्तयति S. 5; भर्तृमतया चित्तया S. 4; वयमपि भवत्यौ सखीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः S. 1; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. -8 Frequent, resorted to; सुहृद् Ku. 4. 24. -9 Known, celebrated. -10 Directed towards, belonging to. -11 Known, understood. -त 1 Motion, going; गतमुपरि घनानां वरिगभेदिराणं S. 7. 7; Si. 1. 2, 7. 4. -2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. -3



गत्वर *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) 1 Going, moveable, locomotive. — 2 Transient perishable; गत्वरैरसुभिः *Ki.* 2. 19 ; गत्वर्यो यौवनश्रियः 11. 12.

गंभीरः a. [ गच्छति जलमत्र ; गम्-ईरन् नि<sup>०</sup>  
भुगागमः ] = गभीर q. v. ; R. 1.3C : Mo.



64, 66. —रः 1 A lotus. —2 A citron. —Comp. —वेदिन् *a.* restive (as an elephant); not minding the goad; अंकुशं हिरदस्वेष्यं यन्ता गंभीरवेदिनः R. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 (see Malli. *ad loc.*).

गंभीरक *a.* Lying deep.

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inhabited by them. —2 N. of an Asura. —3 Wealth. —4 House, household, family. —5 Offspring, progeny. —6 The sky. —7 One's own place or abode. —या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर *a.* (री *f.*) [गंयंत गृ-कर्मदि अच्] Swallowing. —रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. —2 Sickness, disease. —3 Swallowing (गर also in this sense). —4 A factitious poison. —रः, —रं 1 Poison. —2 An antidote. —रं 1 Sprinkling, wetting. —2 The fifth of the eleven Karapas. —Comp. —अधिका 1. the insect called Lākṣmī. —2. the red dye obtained from it. —अ. 1. destroying poison. —2. healthy. —श्रीः a kind of fish. —द *a.* poisoning, giving poison. (—दं) poison. —वतः a peacock.

गरणं [गृ भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of swallowing. —2 Sprinkling. —3 Poison.

गरभः [गृ वा० अभच्] Foetus, embryo; see गर्भः.

गरलः, —लं [गिरति जीवन्, ग-अलच् Tv.] 1 Poison or venom in general; कुबलयदलश्रेणी कटे न सा गरलद्युतिः Git. 3; गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं 4; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं 10. —2 The venom of a snake. —लं A bundle of grass. —Comp. —अरिः an emerald.

गरलिन् *a.* Poisonous.

गरित *a.* Poisoned.

गरलिः A hoarse, gurgling sound (of the throat); Māl. 3.

गरिमन् *m.* 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. —2 Importance, greatness, dignity; Pt. 1. 30. —3 Worth, excellence. —4 One of the eight *siddhis* or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy or great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Heaviest. —2 Most important; (superl. of गुरु *a.* q. v.)

गरीयस् *a.* Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of गुरु *a.* q. v.); मतिरेव चलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य तरुणी भार्या प्राणेष्वपि गरीयसी H. 1. 112; Si. 2. 24. 36.

गरुडः [गरुडश्चो डयते, डी-ड प्रबो० तलोपः गृ-उङच् Un. 4. 166.] 1 N. of the king of birds. [He is a son of Kasyapa

by his wife Vinata. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruṇa. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival, about the colour of उज्ज्वलम् Kadru defeated Vinata, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuḍa brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not, however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinata was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuḍa is represented as the vehicle of Vishnu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body]. —2 A building shaped like Garuḍa. —3 N. of a particular military array. —Comp. —अग्रजः an epithet of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun. —अंकः an epithet of Vishnu. —अंकितं, —अश्मन् *m.* —उत्तीर्णं an emerald. —स्वजः an epithet of Vishnu. —व्यूहः a particular military array.

गरुत् *m.* [गृ-गृ-वाजति Un. 1. 94] 1 The wing of a bird. —2 Eating, swallowing. —Comp. —योधिन् *m.* a quail.

गरुत्मन् *a.* Winged; गरुत्मदाङ्गीविष-भीमदर्शनैः R. 3. 57. —*m.* 1 Garuḍa. —2 A bird in general. —3 The fire.

गरुलः Garuḍa, the chief of birds.

गर्गः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. —2 A bull. —3 An earth-worm. —(pl.) The descendants of Garga. —4 A kind of musical pause or time.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. —2 A kind of musical instrument. —3 A kind of fish. —4 A churn. —री A churn, a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित्) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सांभसि शैलकुञ्जे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जति वृथा हि शूराः Rām.; हृद्यो गर्जति चातिदयितवलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. —2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिधरो गर्जतु तन्नाम निद्रुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षासु निःस्वनो मेघः Udb.

गर्जः [गर्ज-भावे वञ्च्] 1 The roaring of elephants. —2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds. —3 A (roaring) elephant. —4 Roaring, thundering.

गर्जनं, —ना [गर्ज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. —2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. —3 Passion, wrath. —4 War, battle. —5 Reproach.

गर्जा, गर्जिः The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित *a.* [गर्ज-क्त्] Sounded, roared &c. —तं The thunder of clouds. —तः A roaring elephant in rut.

गर्तः, —र्ता, —र्त [गृ-तृच् Un. 3. 86] 1 A hollow, hole, cave; ससस्त्रेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. —2 A grave. —तः 1 The hollow of the loins. —2 A kind of disease. —3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigartas q. v. —4 Ved. A throne. —5 A chariot. —6 A table for playing at dice. —7 A house. —8 The post of an assembly room. —Comp. —आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका [गर्तः अस्यस्याः टच्] A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor).

गर्द 1 P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते) To sound, roar.

गर्दभः (भी *f.*) [गर्द-अभच् Un. 3. 122] 1 An ass; न गर्दभा वानिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; प्राप्ते तु पोडशे वर्षे गर्दभी ह्यप्सरा भवेत् Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities: —अविश्रान्तं वहद्भारं क्षितिष्णं च न धिदति । स संतोषस्तथा नित्यं श्रीणि शिक्षेत् गर्दभात् ॥ Chān. 70. —2 Smell, odour. —भं The white water-lily. —भी 1 A she-ass. —2 An insect generated in cow-dung. —Comp. —अंश-दकः N. of two trees वृक्ष & पिपरी. —आढ्यं a white lotus. —गदः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्दभकः A kind of insect. —भिका A cutaneous disease, a blotch, eruption.

गर्ध = गृध q. v.

गर्धः [गृध-वञ्च् अच् वा] 1 Desire, eagerness. —2 Greediness.

गर्धन, गर्धित *a.* Covetous, greedy.

गर्धिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवाञ्जामिदगर्धिनः Ms. 4. 28. —2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

गर्भः [गृ-भृच् Un. 3. 152] 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pt. 1; पुनर्गर्भं च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. —2 A foetus, embryo; act of conception, pregnancy; conception; नरपतिकुलधृत्यै गर्भनाथत्वा राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भोऽभवद्भूधराजपत्न्याः Ku. 1. 19; गर्भं वहति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. —3 The time of conception; गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वति ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. —4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. —5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. —6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense and translated by 'full of,' 'filled with,' 'containing' &c.); हिमगर्भैर्नद्यैः S. 3. 3; झुकं कोटर 1. 14; 7. 7; पञ्च U. 3. 5. inwardly situated; अग्नि-



S. 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5.  
 9. 55; Si. 9. 62; Māl. 3.  
 1. 12. -7 The offspring  
 sky, i. e. the vapours and  
 drawn upwards by the rays of  
 sun during 8 months and sent  
 again in the rainy season;  
 Ms. 9. 305. -8 An inner apart-  
 ment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any  
 chamber. -10 A hole. -11  
 Food. -12 The rough coat  
 of the jack-fruit (पनसकटक). -14  
 the bed of a river, especially of the  
 Ganges on the fourteenth day of  
 the dark half of Bhādrapada or in  
 the very height of the rains when  
 the river is fullest. -15 The fruit  
 (of plants). -16 Joining, union.  
 The calyx of a lotus. -18 (In  
 the Sandhis q. v.  
 -अंकः (also गर्भेऽंकः) an  
 act during an act, as the scene  
 of the birth of Kusa and Lava in  
 the 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bāla-  
 rāyaṇa. The S. D. thus defines it:-  
 अंकः गर्भकः तद्विजः कलानपि ॥ 279.  
 -अवकातिः f. descent of the soul in-  
 to the womb. -अष्टमः 1. the eighth  
 month from conception. -2. the  
 eighth year from conception. -अस्पृष्टं  
 quickening of the foetus. -आ-  
 1. uterus. -2. an inner and pri-  
 vate room, the female apartments.  
 a lying-in-chamber. -4. the body  
 of a sanctuary of a temple, the cham-  
 ber where the image of a deity  
 is placed. -आधानं 1. impregnation;  
 2. a lying-in-chamber. -आधानं  
 performed after menstruation  
 to ensure or facilitate conception;  
 this ceremony legalizes in a re-  
 ligious sense the consummation of  
 marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आशयः the  
 uterus, the womb. -आश्रयः mis-  
 carriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born  
 in the purple'; a sovereign or rich man by birth.  
 -उत्पत्तिः f. the formation of the em-  
 bryo. -उपचातः miscarriage of the  
 embryo (applied to the sky). -उप-  
 चातः a cow or female miscarrying  
 in an unreasonable gestation. -उप-  
 चातः f. formation of the embryo.  
 -कार a. impregnating, pro-  
 ducing. -कालः 1. time of impreg-  
 nation. -2. the time when the va-  
 pours collected in the air show the  
 signs of life. -कोशः, -यः ute-  
 rine, the throes of parturition or  
 childbirth. -क्षयः miscarriage. -गृहं,  
 the body of a house. -2. a

lying-in-chamber. -3. the sanctuary  
 or body of a temple; निर्गल्य गर्भवना-  
 त् Māl. 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, con-  
 ception. -चातिन् a. causing abortion.  
 -चलनं quickening, motion of the  
 foetus in the uterus. -च्युत a. 1.  
 fallen from the womb (as a child).  
 -2. miscarrying. -च्युतिः f. 1. birth,  
 delivery. -2. miscarriage. -दासः  
 -सी a slave by birth; (often used  
 as a term of abuse or reproach).  
 -दिवसाः certain days on which the  
 vapours collected in the air show  
 signs of life. -दुह् a. (nom. sing.  
 दुह-ट्) causing abortion. -धं Ved.  
 semen virile. -धरा pregnant. -धा-  
 रणं, -धारणा gestation, impregnation.  
 -धिः Ved. 1. a breeding place, a  
 nest. -2. cohabitation. -ध्वंसः abor-  
 tion. -नाडी the umbilical cord.  
 -हृद् a. causing abortion. -परिभवः  
 secundines or foetal membranes col-  
 lectively. -पाकिन् m. rice ripening  
 in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage  
 after the fourth month of pregnancy.  
 -पोषणं, -भर्त्तन n. nourishment of the  
 foetus, gestation; अदृष्टिते भिषगिरा-  
 तैरथ गर्भभर्त्तनि R. 3. 12. -मंडपः an  
 inner apartment, a bed-chamber.  
 -मासः month of pregnancy. -मो-  
 चनं delivery, birth. -योया a preg-  
 nant woman; (fig.) the Ganges  
 overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं pro-  
 tecting the foetus. -रूप a. childish,  
 youthful, juvenile. -रूपः, -रूपकः a  
 child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षण a.  
 observing the signs of the rainy sea-  
 son. (-जं) a symptom of preg-  
 nancy. -लभनं a ceremony perform-  
 ed for the sake of facilitating and  
 developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f.,  
 -वासः 1. the womb; Ms. 12. 78.  
 -2. being in the womb. -विच्युतिः  
 f. abortion in the beginning of  
 pregnancy. -विपत्तिः death of the  
 foetus. -वेदना throes of child-birth.  
 -व्याकरणं the formation of the em-  
 bryo. -शंकुः a kind of instrument  
 for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या  
 the abode of the foetus or ute-  
 rus. -संभवः -संच्युतिः f. becoming  
 pregnant. -स्थ a. 1. situated in  
 the womb. -2. interior, internal.  
 -स्त्रावः abortion, miscarriage; वरं  
 गर्भस्त्रावः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 20; Ms. 5. 66.  
 गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn  
 in the hair. -कं A period of two  
 nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भित a. Pregnant, filled with.  
 -तं A defect in poetical composi-  
 tion.

गर्भिन् a. Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भेडः Enlargement of the navel.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether  
 of men or animals); गोगर्भिणी-  
 प्रियनवोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकंठाविपिनाबलयो  
 भवन्ति Māl. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105;  
 Ms. 3. 114. -Comp. -अवेक्षणं mid-  
 wifery, care and attendance of preg-  
 nant women and new-born infants.  
 -दौहदं the longings of a pregnant  
 woman. -व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः f.  
 'science of the progress of preg-  
 nancy' (a particular head in medi-  
 cal works).

गर्भेष्ट a. 1 'Contented in the  
 womb,' as a child. -2 Contented as  
 to food or issue. -3 Indolent

गर्भुत् f. 1 A kind of grass. -2 A  
 kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind  
 of bee.

गर्व 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud  
 or haughty; (used only in p. p.  
 which is also supposed to be an  
 adjective derived from गर्व); को-  
 र्थान्मात्रं न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुरु  
 धनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निमेषात्कालः सर्वं  
 Moha. M. 4; सुधेदानीं यौवनगर्वं बहसि  
 M. 4. -2 Pride considered as one  
 of the 33 subordinate feelings in  
 rhetoric; रूपधनविद्यादिप्रयुक्तात्मोत्कर्षज्ञानाधीन-  
 परावहेलनं R. G.; or according to  
 S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रमाथश्रीविद्यासकुलतादिजः ।  
 अवज्ञासविलासगदर्शनाविनयादिद्वय ॥ 181.

गर्वित a. [ गर्व कर्त्तृ क, गर्वो जातास्स ता-  
 रं इत्था वा ] 1 Proud, haughty. -2  
 Conceited.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper.

गर्ह 1, 10 A. (sometimes P.  
 also) ( गर्हते, गर्हयते, गर्हित ) 1 To blame,  
 censure, reproach; विषमां हि दृशां  
 प्राप्य देवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms.  
 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with.  
 -3 To be sorry for.

गर्हणं, -णा [ गर्हल्युट् ] Censure, blame,  
 reproach, abuse.

गर्हा [ गर्ह-अ ] Abuse, censure.

गर्हित p. p. [ गर्ह-क् ] 1 Blamed,  
 censured. -2 Contemned, despised. -3  
 Contemptible. -4 Forbidden, bad, vile.  
 -तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1.  
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गर्ह्य a. [ गर्ह-ज्यत् ] Deserving  
 censure, censurable, blamable; गर्ह्यो  
 कुप्यादुभे कुले Ms. 5. 149. -Comp. -वादि-  
 न् a. speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल् 1 P. ( गलति, जगल, अगलीत्  
 गलितुं, गलित ) 1 To drop, drip, ooze,  
 trickle; जलमिव गलत्युपदिष्टं K. 103;  
 अच्छकपोलमूलगलितैः ( अश्रुभिः ) Amaru.  
 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2  
 To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छगलद्वस-  
 नोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; प्रतोवा जगलुः  
 Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गलद्धम्मिल्ल Git.



2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44. -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; गलति मध्वरात्रे Dk.; शशवेन सह गलति गुरुजनस्नेहः K. 289; विद्या प्रमादगलितानि-वचित्यामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2. 44; Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with गृ). —Caus. or 10 U. (p. p. गलित) 1 To pour out. -2 To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt. —WITH निस् to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. —पयो to drop down; Bk. 2. 4.

गलः [ गल् भक्षणे वा० करणे अच् ] 1 The throat, neck; न गरले गले कस्तुरियः cf. अजगलस्तन; Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin of the Sāla tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. —Comp. —अङ्कुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). —उद्भवः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. —ओषः tumor in the throat. —कंथलः a bull's dewlap. —गंडः 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month :— i. e. the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but immediately preceding a day on which it is prohibited. -5. study, begun but immediately interrupted. —चर्मन् n. the gullet, throat. —द्वारं the mouth. —नेखला a necklace. —वार्ते a. 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; दृश्यते चैव तीर्थेषु गलवार्तस्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. 1. -2. a parasite. —विद्रधिः tumor and abscess in the throat. —व्रतः a peacock. —खुंदिका the uvula. —खुंडी swelling of the glands of the neck. —स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. —हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्धचंद्र. —हस्ति a. seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः [ गल् वा० बुद् ] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [ गल् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. -4 Falling down or off.

गलंतिका, गलंती 1 A small pitcher. -2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasi &c.) placed below.

गलित p. p. [ गल्-क्त ] 1 Dropped or fallen down. -2 Melted. -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished. -5 Deprived. -6 United, got loose. -6 Emptied; leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Decayed, exhausted; गलितविभवार्थायिषु द्रवाः Bh. 2. 44. —Comp. —कुष्ठं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. —नखदंत a. one who has lost his claws and teeth. —दंत a. toothless. —नयन a. one who has lost his eyes, blind. —यौवन a. one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old; गलितयौवना कामिनी Bh. 2. 56. —वयस् a. being in the decline of age, in declining years; R. 3. 70.

गलितकः A kind of dance, gesticulation.

गल्या 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलेगंडः A kind of bird, (so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गलिः [ गडिः, डस्य लः ] A strong but lazy bull; see गडि.

गल्दः, —ल्दा Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

गल्भ 1 A. ( गल्भते, गल्भित ) To be bold or confident.

गल्भ a. 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 Proud, haughty.

गल्लुः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar; cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—तां बलभूतगल्लोयं भल्लं जल्पति मानुषः; but cf. Bhavabhūti's use:—पातालप्रतिमल्लगल्लविवरप्रक्षितसर्पाणं Māl. 5. 22). —Comp. —चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गल्लकः 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sapphire; see गल्बक below.

गल्लकः A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गल्लकं प्रमाणे कुले जातः Mk. 8; गल्लकं शतपरिवृतः &c.

गल्लकः 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्लू 1 A. ( गल्हते, गल्हित ) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of Dvigu comp.; पंचगवं five cows; ग-

वाकृति cow-shaped). —Comp. 1. an air-hole, a round window. —अक्षः लोलनेत्रभ्रमरैर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्रामरणा-सूत्रः R. 7. 11.; कुवलयितगवाक्षां लोचने-रंगनानां 11. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98. —जालं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. —अक्षकः an air-hole. —अक्षित a. furnished with windows. —अयं a multitude of cows; (written as गोऽयं, गोअयं and गवायं). —अदनें pasture or meadow grass. —अदनी 1. a holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. —अधिकार luc. —अमृतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. —अर्ह a. of the value of a cow. —अविकं cattle and sheep. —अशनः 1. a shoe-maker. -2. an out-cast. —अश्वं bulls and horses. —आकृति a. cow-shaped. —आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —इंद्रः 1. an owner of kine. -2. an excellent bull. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उद्धः an excellent cow or bull. —राजः a bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कथंचिद्गवयैर्विशिष्टः Ku. 1. 56; Rs. 1. 23. —यी The female Gayal.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —हृं Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवांपतिः 1 The chief cattle, a bull. -2 A cowherd. -3 An epithet of the sun; also of fire.

गवाल्कः = गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष्, —गविष a. Ved. 1 Wishing of cows. -2 Eager (in general).

गविष्टि a. Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. -2 Desirous, eager, ardent. —ष्टिः f. 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्टः The sun.

गव्य a. [ गवं हितं यत् ] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. -2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). -3 Proper or fit for cattle. -4 Sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow. —व्यं 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. -2 Pasture-land. -3 The milk of a cow. -4 A bow-string. -5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. —व्या 1 A herd of cows. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A bow-string. -4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गव्यय a. Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

गव्ययु a. Ved. Desirous of cows. —गव्या Ved. 1 Desire for cows. —Desire, fervency. -3 Desire for what comes from a cow (as milk &c.). -4 Desire of battle.



गन्धर्व *a.* 1 Delighting in cows. -2 Delighting cows or milk. -3 Fervent, eager. -4 Desirous of battle.

गन्धर्वः *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krosa. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A pasture-ground, pasturage.

गन्धर्वः, -युः, -युका A kind of grass eaten by cattle. -हुः A cloud.

गन्धर्वकं Red chalk.

गन्धर्व 1 A., 10 P. (गन्धर्वते, गन्धर्वयति, गन्धर्वते) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मादेव यतः प्राप्तस्तत्रैवान्यो तस्मात् Ks. 25. 176. -2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गन्धर्वमाणं महिषीकुलं R. 1. 21.

गन्धर्व *a.* Searching for. -घः Search, inquiry.

गन्धर्व *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring ardently. -3 Desirous of combat. -जं, -जा Search or inquiry after anything; S. 4. 107.

गन्धर्वित *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गन्धर्व 10 U. (गन्धर्वति-ते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest). -2 To enter deeply into.

गन्धर्व *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. -2 Impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. -3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; गन्धर्वः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 11, 285; Bh. 2. 58; गहनं कर्मणो रक्ति Bg. 4. 17; Sānti. 1. 8. -4 Dignified, dignified; Māl. 1. 4. -5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; U. 6. 33. -6 Hard, difficult, causing pain or trouble; गहनसंसारः Sānti. 1. 15; U. 7. 6. -7 Deepened, intensified; Māl. 1. 30. -नं 1 An abyss, depth. -2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यद्वृक्षगमनाय निशि गहनमपि वीलितं Git. 7; Bv. 1. 25. -3 A hiding-place. -4 A cave. -5 Pain, distress. -6 An ornament. -7 Water. -नः The Supreme Being.

गन्धर्व *a.* Relating to a cavo or thicket.

गन्धर्व *a.* Ved. Depth.

गन्धर्व 1 Depth. -2 An inaccessible place.

गन्धर्व *a.* (रा or री *f.*) Deep, impenetrable. -नं 1 An abyss, a depth. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A cave, cavern; गौरीशुतोर्गह्वरमाविश R. 2 26, 46; R. 1. 21. -4 An inaccessible place. -5 A hiding-place. -6 A middle. -7 Hypocrisy. -8 Weeping, crying. -9 Water. -10 A deep sigh. -नः An harbour, bower, -री A

cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गन्धर्वित *a.* Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 A., 3 P. (गाते, जिगाति) 1 To go, see इ. -2 To come to any state or condition. -3 To praise, sing.

गा A song, verse.

गांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [ गंगाया अपत्यं अण् ] 1 Being in or on the Ganges. -2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गंगमंभु सितमंभु यादुनं कज्जलाभमुभयत्र मज्जनः K. P. 10; Ku. 5. 37. -नः 1 An epithet of Bhīṣma. -2 Of Kārttikeya. -नं 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges). -2 Gold. -नी An epithet of Durgā.

गांगटः -टयः A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनिः [ गंगाना अपत्यं क्तिञ् ] N. of Bhīṣma or Kārttikeya.

गांगेय *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. -यः N. of Bhīṣma or Kārttikeya. -यं Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गाजिकायः A quail.

गाडवः A cloud.

गाढ See under गाह.

गाणपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [ गणपति-अण् ] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. -2 Relating to Gaṇeśa.

गाणपत्यः [ गणपति-यच् ] A worshipper of Gaṇeśa. -त्ये 1 Worship of Gaṇeśa. -2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं [ गणिक्यानां सङ्घः यच् ] A group of harlots.

गाणेशः A worshipper of Gaṇeśa.

गांडि(डी)वः, -वं [ गांडिरस्त्यस्य संज्ञायाम् च P. V. 2. 110 ] 1 The bow of Arjuna presented by Soma to Varuṇa, by Varuṇa to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववन; गांडीवं व्रंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. -2 A bow in general. -Comp. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गांडीविन् *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

गातागतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गातानुगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातुः 1 A song. -2 A singer. -3 A celestial chorister. -4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The large black bee. -Ved. -6 Going, motion. -7 Free place for moving. -8 The earth. -9 A refuge. -10 Way, course.

-11 Access, egress. -12 Progress, increase, welfare.

गात्रं [ गिन्त्रं, गात्रिदम् वा, अण् ; cf. Uṇ. 4. 168 ] 1 The body; अपचिमतपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2. 4; तपति तद्गात्रि मदनः 3. 17. -2 A limb or member of the body; गुरुपरितापानि न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 209; 5. 109. -3 The fore-quarter of an elephant. -त्रा The earth. -Comp. -अहलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied to the body. -आवरणं a shield. -उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. -कर्षण *a.* emaciating or weakening the body. -मार्जनी a towel. -यष्टिः *f.* a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. -रुहं the hair on the body. -लता a thin or tender body, slim figure. -संकोचिन् *m.* the polecat; (so called because it contracts its body in order to spring). -संस्त्रवः a small bird, the diver.

गात्रकं The body.

गाथ, गाथक See under गे.

गाथ 1 A. (गाथते, गाथित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. -2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गाथितासे नभो भूयः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. -3 To seek; search or inquire for. -4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाथ *a.* [ गाथ-भवाद्वा ञच् ] Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सरितः कुर्वती गाथाः पथश्चाङ्गानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगाथ. -घं 1 A shallow place, ford. -2 A place, site. -3 Desire of gain, cupidity. -4 Bottom.

गाथिः, गाथिन् *m.* [ गाथ-इन् ] N. of the father of Viśvāmitra; (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kausāmba.). -Comp. -जः, -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः an epithet of Viśvāmitra. -नगरं, -पुरं an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गाथेयः An epithet of Viśvāmitra.

गांतुः 1 A traveller. -2 A singer.

गात्री A carriage drawn by oxen.

गांदिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 N. of a princess of Kāśi, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akṛūra. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhīṣma. (2) of Kārttikeya. (3) of Akṛūra.

गांदी The mother of Akṛūra.

गान्धर्व *a.* (गी) [ गन्धर्वस्येदम् अण् ] Relating to the Gandharvas. -वं 1 A singer, celestial chorister. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage; गान्धर्वः समयान्मिथः Y. 1. 61; (for explanation, see गन्धर्वविवाह). -3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. -4 A horse. -वं The art of the



Gandharvas, i. e. music, singing; कापि वेला चारुदत्तस्य गांधर्व ओतुं गतस्य Mk. 3. —वी 1 Speech. —2 An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —चित्त्वा a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —शाला a music saloon, concert-hall.

गांधर्व (वि)कः A singer.

गांधारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). —2 Red lead. —3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandāhāra. —4 A native or a ruler of that country. —रं Gum-myrh.

गांधारिः [गांधारस्यापत्यं इव] An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गांधारी N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gāndhāras and wife of Dhritarāshtra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons —Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind, she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishtira.]

गांधारेयः [गांधार्यो अपत्यं इव] An epithet of Duryodhana.

गांधिकः [गंधो गंधद्रव्यं पण्यमस्य ठक्] 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. —2 A scribe, clerk. —कं Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यानां गांधिको पण्यं किमन्यैः कांचनादिकैः Pt. 1. 13.

गामिक a. (At the end of comp.) Going, leading to (as a way).

गामिन् a. [गम-गिनि] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking; वैदिशगामी M. 5; सुगेंद्रगामी R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुञ्ज Pt. 2. 5; अलस\* Amaru. 51. —2 Riding; द्विरद\* R. 4. 4. —3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; नडु सखी-गामी दोषः S. 4; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एष नः R. 3. 49. —4 Leading or going to, accruing to; चित्रकूटगामी मार्गः; कर्तुगामि क्रियाफलः —5 United with; सद्गामर्तुगामिनी M. 5. —6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

गायक a. Going, locomotive.

गांभीर्य [गंभीरस्य भावः ष्व्] 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.). —2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); समुद्र इव गांभीर्य Rām.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः [गि भावे ष्व्] Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः [गि-ण्डुल] 1 A singer, musician; न नदा न विदा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. —2 An actor.

गायत्रः —त्रं A song or hymn.

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35. —2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at his sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows: —तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —त्रं A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatri metre. —Comp. —वल्लभः an epithet of Siva.

गायत्रिन् a. (जी f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda.

गायनः (नी f.) [गै-ल्युट्] A singer; तथैव तत्पौरुषगायनीकृतः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27 v. 1. —नं 1 Singing, a song. —2 Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गारित्रं Rice, corn.

गारुड a. (डी f.) [गरुडस्येदं अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. —2 Coming from or relating to Garuḍa. —डः, —डं 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. —2 A charm against (snake) poison; संगृहीतगारुडेन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). —3 A missile presided over by Garuḍa. —4 A military array (व्यूह) of the shape of Garuḍa. —5 Gold.

गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुत्मत a. (ती f.) [गरुत्मान् अस्यस्य अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. —2 Sacred or presided over by Garuḍa (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —तं An emerald.

गार्ग a. Coming from or connected with Gārgya.

गार्ग्य a. Descended from Garga.

गार्दभ a. (भी f.) [गर्दभस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from an ass, a sinine.

गार्द्वर्च Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

गार्ध्र a. (घ्री f.) [गृध्रस्यायम् अण्] Derived from a vulture. —घ्रिः 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्र). —2 An arrow. —Comp. —पक्षः, —वासस् m. an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ a. (भी f.) [गर्भे साधु अण्], गार्भिक (की f.) a. 1 Uterine, fetal. —2 Relating to gestation; Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिणः, —ण्यं [गर्भिणीनां समूहः भिक्षा\* अण्] A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपतं [गृहपतेरिदं अण्] The position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्यः [गृहपतिना नित्यं संयुक्तः, संज्ञायाम्] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; cf. Ms. 2. 231. —2 The place where this

sacred fire is kept. —त्यं The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हमेध a. (धी f.) [गृहमेधस्येदं अण्] Fit or proper for a householder. —यः The five Yajñas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्यं [गृहस्थस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्व्] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ). —2 Domestic affairs, household. —3 The five Yajñas to be daily performed by a householder.

गार्ह्य a. Domestic.

गालः 1 Flowing, liquefying. —2 Dropping. —3 A flux.

गालनं [गल् णिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Straining (fluids). —2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhra tree. —2 A kind of ebony. —3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvāmītra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः f. [गल्-इन्] Abuse, abusive or foul language; ददतु ददतु गालीगालिमनो भवन्तो वयमपि तद्भावाद्गालिदानेऽसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित a. 1 Strained. —2 Distilled. —3 Melted, fused.

गालिनी A particular position of the fingers.

गालोडित a. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. —2 Sick, diseased. —3 Foolish. —तं Examination.

गालोड्यं The seed of a lotus.

गावलगाणिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgaṇa.

गाह् 1 A. [गाहते, जगहि, अगाहि, अगाढ, गाहितुं, गाह्, गाढ or गाहित] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृगेरुहस्ताडितं S. 2. 6; गाहितासेऽथ पुण्यस्य गंगाभूतिनिव द्रुतां Bk. 22. 11, 14. 67; (fig. also); मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. —2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; गाहितमखिलं गहनं Bv. 1. 21; कदाचित्काननं जगाहे K. 58; ऊनं न सस्त्रेणवधिको वचधे तस्मिन्वनं गोस्रि गाहमाने R. 2. 14; Me. 48; H. 1. 171; Ki. 13, 24. —3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. —4 To be absorbed in (with loc.). —5 To hide oneself in. —6 To destroy. WITH सं to enter, go to or into, penetrate into; समगाहित चांवरं Bk. 15. 59.

गाढ p. p. [गाड्-क] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. —2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विगाढां तमसां प्राप नदीं तुरंगमेण R. 9. 72. —3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गाढांगदेवोद्भिः R. 16. 60; गाढा



Amaru. 36 a close embrace ;  
P. 6. 4 Thick, dense. -5 Deep,  
passive, intense ; गहनिद्रामवप fell  
asleep ; U. 3. 31 ; Māl. 9.  
गहनिद्राकाललितलुलितैरंगकेस्तान्यतीति  
Māl. 1. 15 ; Me. 83 ; प्रातगाढप्रकपा  
Til. 12 ; Amaru. 72 ; so also  
Me. 102. -हं ind. Close-  
fast, much, excessively, heavily,  
reheavily, powerfully. -Comp. -अं-  
हं a. having closely fitting armlets.  
अं हं a close embrace. -कणः an  
attentive ear. -सुदि a. close-fisted,  
suspicious, miserly. (-दिः) a sword.  
अं हं a. [ गह-चञ् ] Diving into,  
plunging. -हः 1 Diving into, plung-  
ing, bathing. -2 Depth, interior.  
गहनं [ गह-स्युद् ] The act of diving  
into, plunging, bathing &c.  
अं हं a. 1 Bathed in, plunged  
into. -2 Penetrated, entered into ;  
अं हं a. 1 One who plunges into  
water, a bather, diver. -2 One who  
penetrates. -3 Shaking or agitating.  
-4 Destroyer.  
गिरिः 1 A ball for playing with.  
-2 N. of a tree ; see गिरिः.

गिरि a. [ ग-ह्रिप् वा टाप् ] Ved. Ad-  
dressing, invoking. -f. (nom. sing.  
गिरिः ; instr. dual गिर्या &c.) 1 Speech,  
words, language ; वचस्ययसिते तस्मिन्  
मन्त्रे गिरिमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53 ; 3. 72 ;  
मन्त्रोन्मुख्येव गिरा कृतमातिथ्यं S. 1 ;  
मुचिसाराः खलु मादृशां गिरिः Ki. 1. 25 ;  
Si. 2. 15 ; Y. 1. 71. -2 Invocation,  
praise, song. -3 N. of Sarasvatī, the  
goddess of speech and learning.  
-Comp. -देवी ( गिरिदेवी ) Sarasvatī,  
the goddess of speech. -पतिः,  
(written as गिरिपतिः, गिरिपतिः and  
गिरिपतिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati, the  
preceptor of the gods. -2 a learned  
man ; so गिरिज्ञः. -रथः ( गिरिथः ) N. of  
Brihaspati. -वा ( वा ) गणः ( गीर्वाण ) a  
god, deity ; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv.  
1. 63, 84. -कुसुमं clove.  
गिरा Speech, speaking, language,  
voice.

गिरि a. [ गृ-ह-किञ्च Un. 4. 142 ]  
Venerable, respectable, worshipful.  
-तिः 1 A hill, mountain, an eleva-  
tion ; प्रसाधः खनने मूढ गिरयो न पतन्ति  
किं Subhāsh. ; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कपा  
गिरयः S. 6. -2 A huge rock. -3 A  
disease of the eyes. -4 An honorific  
title given to Sannyāsins ; e. g.  
आनन्दगिरिः. -5 ( In math. ) The num-  
ber 'eight'. -6 A ball with which  
children play ( गिरिः ). -7 A cloud. -8  
A peculiar defect in quicksilver. -रिः  
f. 1 Swallowing. -2 A rat ; mouse

( written also गिरि in this sense ).  
-Comp. -ईशः 1. a high mountain  
-2. an epithet of Siva. -3. the Hi-  
mālaya mountain. -4. a term for the  
number 'eight'. -ईशः 1. an epithet  
of the Himālaya mountain. -2. an  
epithet of Siva ; सुतां गिरिशप्रतिसक्त-  
मानसां -Ku. 5. 3. कच्छपः a species of  
tortoise living in mountains. -कंदकः  
Indra's thunder-bolt. -कंदवः, -कंदवकः  
a species of the Kadamba tree. -कंद-  
दरः a cave, cavern. -कणिका the  
earth. -काणः a blind or one-eyed  
man. -काननं a mountain-grove. -कूटं  
the summit of a mountain. -गंगा  
N. of a river. -गुहः a ball for play-  
ing with. -गुहा a mountain cave.  
-चर a. roaming or wandering on a  
mountain ; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं  
विभर्ति S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -ज a.  
mountain-born. (-जं) 1. talc. -2.  
red chalk. -3. benzoin. -4. bitumen.  
-5. iron. (-जा) 1. N. of Pārvatī  
( the daughter of Himālaya ). -2. the  
hill plantain ( पर्वतकंदली ). -3. the  
Mallikā creeper. -4. an epithet of the  
Ganges. -तनयः, -नंदनः, -सुतः 1. an  
epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. of Gaṇeśa.  
-पतिः an epithet of Siva. -मलं talc.  
-जालं a range of mountains. -डवरः  
Indra's thunderbolt. -डुर्ग a hill-fort,  
any stronghold among mountains ;  
नदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेत्युर Ms. 7.  
70, 71. -द्वारं a mountain-pass. -धातुः  
red chalk. -ध्वजं Indra's thunder-  
bolt. -नगरं N. of a district in Dak-  
ṣhiṇāpatha. -गङ्गी or नदी a moun-  
tain-torrent, rill. -गङ्ग ( नङ्ग ) a. en-  
closed by a mountain. -नंदिनी 1. N.  
of Pārvatī. -2. of the Ganges. -3. a  
river in general ( flowing from a  
mountain ) ; कलिंदगिरिनंदिनीतटसुरदु-  
मालंविनी Bv. 4. 3. -गिरिः ( गिरिः )  
the declivity of a mountain. -पीलुः  
N. of a fruit-tree. -गुष्पकं bitumen.  
-गृष्ठः the top of a hill. -प्रपातः the  
declivity or slope of a mountain. -  
प्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain.  
-प्रिया a female of the Bos Grunni-  
ens. -वांधवः an epithet of Siva.  
-भिद् m. an epithet of Indra. (-f.)  
a river ( breaking through a moun-  
tain ). -भू a. mountain-born. (-भूः  
f. ) 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2.  
of Pārvatī. -मल्लिका the Kuṭaja tree.  
-मानः an elephant, especially a large  
and powerful one. -सुद्ध f. -सुद्धवं 1.  
red chalk. -2. mountain soil. -राज  
m. 1. a high mountain. -2. an epi-  
thet of the Himālaya. -राजः the Hi-  
mālaya mountain. -वज्रं N. of a  
city in Magadha. -शालः a kind of  
bird. -शङ्गः an epithet of Gaṇeśa.  
( -गं ) the peak of a mountain. -षट्  
( सट् ) m. an epithet of Siva. -साह  
n. table-land. -सारः 1. iron. -2. tin.

-3. an epithet of the Malaya moun-  
tain. -सुतः the Maināka mountain.  
-सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. -जवा a  
mountain torrent.

गिरिकः [ गिरि कायति के-क ] 1 N. of  
Siva. -2 A ball for playing. -का A  
small mouse.

गिरि ( रि ) यकः, गिरियाकः A ball for  
playing with.

गिरिशः [ गिरि केलासपर्वते शेते, श्री बाहु० डं ;  
गिरिस्वास्तीति लोमादिवात् शः P. III. 2. 15  
Vārt. ] An epithet of Siva ; प्रत्याहता-  
स्रो गिरिशमभावात् R. 2. 41 ; गिरिशसुप-  
चचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60, 37.  
( Also गिरिशयः and गिरिशंतः ).

गिरि 6 P. ( गिरित, गिरित ) To swal-  
low ; ( properly speaking, this is  
not a separate root, but is connected  
with गृ ).

गिरि a. [ गिरि-क ] Who or what  
swallows or devours ; e. g. तिमिरिगिरि-  
गिरिः अस्ति तद्विलोप्यस्ति राक्षसः ; see ति-  
मिरिगिरि. -लः 1 The citron tree. -2  
A crocodile in the Ganges. -Comp.  
-गिरिः, -ग्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिरिनं, गिरिलः f. Swallowing, eating  
up.

गिरियुः A hard tumour in the  
throat.

गिरि ( रि ) त a. Eaten, swallowed.

गिरि ( गे ) ण्युः [ गे-इण्यच् आठ्ठणः ] 1 A  
singer. -2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa  
versed in the hymns of the Sāma-  
veda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. [ गै-क ] 1 Sung, chant-  
ed ( lit. ) ; आर्ये साधु नति S. 1 ; चारण-  
द्वंद्वगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. -2 Declared  
told, said ; गीतश्चायमर्थो गिरिसा Māl.  
2 ; ( see under गै also ). -तं Singing,  
a song ; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं  
हृतः S. 1. 5 ; गीतमुत्सादकारि सुगाणां  
K. 32. -Comp. -अयनं a means or  
instrument of singing, i. e. a lute,  
flute &c. --क्रमः the arrangement of  
a song. -ज्ञ a. versed in the art of  
singing. -प्रिय a. fond of song or  
music. (-यः) an epithet of Siva.  
( -या ) N. of one of the Matrīs at-  
tending on Skanda. -मोदिन् m. a  
Kinnara. -शास्त्रं the science of  
music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता- [ गै कर्मणि कृ ] A name given to  
certain sacred writings in verse  
( often in the form of a dialogue )  
which are devoted to the exposition  
of particular religious and theoso-  
phical doctrines ; e. g. शिवगीता, रामगीता,  
मगधगीता. But the name appears to  
be especially confined to the last,  
the Bhagavadgītā ; गीतासुगीता कर्तव्या  
किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरेः । या स्वयं पञ्चनाभस्य  
सुखपद्मादिनिःसृता ॥ quoted by Śrīdhā-  
rasvāmīn.



गीतिः *f.* [ गे-भावे किन् ] 1 A song ; अहोरागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः *S.* 5 ; श्रुताप्स-सोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव *Ku.* 3. 40. -2 *N.* of a metre ; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. -2 Singing.

गीतिश्च *a.* ( नी *f.* ) One who recites in a singing manner ; गीती शीघ्री शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः *Sik.* 32.

गीथा 1 Song. -2 Speech.

गु I. 6 P. ( गुवति, गुन ) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces. -II. 1 A. Ved. ( गवते ) To speak indistinctly.

गुग्गुलुः, -लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलुकः A dealer in bdellium.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch ( in general ). -2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clum ( of trees &c. ) ; अक्षोर्गोलेक्षिपदंजनं अचणयोस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलि *Git.* 11 ; *Ms.* 1. 48 ; *Si.* 6. 50 ; *Y.* 2. 229. -3 The plumage of a peacock. -4 A necklace of pearls ( in general ). -5 A pearl necklace of 32 ( or, according to some, of 70 ) strings. -Comp. -अर्धः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. ( -र्धः, -र्ध ) half of a cluster. -कणिकाः a kind of corn. -पत्रः the palm tree. -फलः 1. the vine. -2. plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुञ्ज 1 P. ( गोजति ), often गुञ्ज 1 P. ( गुजति, गुजित or गुजित ) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz ; न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुञ्ज यः कलं *Bk.* 2. 19 ; 6. 143 ; 14. 2 ; *U.* 2. 29 ; 5. 6 ; अयि दलद्वारिदं स्पन्दमानं मरुदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुञ्जंतु भृंगाः *Bv.* 1. 5.

गुञ्जः 1 Humming. -2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nosegay ; cf. गुच्छ. -Comp. -कृत् a large black bee.

गुञ्जनं Sounding lowly, humming, buzzing.

गुंजा [ गुंज-अच् ] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry ; अंतर्विषमया ( for °याः ) होता बहिर्ध्रुव मनोरमाः । गुंजाफलसमाकारा योऽपिः केन निर्मिताः । *Pt.* 1. 196 ; किं जातु गुंजाफलधूपणानां सुवर्णकारेण वनेचराणां *Vikr.* 1. 25. -2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Gunja* measuring about 2 grains. -3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. -4 A kettledrum ; *Bk.* 14. 2. -5 A tavern. -6 Reflection, meditation. -7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुंजिका A berry of the *Gunja* plant.

गुंजितं Humming, murmuring ; स्वच्छंदं दलद्वारिदं ते मरुदं विदंतो विदधुः

गुंजितं मिलिदाः *Bv.* 1. 15 ; न गुंजितं तन्न जहार यन्मनः *Bk.* 2. 19.

गुटिका 1 A pill. -2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball ; लोट-गुटिकाः क्षिपति *Mk.* 5. -3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. -4 A pearl ; निर्धौतहारगुटिकाविशदं हिमांभः *R.* 5. 70. -5 A small pustule. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी = गुटिका *q. v.*

गुह् 6 P. ( गुहति ) 1 To defend, preserve. -2 To strike, injure.

गुहः 1 Treacle, molasses ; गुहधानः *Sk.* ; गुहोदनः *V.* 1. 303 ; गुहद्वितीयां हरीतकी भक्षयेत् *Susr.* -2 A globe, ball. -3 A ball for playing with. -4 A mouthful, bit. -5 An elephant's armour. -6 The cotton tree. -Comp. -उदकं water mixed with molasses.

-उद्भवा sugar. -ओदनं rice boiled with coarse sugar. -तृणं, -दारुः, -रु *n.* sugar-cane. -त्वच्-चा *f.* the aromatic bark of the *Laurus Cassia* ( दालचिनी *Mar.* ). -धेनुः *f.* a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to *Brāhmanas*. -पिष्टं a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled together. -फलः the *Pilu* tree. -शर्करा refined sugar. -गुणं a cupola. -हरीतकी myrobalan preserved in molasses ; ( *Mar.* मुगंबका ).

गुडकः [ गुडेन पक्कः वा० कन् ] 1 A ball. -2 A mouthful. -3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. -डिका 1 A small ball. -2 A pill. -3 Kernel. -कं Molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. -2 A pill. गुडाकां 1 Sloth. -2 Sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of *Arjuna* ; मम देहे गुडाकेश यच्चान्यद्र द्रष्टुमर्हसि *Bg.* 11. 7 ( and in several other places of the *Gītā.* ) -2 An epithet of *Siva*.

गुडुगुडायनं A rattling in the throat ( as breath ) caused by cough.

गुडु ( डू ) ची *N.* of a very useful medicinal plant, *Cocculus Cordifolius* ( *Mar.* गुळवेल ).

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. -2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण 10 *U.* ( गुणयति-ते, गुणित ) 1 To multiply. -2 To advise. -3 To invite.

गुणः [ गुण-अच् ] 1 A quality ( good or bad ) ; सुगुण, दुगुण. -2 ( *a* ) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence ; कतमे ते गुणाः *Māl.* 1 ; वसन्ति हि वेत्ति गुणा न वस्तुनि *Ki.* 8. 37 ; *R.* 1. 9, 22 ; साधुष्वे तस्य को गुणः *Pt.* 4. 108. ( *b* ) Eminence. -3 Use, advantage, good ( with instr. usually ) ; *Pt.* 5 ; कः स्थानलाभे गुणः 2. 20 ; *H.* 1. 52 ; *Mu.* 1. 15. -4 Effect, result, efficacy, good

result ; संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणां *S.* 7. 4 ; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः *Ki.* 10. 25, 6. 7. -5 ( *a* ) A single thread or string. ( *b* ) Thread, string, rope, cord ; मेखलागुणैः *Ku.* 4. 8 ; 5. 10 ; गुणगुणत्वपर्यां गुणग्रहीतासि *Bv.* 1. 9 ( where *गुण* also means ' a merit ' ). -6 The bow-string ; गुणकृत्ये धनुषो नियोजिता *Ku.* 4. 15, 29 ; कनकपिगतद्विगुणसंयुतं *R.* 9. 54. -7 The string of a musical instrument ; *Si.* 4. 57. -8 A sinew. -9 A quality, attribute, property in general ; *Ms.* 9. 22. -10 A quality, characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or *padārthas* of the *Vaiśeṣika*, ( the number of these properties is 24 ). -11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three properties belonging to all created things ; ( these are सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमः ) गुणत्रयविभागाय *Ku.* 2. 4 ; *Bg.* 14. 5 ; *R.* 3. 27. -12 A wick, cotton thread ; *Pt.* 1. 221. -13 An object of sense ; ( these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श, and शब्द ). -14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting ' fold ' or ' times ' , usually at the end of comp. after numerals ; आहारो द्विगुणः स्त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणाः पद्मगुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाटुगुणः स्मृतः *Chāṇ.* 78 ; so त्रिगुणः ; शतगुणीभवति becomes a hundred-fold. -15 A secondary element, a subordinate part ( opp. मुख्य ). -16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. -17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. -18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर् and अल् for इ, उ, ऋ ( short or long ) and ए, ओ, and अर्, and अल्. -19 ( In *Rhet.* ) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment. *Mammata* thus defines गुणः — ये रससांगिनो धर्माः शौर्याद्य इवात्मनः । उत्कर्षहेतवस्ते स्वरूपस्थितयो गुणाः *K. P.* 8. ( Some writers on rhetoric, such as *Vāmana*, *Jagannātha Paṇḍita*, *Dandin* and others, consider *Gunas* to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. *Mammata*, however, recognises only three, and, after discussing and criticizing the views of others, says: माधुर्यजिः प्रसादाख्यात्मस्ते न पुनर्देश *K. P.* 8. ) -20 ( In *gram.* and *Mim.* ) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words ; *e. g.* grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words ; जाति, गुणः, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गौः, सुकृति, चला, and द्वितीयः as instances to illustrate these meanings. -21 ( In politics ) A proper course of action, an expedient. ( The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six:—1 संधि peace or alliance; 2 विशद



गुणः 3. यान march or expedition ; 4. यान or आसन halt ; 5. संशय seeking ; 6. द्वेष or द्वेषीभाव duplicity ; 7. विद्यो यानमासत्वं द्वेषमाश्रयः Ak. 1. 346 ; Ms. 7. 160 ; Si. 2. 26 ; 8. 21. -32 The number 'three' (deduced from the three qualities). -23 A chord of an arc (in geom.). -24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish ; Ms. 3. 226, 233. -26 A cook. -27 An epithet of Bhīma ; Vās. -28 In शुषिष्ठोपि गुणधियः Vās. -29 A multiplying, abandonment. -29 A multiplying, abandonment. -30 A multiplier, co-efficient (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (बाह्यमयल) ; they are elevated. -Comp. -अग्र्य a principal quality ; वृत्ति R. 3. 27. -अगुणः merit and demerit ; Si. 16. 44. -अतीत a. freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-तः) the Supreme Being. -अधिष्ठानक the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अधुनित्व connection or association with virtues ; R. 1. 22. -अधुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others ; Ki. 1. 11. -अधुरोधः conformity or suitability to good qualities. -अंतर a different (higher) quality ; गुणांतरं ब्रजति शिल्पमाधानुः M. 1. 6. -अन्वित, उपपन्न, -युक्त, -संपन्न a. endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः, -निंदा disparagement, detraction. -आकरः 1. 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues ; Bh. 2. 92. -2. N. of Siva. -आह्वय a. rich in virtues. -आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. the Chitrakūṭa mountain. -उत्कृष्ट excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तन panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior in merit. -उपेत a. endowed with good qualities ; S. 1. 12. -ओषः -ईश्वर superior or abundant merits. -कथन 1. extolling, praising. -2 a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Cupid. -कर्मन् n. 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2. (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate (i. e. indirect) object of an action ; e. g. in the example नेताऽभवत्स्य स्रुष्टं स्रुष्टस्य वा. स्रुष्टं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a. productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1. a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. -2. an epithet of Bhīma. -कीर्तन, -श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः f.

praise, extolling. -गानं singing of merits, panegyric, praise. -गृह्य a. 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities. -गृह्य a. appreciating or admiring merits (wherever they may be), attached to merits ; appreciative ; ननु वक्तुविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहण appreciating merits. -ग्रहीतृ, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits (of others) ; Rātā. 1. 6 ; Si. 20. 82 ; Bv. 1. 9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits ; गुरुतर-गुणग्रामांभोजस्तुष्टोऽज्ज्वलचंद्रिका Bh. 3. 116 ; गणयति गुणग्रामं Git. 2 ; Bv. 1. 103. -वातिन् a. detractor ; envious, censorious. -ज्ञ a. knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative ; भगवति कमलालये भृशमगुणज्ञासि Mu. 2 ; गुणा गुणज्ञेषु गुणा भवति H. Pr. 47. -त्रयं, -त्रितयं the three constituent properties of nature, i. e. सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. °आभासः life. -दोषो (du.) virtue and vice ; °कथा Pt. 2. 62. -धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -निधिः a store of virtues. -पदी a woman having feet as thin as cords. -पुणं great merits. -प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. -भोक्तृ a. perceiving the properties of things. -महत् n. superior quality. -रागः delighting in the merits of others. -राशिः an epithet of Siva. -लक्षण mark or indication of an internal property. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -लुब्ध a. 1. desirous of merits. -2. attached to merits. -वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively ; as श्वेत in श्वेतोऽश्वः. -वादः pointing out good merits. -विवेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः f. 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -2. the character or style of merits. -वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration of the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sāṅkhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -संगः 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपद् f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. -सागरः 1. 'an ocean of merit', a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -हीन a. 1. 'void of merit', meritless. -2. poor (as food). गुणकः [ गुण-पुल्ल ] 1 A calculator. -2 A multiplier (in math.).

गुणतः ind. 1 According to the three chief qualities (of all existing things). -2 According to property. -3 According to merit.

गुणता, -त्वं 1 Subordination, dependence. -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities. -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general. -4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [ गुण-लुट् ] 1 Multiplication. -2 Enumeration. -3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits ; इह रसभणने कृतहरिगुणने मधुरिपुपदसेवके Git. 7. -नी Examining books, studying ; collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका [ गुण भावे शुच् स्वार्थे क ] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition ; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तवोद्ग्राह्यते पुरः । हेतुः परिचयस्थेयं बह्वुगुणनिकैव सा ॥ Si. 2. 75 (अभिज्ञानं Malli.). -2 Dancing, the science of profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace ; दृष्टि-द्राणां चित्तामणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय a. [ गुण करणे अनयिर् ] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be advised. -यः Study, practice. -यं The multiplicand.

गुणमय a. 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

गुणवत् a. 1 Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent ; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.

गुणवत्ता, -त्वं 1 The possession of good qualities ; गुणवत्तापि परमयोजन R. 8. 31. -2 Excellence ; superiority.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित p. p. [ गुण कर्मणि क ] 1 Multiplied. -2 Heaped together, collected. -3 Enumerated.

गुणिन् a. [ गुण-इत् ] 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious ; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः ; Ms. 8. 73 ; Y. 2. 78. -2 Good, auspicious ; गुणिन्यहनि Dk. 61. -3 Familiar with the merits of anything. -4 Possessing qualities (as an object). -5 Possessed of the three qualities ; Ve. 6. 42. -6 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण) ; गुणगुणि-नोरेव संबंधः. -नी A bow.

गुणीभूत a. 1 Deprived of the original meaning or importance. -2 Made secondary or subordinate. -3



Invested with attributes. -4 Made or having become a merit or ornament. -5 Varied according to qualities. -6 Having a certain force or application (as a word &c.). -Comp. -च्यंयं (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the *suggested* sense is not more striking than that of the *expressed* one. S. D. thus defines it: —अपरंतु गुणीयुतयंयं वाच्यादुत्तमे च्यंये । 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुण्य *a.* [ गुण-यत् ] 1 Endowed with merits or virtues; गुण्यगुण्य इति न व्यजीगणत् Si. 14. 47. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be described or praised. -4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुं 10 U. ( गुंयति-ते, गुंयति ) 1 To encircle, surround, envelop, enclose. -2 To hide, conceal.

गुंनं 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. -2 Smearing, as in मरुगुंनं गुंनित *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. -2 Pounded, ground, reduced to dust.

गुं 10 P. ( गुंयति, गुंयति ) 1 To cover, hide. -2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुंङ्गः [ गुंङ्ग-अच् ] 1 A kind of fragrant grass. -2 Pounding, grinding. गुंङ्गकः 1 Dust, powder. -2 An oil-vessel. -3 A soft or low pleasing tone. -4 Dirty flour or meal.

गुंङ्गनं Concealing, covering, hiding. गुंङ्गिकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुंङ्गित *a.* 1 Pounded, ground. -2 Covered with dust.

गुत्तः = गुच्छ *q. v.*

गुत्तकः [ गुत्त-स्वार्थोद्दी कन् ] 1 A bundle, bunch. -2 A nosegay. -3 A cow-tail, chowrie. -4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुत् 1 A. ( गच्छते, गच्छति ) To play.

गुद् The anus; Y. 3. 93; Ms. 5. 136.; 8. 282. -Comp. -अङ्कुरः piles. -आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels. -उद्भवः piles. -ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. -कीलः, -कीलकः piles. -ग्रहः constipation, flatulence. -पाकः inflammation of the anus. -भ्रंशः prolapsus ani. -वर्त्मन् *n.* the anus. -स्तंभः constipation.

गुद् I. 4 P. ( गुंयति, गुंयति ) To wrap up, cover, envelop, clothe. II. 9 P. ( गुंयति ) To be angry. -III. 1 A. ( गोपते ) To play, sport.

गुंयित *a.* Surrounded, enclosed.

गुंयत *a.* Protecting; a defender.

गुंङ्गलः The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुंदा(द्रा)लः The Chātaka bird.

गुंङ्ग 10 P. ( गुंयति ) To lie.

गुंङ्गः A kind of grass.

गुप् I. 1 P. ( गोपायति, गोपायित or गुप ) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुलस्थि आत्मनं Mb.; जुगोपात्मानमवस्तु R. 1. 21; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिषोर्वी 2. 3; Bk. 17. 80. -2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्षश्चरणानतिव्यतिकरव्याजेन गोपायते Amar. 22; see गुप्. -II. 1 A. ( जुगुप्सते strictly desid. of गुप् ) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; ( with abl., sometimes acc. also ); पापाङ्गु-गुप्सते Sk.; किं त्वं मामङ्गुप्सितः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. -2 To hide, conceal ( गोपते in this sense ). -III. 4 P. ( गुंयति ) To be confused or disturbed. -IV. 10 U. ( गोपयति-ते ) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To conceal; त्वं गोप्यते किमिव Si. 9. 59, 11. 34; ( the following stanza from कवि-रहस्य illustrates the roots in its different conjugations: —गोपायति क्षिनिवि-मां चतुरध्वितीमां पापाङ्गुगुप्सत उदारमतिः स-देव । वित्तं न गोपयति यस्तु वणीयकैश्चो भिरो-न गुंयति महत्यपि कार्यजते ॥ )

गुपिलः 1 A king. -2 A protector.

गुप्त *p. p.* [ गुप् कर्मणि क् ] 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. -2 Hidden, concealed, kept secret; Ms. 2. 150, 7. 76, 8. 374. -3 Secret, private. -4 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. -5 Joined. -तः 1 An appellation usually (though not necessarily) added to the name of a Vaisya; as चंद्रगुप्तः, सद्युगुप्तः &c. ( Usually शर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brāhmaṇa; गुप्त, श्रुति or दत्त to that of a Vaisya; and दास to that of a Śūdra; cf. शर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मा वाता च शूद्रजः । श्रुतिर्दत्तश्च वैश्यस्य दासः शूद्रस्य काश्यत् ). -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -सं *ind* Secretly, privately, apart. -ता One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another ( परकीया ) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; दृष्टव्यगतगोपना वर्तिष्यमाणसुरतागोपना and वर्तमानसुरतागोपना; see Rasamanjari 24. -Comp. -कथा a secret or confidential communication, a secret. -गतिः a spy, an emissary. -चर *a.* going secretly ( -रः ) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. -2 a spy, an emissary. -दानं a secret gift or present. -वेष्टा a disguise.

गुप्तकः A preserver.

गुप्तिः *f.* [ गुप्-भावे क्तिन् ] 1 Preserving, protection; सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्गस्य गुप्त्यर्थे Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. -2 concealing, hiding. -3 Covering, sheathing; अस्त्रधारासु कोपगुप्तिः K. 11,

-4 A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. -5 Digging a hole in the ground. -6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart; Kn. 6. 38. -7 Confinement, prison; भरत इव गुप्तिस्तोदमर्कः करोति Si. 11. 60. -8 The lower deck of a boat. -9 A leak in a ship. -10 Check, stoppage.

गोपः ( पी. *f.* ) [ गुप्-अच् ] 1 One who guards or protects; शालिगोप्यो जयुर्गङ्गा R. 4. 20. -2 Hiding, concealment. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, agitation. -5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपनं [ गुप् भावे लृट् ] 1 Guarding, protecting. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, hurry, alarm. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Envy, jealousy. -7 Perplexity, confusion. -न 1 Protection. -2 Light, lustre.

गोपनीय *a.* 1 To be preserved or protected. -2 To be prevented. -3 To be concealed or hidden. -4 Secret, mysterious.

गोपायक *a.* A preserver, defender, one who guards.

गोपायन् Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित *a.* Protected, defended.

गोपयितृ *m.* A protector.

गोपित्, -गोपित *a.* Protecting, preserving.

गोप्तृ *a.* ( च्छ्री. *f.* ) [ गुप् क्त्वा ] 1 A protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्वनं गोप्तरि गार्हमाने R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 18. -2 One who hides or conceals. -*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

गोप्य *a.* [ गुप् कर्मणि यत् ] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden; Pt. 1. 100. -3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished. -प्यः 1 A servant, slave. -2 A son of a female slave. -Comp. -आधिः a pledge to be carefully preserved.

गोप्यकः A slave, servant.

गुफ् or गुंफ 6 P. ( गुंयति, गुंयति ) 1 To put, string or weave together, tie, wind round; गुंफिताः शिरसि वेण्वोऽभवत् Si. 14. 30; विश्वाभिरामशुण्णोऽभवत् Bv. 1. 71; Bk. 7. 105. -2 ( fig. ) To write, compose.

गुं ( गुं ) कित *p. p.* Strung together, tied, woven.

गुंफः [ गुंफ-वच् ] 1 Tying, stringing together; गुंफो वाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. -2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. -3 A bracelet. -4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुंफना [ गुंफ-यच् ] 1 Stringing together. -2 Arranging, composing. -3 Good adjustment ( of words and







**गृहः** [गृह-क] 1 An epithet of Kārttikeya; गृह इवामतिहतशक्तिः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or Nishāda, king of Śringavera and a friend of Rāma. -4 An epithet of Vishnu; also of Siva. -Comp. -राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

**गृहः** 1 A cave, cavern, hiding-place; गृहानिबद्धमतिशब्ददीर्घः R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गृहायां Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -Comp. -आहित *a.* placed in the heart. -चरं Brahman. -मुख *a.* 'cave-mouthed,' wide-mouthed, open-mouthed. -शयः 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

**गृहिनं** A wood, thicket.

**गृहिलं** Wealth, property.

**गृहेरः** 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

**गृह्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गृह्य च गृहति Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. -ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 A tortoise. -ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; मोहनं चैवास्मि गृह्यानां Bg. 10. 38, 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117; Pt. 2. 45. -2 A privy, the male or female organ of generation. -3 The anus. -Comp. -गुरुः an epithet of Siva. -दीपकः the fire-fly. -निर्वन्दः urine. -वृषः the Asvattha tree ('with concealed blossoms'). -भगिनि 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. -मयः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

**गृह्यकः** N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गृह्यकस्तं वयाचे Mo. 5, Ms. 12. 47. -Comp. -अधिपतिः -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

**गृह्य** *p. p.* [गृह-क] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. -हं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. -Comp. -अंगः a tortoise. -अंघ्रिः a snake. -आत्मन् (the compound word being गृहोत्तमन् thus accounted for in Sk.; मवेद् वर्णगमाद् हेतुः सिद्धो वर्णविर्ययात् । गृहोत्तमा वर्णविकृतेवर्णलोपात् । नोदरः ) the Supreme soul. -उपकाः, -उः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गृहे प्रवृत्त उक्तो गृहजस्तु सुतः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. -चार-चारित्र्य

*a.* going about secretly. (-*m.*) a spy, secret emissary. -नीडः the wag-tail. -पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3. the mind, intellect. -पादः, पादः a snake. -युक्कः a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. -युक्कः the Bakula tree. -भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. -मार्गः 1. a passage underground. -2. a defile. -मेथुनः a crow. -वचस् *m.* 'a concealed witness,' one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

**गृह्यन्** Concealing, hiding.

**गृ 6 P.** (गृवति) To void by stool.

**गृः** *f.* 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

**गृथः** -थं Feces, ordure.

**गृन *a.*** Voided by stool (as ordure).

**गृन्** = गृन् *q. v.*

**गृणं** See गृण.

**गृते (गृ) *a.*** Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

**गृतिः** *f.* Ved. Praise, approval.

**गृदं (गृदं) I 1 A.** [गृ(द) दंते] 1 To play, sport. -2. To leap, jump. -II. 10 P. (गृदन्ति) 1 To play, sport. -2 To dwell, inhabit.

**गृदः** A jump.

**गृध्रं 10 P.** (गृध्रयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

**गृवाक** See गृवाक.

**गृवणा** The eyes in a peacock's tail.

**गृ 1 P.** ( गृति ) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

**गृन्, गृञ् 1 P.** ( गृजति or गृजति ) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

**गृजन् 1 A** small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *Gānjā*. -नं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

**गृडि (डी) वः** A species of jackal.

**गृत्स *a.*** 1 Clover; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. -त्सः The god of love.

**गृध्र 4 P.** ( गृध्रयति, गृध्र ) 1 To covet, desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. -*Caus.* ( गृध्रयति ) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To deceive, cheat (Atm.).

**गृध्र *a.*** [गृध्र-कृ] Lustful, libidinous. -ध्रुः The god of love.

**गृध्र *a.*** [गृध्र-यु] 1 Greedy, covetous; अगृध्ररादे सोऽर्थः R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

**गृध्र्यं, -ध्या** [गृध्र कर्मणि क्यप्] Desire, greediness.

**गृध्र *a.*** [गृध्र-कृ] Greedy, covetous. -ध्र, -ध्र A vulture; माजोरस R. 12. 50, 54. -ध्री The female vulture. -Comp. -कूटः N. of a mountain near Rājagriha. -पतिः the lord of the vultures, an epithet of Jātāyu; अस्वैवासीन्महति शिखरे गृध्रराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. -वाज, -वाजित *a.* furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow). **गृध्राण** Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

**गृध्रिका** The mother of vultures, a daughter of Kasyapa and Tāmra.

**गृध्र *a.*** Bad, wicked. -*f.* 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

**गृध्रसी 1** Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

**गृभं** Ved. A house; cf. गृह.

**गृनिः** Ved. Grasping, holding.

**गृभीत *a.*** 1 Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

**गृष्टिः** *f.* [गृहति सङ्घर्षं गर्भं, गृह कर्तृ कृत् प्रयोः Tv.] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सुकलसृता गोः); आपीनभारोद्धनयत्नात् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्सङ्घर्षे पदं दत्तनवनास्या इव गृष्टिः सुसङ्घर्षं करोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the names of other animals) Any young female animal; वासिस्तगृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. -*m.* A bear.

**गृहं** [गृहति धर्माचरणाय, गृह गृहार्थे क Tv.] 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमित्ताङ्गुलिः मी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81, 5. 15; पद्म वा नरमुखेण सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सुखं वैद्या गृहाय R. 7. 71, 5. 10; Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. -हः ( *m. pl.* ) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्वदिकोपलधिग्रहा गृहाः शशभृद्भिर्निरुक्त भेत्तयः N. 2. 74; तन्नागरं धनपतिगृहानुसारेणास्मदीयं Mo. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -हः Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or 'tame'; e. g. 'कपोतः 'a tame pigeon'; 'कार्याणि, कर्माणि 'household duties'; 'शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. 1. 45. &c. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईशः,







विधवा जाता गेहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds; e. g. गेहेद्वेदिक a. 'bel-lowing at home only'; i. e. a coward, poltroon. गेहेदाहिक a. 'sharp at home only'; i. e. a coward. गेहेनदिक a. 'shouting defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेनेहिक a. 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. गेहेव्याहः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेचूरः 'a house-herd', a carpet-knight, boasting cow-ard.

गेहिक a. ( नी. f. ) = गृहिक q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धैर्य यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शां-तिश्चरं गेहिनी Sānti. 4. 9; महेन्द्रिन्याः मिय इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण Me. 77.

गेह्य a. Domestic, being in a house. —ह्य 1 Domestic affair. —2 Wealth.

गै 1 P. ( गायति, जगो, अगासति, गात्वति, गातुं, गीत ) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहोःसाधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; श्रीमन्नर-मधिरुत्थ गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4. 64; 9. 42. —2 To speak or recite in a sing- ing tone. —3 To relate, declare, tell ( especially in metrical language ); गीतश्रायमर्थगिरसा Māl. 2. —4 To de- scribe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः S. 2. 14; प्रभवस्तस्य गीय- ते Ku. 2. 5. —Caus. ( गापयति-ते ) To cause to sing or praise in song; जयो- दाहरणं बाह्योपायामास किञ्चरान् R. 4. 78, 15. 33.

गातव्य a. To be sung; what may be sung.

गातृ a. ( त्री. f. ) [ गै-गाने वृत् ] 1 Singer. —2 Angry. —m. 1 A singer. —2 A Gandharva.

गाथः A song, singing.

गाथकः-थिकः [ गै-थक् ] 1 A music- ian, singer. —2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

गाथा 1 Verse. —2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. —3 A stanza. —4 A song. —5 A Prākṛita dialect. —6 N. of the Aryā metre. —Comp. —कारः a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गाथिका A song, verse; Y. 1. 45.

गानं [ गै भावे लृट् ] 1 Singing, a song. —2 A sound. —3 Going. —4 Praise.

गानिक a. 1 Going, moving. —2 Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय *pol. p.* [ गै कर्तरि नि. श् ] 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो माणवकः साम्नां P. III. 4. 68 Sk. —2 To be sung. —यं A song, singing, also the art of singing; गेये केन विनीतौ वां R. 15. 69; Me. 86; अनन्ता बाह्यमयस्याहो गेय- गेय विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेयः 1 A singer, a professional singer. —2 An actor.

गेयुः [ गै इण्यच् ] A singer, an actor.

गेर a. ( री. f. ) [ गिरी भवः अण् ] Com- ing from a mountain, mountain-born.

गेरिक a. ( की. f. ) [ गिरी भवः ट् ] Mountain-born. —कः, —कं Red chalk; Si. 5. 391. —कं Gold.

गेरिय a. [ गिरी भवः ङ् ] Mountain- born. —यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गौ m. f. ( Nom. गौः ) [ गच्छत्यनेन, गम् करणे ङो Tv. ] 1 Cattle, kine ( pl. ). —2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. —3 The stars. —4 The sky. —5 The thunder- bolt of Indra. —6 A ray of light. —7 A diamond. —8 Heaven. —9 An arrow. —f. 1 A cow; जुगोप गोरूपधरा- भिवोर्वा R. 2. 3; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गायः Mk. 10. 60. —2 The earth; इदोह गां स चक्षाय R. 1. 26; गामात्तसारं रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य 5. 26, 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; सेकोऽ- जुष्टाह गां Mu. 3. 2; Me. 33. —3 Speech, words; रघोरुदारामपि गां निश्चय R. 5. 12, 2. 59; Ki. 4. 20. —4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. —5 A mother. —6 A quarter of the com- pass. —7 Water ( pl. ). —8 The eye. —9 A region of the sky. —m. 1 A bull, an ox; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गोगेडिः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; cf. जख्व. —2 The hair of the body. —3 An organ of sense. —4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. —5 The sun. —6 The number 'nine' ( in math. ). —7 The moon. —8 A singer. —9 A billion. —10 A cow-sacrifice. —11 A house. —Comp. —कंदकः, —कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. —2. the cow's hoof. —3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण a. having cow's ears. ( —र्णः ) 1. a cow's ear. —2. a mule. —3. a snake. —4. a span ( from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger ). —5. N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; अतगोर्कर्ण- निकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33. —6. a kind of deer. —7 a kind of arrow. —किराटा —किराटिका the Sārikā bird. —किलः, —कीलः 1. a plough. —2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine; वृद्धिवाकुलगोकुलाच- नरसादुद्धृत्य गोवर्धनं Gīt. 4; गोकुलस्य ह्यार्तस्य Mb. —2. a cow-house. —3. N. of a village ( where Krishna was brought up ). —कुलिक a. 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. —2. squint-eyed. —कुलोद्भवा an epithet of Durgā. —कृतं cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —क्षुरं-रकं a cow's hoof. —खा a nail. —गृष्टिः a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोदुर्गं a pair of oxen. —गोष्टं a cow-pen, cattle-shed. —ग्रंथिः 1. dried cowdung. —2. a

cow house. —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —ग्रसः the ceremony of offering a morsel ( of grass ) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घातकः, —घातिन् m. a cow-killer. —घृतं 1. rain-water. —2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घृष्टं destructive to cows. —घ्न a. 1. has killed a cow. —2. one who a cow is killed, a guest. —चंदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर a. 1. grazed over by cattle. —2. frequenting, dwelling, resorting to, haunting; पितृसन्नगोचरः Ku. 5. 77. —3. within the scope, power or range of; अवा- द्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15; so बुद्धिं, वृद्धिं, श्रवणं &c. —4. moving on earth. —5. accessible to, attainable. —6. circulat- ing, having a particular meaning prevalent. ( —रः ) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पश्चिमरानि- गोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. —2. ( a ) a dis- trict, department, province, sphere. ( b ) an abode, dwelling-place. —3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठेत् be within ear-shot; ज्ञानगोचरं या to become visible. —4. scope, range in general; हर्तुर्गतिं न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. —5. ( fig. ) grip, hold, power, in- fluence, control; कः कालश्च न गोच- रांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146; गोचरीभूतमक्षोः U. 6. 26; Māl. 5. 24; अपि नाम मना- गवतीर्गोडिति रातिरमबाणगोचरं Māl. 1. —6. horizon. —7. the range of the planets from the Lagna or from each other. ( गोचरीकृत to place within the range ( of sight ), make current. ) —चर्मन् n. 1. a cow's hide. —2. a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishṭha: —दशहसेन वंशेन दशवंशान् समंततः । पंच चायविकान् दद्यादंतहोचर्मं चोच्यते ॥ वसनं an epithet of Siva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारणं the tending or feeding of cows. —ज a. born in the earth ( rice &c. ). —जग an old ox or bull. —जलं the urine of a bull or cow. —जागरिकं auspicious- ness, happiness. ( —कः ) a preparer of food, baker. —जात a. born in the heaven ( gods ). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थं a cowhouse. —त्रं [ गां धूमिं वायते त्रे-क ] 1. a cowpen. —2. a stable in general. —3. a family, race, lineage; गोत्रेण मातरोऽस्मि Sk. ; so कौशिकगोत्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. —4. a name, appella- tion; जगाद् गोत्रस्तल्लिते च का न तं N. 1. 30; S. 6. 4; see रक्षलित below; मद्गोत्राकं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86. —5. a multitude. —6. increase. —7. a forest. —8. a field. —9. a road. —10. possessions, wealth. —11. an umbrella, a parasol. —12. knowledge of futurity. —13. a genus, class, species. —14. a



tribe, caste according to  
 (—त्र) a mountain. (—त्र) a  
 multitude of cows. —2. the  
 कर्तृ-कारि m. the founder  
 of a family. कौल the earth. °ज a.  
 in the same family, gentile, a  
 nation; Y. 2. 135. पदः a genea-  
 logical table, pedigree. प्रवरः the  
 eldest member or founder of a fa-  
 mily. भिद्र m. an epithet of Indra;  
 Ku. 2. 52. स्खलनं, स्खलितं  
 tumbling or mistaking in calling  
 (one) by his name, calling by a  
 wrong name; स्मरसि स्मर मेखलायुधैरुत  
 गीतस्त्रिलिपु ध्वनं Ku. 4. 8. —द a.  
 giving cows. (—दः) brain. (—दा)  
 of the river Godāvari. —दत्र a.  
 Ved. giving cows. (—त्र) an epithet  
 of Indra. (—त्र) a crown (protect-  
 ing the head). —दंत a. armed with  
 a coat of mail. (—तं) 1. yellow orpi-  
 ment. —2. a white fossil substance.  
 दानं 1. the gift of a cow. —2. the  
 ceremony of tonsure of cutting the  
 hair; अथय गोदानविधेरनंतरं R. 3.  
 (see Mallinātha's explanation of  
 the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1;  
 (Hān. explains the word different-  
 ly). —3. the part of the head close  
 to the right ear. —दाय a intending  
 to give cows. —दारणं 1. a plough.  
 —2. a spade, hoe. —दावरी N. of a  
 river in the south. —दुह m.,  
 'cow-milker', a cowherd. —दोहः  
 1. the milking of cows —2. the  
 milk of cows. —3. the time of milk-  
 ing cows. —दोहनं 1. the time of  
 milking cows. —2. the milking of  
 cows. —दोहनी a milk-pail. —द्वयः  
 the urine of a bull or cow. —धनं  
 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cat-  
 tle. —2. possession of cows. (—नः)  
 a broad-pointed arrow. —धरः a  
 mountain. —धर्मः the law of cattle,  
 rules relating to cattle. —धुमः, —धूनः  
 1. wheat. —2. the orange. चूर्णं wheat-  
 flour; संभवः a sour paste. —धूलिः  
 'dust of the cows,' the time of sun-  
 set or evening twilight (so called  
 because cows, which generally re-  
 turn home at about sunset, raise up  
 clouds of dust by their treading on  
 the earth). —धेनुः a milch-cow with  
 a calf. —ध्रुः a mountain. —नंदा an  
 epithet of the wife of Siva. —नंदी  
 the female of the Sārāsa bird.  
 नंदः 1. the (Indian) crane. —2. an  
 epithet of Siva (bellowing like a  
 bull). —3. N. of a country. —नर्दीचः  
 an epithet of Patanjali, author of  
 the Mahābhāṣya. —नसः, —नासः 1.  
 a kind of snake. —2. a kind of  
 snake. —नसा the mouth of a cow.  
 नोषः 1. a bull. —2. an owner of

land. —3. a herdsman. —4. an owner  
 of kine. —नायः a cowherd. —नासा  
 the projecting snout of a cow or  
 ox. —नासः a kind of gem. —निव्यंदः  
 cow's urine. —पः 1. a cowherd (con-  
 sidered as belonging to a mixed  
 tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15.  
 —2. the chief of a cowpen. —3. the  
 superintendent of a village. —4. a  
 king. —5. a protector, guardian.  
 अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आद-  
 विका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daugh-  
 ter of a cowherd. —2. a nymph  
 of Vrindāvana. °अध्यक्षः, °ईशः, °ईशः  
 the chief of herdsmen, an epithet  
 of Krishna. °दलः the betel-nut tree.  
 °भद्रं the fibrous root of a water-lily.  
 °रसः gum myrrh. °वधूः f. a cowherd's  
 wife. °वधूदी a young cowherdess, a  
 young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधूदी-  
 दुकूलचोराय Bhāṣā P. 1. (—पकः) 1.  
 the superintendent of a district.  
 —2. myrrh. (—पिका) 1. a cowherd-  
 ess. —2. protectress. (—पे) 1. a cow-  
 herd's wife (especially applied to  
 the cowherdresses of Vrindāvana,  
 the companions of Krishna in his  
 juvenile sports). —2. a milk-maid.  
 —3. a protectress. —4. Nature, ele-  
 mentary nature. —पतिः 1. an own-  
 er of cows. —2. a bull. —3. a leader,  
 chief. —4. the sun. —5. Indra. —6.  
 N. of Krishna. —7. N. of Siva. —8.  
 N. of Varuṇa. —9. a king. —पशुः a  
 sacrificial cow. —पाः m. Ved. 1. a  
 herdsman. —2. protector, or guard-  
 ian. —पानसी a curved beam which  
 supports a thatch. —पालः 1. a cow-  
 herd. —2. a king. —3. an epithet of  
 Siva. —4. an epithet of Krishna.  
 °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed. —पालकः  
 1. a cowherd. —2. a king. —3. an  
 epithet of Siva; also of Krishna.  
 —पालिः an epithet of Siva. —पालि-  
 का, —पाली the wife of a cowherd.  
 —पित्तं bile of cows, ox-bile (from  
 which the yellow pigment गोरोचना  
 is prepared; Pt. 1. 94.). —पितः a  
 species of wagtail. —पीथः protec-  
 tion. (—थं) a holy place, a place  
 of pilgrimage. —पुच्छं a cow's tail.  
 (—च्छः) 1. a sort of monkey. —2.  
 a sort of necklace consisting of  
 two or four or thirty-four strings.  
 —पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull. —पुत्रः  
 1. a young bull. —2. an epithet  
 of Karna. —पुरं 1. a town-gate; Māl.  
 9. 1. —2. a principal gate; Ki. 5.  
 5. —3. the ornamental gate-way of a  
 temple. —पुरीषं cowdung. —प्रकांडं an  
 excellent cow or bull. —प्रचारः pas-  
 ture-ground, pasturage for cattle;  
 Y. 2. 166. —प्रत(ता)रः 1. a ford  
 for cattle. —2. a place of pilgrim-  
 age on the Sarayū. —प्रवेशः the time  
 when cows return home, sunset or

evening-twilight. —फणा 1. a band-  
 age hollowed out so as to fit the  
 chin or nose &c. —2. a sling. —वालः  
 the hair of cows. —भुज् m. a king.  
 —भुत् m. a mountain. —मक्षिका a  
 gadfly. —मघ a. granting cattle or  
 cows. —मंडलं 1. the globe. —2. a  
 multitude of cows. —नतं = गच्छति  
 q. v. —मतल्लिका a tractable cow, an  
 excellent cow. —मथः a cowherd. —म-  
 हिषदा N. of one of the Mātṛis at-  
 tending on Kaṁdikēy. —मांसं beef. —मायु  
 1. a kind of frog. —2. a jackal,  
 अहुहुकुरुते वनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुवतानि  
 केसरी Si. 16. 25. —3. bile of a cow.  
 —4. N. of a Gandharva. —मुखः, —मुखं  
 [गोमुखनिच मुखमस्य] a kind of mus-  
 ical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (—खः)  
 1. a crocodile, shark. —2. a hole of  
 a particular shape in a wall made  
 by thieves. (—खं) 1. a house built  
 unevenly. —2. spreading unguents,  
 smearing. (—खं, —खी) a cloth-bag  
 of the shape of a gnomon contain-  
 ing a rosary, the beads of which  
 are counted by the hand thrust in-  
 side. (—खी) the chasm in the Hi-  
 mālaya mountains through which  
 the Ganges flows. —मूढ a. stupid  
 as a bull. —मूत्रं cow's urine. —मुत्रि-  
 का 1. an artificial verse, the second  
 of which repeats nearly all the  
 syllables of the first. (Malli. thus  
 defines it:—वर्णानामेकस्मिन् यथेकांतरमर्थयोः ।  
 गोमुत्रिकेति तत्वाद्दुष्करं तद्विशेषं विदुः ॥ see Si.  
 19. 46). —2. a form of calculation.  
 —सृगः a kind of ox (गवय). —मेदः  
 a gem brought from the Himālaya  
 and Indus, described as of four dif-  
 ferent colours:—white, pale-yellow,  
 red, and dark-blue. —मेदकः 1. see  
 गोमेद. —2. a kind of poison (काकिल).  
 —3. smearing the body with ungu-  
 ents. —मेघः, —यज्ञः a cow sacrifice. —  
 यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. —युक्त  
 a. drawn by oxen. —युतं a cattle-  
 station. —रक्षः 1. a cowherd. —2.  
 keeping or tending cattle. —3. the  
 orange. —4. an epithet of Siva.  
 °जंबू f. wheat. —रंकुः 1. a water-  
 fowl. —2. a prisoner. —3. a naked  
 man, a mendicant wandering  
 about without clothes. —4. a chanter.  
 —रवं saffron. —रसः 1. cow's milk. —2.  
 curds. —3. buttermilk. —4. the fla-  
 vour of a sentence, को रसो गोरसं विना  
 Udb. °जं buttermilk. —राजः an  
 excellent bull. —राटिका, —राटी the  
 Sārikā bird. —रुतं a measure of  
 distance equal to two Krosas. —रूपं  
 the form of a cow. (—पः) N. of  
 Siva. —रोचं yellow orpiment. रोच-  
 ना a bright yellow pigment prepared  
 from the urine or bile of a cow, or  
 found in the head of a cow. —लवणं  
 a measure of salt given to a cow,



—लाङ्गु (गु)लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Māl. 9. 30  
 —लोकः a part of heaven, cow-world.  
 —लोमी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf.  
 °आदिन् *m.* a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated hill in वृंदावन the country about Mathurā. ( 'This hill was lifted up and supported by Krishna upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Krishna's divinity.' ) °धरः, °धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —वशा a barren cow. —वाटं, वासः a cow-pen. —वासन *a.* covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, —विकर्तृ *m.* 1. the killer of a cow. —2 a husbandman. —विततः a horse-sacrifice having many cows. —विदुः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. —2. *N.* of Krishna. —3. Brihaspati. द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the month of फाल्गुन. —विषु *f.*, —विष्टा cowdung. —विसर्गः day-break ( when cows are let loose to graze in forests ). —वीथिः *f.* *N.* of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisms भाद्रपदा, रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some हस्त, चित्रा; and स्वाती. —वीथे the price received for milk. —वृद्धं a drove of cattle. —वृद्धारकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, —वृषभः an excellent bull. °स्वजः an epithet of Siva. —वैद्यः a quack doctor. —व्रजः 1. a cow-pen. —2. a herd of cows. —3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, —व्रतिन् *a.* one who imitates a cow in frugality. —जङ्घन् *n.* cowdung —ज्ञतं a present of a hundred cows to a Brāhmana. —शालं, —लः a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, —ई a kind of sandal. —षट्पदं three pairs of kine. —पा *a.* Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —पा( सा )निः 1. acquiring cattle. —2. giving cattle. —ष्टमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cow-herd. —सहस्रः a species of ox ( गवय ). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break ; see गोविसर्ग. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice ( not performed in the Kuli age ). —सहस्रं a kind of present ( महादान ). (—स्त्री) *N.* of two holidays on the fifteenth day of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सुत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. —2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. —3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तना, —नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, —कं a cow-pen. —स्वामिन् *m.* 1. an owner of cows. —2. a religious mendicant, —3 an honorary title affixed to proper names; ( *e. g.* गोपदेवगोस्वामिन् ). —हत्या cow-slaughter. —हृष्टं ( sometimes written हृक् ) cow-

dung. —हित *a.* cherishing or protecting kine. (—तः) *N.* of Vishnu.

गोमत् *a.* 1 Rich in cows. —2 Possessing or containing cattle. —3 Mixed with milk.—*n.* Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds. —ती *N.* of a river.

गोमय *a.* 1 Consisting of cattle. —2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः, —यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung cake ; उपलक्षक-लभेतद्भेदं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15. —Comp. —उत्था 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung. —2. a gad-fly. —छत्रं, —त्रिं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् *a.* Rich in herds. —*m.* 1 An owner of cattle. —2 A jackal. —3 A worshipper. —4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः-ष्टं [ गावस्तिष्ठत्यत्र घञर्थे क षत्वम् ] ( Usually गोष्ठं only ) 1 A cow-pen, cow-house, cow-station. —2 A station of cow-herds. —ष्टः 1 An assembly or meeting. —2 An epithet of Siva. —ष्टं A purificatory आहुत ceremony. °पतिः a chief herdsman. °वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. °श्वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one ; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठेपठितः ' wise in a cowpen, ' a braggart, vain boaster. गोष्ठेक्षेडिन् *m.* a boasting coward ; also गोष्ठपटु, गोष्ठेप्रगल्भः, —चूरः &c.

गोष्पदं 1 A cow's foot. —2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. —3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression ; *i. e.* a very small puddle. —4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. —5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोडुंबः The water-melon.

गोपी 1 A sack. —2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. —3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गौडः 1 A fleshy navel. —2 A person with a fleshy navel. —3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadā and Krishna.

गोतमः 1 *N.* of a sage belonging to the family of Angiras, father of Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā. —2 *N.* of a sage, the founder of Nyāya philosophy.

गोतमी Ahalyā, wife of गोतम. —Comp. —उत्तः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोधा ( गृह्यते वेष्टयते बाहुनया करणे घञ् ) 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. —2 The alligator. —3 A sinew chord,

गोधिः [ गोनेत्रं धीयते यस्मिन् आपरे इत् ] 1 The forehead. —2 The Gangotic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोधेरः A protector, guardian.

गोपः, —गोपनं See under गुप.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance

गोर्दः Brain ; ( also गोदृ ).

गोलः, —ला-लं [ गृह् अच् इत्य लः ] 1 A ball, globe ; Māl. 7. 1. —2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. —3 A circle. —4 A sphere, anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow's bastard ; cf. कुंड. —2 The conjunction of several plants or the presence of several in one sign. —3 Myrrh. —ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. —2 A large globular water-jar. —3 Red arsenic. —4 Ink. —5 A woman's female friend. —6 *N.* of Durgā. —7 *N.* of the river Godāvair. —Comp. —अध्यायः *N.* of an astronomical work by Bhāskara-rāchārya. —यंत्रं a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [ गृह् ण्वल् इत्य लः ] 1 A ball, globe. —2 A wooden ball for playing with. —3 A globular water-jar. —4 A widow's bastard. —5 A conjunction of six or more planets. —6 Molasses. —7 Gum myrrh. —कं The heaven of Krishna.

गोलासः, —ग A mushroom.

गोष्ट्र 1 *A.* ( गोष्ठे ) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः-ष्टी *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting. —2 Society, association. —3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse ; गोष्ठी सत्कविभिः समं Bh. 1. 28 ; Māl. 10. 25 ; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठीमनुभवति Pt. 2. —4 A multitude or collection. —5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. —6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. °पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president. —2. the master of a family.

गोसः [ गं जल् स्वति सो-क ] 1 Gum myrrh. —2 Early morning, day-break. —3 Hot season.

गोहः Ved. 1 A house. —2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिरं The heel.

गौजिकः, —गः A goldsmith.

गौडः 1 *N.* of a country ; the स्कंद-पुराण thus describes its position: —यंग-देशं समारभ्य भुवनेशान्तः शिवे । गौड-देशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ ३ A particular subdivision of Brāh-







—विस्तरः, —विस्तारः voluminousness, diffuse style. —संधिः a section or chapter of a work ; ( for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अध्याय ).

ग्रथने, —ना [ ग्रथ भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Stringing or tying together. —2 Composing, writing.

ग्रथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general ; स्तनौ मासग्रंथी कनक-कलशविद्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20 ; सो मेदो-ग्रथिः. —2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c. ; इदमुपाहितसूत्रग्रथिना स्कंध-देहे S. 1. 18 ; Mk. 1. 1 ; Ms. 2. 43 ; Bh. 1. 57. —3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money ; hence, purse, money, property ; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11. —4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. —5 A joint of the body. —6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. —7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. —Comp. —उद्वेकः, —भेदः, —मोचकः a out-purse, a pick-pocket ; अंगुलीग्रथि-भेदस्य उद्वेकं मये ग्रथे Ms. 9. 277 ; Y. 2. 274 ; S. 6. —पर्णः, —श्री 1. N. of a fragrant tree ; न ग्रथिपर्णमग्न्याश्चरति कस्तुरिकागंधमुगास्तुणेषु Vikr. 1. 17. —2. a kind of perfume. —ग्रंधनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. —2. tying a knot. —3. a ligament. —गुलं garlic. —हरः a minister.

ग्रथिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. —2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta. —3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्रथित See ग्रथित.

ग्रथिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish ; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रथिनः श्रद्धा ग्रथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. —2 Learned, well-read. —3 Relating to books.

ग्रथिमत् a. Knotty, tied by a knot ; Ku. 3. 46.

ग्रंथिल a. [ ग्रथिर्विद्यतेऽस्य सिष्ठा° लच् ] Knotted, knotty. —लं 1 The root of long pepper. —2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस् l. 1 A. [ ग्रसते, ग्रस्त ] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume ; स इमां पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb. ; Bg. 11. 30. —2 To seize. —3 To eclipse ; द्वावेव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशा-मणेभ्यो भासुरौ Bh. 2. 34 ; हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्मृदिमः स्फुटं फलं Si. 2. 49. —4 To slur over words. —5 To destroy. —WITH सं to destroy ; Bk. 12. 4. —II. 1 P., 10 U. ( ग्रसति, ग्रसयति ) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ ग्रस् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Swallowing, eating. —2 Seizing. —3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. —4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्यु a. Accustomed to swallow. —m. The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त p. p. [ ग्रस् कर्मणि क् ] 1 Eaten, devoured. —2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed ; ग्रह°, विपद्°, जरा° U. 6. 39. —3 Slurred ; ग्रुक्तं U. 5. 13 ; °आमिषं Pt. 1. 193. —4 Eclipsed. —5 Taken, seized. —स्तं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. —Comp. —अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. —उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः f. The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रस्तः [ ग्रस् कर्मणि क् ] 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful ; Ms. 3. 133 ; 6. 28 ; Y. 3. 55. —2 Food, nourishment. —3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. —4 The morsel bitten. —5 The act of swallowing. —6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation ; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. —7 ( In geom. ) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles. —8 An eclipse. —Comp. —आच्छादनं food and clothing ; i. e. bare subsistence. —शल्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह I, 9 U. ( In Vedic literature ग्रहः ; गृह्णाति, जग्रह, अग्रहीत्, ग्रहीतु, ग्रहीत, ग्रहयति ; desid. निवृत्ति ) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp ; तयोर्जगृहत् पादान् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57 ; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गास्तु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50 ; तं कंठे जग्रह K. 363 ; पाणिं ग्रहीत्वा, चरणं ग्रहीत्वा &c. —2 To receive, take, accept, exact ; प्रजानामेव धृत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18 ; Ms. 7. 124 ; 9. 162. —3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner ; चंदिग्रहं ग्रहीत्वा V. 1 ; यांस्तत्र चोरान् गृह्णायात् Ms. 8. 34. —4 To arrest, stop, catch ; Bg. 6. 35. —5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजग्रहीत-हृदयया मया V. 4 ; हृदये गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुर्यमीडे हरिणान् ग्रहीतु R. 18. 13. —6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृह्णीयात् Chan. 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. —7 ( Hence ) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; ग्रहीतुमार्यान् परिचर्या सुहृन्महादुभावा हि नितान्तमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. —8 To affect, seize or possess ( as a demon, spirit &c. ) ; as in पिशाचग्रहीत, वेतालग्रहीत. —9 To assume, take ; द्युतिमग्रहीद्ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23 ; Bk. 19. 29. —10 To learn, know, recognize, understand ; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1. 43. —11 To regard, consider, believe, take for ; मयापि मृत्पिण्डबुद्धिना तथैव ग्रहीतं S. 6 ;

परिहासाविजालिपत् सखे परमायेन न गृह्णाती वचः S. 2. 18 ; एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1 ; Mu. 3. —12 To catch or perceive ( as by an organ of sense ) ; ज्यानिनादमं गृह्णीत योः R. 11. 15. —13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 16. —14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारिश्च गृह्णीतस्तर्जनेत मनः Ms. 8. 26. —15 To utter, mention ( as a name ) ; यदि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305 ; न तु नामापि गृही-यात् पत्यौ ज्ञेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. —16 To buy, purchase ; कियता मूल्येनैतत् सक्तं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 109 ; Ms. 8. 201. —17 To deprive ( one ) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15. 63. —18 To wear, put on ( as clothes &c. ) ; वासांसि जर्णानि यथा निहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराधि Bg. 2. 22. —19 To conceive. —20 To observe ( as a fast ). —21 To eclipse. —22 To undertake, undergo, begin. —23 To take up, draw ( water ). —24 To stop, intercept. —25 To withdraw, draw back. —26 To include. —27 To receive hospitably ( as a guest ). [ The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined ]. —Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. —2 To give away in marriage ; Ku. 1. 52. —3 To teach, make one acquainted with. —4 To make one take, deliver over to. —5 To become familiar with. —WITH अङुत् to salute humbly. —अग्र to take away, tear off. —अभि to seize forcibly. —II. 1 P., 10 U. ( ग्रहीत, ग्राहयति ) To take, receive, &c.

ग्रहीत p. p. [ ग्रह कर्मणि-क् ] 1 Taken, seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of ; कैशेषु ग्रहीतः. —2 Obtained, acquired, gained. —3 Received, accepted. —4 Robbed. —5 Collected. —6 Agreed, promised. —7 Perceived, known, understood, learnt. —8 Worn ( see ग्रह ). —Comp. —अर्थ a. knowing the meaning or sense ; अग्रही-तार्थे आवाम् S. 6. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —दिश 1. run away, fugitive, dispersed. —2. disappeared. —देह a. incarnate. —नामच् a. called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; उ° whose name is auspiciously invoked ' a respectful way of speaking of venerable or dead persons. —विद्य a. verse, in science, learned. —वेतन a. paid, remunerated. —श्वापद् a. the beasts in which are confined, or tracked.

ग्रहीतिन् a. Who has grasped or comprehended ( with loc. ) ; ग्रहीती पदस्वंगु Dk. 120.

ग्रह्य a. 1 To be taken or received. —2 To be seized. —3 To be observed,







ग्रामकः the village priest. —कंदकः 1. 'the village-pest', one who is a source of trouble to the village. —2. a tale-bearer. —काम *a.* 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. —2. fond of living in villages. —कुक्कुदः a domestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beautiful in a village. —2. a village-boy. —कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. —2. a Śūdra. —गृह्य *a.* being outside a village. —गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. —घातः plundering a village. —घोषिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —चर्या sexual intercourse; (चरित्तोम). —चैत्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village. Me. 23. —ज, जात *a.* 1. village-born, rustic. —2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. —जीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community. —2. a leader or chief in general. —3. a barber. —4. an epithet of Vishnu. —5. a libidinous man. (—*f.*) 1. a whore, harlot. —2. the indigo plant. —शुत्रः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —तक्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. —2. army for the protection of a village. —द्वेष्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. —मद्युरिका a riot, fray, village tumult. —मुखं a market. —मृगः a dog. —याजकः, याजिन् *m.* 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmaṇa. —2. the attendant of an idol. —युद्धं a riot, fray. —हुण्डनं plundering a village. —वासः (ग्रामवासः also) 1. a villager. —2. residence in a village. —पंडः an impotent man (क्लीब). —संकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संवः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ *a.* 1. a villager. —2. a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. —2 The collective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miserable village; कतिपयग्रामटिकापर्यटन-दुर्विदग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रामयति Den. P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Rural, rustic. —2 (In music) Chromatic. —3 Rude. —का 1 The headman of a village; Ms. 7. 116, 118. —2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् *a.* 1 Rustic, rural. —2 Libidinous. —*m.* 1 A villager, peasant. —2 The head of a village. —गी Indigo plant.

ग्रामीण *a.* [ग्रामे भवः खञ्] 1 Vulgar, rude. —2 Chirromatic. —3 Belonging to a village. —जः 1 A villager; ग्रामीण-वध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनेश्वरं वृत्तीनामुपरि व्य-लोकयन् Si. 12. 37; Amarn. 11. —2 A dog. —3 A crow. —4 A hog.

ग्रामीय *a.* Belonging to a village. —जः A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय *a.* (की *f.*) Village-born, rustic. —की A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य *a.* [ग्राम-यत्] 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. —2 Living in a village, rural, rustic; अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो निट-मञ्जाति Chand. M. 1. —3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). —4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). —5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word); शुभ्रं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालवृत्तये R. G. or कद्विस्ते हस्ते मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. —6 Indecent, obscene. —7 Relating to sexual pleasures. —8 Relating to a musical scale. —स्वः 1 A tame hog. —2 The first two signs of the zodiac, *Aries* and *Taurus*. —स्वः The Indigo plant. —स्वः 1 A rustic speech. —2 Food prepared in a village. —3 Sexual intercourse. —4 Acceptance. —Comp. —अश्वः an ass. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. the occupation of a villager. —2. sexual pleasure. —कुंकुमं safflower. —धर्मः 1. the duty of a villager. —2. sexual intercourse, copulation. —3. the right of a villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse'). —पशुः a domestic animal. —बुद्धि *a.* boorish, clownish, ignorant. —वृगः a dog. —वल्लभा a harlot, prostitute. —सुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्रावन् *a.* Hard, solid. —*m.* 1 A stone or rock; किं हि नमैतद्गुनि सज्ज-त्यलायुनि ग्रावणः संश्रुतं हति Mv. 1; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्वपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. —2 A mountain. —3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [गित्यनया, गृ-चनिन् वि० Un. 1. 152] The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवानंगभिरानं शुद्धरुचयति स्वङ्गेने दत्तद्विः S. 1. 7. —Comp. —चंद्रा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् *a.* Long-necked, handsome-necked. —*m.* A camel.

ग्रीष्म *a.* [ग्रसे रसान्; ग्रस्-मनिन् Un. 1. 147] Hot, warm. —घ्नः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the months of *Jyeshtha* and *Ashāḍha*; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35. —2 Heat, warmth. —जमी The नवमहिका plant. —Comp. —कालीन *a.* per-

taining to summer. —मवा the Navamallikā creeper, (double jasmine).

गुञ्च 1 P. (गोचति) 1 To steal, rob. —2 To go.

ग्रेव (की *f.*), ग्रेवेय (की *f.*) *a.* [ग्रीवायां भवः; अण् दञ् वा] Being on or belonging to the neck; Si. 18. 10. —चं, च 1 A collar or necklace. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नायसत् करिणां ग्रेवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रेवचकं [ग्रीवायां वद्धोऽङ्कारः, दञ्च] 1 A neck-ornament; c. *g.* अस्माकं सखि वातसी न राचरे ग्रेवचकं नोज्ज्वलं S. D. 3. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रेष्म, ग्रेष्मिक *a.* Relating to summer.

ग्रेष्मक *a.* (गिमिका *f.*) 1 Sown in summer. —2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लसते, ग्लस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्लह 1 U., 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लह-यति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. —2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A dice-player. —2 A stake, wager, bet; व्या-स्तुक्ष्माभिसरणग्लहमदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32. —3 A die. —4 Gambling, playing. —5 A dice-box. —6 Cast of the dice, game at dice. —7 A chess-man.

ग्लुञ्च 1 P. (ग्लुचति, ग्लुञ्च) 1 To go, move. —2 To steal, rob. —3 To take away, deprive of; बहूनामग्लुञ्चत् प्राणा-नग्लोक्षीञ्च रणे यज्ञः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्लुञ्च 1 P. (ग्लुचति) 1 To rob. —2 To go.

ग्लेप् 1 A. (ग्लेपते) 1 To be poor or miserable. —2 To shake, tremble. —3 To move or go.

ग्लेव् 1 A. (ग्लेवते) To serve, worship.

ग्लेष् 1 A. (ग्लेपते) To seek, search, investigate.

ग्ले 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). —2 To be fatigued or wearied, spond, sink in spirit, be dejected; Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. —4 To wane, fade, faint away. —Caus. (ग्ल-ग्लायति, but ग्ल-ग्लयति) 1 To cause to fade away, wither up; S. 3. 18; Ku. 3. 49. —2 To tire out, exhaust. —3 To injure, trouble, hurt. —4 To emaciate, waste; Ku. 5. 29; U. 3. 5.

ग्लपन् 1 Withering, drying up. —2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान *p. p.* [ग्ले कर्तरि क] 1 Worn, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.



Debility, weakness. -4 Displeasure,  
unwillingness, sickness.  
ग्लान्त् *a.* [ग्लि-सु] Languid, wearied.  
ग्लौ *m.* 1 The moon, -2 Camphor.  
-3 The earth.

५.

वडी 1 A small jar. —2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. —3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghaṭikās or time of the day. —Comp. —फारः a potter. —ग्रहः a planet. —अ. see वदग्रह. —युज्ज 1. a measure of time equal to 24 minutes. —2 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghaṭikās or time of the day. —Comp. —फारः a potter. —ग्रहः a planet. —अ. see वदग्रह.



for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अरघट्. -2. a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the Ghaṭikās or time of the day.

घटिघटः An epithet of Siva.

घटोत्कचः N. of a son of Bhima by a female demon named हिडिम्बा. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.].

घट् 1 A. ( घट्ते ), usually 10 U. ( घटयति-ते, घटित ) 1 To shake, stir about; as in वायुघटिता लताः. -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; विटजननखघटितेव वणिगा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. -3 To smooth, stroke. -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

घटः [ घट्-घञ् ] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll-station. प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. -जीविन् m. 1. a ferryman. -2. a man of a mixed tribe; ( वैश्यायं रजकाजातः ). -3. attendant at a landing place.

घटनं Shaking, moving.

घटना [ घट्-घञ् ] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घटित a. [ घट् कर्मणि क ] 1 Shaken. -2 Produced.

घण् 8 U. ( घणोति, घणते ) To shine.

घट् 1, 10 P. ( घटति, घटयति ) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

घट a. Shining, splendid -टः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of dish. -Comp. -फलकः a shield with a ringing sound.

घंटा [ घट्-अञ् ] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. -Comp. -अगारं a belfry. -फलकः -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -ताडः a bellman. -चारुः the sound of a bell. -पथः 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road; ( दशधन्वंतरं राजमार्गं घंटापथः स्मृतः Kauṭilya ). -2. N. of Mallinātha's commentary on the Kirātārjunīyam; कर्तुं प्रवेशमिह भारविकाव्यमध्ये घंटापथं कमपि नूतनमातनिये Malli. -शब्दः 1. bell-metal. -2. the sound of a bell.

घंटिका A small bell.

घंटिन् a. 1 Furnished with bells. -2 Sounding like a bell. -m. An epithet of Siva.

घण्टः 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. -2 Heat, light.

घण्टः A bee.

घन a. [ हन् घृत्तौ अप् घनादेशश्च Tv. ] 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; सजातश्च घनावनः Māl. 9. 39; नासा घनास्थि-का Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense; घनविरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 91; Amaru. 57. -3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घटयति सुषेने कुचयुगगले सुगनद्वरुचि-रूपिते Gīt. 7; अयुचयुषं भवति गुरु-द्वौ घनकुचयुग्मे शशिवदनासौ Srut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru. 28. -4 Deep (as sound); Māl. 2. 12; Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable. -7 Great, excessive, violent. -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious, fortunate. -10 Coarse, gross. -11 Engrossed by, full or replete with; Māl. 1. 32; निर्घृति U. 6. 11. -नः 1 A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक् तदनन्तरं पयः S. 7. 30; घनरुचिरकलापो निःसपत्नोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace. -3 The body. -4 The cube of a number (in math.). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. -7 Tale. -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance. -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the padas नमः रुद्रेभ्यः ये repeated in this manner would stand thus:—नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये ये रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये. -नं 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin. -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -Comp. -अव्ययः, -अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds', the season succeeding the rains, autumn (शरद); R. 3. 37. -अज्ञानी N. of Durgā. -अंशु n. rain. -आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः, -उदयः 'the approach of clouds', the rainy season; घनागमः कामिजन-प्रियः मिये Rs. 2. 1. -आमयः the date-tree. -आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament. -उत्तमः the face. -उपलः hail. -ओघः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गर्जित 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. -2. a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -घनः the cube of a cube. -अंचाल thick mire. -ज्वाला lightning. -तालः a kind of bird (सारंग). -तोलः the Chātaka bird. -घातुः lymph. -ध्वनि a. roaring. ( -निः ) 1. a deep or low tone. -2. the muttering of thunder clouds; Si. 16. 25. -नाभिः smoke

( being supposed to be a principal ingredient in cloud; Me. 5 ). -घी- the cube root. -पदवी 'the path of clouds', firmament, sky; the path of पदवीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -पापेन- a peacock. -फलं ( in geom. ) the solid or cubical contents of a body ( in math. ) -घूलं cube root ( in math. ) -रसः 1. a thick juice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4. water ( m. or n. ). -वरं the face. -वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power ( in math. ). -वर्त्मन् n. the sky; घनवर्त्म सहध्रुवेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वह्निका, -वह्नी lightning. -वातः a thick oppressive breeze or air. -वीथिः the sky. -शब्दः thunder, peal of thunder. -चासः a kind of pumpkin gourd. -चाहनः 1. Siva. -2. Indra. -इयाम a. 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. ( -नः ) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Kṛishṇa. -समयः the rainy season. -सारः 1. camphor; घनसारकीद्वारहार &c. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). -2. mercury. -3. water. -सवन-शब्दः, -रवः the roaring of clouds. -द्वस्तसंख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid ( in math. ). घनीकृ 8 U. 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify. -2 To congeal, condense.

घनीकृ 1 P. To be thickened, condensed or congealed, be increased or deepened; U. 2. 26.

घनीयति Den. P. To long for solid food.

घनाघन a. 1 Fond of slaughter, striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting, mischievous. -3 Even, uniform, compact. -नः 1 Indra. -2 A vicious elephant, or one in rut or intoxication. -3 A thick or raining cloud. -4 Mutual collision or contact.

घञ् 1 A. ( घञते ) To go, move.

घर् 10 P. ( घारयति ) To cover.

घरः A house.

घरट्ः A grinding stone.

घर्षरा a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); घर्षरवा परे-इमशानं सरित् Māl. 5. 19, U. 4. 29. -2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). -रः 1 An indistinct or low murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. -2 Noise in general. -3 A door, gate. -4 Creaking, crackling, rattling &c. -5 The pass of a mountain. -6 A sliding door, curtain. -7 Mirth, laughter. -8 An owl. -9 A fire of chaff.

घर्षरा, -री 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A girdle of small bells. -3 The Gangos. -4 A kind of lute. -5



bell hanging on the neck of a horse.  
 One of the notes in music (n. also).  
 घर्षिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 Fried grain.  
 घर्षित The grunting of a hog.  
 घृ 1 P. (घर्षति) To go.  
 घर्मः a. [ घर्षति अंगत्; घृ सेके कर्तारि मक् ]  
 घर्मः Up. 1. 146] Hot. —नः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. —2 The hot season, summer; निःश्वासहर्षाङ्गकमाजगाम घर्मः निषावेसनिषोपदेष्टु R. 16. 49. —3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. —4 A cauldron, boiler. —5 Sunshine; U. 2. 9, 3. 6. —6 A cavity in the earth shaped like a boiler. —7 A hot day. —8 Ved. A sacrifice. —9 Juice. —10 Milk ( of cows ). —Comp. —अंशुः the sun; S. 3. 14. —अंतः the rainy season. —अंडु, अनन्त, —उदक, —जल sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30; Mā. 9. 17, 1. 37. —चर्षिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. —छेदः cessation of heat. —दीधितिः the sun; M. 11. 64 —हुवा, हुह् f. a cow giving warm milk for offerings. —ग्रुतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. —पयस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35. —रश्मिः 1. the sun. —2 heat, radiance. —स्वेद a. Ved. coming with splendour, or showering down water, or coming to the ebullition (Sāy.); perspiring with heat (B. and R.).  
 घृ 1. 2 P. ( घर्षति, घस्ति, घस्त ) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद् ).  
 घसः The eater, devourer.  
 घसिः Ved. Food.  
 घस्मर a. [ घस्-स्मरच् ] 1 Voracious, gluttonous; दावानलो घस्मरः Bv. 1. 34. —2 Devourer, destroyer; द्रुपदमुत्तचसू-वसरो द्रौणिरस्मि Vo. 5. 36.  
 घस् a [ घस्-रच् ] Hurtful, injurious.  
 —नः 1 A day; घस्नो गन्निष्यति भविष्यति सुषोषे Subhāsh. —2 The sun; Mv. 6. 8. —सं Saffron.  
 घातः [ घस् कर्मणि घञ् ] 1 Food. —2 Meadow or pasture grass; घासामावात् Pt. 5; घासमुष्टि परगवे दद्यात् संवत्सरं तु Mb. —Comp. —कुंदः, —स्थानं a pasture. —कुंदं hay-rick.  
 घातिः [ घस् वा इण् ] 1 Fire. —2 Grass.  
 घाटः, —टा [ घट् अच् ] The back of the neck. —टः 1 A pitcher. —2 A landing place.  
 घांटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. —2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. —3 The Dhātūrā plant.  
 घातः [ हन्-णिच् घञ् ] 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्याघात S. 3. 13; नयनहार-

घात Git. 10; so पाष्णिघातः, क्षिरोघात &c. —2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; चियागो मुग्धास्याः स खलु रिघु-घातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44; पशुघातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. —3 An arrow. —4 Power. —5 The product of a sum in multiplication. ( In comp. translated by ' inauspicious ' ; ° दिवसः ). —Comp. —चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion determined by one's natal zodiacal sign. —तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. —नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. —वारः an inauspicious day of the week. —स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution.  
 घातक a. [ हन्-णिच्-ण्डुल् ] Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.  
 घातन a. [ हन्-णिच्-भवे ल्युट् ] A killer, murderer. —नः 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. —2 Killing ( as an animal at a sacrifice ), immolating.  
 घातिः [ हन्-णिच्-इण् ] 1 Striking, killing. —2 Catching or killing birds. —f. A bird-net.  
 घातिन् a. ( नी f. ) [ इण् णिच् णिनि ] 1 Striking, killing. —2 Catching or killing ( birds &c ). —3 Destructive. —Comp. —पक्षिन्, —विहगः a hawk, falcon.  
 घातुक a. ( की f. ) [ हन्-णिच्-उक् ] 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. —2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.  
 घात्य a. [ हन्-णिच्-ण्यत् ] Proper or fit to be killed.  
 घारः See under घृ.  
 घार्तिकः [ घृतेन निर्वृतः ठञ् ] A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him " छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुली भवन्ति " !  
 घासः See under घस्.  
 घु 1 A. ( घवते, घुत ) To sound, make an indistinct noise.  
 घुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon.  
 घुट् I. 6 P. ( घुटति, घुटित ) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. —2 To protect, preserve. —II. 1 A. ( घोटते ) 1 To come back, return. —2 To barter, exchange.  
 घुटः, घुटिः, —टी f., घुटिकः, —का The ankle.  
 घुट् 6 P. ( घुडति ) To prevent, defend.  
 घुण् I. 1 A., 6 P. ( घोणते, घुणति, घुणित ) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel. —II. 1 A. To take, receive.  
 घुणः [ घृण्-क ] A particular kind of insect found in timber. —Comp. —अक्ष-

र—लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. न्यायः see under न्याय.  
 घुंडः, घुंडकः, घुंडिका The ankle.  
 घुंडिकं Cow-dung found in woods.  
 घुंडः A large black bee.  
 घुर 6 P. ( घुरति, घुरित ) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort; grunt ( as a pig, dog &c. ); कः कः कुत्र न घुरुरायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छकरः K. 1. 7. —2 To be frightful or terrible. —3 To cry in distress.  
 घुरणः A sound.  
 घुरघुरायते Den. A. To utter gurgling sounds.  
 घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; घुरुरायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7.  
 घुरुरः 1 Guinea-worm. —2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. —रा Growling &c. ( as of a dog ).  
 घुरुरकः, —रिका A gurgling sound.  
 घुरुरायते Den. A. To murmur, hum, whisper.  
 घुरुरी 1 The grunting of a hog. —2 The mole-cricket.  
 घुलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.  
 घुष् I. 1 P., 10 U. ( घोषति, घोषयति, ते, घुषित, घुष्ट or घोषित ) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. —2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापाद्वते तात्ता हु-प्यंत इति घुष्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव विंदिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कृगन् H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. —3 To praise. —4 To fill with cries, make resonant. —II. 1 A. ( घुषते ) To be beautiful or brilliant.  
 घुष a. Sounding.  
 घुषित a. [ घृष्-क् ] Proclaimed, sounded, declared; also घुष्ट.  
 घुष्टं A cart, carriage.  
 घोषः [ घृष्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19; so रथं, तुर्यं, शंखं &c. —2 The thundering of clouds; स्निग्धगंभीरघोषं Me. 64. —3 Proclamation. —4 Rumour, report. —5 A herdsman; ह्यैयग्विन्मादाय घोषद्वद्धाडपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. —6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगायां घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादानयि Mk. 7. —7 ( In gram. ) The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonants. —8 A Kāyastha. —9 A vowel. —10 A gnat, mosquito. —11 An epithet of Siva. —घं Bell-metal.  
 घोषकः [ घोष स्वार्थे क ] A crier, proclaimer;



घोषवत् *a.* 1 Making a sound, sounding. -2 Sonant. -ती A lute.

घोषणं-गा [घुरभावे ल्यट्] 1 Proclamation, declaring or speaking aloud, public announcement; व्याघातो जय-घोषणादिषु बलादस्मद्भूलानां कृतः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72. -2 Speaking aloud, making a great noise.

घोषयितुः 1 A crier, bard, herald. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A captive.

घुसृणं Saffron; यत्र स्त्रिणां मसृण-घुसृणालेपनोष्णा कुचश्रीः Vikr. 18. 31.

घूकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः a crow. -नादिनी the Ganges.

घूकारः Hooting; Māl. 5. 19; U. 2. 29.

घूर् 4 A. ( घूर्णे ) To kill, hurt.

घूर्ण 1 A., 6 P. [ घूर्णते, घूर्णति, घूर्णित ] To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel, stagger; योषितामतिमदेन जुघूर्णयिभ्रमातिशयपूर्वि घूर्णि Si. 10. 32; भयार्ते-चिद्वृणुः Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अद्यापि तां सुरतजागरघूर्णमानां Ch. P. 5; घूपालाः कमलाविलासमादिरोन्मीलनमदाघूर्णिताः Bv. 4. 42. -Caus.

( घूर्णयिते ) To cause to shake, reel or roll about; नयनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89, ( with prepositions like आ, वि the root retains the same meaning ).

घूर्ण *a.* Shaking, moving to and fro. -घूर्णः Whirling, rolling. -Comp. -वायुः a whirlwind.

घूर्णनं, -ना [ घूर्ण-भावे ल्यट् ] Shaking, reeling, whirling or turning round, revolving; मौलिघूर्णनचलत् Git. 9. घूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणादर्शनादिकृत् S. D.

घूर्णिः [ भावे-इत् ] Rolling, revolving.

घृ 1 I P. ( घटति, घृत् ) To sprinkle. -II. 10 U. ( वात्यति, घटति ) To sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -III. 3 P. ( जिघर्ति ) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 U. ( घृणोति, घृणते ) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine.

घारः [ घृ-वत् ] Sprinkling, wetting.

घृत *a.* [ घृ-क्त ] 1 Sprinkled. -2 Illumined. -तं 1 Ghee, clarified butter; ( सर्पिलिलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत् Sāy. ). -2 Butter. -3 Water. -Comp. -अक्षः, -अर्चिस् *m.* blazing fire. -अवनिः the spot on the sacrificial post which is smeared with ghee. -आहवनः fire. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation of ghee. -आह्वः 1. the Sarala tree. -2. turpentine. -उदः 'ocean of ghee' one of the seven oceans. -ओदनः boiled rice mixed with ghee. -कुल्या a stream of ghee. -करोः 1. fire. -2. one whose locks are unctuous. -दीधितिः fire. -धारा a continuous stream of ghee. -निर्णिज *a.* shin-

ing. (-*m.*) fire. -पदी an epithet of the goddess Ilā. -पशुः a sacrificial victim represented by ghee. -पूरः, -वरः a kind of sweetmeat; also. -पूर्वकः. -घृत् *a.* accompanied with ghee. -घृत् *a.* having a shining body. -प्रतीकाः, -प्रयस् *m.*, प्रसक्तः fire. -मंडः the scum of melted butter. -योनिः fire. -लेखनी a ladle for ghee.

घृतवत् *a.* Greasy.

घृतिन् *a.* Containing ghee.

घृतेली A cock-roach.

घृण् I. 8 P. ( घृणोति, घृण ) To shine, burn. -II. 1 A. ( घृणते ) To seize.

घृणः 1 Heat, ardour. -2 Sunshine. -3 A day.

घृणा [ घृ-नृक् ] 1 Compassion, pity, tenderness; तां हिलोक्य वसितावधे घृणां पविणा सह सुमोच राववः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. -2 Disgust, aversion, contempt; तत्याज तोषं परमुष्टमुष्टे घृणां च वीणाकण्ठिते वितेने N. 3. 60; 1 10; R. 11. 65. -3 Reproach, censure. -Comp. -अग्निः *m.* fire.

घृणालु *a.* Compassionate, merciful, tender-hearted.

घृणि *a.* [ घृ-णि नि-घृणामावः ] 1 Displeasing. -2 Shining. -णिः 1 Heat, sunshine. -2 A ray of light. -3 The sun. -4 A wave. -*n.* Water. -Comp. -निधिः the sun. (*f.*) the Ganges.

घृणिन् *a.* 1 Merciful, tender-hearted, kind; Pt. 1. 424. -2 Censorious, abusive.

घृताची *a.* 1 Greasy, abounding in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3 Shining. -*f.* 1 Night. -2 N. of Sarasvatī. -3 N. of an *apsaras*; N. 2. 109 ( the following are the principal nymphs of Indra's heaven; घृताची मेनका रमा उर्वशी च तिलोत्तमा । सु-केशी मञ्जुषोषायाः कथ्यन्तेऽस्मत्तो बुधैः ). -Comp. -गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृष्ट 1 P. ( घर्षति, घृष्ट ) 1 To rub, strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुण्डल-घृष्टमास्यं Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. -2 To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To crush, grind, pound; द्रौपद्या नष्ट मत्स्य-राजभवने घृष्टं न किं चन्दनं Pt. 3. 175. -4 To compete, rival ( as in संघर्ष q. v. ).

घर्षः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding.

घर्षक *a.* Rubbing. -कः A polisher.

घर्षण *a.* Rubbing, grinding. -णं 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding, pounding. -णति Turmeric.

घर्षित *a.* Rubbed, pounded, brushed.

घृष्ट *a.* [ कर्मणि-क ] Rubbed, &c.

घृष्टिः [ कर्तरि-क्त्वि ] A hog. -*f.* 1 Grinding, pounding, rubbing. -2 Emulation, rivalry, competition. -घृष्टिः A hog.

घोषः Intermediate space.

घोटः, -घोटकः A horse. -Comp. -अरिः a buffalo.

घोडी, -घोटिका A mare, horse in general; आदीकसंज्ञ करिचोदीपदातिशुषि वादीशुषि क्षितिशुजां Asvad. 5.

घोण(न)सः A sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोन्नतं मुखं Mk. 9. 16. -2 The nose of a horse, snout ( of a hog ); घुडुरायमाणघोर-घोणेन K. 78.

घोणिन् *m.* A hog.

घोंटा 1 The jujube tree. -2 The betelnut tree. -3 A timber tree.

घोर *a.* [ घृ-अच् Up. 5. 64 ] 1 Terific, frightful, horrible, awful; शिवाघोरस्वनं पश्चाद्भुधे विक्रतेति तां R. 12. 39; or तर्हि कर्मणि घोरे मां निबोध-वर्तिकाश Mb. 7. 6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. -2 Violent, vehement. -3 Ved. Venerable, awful, sublime. -रः N. of Siva. -रा Night. -रं 1 Horror, awfulness. -2 Poison. -3 Venerableness. -4 Magic formulae and charms. -5 Saffron. -Comp. -आ-कृतिः, -दर्शन *a.* frightful in appearance, terrific, hideous. (-नः) an owl. -घुड्यं bell-metal. -घोरतरः Siva. -घुड्यं brass. -रासनः, -रासिन्, -वाशनः, -वाशिन् *m.* a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

घोलः, -लं Butter-milk having no water in it; ( तसु ससेहमजलं मथितं घोलमुच्यते Susr. ).

घ्न *a.* ( घनी *f.* ) ( Used only at the end of comp. ) Killing, destroying, removing, curing; ब्राह्मणघ्नः, बालघ्नः, वातघ्नः, पित्तघ्नः; depriving one of, taking away; एण्यघ्नः, धर्मघ्नः, &c.

घ्नसः Ved. A day.

घ्रा 1 P. ( जिघ्रति, जघ्रो, अघ्रात्-अघ्रा-सीत्, घ्रात-घ्राण ) 1 To smell, smell at, perceive by smell; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हन्ति जिघ्रन्नपि भुजंगमः H. 3. 14; Bv. 1. 99. -2 To kiss. -Caus. ( घ्रापयति ) To cause to smell; Bk. 15. 109. ( Prepositions like अव, आ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added to this root without any material change of meaning; गन्धमात्राय चोक्तः Me. 21; आमोदमुपजिघ्रतो R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10; 14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209 also ).

घ्राण *p. p.* [ घ्रा कर्मणि-क ] Smelt. -णं 1 Smell. -2 Smelling. -3 The nose ( also *n.* ). -णं 1 The act of smelling; घ्राणेन सूकरा हन्ति Ms. 3,



घ्राण. -3 Odour, scent. -3 The nose; घ्राण-  
चक्षुःश्रोत्रघ्राणरसनत्वगारुह्या-  
दिभिः Sin. K. 26; Ku. 3. 47, Rs. 6. 27;  
Ms. 5. 135. -Comp. -इन्द्रियं the organ  
of sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राणं  
घ्राणं *a.* 'having nose for the  
purpose', blind (who smells out his

way). -तर्पण *a.* grateful or pleasant  
to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-ण)  
fragrance, odour. -पाकः a disease of  
the nose.

घ्रात *p. p.* Smelled, smelled at.

घ्रातव्य *a.* To be smelled at. -घ्रा  
Odour.

घ्रातिः *f.* 1 The act of smelling;  
घ्रातिरेवमग्रयोः Ms. 11. 68. -2 Smell.  
-3 The nose.

घ्रेय *a.* To be smelled at. -घ्रे Smell,  
odour.

ङ.

(No word in general use begins  
with this letter).

ङः 1 An object of sense. -2 De-  
sire, wish. -3 An epithet of Siva.

ङु 1 A. (ङक्ते) To sound.

च.

च *a.* 1 Seedless. -2 Bad, vile. -चः  
1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Chew-  
ing, eating. -3 The moon. -4 A  
tortoise. -5 A thief. -*ind.* A parti-  
cle expressing 1 Copulation (and,  
also as well as, moreover) used to  
join words or assertions together;  
(in this sense it is used with each  
of the words or assertions which  
it joins together; or it is used  
after the last of the words or as-  
sertions so joined, but it never  
stands first in a sentence); मनो नि-  
ग्रहं नमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl.  
1. 31; तो गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिन-  
न्दतुः R. 1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5;  
कुलेन कात्या वयसा नवेन गुणैश्च तैस्तेवि-  
षयवर्तैः R. 6. 79; Ms. 1. 105; 3.  
116. -2 Disjunction (but, still, yet);  
सातमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः S. 1.  
16. -3 Certainty, determination,  
(indeed, certainly, exactly, quite,  
having the force of एव); अतीतः पं-  
थानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः G. M.;  
ते तु शर्वत एवाजो तावांश्च दृष्टो स तैः R.  
12. 45. -4 Condition (if = चेत्); जी-  
तिष्ठ चेच्छते (इच्छं चेद्) मूढ हेतुं मे गदतः  
मृग Mb.; लोभश्चास्ति (आसि चेद्) गुणेन  
कि Bh. 2. 45 v. 1. -5 It is often used  
expletively (पादपूर्णाथैः); भीमः पार्थस्तथैव  
च G. M. (Lexicographers give, besides

the above, the following senses of च  
which are included in the general  
idea of *copulation*; 1 अन्वाचय join-  
ing a subordinate fact with a princi-  
pal one; भो भिक्षामत गां चानय; see  
अन्वाचय. -2 समाहार collective combi-  
nation; as पाणी च पादौ च पाणिपादं.  
-3 इतरेतरयोग or mutual connection;  
as हस्तश्च न्यग्रोधश्च हस्तन्यग्रोधौ. -4 समु-  
च्चय aggregation; as पचति च पठति  
च). च is frequently repeated with  
two assertions (1) in the sense of  
'on the one hand-on the other hand',  
'though-yet', to denote antithesis;  
न सुलभा सकलैर्दुमुखी च सा किमपि चेद्-  
मनं गविचेष्टितं V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16. 7;  
or (2) to express simultaneous or  
undelayed occurrence of two events  
(no sooner than, as soon as); ते च  
प्रायुरुदन्वंतं बुद्धे चादिपूरुषः R. 10. 6;  
3. 40; 11. 50, 81; Ku. 3. 58, 66; S.  
6. 7; Māl. 9. 39.

चक्र 1 U. (चकति-ते, चकित) 1 To be  
satiated, be contended or satisfied. -2  
To repel, resist. -3 To shine.

चाकित *a.* [ चक् कर्तृ क ] 1 Shaking,  
trembling (through fear); भयं, सा-  
ध्वसं; Me. 27. -2 Frightened, made  
to tremble, startled; व्याधाडुसारचकि-  
ता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17; Amaru.  
46; Me. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, appre-

hensive; चकितविलोकितसकलदिशा  
Git. 2; पौलस्त्यचकितेश्वराः (दिशः) R.  
10. 73. -तं 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm,  
fear. -तं *ind.* With fear, in a start-  
led manner, alarmingly, with awe;  
चकितमुपैमि तथापि पार्श्वमस्य M. 1. 11;  
समयचकितं Git. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.

चकास 2 P. (rarely A.) (चकास्ति-  
स्ते, चकासांचकार, अचकासीत्, चकासित) 1 To  
shine, be bright; गंडश्चंडि चकास्ति  
नीलनलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Git. 10; च-  
कासतं चारुचमूरचर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk.  
3. 37. -2 (Fig.) To be happy or  
prosperous; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातुकाश्चि-  
राय तस्मिन् क्षुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17.  
-*Caus.* To cause to shine, illumina-  
te; Si. 3. 6. -With वि to shine, be  
bright.

चकासित *a.* Shining, splendid,  
bright.

चकोरः [ चक्-तुनौ ओरु Up. 1. 64 ]  
A kind of bird, the Greek partridge  
(said to feed on moonbeams); ज्योत्स्ना-  
पानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोरंगनाः  
Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोराक्षि विलोकयेति R.  
6. 59; 7. 25; स्फुरदधरसीधवे तव वदन-  
चंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Git. 10.  
(चकोरकः also.)

चक् 10 P. (चक्यति) 1 To suffer.  
-2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.



चक्र *a.* Round, circular.

चक्रसः Dishonesty, crookedness, fraud.

चक्रं [ क्रियते अनेन, कृ वज्रर्थे क नि० द्वित्व Tv.] 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्र-वत्परिवर्तते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H. 1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A sharp circular missile weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu). -4 An oil mill. -5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशितान्नं Rs. 2. 14. -6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 17. -7 A realm, sovereignty. -8 A province, district, a group of villages. -9 A form of military array in a circle. -10 A circle or depression of the body. -11 A cycle, cycle of years. -12 The horizon. -13 An army, a host. -14 Section of a book. -15 A whirlpool. -16 The winding of a river. -17 An astronomical circle; राशिः the zodiac. -18 Circular flight (of birds &c.). -19 A particular constellation in the form of a hexagon. -20 Range, department in general. -21 The convolutions or spiral marks of the शालिग्राम. -22 A crooked or fraudulent contrivance. -क्रः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). -2 A multitude, troop, group. -Comp. -अंगः 1. a gander having a curved neck. -2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). (-गी) a goose. (-गं) a parasol. -अङ्गः 1. a juggler, snake-catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat. -3. a particular coin, a *dināra*. -अधिवासिन् *m.* the orange tree. -आकार, -आकृति *a.* circular, round. -आयुधः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. -आह्वः, -आह्वयः the ruddy goose. -ईश्वरः 1. 'lord of the discus', N. of Vishnu. -2. the officer in charge of a district. -उपजीविन् *m.* an oilman. -कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind of perfume. -गङ्गुः a round pillow. -गतिः *f.* rotation, revolution. -गुच्छः the Asoka tree. -ग्रहणं, -गी *f.* a rampart, an entrenchment. -चर *a.* moving in a circle. (-रः) a juggler. -चारिन् *m.* a chariot. -चूडामणिः a round jewel in a coronet or diadem. -जीवकः, -जीविन् *m.* a potter. -तीर्थं N. of a holy place. -दंष्ट्रः a hog. -धर *a.* 1. bearing or having a wheel. -2. carrying a discus. -3. driving in a carriage. (-रः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu; चक्रधरप्रभावः R. 16. 55. -2. a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. -3. a village tumbler or juggler. -4. a snake. -धारा the periphery of a wheel. -नदी the Gandaki river. -नाभिः the nave of a wheel. -नामन् *m.* 1. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). -2. a pyritic ore of

iron. -नायकः 1. the leader of a troop. -2. a kind of perfume. -नेमिः *f.* the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्र-नेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. -पाणिः an epithet of Vishnu. -पादः, -पादकः 1. a carriage. -2. an elephant. -पालः 1. the governor of a province. -2. an officer in charge of a division of an army. -3. horizon. -4. a circle. -5. one who carries a discus. -फलं a kind of discus. -गंधुः, -गंधवः the sun. -गालः, -डः, -गालः, -लः, -डं 1. a ring, circle. -2. a collection, group, multitude, mass; कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74; प्रकटयति किञ्चैरचिपां चक्र-वाल Ratn. 4. 16; Mv. 6. 4; Mu. 3. 21; K. 126, 178. -3. horizon. (-लः) 1. a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. -2. the ruddy goose. -गालधिः a dog. -धृत् *m.* 1. one who holds a discus. -2. N. of Vishnu. -भेदिनी night. -ध्रमः, -ध्रमिः *f.* a lathe or grindstone; आरोप्य चक्रध्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वद्देव यत्नोद्धि-खितो विभाति R. 6. 32. -ध्रतिः *f.* revolution of wheels; V. 1. 5. -मंडलिन् *m.* a species of cobra. -मुखः a hog. -मुखलः a battle carried on with the discus and club. -यानं a wheel-carriage. -रदः a hog. -वर्तिन् *m.* 1. an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितिश्च Ak.); पुत्रमेवं गुणोपेनं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12; तत्र तन्वि कुचावेतौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ । आसमुद्रक्षितिशोऽपि भवान् यत्र करपदः ॥ Udb.; (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'); -2. (hence) head, foremost; आपद्गतः किल महाशय-चक्रवर्ती विस्तारयत्युक्तपूर्वमुदारभावं Bv. 1. 70. -वाकः (की *f.*) the ruddy goose; दूरीयते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमि-वैकां Me. 83. -वंधुः the sun. -वादः 1. a limit, boundary. -2. a lamp-stand. -3. engaging in an action. -वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. -2. wages for transporting goods in a carriage. -व्यूहः a circular array of troops. -संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. -साह्वयः the ruddy goose. -हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu.

चक्रक *a.* [ चक्रमिव कायति कै-क ] Wheel-shaped, circular. -कः Arguing in a circle (in logic).

चक्रवत् *a.* [ चक्रमस्यस्य मनुष्य मस्य वः ] 1 Wheeled. -2 Circular. -3 Armed with a discus. -*m.* 1 An oilman.

-2 A sovereign emperor. -3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राकी, चक्रांकी A goose.

चक्रिकः A discus-bearer. -का 1 A heap, troop. -2 A fraudulent device.

चक्रिन् *a.* [ चक्रमस्यस्य इति ] 1 Having a wheel, wheeled. -2 Bearing a discus. -3 Driving in a carriage. -4 Circular, round. -5 Indicative (स्यक्). -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 22. -2 A potter. -3 An oilman. -4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. -5 The governor of a province. -6 An ass. -7 The ruddy goose. -8 An informer. -9 A snake. -10 A crow. -11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय *a.* Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रोद्ध 8 U. To form into a circle, to curve or bend as a bow; Ku. 3. 70.

चक्रोवत् *m.* An ass; Si. 5. 8.

चक्ष् 2 A. (चष्टे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses.) 1 To see, observe, perceive. -2 To speak, say, tell (with dat. of the person). -3 To abandon, leave.

चक्षणं [ चक्ष्-लृट् नल्यदेशः ] 1 Ved. 1 Appearance, new aspect. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Eating a relish to promote appetite.

चक्षणि *a.* Ved. Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

चक्षन् *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षस् *m.* [ चक्ष् अति न ह्यादेशः ] 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati. -*n.* 1 Radiance, clearness. -2 The act of seeing, being seen. -3 Look, sight, the eye.

चक्षु *m.* or *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षुस् *a.* [ चक्ष् करणे उति Un. 2. 118 ] Seeing. -*n.* 1 The eye; कुरुं तमसि न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसारे ददृच्चक्षुः S. 1. 6; cf. words like ब्राह्मचक्षुस्, ज्ञानचक्षुस्, नय-चक्षुस्, चारचक्षुस् &c. -2 Sight, look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुराद्युच्चैव प्रहीयते Ms. 4. 41, 42. -3 Light, clearness. -4 Lustre, splendour. -Comp. -गोचर *a.* visible, being within the range of the eye. -ग्रहणं morbid affection of the eye. -दानं the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. -पथः the range of sight, the horizon. -बंधः blinding the sight; Vās. 67. -मलं the excretion of the eyes. -रागः (चक्ष्-रागः) 1. redness in the eyes. -2. 'eye-love', love or liking as expressed by an exchange of glances



चञ्चलम् *a.* 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चञ्चलतां प्रीतिरा- 2 Having a clear sight or good eyes. *चञ्चलम्* *a.* [चञ्चलं दितः यत्] 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful; Si. 8. 57. -2 Produced for the eyes. -3 Produced from the eye. -उचः, -उचा A col- lumn or application to the eyes. -चा A pleasing or agreeable woman.

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चञ्चरी, -चञ्चरीकः A large black bee; चुलकयति मदीयां चेतनां चञ्चरीकः R. G.; कुंदलताया विमुक्तमकरं- रसाया अपि चञ्चरीकः । प्रणयप्रसूदयेमभर- भंजनकातरभावभीतः ॥ Vb. 1. 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चञ्चल *a.* [चञ्च-अलच्, चञ्च गति लाति ला- क वा Tv.] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; क्षुब्धव भीतहरिणी- शिशुचञ्चलाक्षी Ch. P. 27; चञ्चलकुंडल Git. 7; Amaru. 79. -2 (Fig.) In- constant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेव- वितानमध्ययिलसत्तौदामिनीचञ्चलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19; मनश्चञ्चलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. -लः 1 The wind. -2 A lover. -3 A libertine. -लः 1 Lightning. -2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चञ्चु *a.* [चञ्च-उच्] 1 Celebrated, renowned, known. -2 Clever (as अक्षरचञ्चु); ओष्ठेन रामो रामोष्ठश्चिञ्चुञ्चन- चञ्चुना Si. 2. 14; see चञ्चु. -चुः A deer. -चुः, -चुः f. A beak, bill. -Comp. -चुष्टः, -चुष्टः the bill of a bird when shut; चञ्चुष्टं चपलयति चकोर- पोतः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99; अमोचि चञ्चु- पुटमौनमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहस्य भूयः N. 3. 99; व्यलिखञ्चुपुटेन पक्षती 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 13. -प्रहारः a peck with the beak. -भृत्, -भृत् m. a bird. -सूचिः the tailor bird.

चञ्चुका A beak, bill.

चञ्चुर *a.* Clever, expert.

चट् I. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) 1 To break, fall off, separate. -2 To rain. -3 To cover. -II. 10 U. (चाटयति-ते) 1 To kill, injure. -2 To pierce, break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका 1 A hen-sparrow. -2 The root of long pepper.

चटने 1 Cracking, splitting. -2 Falling off in small pieces.

चटुः, -टु *n.* [चट-उच्] 1 Kind or flattering words; see चाटु. -2 A scream. -3 A devotional posture among ascetics. -टुः The belly.

चटुल *a.* [चट-उलच्] 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्तमैस्त जनश्चटुलाग्रपादं Si. 5. 6; त्रासातिमात्रचटुलैः स्मरतः सु- नेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चटुलशफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षिता- नि Me. 40; Mu. 3. 24; Si. 5. 10, 13. -2 Fickle, inconstant (as a lover &c.); किं लब्धं चटुल त्वयेह नयता सौ- भाग्यमेतां दशां Amaru. 14; चटुलप्रेम्णा दयितेन 71. -3 Fine, beautiful, agree- able; इति चटुलचाटुपटुचार सुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातं Git. 10. -ला Lightning.

चटुलोल, चटुलोल *a.* 1 Tremulous. -2 Lovely, beautiful. -3 Talking sweet words.

चटचटा The sound of the clash- ing of weapons, cracking of fire &c. चटचटायते Den. A. To crackle, rattle.

चटचटायनं Crackling.

चण् 1 P. (चणति) 1 To sound. -2 To go. -3 To injure, hurt, kill.

चण *a.* (At the end of comp.) Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; as अक्षरचणः. -णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उत्पतितोपि हि चणकः शक्तः किं भ्रातृकं भंक्तं Pt. 1. 132. -Comp. -अम्लं sour pease. -आत्मजः the sage चाणक्य.

चंड *a.* 1 (a) Fierce, violent, impetuous. (b) Passionate, angry, wrathful; अथैकधेनोरपराधचंडाद् दुरोः कृशाक्षमतिनाद विभेषि R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडो below. -2 Hot, warm; as in चंडाक्षु. -3 Active, quick. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Mischievous, evil. -6 Circumcised. -डः 1 An evil being or demon. -2 Siva. -3 Skanda. -4 The tamarind tree. -ड 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Passion, wrath. -adv. Violently, fiercely, angrily. -Comp. -अंशुः, -दीधितिः, -माडः the sun. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -चुंडा a form of Durgā; (= चाचुंडा q. v.). -सृगः a wild animal. -वि- क्रम *a.* of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडवत् *a.* Violent, warm. -ती N. of Durgā.

चंडा, -डी *f.* 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडं हंतुमश्रुता मां M. 3. 20; चंडी मामवधूय पादपतितं जाताडतापेव सा V. 4. 38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. -डी 1 A term of endearment applied to one's mistress. -2 Hurt, injury. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva; पुण्यं यायास्मिभुवनशुरोर्धाम चंडी- श्वरस्य Me. 33. -कुसुमः red oleander.

चंडिः *f.*, चंडिका N. of Durgā.

चंडिमन् *m.* 1 Passion, violence, im- petuosity, wrath. -2 Heat, warmth.

चंडिलः A barber.

चंडीक 8 U. To enrage, make angry or violent, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -कं A short petticoat.

चंडाल *a.* [चंड-आलच्] Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कू- कर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. -लः 1 A gene- ral name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes origin- ating from a Sūdra father and a Brāhmaṇa mother. -2 A man of this caste, an outcaste, चंडालः किमयं द्वि- जातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131; 10.



12, 16; 11. 176. —Comp. —बहुकी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a common or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका 1 The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —2 N. of Durgā.

चंडुः [ चंड-उन् ] 1 A rat, mouse. —2 A small monkey.

चत् 1 U. ( चतति-ने ) 1 To ask, beg, request. —2 To go. —Caus. ( चातयति-ने ) 1 To cause to hide. —2 To scare, terrify.

चतित a. ( Ved. चत् ) Hidden; made to disappear.

चतन a. Driving away, removing. —न 1 Tormenting, afflicting. —2 Removing, scaring away.

चतुर् Num. a. [ चत्-उल् Up. 5. 58 ] ( always in pl. ; चत्वारः m. ; चत्तः f. ; चत्वारि n. ) Four; चत्वारो वयसृत्विजः Vc. 1. 25; चतस्रोऽवस्था बाल्यं कामारं यौवनं वार्धक्यं चेति; चत्वारि शृंगा वयो अस्य पादाः &c.; शेषान् मासात् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. —ind. Four times. [ cf. Zend *chathru*; Gr. *tessares*; L. *quatuor* ]. [ In comp. the *r* of चतुर् is changed to a visarga (which in some cases becomes श्, ष् or स् or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants ]. —Comp. —अंश a. fourth part. —अंग a. having 4 members, quadripartite. ( —जं ) 1. a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थो दृष्टः करोति चतुरंगबलाधिपत्यं S. Til. 4; चतुरंगबलो राजा जयतीं वशमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये Subhāsh. —2. a sort of chess. —अंगिन् a. having four parts. ( —नी ) a complete army, see चतुरंग. —अंगुलं 1. the four fingers of the hand. —2 four fingers broad. —अंत a. bordered on all sides; चतुर्वा चतुरंतमहीसपत्नी S. 4. 19. —अंता the earth. —अशीति a. eighty-fourth. —अशीति a. or f. eighty-four. —अश्र, —अश्र a. ( for अश्रि-ति ) 1. four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. —2. symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; बभूव तस्याश्चतुरश्रं शशि वयुः Ku. 1. 32. ( —अश्रि, —श्रः ) 1. a square. —2. a quadrangular figure. —3. ( in astr. ) N. of the fourth and eighth lunar mansions. —अहं a period of four days. —आत्मन् m. N. of Vishṇu. —आननः, —सुखः an epithet of Brahmā, इतरतापज्ञानानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb. —आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. —उत्तर a. increased by four. —उषणं the four hot spices, i. e. black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. —कर्ण ( चतुष्कर्ण ) a. heard

by two persons only; Pt. 1. 99. —कोण ( चतुष्कोण ) a. square, quadrangular. ( —गः ) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. —गतिः 1. the Supreme Soul. —2. a tortoise. —गवः a carriage drawn by four oxen. —गुण a. four times, four-fold, quadruple. —चत्वारिंशत् ( चतुश्चत्वारिंशत् ) a. forty-four; रिश-शतम् forty-fourth. —गवत ( चतुर्नवत ) a. ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four added, चतुर्नवतं शतं 'one hundred and ninety four.' —दंतः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. —दश a. fourteenth. —दशान् a. fourteen. रत्नानि ( pl. ) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; ( their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāshṭaka:—लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभपारिजातक-सुरा धन्वंतरिश्चंद्रमा गावः कामदुवाः सुरेश्वरगजा रमा-विदेवांगनाः । अथः समुद्रलो विषं हरिधनुः शशोऽमृतं चांबुधे रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुयुः सदा मंगलं ॥ ) —विद्या ( pl. ) the fourteen lore; ( they are:—पंडगमिश्रिता वेदा धर्म-ज्ञानं पुराणकं । मीमांसा तर्कमपि च एता विद्याश्चतुर्दश ॥ ) —दशी the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. —दिशं ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. —दोलः, —लं a royal litter. —द्वारं 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. —2. four doors taken collectively. —नवति a. or f. ninety-four. —पंच a. ( चतुःपंच or चतुष्पंच ) four or five. —पंचाशत् f. ( चतुःपंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत् ) fifty-four. —पथः ( चतुःपथः or चतुष्पथः ) ( —थं also ) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. ( —थः ) a Brāhmaṇa. —पद a. ( चतुष्पद ) 1. having four feet. —2. consisting of four limbs. ( —दः ) a quadruped. ( —दी ) a stanza of four lines; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. —पाठी ( चतुष्पाठी ) a school for Brāhmaṇas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. —पाणिः ( चतुष्पाणिः ) an epithet of Vishṇu. —पाद्-द ( चतुष्पाद्-द ) a. 1. quadruped. —2. consisting of four members or parts. ( —मः ) 1. a quadruped. —2. ( in law ) a judicial procedure ( trial of suits ) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. —पाश्वे the four sides of a square. —बाहुः an epithet of Vishṇu. ( —हुः ) a square. —भद्रं the aggregate of the four ends of human life ( पुरुषार्थः ); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष. —भागः the fourth part, a quarter. —भाजः N. of Vishṇu. —भुज a. 1. quadrangular. —2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. ( —जः ) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu; R. 16. 3. —2. a quadrangular figure. —3. a square. ( —जं ) a square. —मासं a period of four months; ( reckoned from the 11th day in the

bright half of aṣāḍa to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक ). —सुख a. of Brahmā; स्वतः सर्वं चतुर्दश R. 10. 22. ( —खं ) 1. four faces; Ku. 2. 17. —2. a house with four entrances. —मंडलं a four-fold arrangement ( of troops &c. ). —युगं the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. —रात्रं ( चतुरात्रं ) an aggregate of four nights. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Brahmā. —वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively ( पुरुषार्थः ); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. —वर्णः 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. —2 four principal colours. —वर्षिका a cow four years old. —विंश a. 1. twenty-fourth. —2. having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशं शतं ( 124 ). —विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. —विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. —विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. —विद्या the four Vedas. —विध a. of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. —वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. ( —दः ) the Supreme Soul. —व्यूहः N. of Viṣṇu. ( —हं ) medical science. —शालं ( चतुःशालं, चतुश्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुश्शाली ) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेश्य Mk. 3. 7. —षष्टि a. or f. 1. sixty-four. —2. N. for the Rīgveda containing 64 Adhyāyas. —कलाः ( pl. ) the sixty-four arts. —सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. —समं an unguent of four things, ( sandal, agallochum, saffron and musk ). —सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. —हायन, —ण a. four years old; ( the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal ). —होत्रं the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर्थ a. ( थी f. ) [ चतुर्था दृगः इदं च ] The fourth. —र्थः The fourth letter of any class. —र्थ A quarter, a fourth part. —Comp. —अंश a. receiving a fourth part. ( —शः ) a quarter or fourth part —आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brāhmaṇa's religious life, *Sannyāsa*. —फलं the second inequality or equation of a planet. —भक्त a. receiving the fourth meal. —भाज् a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king; ( this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth. ).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. —कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. —थिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. —2 The dative case ( in



**चतुर्थी** *Comp.* —कर्मन् *n.* the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth day of the marriage.

**चतुर्थी** *ind.* In four ways, four-fold.

**चतुष्क** *a.* [चतुर्वयं चत्वारोऽवयवा यस्य वा] Consisting of four. —2 Increasing by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं *Ms.* 8. 142 ( *i. e.* 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent ). —एकं 1 The number 4. —2 A collection of four. —3 A crossway. —4 A quadrangular courtyard. —5 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; *Sa.* 5. 68, 7. 9. —6 A necklace of four rings. —एकी 1 A large four-sided mosquito curtain.

**चतुष्किका** The number 'four.'

**चतुष्टय** *a.* ( *च. f.* ) [चत्वारोऽवयवा विधा चत्वारः] Four-fold, consisting of four; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुष्टयसमीरिता । नृसिंहादिचतुष्टयानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ *Ms.* 2. 17. —य 1 A group or collection of four; एकैकनप्यनर्थीय किञ्च यत्र चतुष्टये *H. Pr.* 11; *Ku.* 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य योजनं *H.* 1. —2 A square. —3 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. —4 The centre of a circle.

**चत्वारिंशत्** *f.* Forty.

**चतुर** *a.* [चत्-उत्-र] 1 Clever, skillful, ingenious, sharp-witted; नर्तिकास्तिकथाचतुरेव दृष्टी *Mu.* 3. 9; *Amaru.* 15. 44; मुग्या जहार चतुरेव *हमिनी* R. 9. 69; 18. 15. —2 Quick, swift. —3 Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable; न पुनरेति गते चतुरं वयः *R.* 9. 47; *Ku.* 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. —4 A round pillow. —2 Crooked. —3 An elephant's stable. —र 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. —2 An elephant's stable.

**चतुल** *a.* Depositing, placing.

**चतुरं** [चत्-उत्-र *U.* 2. 121] 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. —2 A place where many roads meet; न तत्र अष्टिचत्वरे निवसति *Mk.* 2. —3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. —4 A collection of four chariots.

**चत्वाला** 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. —2 Kusa grass. —3 Womb.

**चद** 1 *U.* [चदति-ते] To ask, beg. **चदिर** [चद-किरि] 1 The moon. —2 Camphor. —3 An elephant. —4 A

**चन** 1, 6 *P.* [चनति] 1 To sound, to hurt, injure, kill.

**चनसं** *n.* 1 Food. —2 Delight, satisfaction, pleasure.

**चनसित** *a.* Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

**चनस्यति** *Den. P.* 1 To like. —2 To eat. —3 To delight in.

**चनिष्ठ** *a.* Containing or granting much food.

**चन** *ind.* Not, not also, even not (not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, क्व, कदा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). *Note.* Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

**चंद्र** 1 *P.* [चंदति, चंदित] 1 To shine. —2 To be glad or rejoiced.

**चंद्रः** 1 The moon. —2 Camphor.

**चंद्रकः** 1 The moon. —2 A kind of fish.

**चंदनः** —नं [चंदं प्येतात्-लु] 1 Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अनलायां चुरचंदनैधसे *R.* 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चंदनं शुचौ प्रिये यांति जनस्य सेव्यतां *Rs.* 1. 2; एवं च भापते लोकश्चंदनं किल शीतलं । पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्पर्शश्चंदनादतिरिच्यते *Pt.* 5. 20; विना मलयमन्वत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति 1. 41. —2 Anything most excellent of its kind. —*Comp.* —अचलः, गिरिः, अद्रिः the Malaya mountain. —उदकं sandal-water. —पुष्पं cloves. —सारः 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. —2. a kind of alkali (वज्रहार).

**चंदनिच्** *a.* Rubbed with or smelling of, sandal wood.

**चंदनीया** A kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना).

**चंदिरः** [*U.* 1. 51] 1 An elephant. —2 The moon; अपि च मानसमंडुनिधिर्यशो विमलशारदचंद्रिचंद्रिका *Bv.* 1. 113; सुखदुःखचंद्रिं चिरमिदं चकोरायतां 4. 1.

**चंद्र** *a.* [चंद्रं चिच्छ] Ved. 1 Glittering, bright, shining (as gold). —2 Lovely, beautiful. —द्रः 1 The moon; यथा प्रह्लादनाचंद्रः *R.* 4. 12; हतचंद्रा तमसेव कोमुदी 8. 37; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेष्मनि *H.* 1. 61; सुखं, वदन् &c.; पर्याप्तचंद्रैव शरत्त्रियामा *Ku.* 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). —2 The moon, as a planet. —3 Camphor; विलेपनस्याधिकचंद्रभागताविभावनाच्चापललाप पांडुतां *N.* 1. 51. —4 The eye in a peacock's tail. —5 Water. —6 Gold (*n.* also). —7 A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. —8 A spot similar to the moon. —9 The symbol or mark of a Visarga. —10 A reddish kind of pearl. —11 The fifth lunar mansion. —12 The

number 'one'. (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). —द्रा 1 Small cardamoms. —2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. —3 An awning, a canopy. —*Comp.* —अंशुः 1. Vishnu. —2. a moon-beam. —अर्धः the half moon; *Pt.* 4. चूडामणिः, मोलिः, शेखरः epithets of Siva. —आतपः 1. moon-light. —2. awning. —3. an open hall only furnished with a roof. —आत्मजः, औरसः, जः, जातः, तनयः, चंदनः, पुत्रः the planet Mercury. —आनन *a.* moon-faced. (—नः) an epithet of Kārttikeya. —आपीडः an epithet of Siva. —आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. —आह्वयः camphor. —इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses blossoming during the night. —उदयः 1. moon-rise. —2. awning. —3. a mercurial preparation used in medicine. (—या) a kind of medicine for the eyes. —उपलः the moon-stone. —कला 1. a digit of the moon; राहोश्चंद्रकलामिवाननचरिं देवात्समासाद्य मे *Māl.* 5. 28. —2. the crescent before or after the new moon. —कांतः, मणिः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्गते चंद्रकांतः *U.* 6. 12; *Si.* 4. 58; *Amaru.* 57; *Bh.* 1. 21; *Māl.* 1. 24. (—तः—तं) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. (—तं) sandal-wood. —कांता 1. a night. —2. the wife of the moon. —3. moon-light. —कांतिः *f.* moon-light. (—*n.*) silver. —क्षयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. —गृहे the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. —गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. —रथः a deceased progenitor, the Manes. —गोलिका moonlight. —ग्रहणं an eclipse of the moon. —चंचला a small fish. —चूडः, मोलिः, शेखरः, चूडामणिः epithets of Siva; ('having the moon for his crest', 'moon-crested'); रहस्यपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः *Ku.* 5. 58, 86; *R.* 6. 34. —द्वारः (*m. pl.*) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. —द्युतिः sandal-wood. (—*f.*) moon-light. —नामच् *m.* camphor. —निभ *a.* bright, handsome. —पंचानं the luni-solar calendar. —पादः a moon-beam; *Me* 70; *Māl.* 3. 12. —प्रभा moon-light. —बालः 1. large cardamoms. —2. moon-light. —विंदुः the sign for the nasal (९).



—भस्मन् *n.* camphor. —भागा *N.* of a river in the south. —भासः a sword; see चंद्रहास. —सूति *n.* silver. —मणिः the moon-stone. —संडले 1 the orb or disc of the moon. —2. the lunar sphere. —3. a halo round the moon. —सुखी a moon-faced (*i. e.* lovely) woman. —रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. —रेणुः a plagiarist. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, लौहं, —लोहकं silver. —वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. —वदन *a.* moon-faced. —व्रतं 1. a kind of vow or penance = चांद्रायण *q. v.* —2. a regal property or virtue. —शाला 1. a room on the top (of a house &c.). —विषदूतः पुष्पकचंद्रशालाः क्षणे प्रतिष्ठुस्वरः करोति *R.* 13. 40. —2. moonlight. —शालिका a room on the top of a house. —शिला the moon-stone; *Bk.* 11. 15. —संज्ञः camphor. —संभवः *N.* of Budha or Mercury. —(चा) small cardamoms. —सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Rāhu. —हासः 1. a glittering sword. —2. the sword of Rāvana; हे पाणयः किमिति वाङ्मय चंद्रहासं *B. R.* 1. 56, 61. —3. *N.* of a king of Kerala, son of Sudhārnika. [He was born under the Mūla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse.] —(सं) silver.

चंद्रकः 1 The moon. —2 The eye in a peacock's tail. —3 A finger-nail. —4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). —कं Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् *m.* A peacock.

चंद्रकिन् *m.* A peacock; *Si.* 3. 49.

चंद्रमस् *m.* 1 The moon; नक्षत्रतराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः *R.* 6. 22. —2 A month. —3 Camphor.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यद्विधमप्युत्तरलीकरोति *N.* 3. 116; *R.* 19. 39; काशुकैः कुंभीलकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका *M.* 4. —2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिका; *cf.* कौमुदी. —3 Illumination. —4 A large cardamom. —5 The river Chandrabhāgā. —6 The Mallikā creeper. —Comp. —अञ्जं the white lotus opening at moon-rise. —द्रावः the moon-stone. —पायिन् the Chakora bird.

चंद्रि *a.* Ved. 1 Golden, possessing gold. —2 Having the moon. —*m.*

The planet Mercury (son of the moon).

चंद्रिमा Moonlight.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barbar. —2 An epithet of Siva.

चंद्रमहः A dog.

चप I. 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe. —II. 10 U. (चपयति ते) 1 To grind, pound, knead. —2 To cheat.

चपटः = चपेट *q. v.*

चपल *a.* [उप-भद्र्यां गती कल उपधोकार-स्वाकारः *TV.*; *cf.* *Up.* 1. 108] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः *S.* 1. 15; चपलायताक्षी *Ch.* P. 8. —2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering; *Sānti.* 2. 12; चपलमति &c. —3 Frail, transient, momentary; नलिनीदलगत-जलमतिरलं तद्वज्जीवितमतिशयचपलं *Moh.* M. 5. —4 Quick, nimble, agile; (गते) शैशवाच्चपलमप्यशोभत *R.* 11. 8. —5 Inconsiderate, rash; *cf.* चापल. —लः 1 A fish. —2 Quicksilver. —3 The Chātaka bird. —4 Consumption. —5 A sort of perfume. —6 Black mustard.

चपला 1 Lightning; कुरवककुसुमं चपलाधुषमं रतिपतिवृष्णकानने *Git.* 7. —2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. —3 Spirituous liquor. —4 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —5 The tongue. —6 Long pepper. —Comp. —जनः 1. a fickle or unsteady woman; *Si.* 9. 16. —2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक *a.* Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलता-त्वं 1 Trembling. —2 Fickleness.

चपलायते *Den. A.* To move to and fro, tremble.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with the open hand; खड्गिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति *Mbh.*

चपू 1 P. (चमति, चात) 1 To drink, sip, drink off; चचाम मधु माध्वीकं *Bk.* 14. 94. —2 To eat.

चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः *f.* 1 Admiration, surprise. —2 Show, spectacle. —3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry; चेतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवितेव रम्या *Bv.* 3. 16; तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारित्वात् *K. P.* 1. —4 Riot, festive or angry riot.

चमत्कारिन् *a.* 1 Astonishing, surprising. —2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमरः [चम्-अर्च् *Up.* 3. 31] A kind of deer. —रः, —रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara. —री 1 A shoot, sprout (मंजरी). —2 The female Chamara; यस्मार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति वाल्म्यजने-

श्चमर्यः *Ku.* 1. 13, 48; *Si.* 4. 60; *Me.* 53. —Comp. —पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—पुच्छः) a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः, —सं [चमत्यस्मिन्, चम्-अस्मत् *TV.*] 1 A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice; *Y.* 1. 183 (also चमसी). —2 A cake made of barley, rice &c.

चमसिः *f.* A kind of cake.

चमूः *f.* [चम्-ऊ *Up.* 1. 81] 1 An army (in general); पश्येतां पांडुपुत्रा-गामाचार्य महर्षी चमूः *Bg.* 1. 3; वासवीनां चमूनां *Me.* 43; गजवती जवतीवह्वा चमूः *R.* 9. 10. —2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot. —3 Ved. A dish or vessel. —4 A grave. —Comp. —चरः a soldier, warrior. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander; *R.* 13. 74. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमूरुः A kind of deer; चकासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा *Si.* 1. 8.

चंपू 10 U. (चंपयति ते) To go, move.

चंपः [चंप-अर्च्] The Kovidāra tree. —रं The flower of this tree.

चंपकः [चंप-पुष्प] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. —2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower of this tree; अद्यापि तां कनकचंपकदामनौरीं *Ch.* P. 1. —2 The fruit of a variety of plantain. —Comp. —साला 1. *N.* of a neck-ornament worn by women. —2, a garland of Champaka flowers. —3, a kind of metre (see App.). —रंभा a species of plantain. चंपकालुः The jack or bread-fruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती *N.* of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhāgalpura.

चंपालुः = चंपकालु *q. v.*

चंपूः *f.* A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse; गद्यपद्यनयं काव्यं चंपूरित्यभिधीयते *S. D.* 569; for instance भाजचंपू, नलचंपू, भारतचंपू &c.

चंपू 1 P. (चंपति) To go, move.

चात्रिष् *a.* Ved. Contained in the sacrificial vessel (as libations) (चमसस्थ); *Rv.* 1. 56. 1.

चर 1 A. (चरते) To go to or towards, move.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चवारः, अचारितु, चरितुं, चरित or sometimes चीर्णं) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander;



चरकः 1 A spy. -2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.  
 चरदः The wag-tail.  
 चरणः -जं [च-करणे ल्युट्] 1 A foot; क्षिरति चरण एष न्यस्यते वारयैनं Vc. 3. 38; जात्या काममवध्योसि चरणं त्विदुद्धुत 39. -2 A support, pillar, prop. -3 The root of a tree. -4 The single line of a stanza. -5 A quarter. -6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas; e. g. चरणश्रुतः Mv. 1, Māl. 1; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race. -8 (In prosody) A dactyl. -णः 1 A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light. -जं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. -2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 75. -3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). -4 Accomplishment. -5 Eating, consuming. -6 Course. -7 Acting, dealing, managing, conduct. -8 Fixed observance of any class, age (as priesthood &c.). -Comp. -अमृतं, -उदकं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अरविदं, -कमलं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आयुधः a cock. -आस्केदनं trampling, treading under foot. -गत a. fallen at the feet, prostrate. -ग्रन्थिः m., -पर्वन् n. the ankle. -न्यासः a foot-step. -पः a tree. -पतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -पतित a. prostrate at the feet; Me. 105. -पातः 1. tread, trampling. -2. foot-fall. -3 prostration. -शुश्रूषा, -सेवा 1. prostration. -2. service, devotion.  
 चरणिः A man (मनुष्य); Rv. 8. 24. 23.  
 चरण्यु a. Ved. Moving, moveable (चरणशील).  
 चरथ a. Ved. 1 Moving, living. -2 Moveable. -थः, -थं 1 Going, moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life. -4 A way.  
 चरम a. [च-अन्च् Un. 5. 69] 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Posterior, back; पृष्ठं तु चरमं तनोः Ak. -3 Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5 Western, west. -6 Lowest, least. -मं ind. At last, at the end. -Comp. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -क्षमाभूत m. the western mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्थ the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death. -वयस् a. old, aged; Māl. 6. 2.  
 चरिः [च-इत्] An animal.  
 चरित p. p. [च-कर्मणि कृ] 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. -2 Performed, practised. -3 Attained. -4 Known. -5 Offered; S. 4. 21. -6 Acted, behaved; S. 5. 16. -तं 1 Going, moving, course. -2 Acting, do-

ing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds; उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं नशकः करोति 1. 81. -3 Life, biography, adventures, history; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्पणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; दिवौकसस्त्वचरितं लिखति S. 7. 5; so दक्षकुमारचरितं &c. -4 Nature. -5 Fixed law, dew or proper observance. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful; रामरावणयोर्युद्धं चरितार्थनिर्वाप्तम् R. 12. 87; चरितार्थेव भारती 10. 36, Ki. 13. 62. -2. satisfied, contented. -3. effected, accomplished. -4. significant, true to its sense; Ku. 2. 17. -5. appropriate, fit; Ku. 4. 45. -तत् the attainment of the desired object; S. 5.

चरितव्य pol. p. 1 To be gone. -2 To be followed, practised or performed &c.

चरित्रं [च-इत्] 1 Behaviour, habit, conduct, practice, acts, deeds. -2 Performance, observance. -3 History, life, biography, account, adventures. -4 Nature, disposition. -5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms. 2. 20, 9. 7. -6 A foot, leg. -7 Going. -जा The tamarind tree. -Comp. -द्वेषकः a friendly pledge.

चरिण्यु a. [च-इण्यच्] Moveable, active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरित्रं Behaviour, conduct, practice &c.

चर्य a. [च-कर्मणि वत्] To be gone; to be practised &c. -चर्या 1 Going about, moving, walking about; driving or going in a carriage; Rv. U. 5. -2 Course, motion; as in राहुचर्या. -3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. -4 Practice, performance, observance. Ms. 1. 111; व्रतचर्या. तपश्चर्या. -5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. -6 Eating. -7 A custom, usage; Ms. 6. 32. -8 Pervading; visiting. -चर्या 1 Going about. -2 Behaviour, conduct.

चरुः [च-उत्] 1 An oblation of rice or barley boiled for presentation to the gods and the Manes; अनवस्त्रा-वा निरुषमपक्व ओदनश्चरुरिति याज्ञिकः. (It is often boiled in milk and is called पयश्चरुः; cf. R. 10. 51, 54, 56; or sprinkled over with butter or ghee). -2 A kind of vessel in which an oblation is prepared. -3 A cloud. -Comp. -चेलिन् m. N. of Siva. -स्थाली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the Manes.

चर्कतिः f. Ved. Mention, praise, glory; Rv. 5. 74. 9.

चर्य 1 P. (चर्यति) To go or move.



**चर्च** I. 10 U. (चर्चयति-ते, चर्चित) To read, read carefully, peruse, study. —II. 6 P. (चर्चति, चर्चित) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. —2 To discuss, consider, investigate. —3 To injure, hurt. —4 To anoint, smear.

**चर्चः** [चर्च-अच्] Considering, deliberation.

**चर्चक** *a.* [चर्च-कृत्] Repeating.

**चर्चन** [चर्च-ल्युट्] 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. —2 Smearing the body with unguents.

**चर्चरिका**, **चर्चरी** [चर्च-रा- अर्द्ध गौरा-ङीप्] 1 A kind of song. —2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). —3 The recitation of scholars. —4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. —5 A festival. —6 Flattery. —7 Curled hair. —8 Triple symphony. —9 Alternate recitation of a poem by two persons.

**चर्चरीकः** 1 Siva. —2 Decoration or curling of the hair.

**चर्चा**, **चर्चिका** 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading, perusal. —2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. —3 Reflection. —4 Smearing the body with unguents; अंगचर्चाम् रचयं K. 157; श्रीलङ्गचर्चा विषं Git. 9. —5 An epithet of the goddess Durgā.

**चर्चिः** *f.* [चर्च-मिड्] 1 Repetition. —2 Investigation (विचारणा).

**चर्चिष्य** 1 Anointing the body. —2 An unguent.

**चर्चित** *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared, perfumed, scented &c.; चन्दनचर्चित-नीलकलेवरपीतवसनवनमाली Git. 1; Rs. 2. 21. —2 Discussed, considered, investigated. —3 Sought, desired. —तं Anointing, smearing.

**चर्चस** *m.* N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera.

**चर्चन** *a.* Ved. Stringing together. —नं A hook, or pin.

**चर्च्य** *a.* 1 To be strung or tied. —2 To be hurt or injured.

**चर्चटः** [चर्च-अट्] 1 The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended; cf. चपेट. —2 A quantity of bubbles or specks.

**चर्चरी** A thin cake or biscuit of flour (पिष्टकभेद).

**चर्च** 1 P. (चर्चति) 1 To go, move. —2 To eat.

**चर्चटः** A kind of cucumber.

**चर्चडी** 1 Noise of merriment. —2 Cucumber. —3 A proud or arrogant saying.

**चर्च** 1 A shield. —2 Ved. A skin.

**चर्मण्वती** *N.* of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Cham-bal.

**चर्मन्** *n.* [चर्-मनिन् Un. 4. 144] 1 Skin (of the body). —2 Leather, hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. —3 The sense of touch. —4 A shield; Si. 18. 21. —Comp. —अतः a piece or strap of leather. —अभस् *n.* lymph. —अवकर्तनं working in leather. —अवकर्तिन्, —अवकर्तृ *m.* a shoe-maker. —कारः —कारिन्, —कृत् *m.* 1. a shoe-maker, currier. —2. a mixed caste (from a Chāndāla woman and a fisherman). —कारकः a worker in leather. —कीलः, —लं a wart. —चटकः, —का, —चटिका, —चटी a bat. —चित्रकं white leprosy. —जं 1. hair. —2. blood. —तरंगः a wrinkle. —तिल *a.* covered with pimples. —दंडः —नलिका, —नासिका a whip. —दलं, —दण्डिका a kind of leprosy, cutaneous disease. —द्रुमः, —द्रुक्षः the Bhūrja tree. —दण्डिका a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice. —पट्टा a bat, the small house-bat. —पादुका a leather-shoe. —प्रभेदिका a shoe-maker's awl. प्रसेवकः, —प्रसेविका a bellows. —बंधः a leather band or strap. —मुंडा an epithet of Durgā. —यष्टिः *f.* a whip. —वसनः 'clad in skin', N. of Siva. —वाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. —संभवा large cardamoms. —सरः lymph, serum. **चर्मण्य** *a.* Leathern. —ण्यं Leather-work.

**चर्ममय** *a.* Leathern.

**चर्मरः**, —चर्मरिः A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

**चर्मिक** *a.* [चर्म-उच्] Armed with a shield.

**चर्मिन्** *a.* (णी *f.*) [चर्म-इनि] 1 Armed with a shield. —2 Leathern. —*m.* 1 A soldier armed with a shield. —2 Plantain. —3 The Bhūrja tree.

**चर्चा** See under चर्.

**चर्च** 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति, चर्चयति-ते, चर्चित) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite; लांगूलं गाढतरं चर्चिषुनारब्धवान् Pt. 4; यस्मैतच्च न कुक्षुरैरहरहर्जघातं चर्च्यते Mk. 2. 11. —2 To suck up. —3 To relish, taste.

**चर्वण**, —णा [चर्व-मिड्-ल्युट्] 1 Chewing, eating. —2 Sipping, tasting. —3 Food which must be chewed, solid food. —4 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्वणं वात्र स्वाभिज्ञे विदुषां मतं S. D. 57; (com. = चर्वणा आस्वादं तच्च स्वादः काव्यार्थसंभेदादालानंदसमुद्भव इत्युक्तप्रकारः); 80; also; निष्पत्त्या चर्वणस्यास्य निष्पत्तिरुपचारतः 58.

**चर्व** [चर्व-अङ्] 1 A blow with the flat of the hand (said to be also चर्वन् *m.*). —2 Chewing.

**चर्वित** *p. p.* [चर्व-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Chewed, bitten, eaten. —2 Tasted. —Comp. —चर्वणं (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.) tautology, useless repetition, profitless reiteration. —पात्रं a spitting pot.

**चर्व्य** *pot. p.* [चर्व-कर्मणि-प्यत् कृत् वा] To be chewed, chewable. —चर्व्यं Solid food, such as requires mastication.

**चर्वणी** *a.* [चर्व् अणि आदिश्च चः Tv.] Ved. 1 Seeing, observing. —2 Moving, moveable. —3 Swift, active. —णिः A man. —*f.* A disloyal woman (चर्वणी).

**चर्च** I. 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलने, चाल, अचालीत्, चलितुं, चालित) 1 To shake, tremble, move, throbb, palpitate, stir; छिन्नाश्चेलुः क्षणं भुजाः Bk. 14. 40; सप्तशोडशिरिवाचालीत् 15. 24; G. 84. —2 (a) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पदात्पदमपि चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Chān; 32; चचाल वासा स्तनभिश्चवलकला Ku. 5. 84; Mk. 1. 56. (b) To proceed (on one's way), depart, set out, start off; चेलुश्चरिपरिहारा Ku. 6. 92 v. l. —3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; सुनेरपि यतस्तस्य दर्शनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400; लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. —4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.). —चलति नयाञ्च जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y. 1. 361. —*Caus.* (च-चालयति, चलित, चालित) 1 To cause to move, shake, stir; R. 8. 53. —2 To drive away, dismiss, remove or expel from; चाणक्ये चलिताधिकारविमुक्तौ Mu. 4. 15. —3 To lead away from. —4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). —5 To disturb, agitate; सुजनं जनाश्चलयितुं क ईशते Si. 15. 40. —II. 6 P. (चलति, चलित) To sport, play, frolic about.

**चल** *a.* [चल्-अच्] 1 (a.) Moving, trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c.) चलापांगं दृष्टिं स्पृशति S. 1. 24; चलकाकपक्षकेरमात्यसुनेः R. 3. 28 waving; Bh. 1. 16. (b) Moveable (opp. स्थिर), moving; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49. —2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed; दयितास्त्वनवस्थितं दृष्ट्वा न खलु प्रेम चलं सुहृज्जेन Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चित्तं गौरवमाश्रितेषु 3. 1. —3 Faint, transitory, perishable; चला लक्ष्मीचलाः प्राणाश्च लं जीवितयौवनं Bh. 3. 128. —4 Confused. —लः 1 Trembling, shaking agitation. —2 Wind. —3 Quicksilver. —4 The supreme being. —ला 1 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2 Lightning. —3 A kind of perfume. —Comp. —अचल *a.* 1. moveable and immovable. —2. fickle, unsteady, very transitory (अचलति चल); चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचला Ki. 11. 30. (चलाचल = चंचल Malli.) कस्य न भवति चलाचलं धनं Mk. 2. 14; N. 1. 60. (—लः) a crowd. —आतंकः rheumatism. —आत्मन् *n.* inconstant, fickle-minded. —इन्द्रिय *a.* 1. sensitive. —2. sensual. —इषुः one whose arrow







**चातुर्दशिकः** One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनघाय q. v.).

**चातुर्मासिक** *a.* Consisting of four elements.

**चातुर्मास** *a.* [ चतुर्षु मासेषु भवः अण् ] Produced in four months. —स्री 1 N. of a sacrifice (इष्टि). —2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

**चातुर्मासक** *a.* ( सिका *f.* ) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

**चातुर्मास्यं** [ चतुर्षु मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ण्य ] N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आपाद.

**चातुर्यं** [ चतुरस्य भावः ण्यञ् ] 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. —2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; च्चातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

**चातुर्वर्ण्य** *a.* [ चतुर्वर्ण-ण्यञ् ] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. —वर्ण 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. —2 The duties of these four castes.

**चातुर्विद्य** *a.* ( की ) Knowing the four Vedas. —च 1 The four Vedas; also चातुर्विद्य.

**चातुर्विध्यं** Four kinds ( collectively ), a four-fold division.

**चातुर्वीच** *a.* Conducted by the four priests. —च 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. —2 The office or duties of these priests. —3 The four priests taken collectively.

**चातुर्वीचियः** A sacrifice performed by four priests.

**चातुष्काण्डिक** *a.* Divided into four parts.

**चातुष्टय** *a.* [ चतुष्टयं वेत्ति, अण् ] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय.

**चात्रं** [ चाय्करणे द्रु ] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

**चात्वालः** [ cf. Up. 1. 113 ] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. —2 Kusa grass ( द्रु ).

**चांदनिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ चंदनेन संपद्यते-उठ ] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. —2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

**चांद्र** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ चंद्रसेदम् अण् ] Relating to the moon, lunar; सुरुकाव्याहुर्गां विश्रद्धां दीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. —च 1 A lunar month. —2 The bright fortnight ( शुक्लपक्ष ). —3 The moon-stone. —चंद्र 1 The vow called

**चांद्रायण** q. v. —2 Fresh ginger. —3 The lunar mansion called सुगर्शीर्ष. —च्री Moonlight. —Comp. —आख्यं fresh ginger. —भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. —मासः a lunar month. —चक्रिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow q. v.

**चांद्रकं** Dried ginger.

**चांद्रमस** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) [ चंद्रमस इदम् अण् ] Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25; चंद्रं गता पद्मयुगाच्च मुक्ते पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसीमभिरूपां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. —स्री N. of the wife of Brihaspati. —सं 1 The constellation सुगर्शीर्ष. —2 The stars in Orion.

**चांद्रमसायनः**, —निः [ चंद्रमसोऽपत्यं किञ् ] The planet Mercury.

**चांद्रायणं** [ चंद्रस्यायनमिवायननत्र पूर्वपदात् संज्ञायां णत्वम् संज्ञायां दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv. ] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age ( the period of its waxing and waning ); ( in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight ); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.* and Ms. 11. 217.

**चांद्रायणिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

**चापः** [ चपस्य वंशपेदस्य विकारः अण् Tv. ] 1 A bow; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; so चापपाणिः 'with a bow in hand.' —2 The rain-bow. —3 ( In geom. ) An arc of a circle. —4 The sign of the zodiac called *Sagittarius*.

**चापिच** *a.* [ चापोऽस्त्यस्य इति ] Armed with a bow. —*m.* 1 N. of Siva. —2 The sign of the zodiac *Sagittarius*.

**चापलं**, —ल्यं [ चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा अण् पक्षे ण्यञ् ] 1 Quick motion, swiftness. —2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. —3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; धिक् चापलं U. 4; तदुद्येः कर्णमागत्य चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचिन्तवृत्तिरिव चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101; Ku. 3. 41. —4 Restiveness ( as of a horse ); पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. —5 Boldness; Ku. 5. 40. —6 Agitation, tremour.

**चामरः**, —रं [ चमर्याः विकारः तत्पुच्छनिर्मितत्वात् ] ( also —रा—री sometimes ) A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara ( *Bos Grunniens* ) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty ( and sometimes used as a sort of stream-

er on the heads of horses ); व्यापुः ते निचुलतरभिर्मंजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4; अदेयमासीत् जयमेव धूपतेः शशिमं उच्यते 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रन्यस्तभिराचलं हयशिरस्यायामवच्छामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. —Comp. —ग्राहः, —ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a *chowrie*. —ग्राहिणी *f.* a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणितं चामरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. —पुष्पः, —पुष्पकः 1. the betel-nut tree. —2. the Ketaka plant. —3. the mango tree.

**चामरिकः** A person who carries a *chowrie*.

**चामरिन्** *m.* [ चामर-इति ] A horse.

**चामीकरं** [ चमीकरे स्वर्णकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv. ] 1 Gold; तमचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. —2 The Dhattūra plant. —Comp. —प्रख्य *a.* like gold.

**चातुंडा** A terrific form of Durgā; Māl. 5. 25; ( the word is thus derived —यस्माच्छब्दे च मुंडं च युद्धत्वात् तदुत्पत्त्यात् ) चातुंडेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भविष्यति ॥ ).

**चांपिला** The river Champā; ( perhaps the modern Chambal. )

**चांपेयः** 1 The Champaka tree. —2 The Nāgakesura tree. —च 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. —2 Gold. —3 The Dhattūra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses ).

**चांपेयकं** A stamen or filament.

**चाम्यं** Food.

**चाय्** 1 U. [ चायति-ते ] 1 To observe, discern, see; तं पार्थवीयममद्राक्ष्वाचारिरेविकाशविस्फारितविभ्रमेक्षणः Si. 12. 51. —2 To worship, honour.

**चायनीय** *a.* To be worshipped.

**चायितु** *a.* Ved. Observing, seeing.

**चायु** *a.* [ चाय्-उण् ] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

**चारः** [ चर एव, अण् ] 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; क्रीडाशैले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 walk on foot. —2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचार, शनिचार, राहु &c. —3 A spy, scout, secret emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुस् below. —4 Performing, practising. —5 A prison. —6 A bond, fetter. —रं An artificial poison. —Comp. —अंतरितः a spy. —ईक्षणः, —चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king ( or a statesman ) who employs spies and sees through their mespionage; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 256; cf. Kāmandaka: —गावः पश्यति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यति च द्विजाः । चारैः पश्यति राजानश्चक्षुभ्यामितरे जनाः ॥ also Rām. : —वस्मात्पश्यति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थीकराधिपाः ।



गोपे तस्मादुच्यते राजानश्चारश्चक्षुः ॥  
चारक *a.* graceful in gait, of  
a graceful carriage. — *ज्या* the sine of  
an ascensional difference. — *पथः* a  
place where two roads meet. — *भट्टः* a  
valorous man, warrior. — *भट्टी* cour-  
teous summer-air, zephyr.

चारक *a.* [चारयति चर-णिच्-ण्डुल्]  
Acting, doing, proceeding. — *कः* 1  
A herdsman. — *3* A leader,  
driver. — *4* An associate. — *5* A groom,  
cavalier. — *6* A prison; निगडितचरणा  
Dk. 32. — *7* A bond,  
Going, motion. — *9* A  
wandering Brahmanical student.

चारणः [चारयति कीर्तिं चर-णिच्-ल्यु] 1  
A wanderer, a pilgrim. — *2* A wander-  
ing actor or singer, a dancer, mimic,  
and; Ms. 12. 44. — *3* A celestial  
singer, heavenly chorister; S. 2. 14.  
— *4* A reader of scriptures. — *5* A spy.  
— *Comp.* — *द्वाराः* female dancers,  
nymphs.

चारणत्वं The art of dancing.  
चारय *a.* Ved. Wandering, going.  
चारिका *a.* female attendant.  
चारित *a.* 1 Caused to go. — *2* Dis-  
cussed &c.

चारितार्थ्यं Attainment of an ob-  
ject, successfulness.

चारित्रि [चर-णिच्-ण् Un. 4. 171; चरि-  
त्रे तस्येति अण् वा] (also written चरि-  
त्र) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner  
of acting. — *2* Good name or character,  
reputation, probity, uprightness, good  
conduct; अतुल्यनामिधास्यानि चारित्र्यभ्रंश-  
खण्डं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आ-  
चर्यो च दुर्गतो भवति 1. 43. — *3* Chasti-  
ty, purity of life (of women). — *4*  
Disposition, temperament. — *5* Pec-  
uliar observance or practice. — *6*  
Hereditary observance. — *त्रा* The  
amarind tree. — *Comp.* — *कवच* *a.*  
clad in the armour of chastity. — *दे-  
वता* the presiding deity of virtue or  
chastity; U. 7.

चारि *a.* (at the end of comp.)  
1 Walking, going, moving, being,  
living; पादं, युग्मं. — *2* Acting, proceed-  
ing, doing. — *3* Living or feeding on.  
— *m.* A foot-soldier.

चार *a.* (रु or कीर्ति f.) [चरति चित् चर-  
ण्, cf. Un. 1. 3] 1 Agreeable, wel-  
come, beloved, esteemed, dear (with  
dat. or loc.). — *2* Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, ele-  
gant, pretty; मिये चारुशिले मुंच मयि  
रसिते Rs. 6. 2; सर्वे मिये चारुतरं  
मेरा Si. 1. 8; 4. 49. — *रुः* An epithet  
of Brihaspati. — *रु* *n.* Saffron. — *Comp.*  
— *अनी* a beautifully formed woman.  
— *नोप* *a.* handsome-nosed. — *दर्शन*  
*a.* good-looking, lovely. — *धामा*, *धारा*,

— *रावा* Sachi, Indra's wife. — *नेत्र*,  
— *लोचन* *a.* having beautiful eyes.  
(— *नेत्रः*, — *नः*) a deer. — *पुटः* a parti-  
cular time in music. — *फला* a vine,  
grape. — *लोचना* a woman with lovely  
eyes. — *वक्त्र* *a.* having a beautiful  
face. — *वर्धना* a woman. — *व्रता* a  
female who fasts for a hole month.  
— *शिला* 1. a jewel, gem. — *2.* a beautiful  
slab of stone. — *शैल* *a.* of a lovely  
disposition or character. — *हासिन्* *a.*  
sweet-smiling.

चारिचक *a.* Conversant with the  
repetition (of the Veda).

चारिचक्यं 1 Perfuming the per-  
son, smearing with sandal &c. — *2*  
An unguent.

चारम *a.* (मी f.) [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्]  
1 Leathern. — *2* Covered with leather  
(as a car). — *3* Shielded, provided  
with a shield.

चारमण *a.* (गी f.) Covered with skin  
or leather. — *णं* [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A  
multitude of hides or shields.

चारमिक *a.* (की f.) [चर्मणा निर्वृत्तः टक्]  
Made of leather; Ms. 8. 289.

चारमिण [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A num-  
ber of men armed with shields.

चार्वकः [चारुः लोकसंमतो वाको वाक्यं  
यस्य, पृ० Tv.] 1 N. of a sophistical  
philosopher (said to have been a  
pupil of Brihaspati), who propound-  
ed the grossest form of atheism  
or materialism (for a summary of  
the doctrines of Chārvāka, see  
Sarva. S. 1. ). — *2* N. of a Rākshasa  
described in the Mahābhārata, as  
a friend of Duryodhana and an  
enemy of the Pāṇḍavas. [when  
Yudhishthira entered Hastinapura in  
triumph, he assumed the form of a  
Brahmana and reviled him and the  
assembled Brahmanas, but he was  
soon detected, and the real Bra-  
hmanas, filled with fury, are said  
to have killed him on the spot. He  
also tried to deceive Yudhishthira  
at the end of the great war by tell-  
ing him that Bhīma was slain by  
Duryodhana; see Ve. 6.]

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. — *2*  
Moon-light. — *3* Intelligence. — *4* Splen-  
dour, lustre, brilliancy. — *5* N. of the  
wife of Kubera.

चालः [चल्-ण] 1 The thatch or  
roof of a house. — *2* The blue jay. — *3*  
Being moveable.

चालकः A restive elephant.

चालन [चल्-णिच् भवे ल्युट्] 1 Caus-  
ing to move, shaking, wagging (as  
a tail). — *2* Loosening. — *3* Muscular  
action. — *4* Causing to pass through  
a sieve, sifting. — *5* A sieve. — *नी* A  
sieve, strainer.

चालनीय *a.* 1 To be moved. — *2* To be  
loosened or shaken; also चाल्य in  
the same sense.

चापः, -सः [चप् मक्षणे स्वार्थे णिच् अच्]  
The blue jay; Māl. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

चि I. 5 U. (चिनोति, चिनुते, चिकाय-  
चिचाय, चिच्य-क्ये, अचिचीत्-अचिष्ट, चेतु, चित;  
caus. चाययति, चापयति, also चययति,  
चपयति, desid. चिचिषति, चिकीषति) 1  
To collect, gather, accumulate (said  
to govern two accusatives being a  
द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very  
rare in classical literature); वृक्षं पु-  
ष्पाणि चिन्वति. — *2* To gather for  
oneself, acquire, gain; चिचिषतां जन्म-  
वतामलक्ष्मीं भूतिं Ki. 3. 11, 2. 19, Mv.  
3. 4. — *3* To search, look out for;  
Bh. 3. 46. — *4* To pile or heap up, place  
in a line; पर्वतानि चिन्ते भूमावचैर्बुर्वा-  
रोत्तमानां Bk. 15. 76. — *5* To set, inlay,  
cover or fill with, see चित्. — *pass.*  
To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive,  
prosper; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्प-  
फलमदा Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते  
वालिशस्यापि सुस्तेत्रपतिता कृपिः Mu. 1.  
3; राजहंस तव सेव जुभ्रता चीयते न च न  
चापचीयते K. P. 10. — *II.* 3 P. (चिकेति)  
Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. — *2*  
To look steadfastly upon. — *3* To be  
intent upon. — *4* To seek for, search,  
investigate, make inquiries, search  
through. — *III.* 1 A. (चयते) 1 To detest,  
hate. — *2* To revenge, take vengeance,  
in a line. — *IV.* 1 U. (चयति-ते) 1 To fear,  
dread, be afraid of (with acc.). — *2*  
To respect, honour. — *3* To observe;  
cf. चाय.

चयः [चि-अच्] 1 An assemblage,  
collection, multitude, heap, mass;  
चयस्तिष्ठाभित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3;  
मुदां चयः U. 2. 7 a lump of clay;  
कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair;  
so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60; कुसुमचय, तु-  
षारचय &c. — *2* A mound of earth  
raised to form the foundation of a  
building. — *3* A mound of earth  
raised from the ditch of a fort. — *4*  
A rampart. — *5* The gate of  
a fort. — *6* A seat, stool. — *7* A  
pile of buildings, any edifice. — *8*  
Stacked wood. — *9* A cover, or  
covering. — *10* Arranging or keeping  
the sacred fire; cf. अग्निचय. — *11* The  
amount by which each term in-  
creases, the common increase or  
difference of the terms (in a pro-  
gression).

चयन [चि भवे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of  
collecting (especially flowers &c.). — *2*  
Piling, heaping. — *3* Keeping the  
sacred fire. — *4* Stacking wood.

चित *p. p.* [चि-क्] 1 Collected, piled  
up, heaped, gathered. — *2* Hoarded,  
accumulated. — *3* Got, acquired. — *4*



Covered with, full of; कुमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or inlaid with. —त A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile, pyre; कुरु संभति तावदाहु मे प्रणिपातांजलियाचितश्चितां Ku. 4. 35; चिताधरोहणं R. 8. 57; चिताभस्मन् Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap, assemblage, multitude. —Comp. —अग्निः the funeral fire. —चूडक a pyre.

चितिः f. [चि-आयतिक्त्वि] 1 Collecting, gathering. -2 A heap, multitude, quantity. -3 A layer, pile, stack. -4 A funeral pile. -5 An oblong with quadrangular sides. -6 The understanding. —m. The thinking mind

चितिका 1 pile, stack. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य a. 1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). —त्वं 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. —त्वा 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar). चय pot. p. 1 To be piled up. -2 To be gathered or collected.

चितित a. [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क] Known, understood.

चितितान a. [चित् ज्ञाने कानच्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चितितु a. [चित् उर् वेदे द्वित्वम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. —f. Understanding, intellect.

चितित्व m. Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चितित्वस् a. Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चितित्वि a. Knowing, conversant with; making known.

चितित्सकः [चित् स्वार्थे सन् ष्वल्] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चितित्सका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 162.

चितित्सनं Healing, practising medicine.

चितित्सा [चित् स्वार्थे सन् भवे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing. -2 (In the system of medicine) Therapeutics, one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

चितित्सित a. [चित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क] Healed, cured. —तं Healing, curing.

चितिन a. Flat-nosed.

चितिलः Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीपक a. [कृ-सन् ष्वल्] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

चिकीर्ष Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired, proposed. —तं Design, intention, purpose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous; fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash. —रः 1 The hair of the head; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानद...कुसुमानि Git. 12; so घनचयरुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुणानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A musk-rat. -4 A reptile, snake. —Comp. —उच्चयः, —कलापः, —निकरः, —पक्षः, —पाशः, —भारः, —हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिकु 10 U. (चिक्रयति-ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. -2 To feel pain.

चिक्र a. Flat-nosed. —कः The musk-rat. —का 1 A mouse. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्रण a. ( गा or जी f. ) [चिक्र-क्षिप् चिक् तं क्यति, कण-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy. -2 Slippery. -3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु परिचायतामेनां भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इष्टदीपितलचिक्रणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. —णः The betel-nut tree. —णः An excellent cow. —णः A betel-nut.

चिक्रणा, —णी 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्रसः Barley-meal.

चिक्रिण = चिक्रण q.v.

चिक्रिरः [चिक्र वां इञ्] A mouse.

चिक्रिदं Moisture; freshness. —दुः The moon.

चिखलः Mud, mire.

चिङ्गटः A shrimp or prawn.

चिचिङः A sort of gourd.

चिच्छिलाः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिंचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. -2 The Gunjā plant.

चिद् 1 P., 10 U. (चेदति, चेतयति-ते) To send forth or out (as a servant).

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe; नेयूनचेतयत्येतं Bk. 17. 16; चिचत रामस्तत्कृच्छ्रं 14. 62; 15. 38; 2. 20. -2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of; परैरध्यास्यमाणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154; कादंबरीरसभरेण समस्त एव मत्तो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240. -3 To regain consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct. -12 To form an idea,

be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् f. [चित् संपदाः सोद चिद्] 1 Thought, perception. -2 Intelligence, intellect, understanding; Bh. 2. 1. 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman. —Comp. —आत्मन् m. 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मनो consciousness, (which still sticks to worldly defilements). —उद्भासः gladdening the heart or spirit. —घनः the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. —प्रवृत्तिः f. reflection, thinking. —रूपः a. 1. consisting of intelligence. -2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, goodhearted. (—यं) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being. —शक्तिः f. mental power, intellectual capacity. —स्वरूपः the Supreme Spirit. —inul 1 A particle added to क्ति and its derivatives (such as कद्, कथं, कः, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to impart to them an indefinite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere; कचिद् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme Spirit). —चं 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme Spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित् p. p. [चित्-क्त] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. —तं 1 Observing, attending. -2 (a) Thought, thinking, attention; (b) desire, intention, aim; मञ्चितः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57; अनेकचित्तविभ्रान्त 16. 16. -3 The mind; रुदासो दुर्वारः परसरति मद्भित्तकणिः Santi. 1. 22; so चलचित्त and comps. below. -4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. —Comp. —अनुवर्तिव a. acting according to one's will, humouring. —अपहारक, —अपहारि, —आकर्षिन्, —हारिन् a. 1. heart-stealing, attractive, captivating. -2. pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. —आमोहः attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. —आसंगः attachment, love. —उद्वेकः pride, arrogance. —सम्यक्, agreement, unanimity. —उन्नतिः, —समुन्नतिः f. 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance. —कलित a. anticipated, expected, calculated. —चाति a. acting according to the will of another. —जः, —जन्मन् m., —यः, —योनिः 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46; सोयं प्रसिद्धविभवः खलु चित्तजन्मा Mā.



चित्तवत् *a.* knowing the mind of  
 चित्तः *a.* loss of conscience.  
 चित्तः *f.* contentment, happiness.  
 चित्तः *a.* moving or touching the  
 चित्तः *a.* exciting passion or love. —मञ्ज  
 चित्तः *a.* tranquil. (—मः) tran-  
 quilled, joy. —मञ्जतर joy.  
 चित्तः *a.* difference of view.  
 चित्तः *a.* inconsistency. —मोहः  
 inconsistency of the mind. —रागः affec-  
 tion of the mind. —विकारः change  
 of passion, desire. —विशेषः dis-  
 tinction of the mind. —विह्वलः, —वि-  
 ह्वलः *a.* disturbance or de-  
 rangement of mind, madness, in-  
 consistency. —विशेषः breach of friend-  
 ship. —चित् *f.* 1. disposition or  
 inclination of the mind, inclination, feel-  
 ing. —चित्ताभिप्रायसंभारितेष्टजगच्चित्त-  
 चित्तः *a.* S. 2. —2. inward  
 feeling, imagining. —3. inward  
 feeling, emotion. —4. (in Yoga phil.)  
 inward working of the mind, mental  
 activity. —योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga  
 —चित्तः affliction, anxiety. —चैक-  
 चित्तः *a.* pervading the  
 mind, penetrating the soul. —हृदि  
 चित्तः *a.* 1 Reasonable, endow-  
 ed with reason. —2 Kind-hearted,  
 amiable.  
 चित् *f.* [चित् मने चित्] 1 Think-  
 ing, reflection. —2 Under-  
 standing, wisdom. —3 Devotion. —4  
 intention, aim, purpose. —5 A wise  
 man. —6 Fame, celebrity (ख्याति).  
 चित् *a.* Ved. Intelligent, wise.  
 चित् *a.* 1 Causing to think. —2  
 thinks or feels, sentient. —चित्  
 चित् *a.* (नीचः) [चिद-ल्यु] 1 Ani-  
 mate, alive, living, sentient, feeling;  
 चित् *a.* Me. 5 animate and in-  
 animate. —2 Visible, conspicuous,  
 distinguished. —नः 1 A sentient be-  
 ing, a man. —2 Soul, mind. —3 The  
 human soul. —4 An animal in gen-  
 eral. —ना 1 Sense, consciousness;  
 चित् *a.* नदीनां चेतनां चंचरीकः R.  
 चित् *a.* U. 3. 31; Māl. 9. 12, R. 12. 74;  
 चित् *a.* प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consci-  
 ousness. —2 Understanding, intelli-  
 gence. —चित् *a.* पञ्चमाद्यासिनीयानात्मसदृशिव  
 चित् *a.* 17. 1. —3 Life, vitality, ani-  
 mation. —नः 1 Appearance. —2 The  
 guiding principle, the mind.  
 चित् *a.* Animate, having con-  
 sciousness.  
 चित् *a.* [चित् करणे असत्] 1 Con-  
 sciousness, sense. —2 Thinking soul,  
 thinking faculty. —3 The mind,  
 intellect, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23;  
 चित् *a.* शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं

चेतः S. 1. 34.—4 Will.—Comp.—जन्मन्,  
 —भवः, —भूः *m.* 1. love, passion. —2.  
 the god of love. —विकारः disturbance  
 of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चित्र *a.* [चित्र-भावे अच्; चित्र-भू या  
 Up. 4. 163] 1 Bright, clear. —2 Varie-  
 gated, spotted, diversified. —3  
 Amusing, interesting, agreeable;  
 Māl. 1. 4.—4 Various, different, mani-  
 fold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y.  
 1. 288. —5 Surprising, wonderful,  
 strange; किमत्र चित्रं R. 5. 33; S.  
 2. 15. —6 Perceptible, visible. —7 Con-  
 spicuous, excellent, distinguished.  
 —8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opp.  
 सम). —9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as  
 a sound). —नः 1 The variegated  
 colour. —2 A form of Yama. —3 The  
 Asoka tree. —4 = चित्रयुत q. v. below.  
 —चित्र 1 A picture, painting, de-  
 lineation; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पित-  
 सत्त्वयोग S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रकृता  
 क्रांत S. 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. —2 A bril-  
 liant ornament or ornament. —3 An  
 extraordinary appearance, wonder.  
 —4 A sectarian mark on the forehead.  
 —5 Heaven, sky. —6 A spot. —7 The  
 white or spotted leprosy. —8 (In  
 Rhet.) The last of the three main  
 divisions of *Kāvya* (poetry). (It  
 is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-  
 चित्र, and the poetical charm lies  
 mainly in the use of figures of speech  
 dependent on the sound or sense of  
 words. Mammata thus defines it:—  
 शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमभ्यर्थं त्वरस्मृतं K. P. 1.  
 As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be  
 cited the following verse from R. G.  
 मित्राविपुत्रनेत्राय नयीज्ञानवद्वन्द्वे । गोत्ररिगोत्र-  
 नेत्राय गोत्रवत् ते नमो नमः ॥ —9 Anything  
 bright which strikes the eye. —10  
 Playing upon words, punning,  
 using conundrums, riddles &c. —नं  
 ind. Oh! how strange! what a  
 wonder! चित्रं वदिरो नाम व्याकरणमध्ये-  
 ज्यते Sk. —Comp.—अक्षी, —नेत्रा, —लो-  
 चनः a kind of bird commonly  
 called *Sārikā*. —अंग *a.* striped,  
 having a spotted body. (—गः) 1. a  
 kind of snake. —2. N. of Arjuna.  
 (—गः) 1. vermilion. —2. yellow or-  
 piment. —अंगद *a.* decked with  
 brilliant bracelets. (—दा) N. of a  
 wife of Arjuna and mother of  
 Babhruvāhana. —अंगदसूः *f.* an epi-  
 thet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.  
 —अन्नं rice dressed with coloured  
 condiments; Y. 1. 304. —अपूपः a  
 kind of cake. —अर्पित *a.* committed  
 to a picture, painted. —अतरं *a.*  
 painted; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. —आ-  
 कृतिः *f.* a painted resemblance,  
 portrait. —आयसं steel. —आरंभः a  
 painted scene, outline of a picture;

V. 1. 4. v. 1. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. agreeable  
 or eloquent discourse; जयंति ते पंचम-  
 नादमित्राचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविभूषणेषु Vikr. 1.  
 10. —2. a voice from heaven. —3. a  
 surprising tale. —ओदनः boiled rice  
 coloured with turmeric &c. —कंदः  
 a pigeon. —कथालापः telling agree-  
 able or charming stories. —कंचलः 1.  
 painted cloth used as an elephant's  
 housing. —2. a variegated carpet.  
 —कर. 1. a painter. —2. an actor.  
 —कर्मन् *n.* 1. an extraordinary act.  
 —2. ornamenting, decorating. —3. a  
 picture; Mu. 2. 4. —4. magic. (—म.) 1. a  
 magician, one who works wonders. —2.  
 a painter. —चिद् *m.* 1. a painter. —2. a  
 magician. —कायः 1. a tiger in gen-  
 eral. —2. a leopard or panther. —कारः  
 1. a painter. —2. N. of a mixed tribe;  
 (स्थपतेरपि गंधिकायां चित्रकारो व्यजायत  
 Parāśara). —कूटः N. of a hill and  
 district near Prayāga; R. 12.  
 15, 13. 47, U. 1. —कृत *a.* astonish-  
 ing, surprising. (—म.) a painter.  
 —कोलः a kind of lizard. —क्रिया  
 painting. —क्षेत्र *a.* Ved. having  
 manifold power, or one whose  
 wealth is visible. —ग, —गत *a.* 1.  
 painted, drawn in a picture. —2  
 coloured, variegated. —गंधं yellow  
 orpiment. —गुप्तः One of the beings  
 in Yama's world recording the vices  
 and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1.  
 20. —गृह a painted room. —जल्पः  
 a random or incoherent talk, talk  
 on various subjects. —तंडुलं a medi-  
 cinal plant said to possess anthel-  
 mintic virtues. —त्वच् *m.* the Bhūrja  
 tree. —दंडकः the cotton-plant.  
 —न्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in a  
 picture; Ku. 2. 24. —पक्षः the fran-  
 coline partridge. —पटः, —पट्टः 1. a paint-  
 ing, a picture. —2. a coloured or  
 chequered cloth. —पद् *a.* 1. divided  
 into various parts. —2. full of grace-  
 ful expressions. —पादा the bird  
 called *Sārikā*. —पिच्छकः a peacock.  
 —पुंखः a kind of arrow. —पृष्ठः a  
 sparrow. —प्रतिरूपः *f.* representation  
 in colours, a painting, picture. —क-  
 लंक a tablet for painting, a picture-  
 board. —वर्हः a peacock. —भाङ्ग *a.*  
 of a variegated colour, shining with  
 light. (—ज्) 1. fire. —2. the sun;  
 (चित्रभाङ्गविभातीति दिने रवौ रात्रौ वह्नौ  
 K. P. 2, given as an instance of  
 one of the modes of अंजन). —3. N.  
 of Bhairava. —4. the Arka plant.  
 —5. Siva. —6 an epithet of the As-  
 vins. —7. the first year of the first  
 cycle of Jupiter. —भुत *a.* painted.  
 —मंडलः a kind of snake. —मुगः the  
 spotted antelope. —मेखलः a peacock.  
 —योधिन् *a.* fighting in a wonder-  
 ful manner. (—म.) an epithet of  
 Arjuna. —रथः 1. the sun. —2. N



of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni; अत्र मुनेस्तनय-श्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भ्रातृणामधिको युगैः षोडशश्चित्ररथो नाम सद्युत्पन्नः K. 136; V. 1: —लिखनं painting. —लिखित *a.* 1. painted. —2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). —लेख *a.* of beautiful outlines, highly arched; रुचिस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलेखे भ्रुवौ Gt. 10. (—खा) 1. a portrait, picture. —2. N. of a friend and companion of Ushā, daughter of Bāṇa. [When Ushā related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Ushā's recognising Aniruddha, Citra-lekhā, by means of her magical power conveyed him to her palace]. —लेखकः a painter. —लेखनिका a painter's brush. —वदालः the sheat-fish. —वनं N. of a forest near the Gandaki. —वाजः a cock. —विचित्र *a.* 1. variously coloured, variegated. —2. multi-form. —विद्या the art of painting. —शाला a painter's studio. —शिखंडि-च *m.* an epithet of the seven sages: —मरीचि, अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. —जः an epithet of Brihaspati. —शिरस् *m.*, —शीर्षकः a kind of venomous insect. —श्रीः great or wonderful beauty. —संस्थ *a.* painted. —हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting. चित्रक *a.* 1. Bright, lovely, agreeable. —2. Brave, powerful. —कः 1. A painter. —2. A tiger in general. —3. A small hunting leopard. —4. N. of a tree. —कं 1. A sectarian mark on the forehead. —2. A particular manner of fighting. —3. N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka. चित्रयति Den. P. 1. To make variegated, paint. —2. To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल *a.* Variegated, spotted. —लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र-अच्] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्गो चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46. —2. A kind of snake. —3. Worldly illusion, unreality. —Comp. —अदीरः 1. the moon. —2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. —ईशः the moon. —मघा the dawn.

चित्रिकः The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women: —पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, शंखिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Rati-

manjari thus defines चित्रिणी: —भवति रतिरसज्ञा नातिस्वर्वा न दीर्घा तिलकुटुमुमघनासा स्निग्ध-नीलोत्पलाक्षी । घनकाटिनकुचाढ्या सुंदरी वज्रशीला सकलयुगपिचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवयना ॥

चित्रित *a.* 1. Variegated, spotted. —2. Painted.

चित्रित्व *a.* (जी *f.*) [चित्र-णिनि; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इति वा] 1. Wonderful. —2. Variegated. —3. Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चि ८ U. 1. To feel wonder. —2. To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, —कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्रीकृत *a.* Painted, embellished. चित्रीयते Den. A. 1. To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरोत्तरभावश्चित्रीयते जीवलोकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. —2. To wonder.

चिज्य *a.* To be honoured or worshipped.

चिंत 10 U. (चितयति-ते, चितित) 1. To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा पिंगलकाश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1, चितय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2. —2. To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (चित्तं) न चितयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य वधं राजा मनसापि न चितयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 273; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. —3. To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वं चितयिष्यति S. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. —4. To call to mind, remember. —5. To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोप्युपायाश्चित्यतां H. 1. —6. To regard as, esteem. —7. To weigh, discriminate. —8. To discuss, treat of, consider.

चितक *a.* [चित्-ण्डुल्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp.); as द्वैतं an astrologer; उपायं.

चितनं, ना [चित्-भावे ल्युट्] 1. Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनितचितनं Ms. 12. 5. —2. Thought, reflection. —3. Anxious thought.

चिंता [चित्-भावे अ] 1. Thinking, thought. —2. Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिंताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वीतचित्तः 12. —3. Reflection, consideration. —4. (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यानं चिंता हितानातेः शून्यताश्वासतापकृत् S. D. 201. —Comp. —आकुल *a.* full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. —कर्मन् *n.* anxiety. —पर *a.* thoughtful, anxious. —मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया Sānti. 1. 12; अपि चिंतामणिश्चिंतापरिश्रमममेक्षते Māl. 10. 22; तदेकलुब्धे हृदि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं चिंता न चिंतामणिमप्यनर्ह्य N. 3.

81, 1. 145. —2. N. of Brahmā. —चैवम् *n.* a council-hall.

चितित *a.* 1. Thought, reflected. —2. Devised, found out. —तं 1. Reflection, thought. —2. Care, attention.

चितितिः *f.*, चितिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चित्य *pot. p.* [चित् कर्मणि चत्] 1. To be considered or thought over. —2. To be discovered, to be devised or found out. —3. Conceivable, comprehensible. —4. Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च कचिदस्फुटालंकारते उदाहृतं (यः कोमारहरः &c.) एतच्चित्तं S. D. 1.

चिंतिडी The tamarind tree.

चिपट *a.* Flat-nosed. —टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिट *a.* See चिपट. —Comp. —शीर्ष *a.* short-necked. —नासः, —नासिक *a.* flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः, —चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिप्पः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्य.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं मुहसः स्थानमि याचत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिक.

चिर *a.* [चिर-ल्] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविरहः, चिरकाद, चिरामित्रं &c. —रं A long time. Note: The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally'; न चिरं परे वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; किरविरेण्यपुत्रः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; भीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरालुप्तः स्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरे कुर्यात् Sat. Br. —Comp. —आयुश्च *a.* long-lived. (—*m.*) a god. —आरोधः a protracted siege, blockade. —उत्थ *a.* existing for a long time. —कार *a.* existing for a long time. —कारिक, —कारिन्, —क्रिय *a.* acting slowly; delaying, tarrying, dilatory. —कान् *a.* a long time. —कालिक, —कालीन *a.* 1. of long standing, old, long continued. —2. chronic (as a disease). —जाय *a.* born long ago, old. —जीवि *a.* long-lived. (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; 2. अश्वत्थामा बलिवासी हेतुमाश्च विशेषणः । कृपः परशुरामश्च स ते चिरजीविनः ॥ —2. N. of Viṣṇu. —3. a crow. —4. N. of two plants जीवक and शाल्मलि. —पाकि *a.* ripening late. —पुष्पः the Bakula tree. —मित्रं an old friend. —मेहिन् *m.* an ass. —रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time.



जित *a.* having lodged for a long time. —विशेषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. —सूता, —सूतिका *a.* that has borne many calves. —सेवक *a.* an old servant. —स्थ, —स्थायि-  
—स्थायि *a.* lasting long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long-lived. —वः an epithet of Kāma.

चिरंजी, चिरंजी [ चिरेण अदति पितृमुहात् चिरंजी, चिरंजी Tv. ] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. —2 A young woman (in general).

चिरल *a.* (ली f.) [ चिरे भवः चिर-ल ] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन *a.* (नी f.) [ चिरं भवार्थं ट्युल् ] Of long standing, old, ancient; चिरंतनो मुनिमासनं मुनिश्चिरंतनस्तावद्-  
चिरंतनीशवत् Si. 1. 15; चिरंतनः सुहृद् ६३.

चिरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरयति पांचाली Ve. 1; किं चिरयितं भवता; संकेतके चिरयति न्तो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरि 5 P. (चिरिणेति) To kill, hurt injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरु The shoulder-joint.

चिराटिः A sort of cucumber.

चिर 6 P. (चिराते) To put on clothes.

चिरमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. —2 A fire-fly. —3 Lighting.

चिर 1 P. (चिरति, चिरित) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. —2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिर *a.* [ चिह्-अच् ] Blear-eyed. —छः 1 A bleared or sores eye. —2 The (Bengal) kite; चिरा also in this sense; चंधनग्रयो युहकपोतश्चिह्नया मुखे पतितः M. 4; cf. English "From the frying-pan into the fire." —Comp. —आसः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिरका, चिरिका, चिरिणी A cricket; cf. शिहिका.

चिबिः The chin.

चिबिट = चिपिट q. v.

चिहण *a.* = चिह्नण q. v.

चिहुर = चिहुर q. v.

चिह् 10 U. (चिह्यतिने) To Mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्).

चिह् 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रामेषु यूप-  
चिह्ने R. 1. 44; 3 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. —2 A sign, indication; मसादचिह्नानि सुरफलानि R. 2.

22; प्रहर्षचिह् 2. 68. —3 A sign of the zodiac. —4 Stamp, print, impression; पद् -5 Aim, direction. —Comp.

कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. —2. striking, wounding, killing. —3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2. 85; 1. 319; दिवा चरेयुः कार्यार्थं चिह्नित राजशासनेः Ms. 10. 55. 2. 170. —2 Branded. —3 Known, designated.

चीकृ 1, 10 P. (चीकृति, चीकृयति) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. —2 To be impatient. —3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; स विपी-  
दति चीत्काराद्दभस्ताडितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांडु चीत्कारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

चीनः [ चि-नक् प्रयो० दीर्घः ] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. —2 A kind of deer. —3 A sort of cloth. —4 A thread. —नः (m. pl.) The rulers or people of China. —ने 1 A banner. —2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. —3 Lead. —Comp. —अंशुकं, —वासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुक-  
मिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Māl. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. —कपूरः a kind of camphor. —जं steel. —पटं lead. —1. पिटं red lead. —2. lead. —वर्णं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीम् 1 A. (चीमते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. —2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [ चि-क्त् दीर्घश्च; Un. 2. 26 ] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment; Ms. 6. 6. —2 A bark. —3 A cloth or garment in general. —4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. —5 A stripe, stroke, line. —6 A manner of writing with strokes. —7 Lead. —8 A crest. —9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. —Comp. —परिग्रह, —वासस् *a.* 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 6. 92; Ms. 11. 102. —2. dress in rags or tatters. (—m.) an epithet of Siva. —भवंती the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरकः A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित *a.* Having strips, ragged.

चीरिन् *a.* [ चीर-इनि ] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

चीरिः f. [ चि वा० कि दीर्घश्च ] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. —2 A cricket. —3 The hem of an undergarment.

चीरि (र) का A cricket.

चीर्ण *a.* (च-र-नक् प्रयो० अत ईन्वस्) 1 Done, performed, observed. —2 Studi-

ed, repeated. —3 Split, divided —Comp. —पर्णः the Kharjura and Nimba trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव् I. 1 U. (चीवतिने) 1 To wear cover. —2 To take or receive. —3 To sieze. —II. 10 U. (चीवयतिने) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

चीवरं [ चि-वर्च् नि० दीर्घः; चीव्-अर्च् वा; cf. Un. 3. 1 ] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; प्रेतचीवरवसा स्वनोग्रया R. 11. 16. —2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परि-  
धत्ते Sk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदां Māl. 1; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् *m.* 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. —2 A mendicant (in general).

चुक् 10 U. (चुक्कयतिने) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुकारः The roaring of a lion.

चुकः [ च-रक् अत उत्त्वं च Un. 2. 15 ] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. —2 Sourness. —कं Sourness, acidity. —Comp. —अम्लं vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (—म्ला) 1. a tamarind tree. —2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. —फलं the tamarind fruit. —वास्तूक wood sorrel.

चुक्रक, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुका The tamarind tree.

चुक्रिमन् *m.* Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing. —2 Washing.

चुचिः The female breast; udder.

चुचुकः, कं, चुचूकं The nipple of the breast.

चुञ्चु *a.* (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षरं, चारं &c. —चुः 1 The musk-rat or shrew. —2 A mixed caste born of a Brāhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

चुञ्चुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चु I. 6, 10 P. (चुदति, चोदयति) To cut off, divide. —II. 1, 10 P. (चोदति, चोदयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुद् 10 P. (चुदयति) To become small or shallow (as a river).

चुद् I. 6 P. (चुदति) To conceal or hide.

चुद् 1 P. (चुदुति) 1 To dally, sport. —2 To hint one's meaning. —3 To act or do.

चुण् 6 P. (चुणति) To cut off, pierce.

चुण् I. 1, 10 P. (चुणति, चुणयति) To cut off. —II. 1 P. To become small.



उङ्ग I. 1 P. To become small. -II. 10 P. To cut off.

उङ्गा, -ङा A small well or reservoir.

उत्त 1 P. ( चोतति ) To ooze, trickle, see च्युत्.

उत्त The anus.

उद् I. 10 U. ( चोदयति-ते, चोदित ) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on; चोदयाश्वात् S. 1. -2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24. -3 To hasten, accelerate. -4 To question, ask. -5 To press with a request. -6 To put forward, adduce as an argument or objection. -7 To enjoin, lay down; Ms. 2. 165. -8 To request, solicit. -9 To help on. -10 To bring or offer quickly. -11 To fix, settle, direct. -12 To be quick. -II. 1 U. Ved. ( चोदति-ते ) 1 To impel, incite. -2 To offer quickly ( Soma ). -3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद a. [ चोदयति-ते उद् अच् ] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. -द्: A whip or goad.

चोदक a. [ उद् ण्वल् ] Driving, urging. -कः 1 Directing, invitation. -2 ( in gram. ) परिग्रह q. v.

चोदन a. [ उद्-भावे ल्युट् ] Driving, impelling. -नं 1 The act of driving. -2 Invitation. -3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. -2 Urging or driving onward. -3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. -4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -Comp. -मुद्: a ball for playing with.

चोदित p. p. 1 Sent, directed. -2 Urged on, driven. -3 Incited, prompted, inspired. -4 Put forward as an argument. -5 Thrown, cast. -6 Appointed. -7 Ordered, directed.

चोद्य a. [ उद्-यत् ] 1 To be driven or impelled. -2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. -3 To be mentioned. -चं 1 Objecting, asking a question. -2 An objection. -3 Wonder, surprise.

उङ्दी A procuress, bawd.

उप् 1 P. ( चोपति ) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोपन a. Moving, stirring. नं Moving, slowly.

उडुकः The chin.

उडुं The mouth, face.

उङ्ग I. 1, 10 U. ( उङ्गति-ते, उङ्गयति-ते, उङ्गित ) 1 To kiss ( fig. also ); श्लिष्यति उङ्गति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पं Git. 6; म्रियामुखं किंपुरुष-श्चुङ्गुवे Ku. 3. 38, Amaru. 16; II

132. -2 To touch softly, or graze. -WITH परि to kiss; Rs. 6. 18; Amaru. 77. -II. 10 P. To hurt, kill.

उङ्गः-चा [ उङ्ग-भावे षच् अच् वा ] A kiss.

उङ्गकः [ उङ्ग-ण्वल् ] 1 A kisser. -2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. -5 A loadstone. -6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

उङ्गनं [ उङ्ग भावे ल्युट् ] Kissing, a kiss; उङ्गनं देहि मे भायें कामचांडालवृत्तये R. G. उङ्गित p. p. 1 Kissed. -2 Touched softly.

उङ्गिच a. 1 Kissing, sipping; Māl. 9. 7. -2 Touching, grazing; Bh. 4. 95.

उङ्ग 10 U. ( चोरयति-ते, चोरित ) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. -2 ( Fig. ) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अचूचुरचंद्रमसोभिरामतां Si. 1. 16.

चुर a. Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरणं Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चो ( चोर ) 1 A thief, robber; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16; इंदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. -2 Any dishonest dealer. -3 One that steals or captivates the heart. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. theft. -गत a. robbed. -रूपः a clever thief.

चो ( चोर ) रिक्ता Theft, robbery; विवाह Māl. 1 secret marriage.

चोरित a. Stolen, robbed. -त्तं Theft.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. -2 Anything stolen.

चुरिः-री f. A small well.

उलू 10 P. ( चोलयति ) 1 To raise or elevate. -2 To rise, increase. -3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

उलुकः [ उलू-उक् ] 1 Deep mud. -2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; मसौ स भद्रं उलुके समुद्रः N. 8. 45; ज्ञात्वा विधातुः उलुकात् प्रसृतिं Vikr. 1. 37. -3 A small vessel. -कं Water in which pulse has been steeped.

उलुकिन् m. A porpoise.

उलुप 1 P. ( उलुपति ) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -WITH उद् 1. to swing. -2, to agitate; अंभोधेनीललेलीरसमिव उलुकैरुडु-लुपत्यपो ये Mv. 5. 8.

उलुपः Fondling children.

उलुपा A she-goat.

उलू 1 P. ( उलुति ) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures. -2 To conjecture.

उलू a. Blear-eyed. -लूः A bleareye.

उलुकः The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water.

-की 1 A kind of water-pot. -2 A porpoise.

उलुहिः A fire-place.

उलुही 1 A fire-place. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A large apartment or hall composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

उलुत्तः, -स्तं [ उलु क वा उद् ] 1 The burnt exterior of roast meat. -2 Fried meat. -3 Chaff. -4 Rind.

चूचुकं, चूचुकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चूडः Ved. 1 A protuberance. -2 The ceremony of tonsure.

चूडकः A well.

चूडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head ( left after the ceremony of tonsure ); R. 18. 51; U. 5. 36; 5. 3. 4. 20. -2 The ceremony of tonsure. -3 The crest of a cock or peacock; Pt. 2. 73. -4 Any crest, plume or diadem. -5 The head. -6 Top, summit. -7 A room on the top of a house. -8 A well. -9 An ornament ( like a bracelet worn on the wrist ) -Comp. -करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms. 2. 35. -राज्ञः a mass of hair; चूडापाशं नयकुरचकं Me. G5. -नखिः, -रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel ( fig. also ). -2. best, excellent ( usually at the end of comp. ). -लक्षणं tonsure.

चूडार-ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. -2 Crested. -लं The head.

चूडिक, चूडिन् a. 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. -2 Crested.

डाम् Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूष् 10 P. ( चूषयति ) 1 To contract. -2 To close, shrink.

चूतः [ चूष्-क, चोतति रसं चूत्-अच् वा प्रो० Tv. ] The mango tree; ईषद्वृक्षजः कणाग्रकपिशा चूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7; चूताकुलास्वादकपायकंडः Ku. 3. 32; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see पंचबाण. -त्तं The anus.

चूतकः 1 The mango tree. -2 A small well.

चूतिः f. The anus.

चूर 4 A. ( चूर्यते ) To burn.

चूरी-चूरिका A small well.

चूर्ण 10 U. ( चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित ) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. -2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्णः-र्ण [ चूर्ण कर्मणि अच् ] 1 Powder. -2 Flour. -3 Dust. -4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति चिकलपेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -र्णः 1 Chalk. -2 Lime. -3 Pounding. -Comp. -कारः a lime-



haarer. —कुंतलः a curl, curly hair ;  
 मने केलकांतानां चूर्णकुंतलवाहिनः Vikr.  
 4. 3. —खंडः 1. gravel, pebble. —2.  
 lime-stone nodule. —पदं a peculiar  
 exercise, walking backwards and  
 forwards. —पारदः vermilion. —मुष्टिः  
 a handful of perfume or powder.  
 —योगः perfumed powder.  
 चूर्णकः [ चूर्ण स्वार्थे क ] Grain fried  
 and pounded. —कं 1 A fragrant  
 powder. —2 A style of prose composi-  
 tion which is easy, does not con-  
 tain hard letters, and has very few  
 compounds ; अकशेरुक्षरं स्वरूपसमासं  
 चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6. —3 Ex-  
 plaining in prose the purport of a  
 foregoing verse.

चूर्णनं Crushing, pounding.

चूर्ण-गी f. 1 Pounding, powder. —2  
 A sum of hundred cowries. —3 N.  
 of Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya on the  
 Sūtras of Pāṇini. —4 A selection of  
 an unanswerable argument. —Comp.  
 —हृत् m. 1. an epithet of Patanjali.  
 —2. an annotator, commentator.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powder-  
 ed. —2 A style of prose composition.  
 चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized.  
 —2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shat-  
 tered to pieces ; Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णित a. Made or mixed up with  
 anything powdered.

चूर्णिकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to powder,  
 pound, grind. —2 To bruise, smash.

चूर्णीषू 1 P. To become dust, fly off  
 into minute particles.

चूर्तिः f. Going.

चूलः Hair. —ल 1 An upper room.  
 —3 A crest. —3 The crest of a comet ;  
 cf. चूडा.

चूलिकं A cake of flour fried with  
 ghee.

चूलिन् a. Having a crest.

चूलिका [ चूल समुच्चये ण्वुल् पूर्वो दीर्घः ] 1  
 The crest or comb of a cock. —2  
 The root of an elephant's ear. —3  
 (in dramas) The hinting or indica-  
 tion of the occurrence of any event  
 by characters behind the stage ; अंत-  
 र्वनिकासस्थे सूचनार्थस्य चूलिका S. D.  
 310 ; c. g. in the beginning of the 4th  
 act of Mv.

चूप 1 P. (चूपति, चूपित) To drink,  
 suck up or out.

चूपा 1 A leathern girth (for an  
 elephant). —2 Sucking. —3 A girdle.

चूपनं [ चूप कर्मणि ण्वुल् ] Any article of  
 food to be sucked.

चोपः 1 Sucking. —2 Inflammation  
 (in medicine). —3 Drying up.

चोपणं Sucking, suction.

चोप्यं = चूप q. v.

चूत् 1. 6 P. ( चूतति ) 1 To hurt, kill.  
 —2 To tie, bind or connect together.  
 —II. 1 P., 10 U. [ चतति, चतयति-ते ] To  
 light, kindle.

चैकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2  
 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on  
 the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the  
 great war.

चैटः (डः) [ चिद् अच्, वाटस डः ] A ser-  
 vant.

चैटकः 1 A servant, slave ; any  
 one who does a set task. —2 A para-  
 mour.

चैदि ( डि ) का, चैदिः ( डि ) ( डी f. ) A fe-  
 male slave or servant.

चेद् ind. If, provided that, al-  
 though ( never used at the begin-  
 ning of a sentence ) ; यदि रोषसुरी-  
 करोषि नो चेत्किमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधे  
 वदानः Bv. 1. 44 ; Ku. 4. 9 ; इति चेद्  
 —न ' if it be urged that ... ( we reply )  
 not so ' ( frequently used in contro-  
 versial work ) ; सन्निधाननात्रेण राजप्रभृ-  
 तीनां दृष्टं कर्तुमिति चेन्न S. B. ; अथ चेद्  
 but if.

चेदिः ( m. pl. ) N. of a coun-  
 try ; तद्देशितारं चेदीनां भर्वास्तमवनेस्त  
 मा Si. 2. 95, 63. —Comp. —पतिः,  
 —भृष्ट m., —राज m., —राजः N. of  
 Sinsupāla, son of Damaghosha and  
 king of the Chedis ; Si. 2. 96 ; see  
 शिशुपाल.

चेल् 1 P. ( चेलति ) 1 To go,  
 move. —2 To shake, be disturbed,  
 tremble.

चेलं 1 A garment ; कुसुमारुणं चारु  
 चेलं वसाना Jag. —2 ( At the end of  
 comp. ) Bad, wicked, vile ; भार्याचेलं  
 ' a bad wife. ' —Comp. —आशकः a  
 moth. —प्रक्षालकः a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेलुकः A Buddhist novice.

चेल् 1 P. ( चेलति ) 1 To go or move. —2  
 To shake, tremble.

चेष्ट 1 A. ( चष्टे, चष्टित ) 1 To move  
 about, stir, be active, show signs of  
 life ; यदा स देवो जागर्ति तदेदं चेष्टते जगत्  
 Ms. 1. 52 ; Māl. 8. 8 ; S. 6. 27. —2 To  
 make effort, endeavour, exert one-  
 self, struggle —3 To perform, do  
 ( any thing ). —4 To frequent. —5 To  
 behave, act. —WITH चि 1. to stir,  
 move, be in motion, move about. —2.  
 to act, behave.

चेष्ट 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. —2  
 Acting.

चेष्टक a. [ चेष्ट-ण्वुल् ] Making efforts.  
 —कः A particular mode of sexual en-  
 joyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion. —2 Effort, exertion.  
 —3 Performing, doing.

चेष्टा [ चेष्ट-अङ् ] 1 Motion, move-  
 ment ; किमस्माकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H.  
 3 ; Māl. 5. 7. —2 Gesture, action ; चेष्ट-  
 या भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रचिकारेश्च लक्ष्यतेऽत-  
 र्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —3 Effort, exertion.  
 —4 Behaviour ; Pt. 1. 150. —5 Action,  
 deed, performing. —नाशः destruction  
 of the world. —निरूपणं observing a  
 person's movements.

चेष्टित p. p. [ चेष्ट-कृति क ] Moved,  
 stirred &c. —तं 1 Motion, gesture,  
 act. —2 Doing, action, behaviour ;  
 कपोलपादलोदशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68 ;  
 तत्तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4 doing or  
 work.

चैतन्यं [ चेतनस्य भावः ष्यञ् ] 1 Spirit,  
 life, intelligence, vitality, sensation.  
 —2 Soul, spirit, mind ; U. 1. 36.  
 —3 Consciousness, feeling, sensation,  
 sense ; U. 1. 48. —4 ( In Vedānta phil. )  
 The Supreme spirit considered as  
 the essence of all being and  
 source of all sensation. —त्यः N. of  
 a modern reformer of the Vaiṣṇava  
 faith.

चैतसिक a. Relating to the mind.

चैत्त a. [ चित्तस्वेदं अण् ] Belonging to  
 the mind, mental. —तं Memory.

चैत्तिक a. Mental, intellectual.

चैत्य a. Relating to a pile. —त्यः  
 1 The individual soul. —2 A pile of  
 stones forming a land-mark. —3 A  
 monument, tomb-stone. —4 A sacri-  
 ficial shed. —5 A place of religious  
 worship, altar, sanctuary. —6 A  
 temple. —7 A reflection. —8 A re-  
 ligious fig-tree or any tree growing  
 by the side of streets ; Me. 23.  
 [ रथ्यावृक्ष Malli. ]. —Comp. —तरुः,  
 द्रुमः, —वृक्षः a fig-tree standing on a  
 sacred spot. —पालः the guardian  
 of a sanctuary. —सुखः a hermit's  
 water-pot.

चैत्रः [ चि दृण् ; चित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् ; चित्रा-  
 यां भवः अण् ] 1 N. of a lunar month  
 in which the full moon stands in the  
 constellation Chitrā ( corresponding  
 to March-April ). —2 A Buddhist  
 mendicant. —3 One of the seven rang-  
 es of mountains dividing the con-  
 tinent into Varshas. —त्रं A temple,  
 monument for the dead. —Comp.  
 —आवलिः f. the full-moon-day of  
 Chaitra. —सखः an epithet of the god  
 of love.

चैत्रकः The month चैत्र.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन् m. The month  
 called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the  
 month of Chaitra.

चैत्ररथं ( श्यं ) N. of the garden of  
 Kubera ; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौरा-  
 ज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भात् R. 5. 60.



चैयः N. of Sisupāla; अभिचैयं प्रति-  
शास्त्रः Si. 2. 1.

चैल α. Made of cloth.—लं A piece  
of cloth, garment.—लः A month.  
—Comp.—धावः a washerman.

चैलकः A Buddhist mendicant.

चैलिकः A piece of cloth.

चोक्ष α. 1 Pure, clean. —2 Honest.  
—3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. —4.  
Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. —5  
Sharp, pungent, keen.

चोचं 1 A bark, rind. —2 Skin,  
hide. —3 The cocoa-nut. —4 The un-  
eatable part of a fruit. —5 The fruit  
of the fan-palm. —6 A plantain.

चोचकः A bark in general.

चोदी A petticoat.

चोडः A bodice; चोडी also.

चोलः ( m. pl. ) [चुल कर्मणि घञ्] N.  
of a country in southern India,  
the modern Tanjore. —लः, —ली 1  
A short jacket, a bodice. —2 A  
garment reaching to the feet. —लं  
A garment. —Comp.—उडुकः a dia-  
dem, turban.

चोलकः 1 A breast-plate. —2 A  
bark-dress. —3 A bodice. —कं Bark,  
rind.

चोलकिन् m. 1 A soldier armed  
with a breast-plate. —2 The orange  
tree. —3 The wrist. —4 The shoot of  
a bamboo.

चोलं ( लो ) डुकः A fillet for the  
head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोस्कः An excellent horse.

चोक्ष α. 1 Pure, clean. —2 Plea-  
sant, agreeable, lovely.

चौड ( डी f. ), चौल ( ली f. ) α.  
[ चूडा प्रयोजनस्य चूडा० णः वा डस्य लः ]  
1 Crested. —2 Relating to tonsure.  
—डं, —लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्यं 1 Theft, robbery. —2 Trick-  
ery. —3 Secrecy, concealment. —Comp.  
—रतं secret sexual enjoyment; Pt. 1.  
174. —वृत्तिः f. the habit of robbery.

चौर्यकं Theft, stealing.

च्यु I. 1 A. ( च्यवते, च्युत ) 1 To  
fall or drop down, slip, sink ( fig.  
also ); S. 2. 8. —2 To come out of,  
flow or issue from, drop, trickle  
or stream forth from; स्वतश्च्युतं वह्नि-  
निवाहिरं दुदः R. 3. 58; Bk. 9. 71. —3  
To deviate or swerve from, fall off  
or away from, leave ( duty &c. );  
( with abl. ) अस्माद्धर्मान् च्यवेत् Ms.  
7. 98, 12. 71-72. —4 To lose, be  
deprived of; अच्योष्ट सत्त्वाक्षपतिः Bk.  
3. 20, 7. 92. —5 To vanish, disap-  
pear, perish, be at an end; R. 8. 66;  
Ms. 12. 96. —6 To decrease. —7 To  
bring about, make, form, create. —8  
To cause to go away, cause to for-  
get. —Caus. ( च्यावयति-ते ) 1 To cause  
to move, excite, agitate. —2 ( A. )  
To move oneself, be shaken or  
moved. —3 To remove, drive away,  
expel. —4 To deprive, take away;  
Pt. 1. 240. —5 To cause to fall. —II.  
10 P. ( च्यावयति ) 1 To suffer, bear.  
—2 To laugh.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. —2 Being  
deprived of, loss; deprivation. —3  
Dying, perishing. —4 Sinking, fall-  
ing. —5 Departure, deviation. —6  
Flowing, trickling.

च्यावन α. Causing to fall. —नं  
Expulsion, driving away.

च्युत p. p. [ च्यु-क्त च्युत-क वा ] 1  
Fallen down, slipped, fallen. —2  
Removed, expelled. —3 Strayed,  
errred, deviated from. —4 Deprived,  
—5 Broken, disordered. —6 Dropped,  
oozed out. —7 Lost, gone, perished;  
R. 3. 45. —8 Moved, shaken. —Comp.  
—अधिकार α. dismissed from office.  
—आत्मन् α. of a depraved soul, evil-  
minded; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युतिः f. [ च्यु-भावे क्तिन् ] 1 Falling  
down, a fall. —2 Deviation from. —3  
Dropping, oozing. —4 Losing, de-  
privation; धैर्यच्युतिं कुर्यात् Ku. 3. 10.  
—5 Vanishing, perishing. —6 The  
vulva. —7 The anus. —8 Quick mo-  
tion.

च्युत् 1 P. ( च्योतति ) 1 To drop,  
flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth;  
इदं शोणितमभ्ययं संयहारेऽच्युततयोः Bk.  
6. 28. —2 To drop or fall down,  
slip; इदं कवचमच्योतति Bk. 6. 29.  
—3 To cause to drop or stream forth.  
—4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

च्योतं 1 Sprinkling, pouring. —2  
Dropping, falling. —3 Trickling,  
oozing.

च्युपः The face, mouth.

च्युस् 10 P. ( च्योसयति ) 1 To laugh.  
—2 To suffer. —3 To leave. —4 To  
hurt, kill. —5 To loose.

च्युतः The mango tree.

च्यौत्न α. [ च्यु गतौ करणे लृ ] 1  
Animating, enlivening. —2 A goer.  
—3 Oviparous. —4 Abandoned; wick-  
ed, void of virtue. —लं 1 Shak-  
ing, concussion. —2 Enterprise. —3  
Management. —4 Strength.



## छ.

छ *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. -छः 1 A part, fragment. -2 Cutting, dividing. -छा 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An infant, child. -3 Quick-silver. -छं A house.

छगः (नी *f.*) A goat.

छगणः-णं Dry cow-dung.

छगलः 1 A goat. -2 N. of the Atri. -3 N. of a country. -छा, छी A she-goat. -छं A blue cloth. -छम्प. -अंत्रिका, -अंत्रिः a wolf.

छलकः A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटाभिन्नवनेन Si. 1. 41; Māl. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38; Māl. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak; छतेतरां-छटा K. P. 1. -Comp. -आभा छलकः. -फलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. -त्रं 1 A parasol, an umbrella; अदेयमासीत्त्रय-य-युपतेः शशिपथं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 1. 16; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the fruits of one's teacher. -Comp. -धारः-धारः the bearer of an umbrella. -धारणं 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. -पतिः 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in जंबुद्वीप. -ध्वंसः 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2. dependence. -3. wilfulness. -4. a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रा 1 A temple in honour of Siva. -2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3 A king-fisher. -त्रिका Mushroom. -कं A mushroom.

छत्रा, छत्राकः A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176; also छत्राकी-कं.

छत्रिका The bearer of an umbrella. छत्रिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having or bearing an umbrella. -म्. A barber.

छत्रः 1 A house. -2 A bower, arbour.

छद् 10 U. (छदति-ते, छादयति-ते, छज्, छदति) 1 To cover, cover over, veil; छदति Ms. 76; चक्षुः खेदात्सलिलयुग्-निःपत्यभिच्छादयति Ms. 90; छक्षोपांतः

...काननाग्नेः 18. -2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover, cover oneself. -3 To hide, conceal; Pt. 1. 287; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्वकं कर्म छादयते ह्यसाधवः Mb.; छजं दोषमुदाहर-ति Mk. 9. 4.

छदः, -छदनं 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद, उत्तरच्छद &c. -2 A wing; अन्यभूतच्छदच्छवेः Si. 16. 50; छद-हेम कपञ्जिवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case. -Comp. -पत्रः the Bhurja tree.

छदिः *f.*, -छदिस् *n.* [छद-कि-इस् वा] 1 The roof of a carriage. -2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्मन् *n.* [छद्यते स्वरूपमनेन; छद्-मनिन् Up. 4. 144] 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्मच्छद्मा सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 2. 25; पलित-च्छद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21; कुतोऽ-न्यथा सवत्येष स्वेदच्छद्मासुतद्वयः Ratn. 2. 17. -3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे U. 1. 46; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or roof of a house. -Comp. -तापसः a religious hypocrite. -रूपेण *ind.* incognito, in disguise. -वेशिन् *m.* a player, a cheat, one dressed in disguise.

छद्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [छद्मन्-इनि] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); e. g. ब्राह्मण-च्छद्मिन् disguised as a Brāhmana.

छज् *a.* [छज्-कि-] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, secret &c. see छद्. -3 Desolate, solitary. -4 Private. -जं A secret.

छनच्छन् *ind.* An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छनच्छनिति बाष्पकणाः पतन्ति Amaru. 89.

छद् 10 U. (छदयति-ते, छदित) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To persuade, coax. -3 To cover. -4 To be delighted in.

छद् *a.* [छद्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret. -3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यस्ते छद् इति V. 3 just as you like; Pt. 1. 69. -5 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; षष्ठे काले त्वमपि दिव-सस्यात्मनश्छद्दवर्ती V. 2. 1; Git. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छद्दं according to one's free will, independently. -6 (Hence) subjection, control. -7 Meaning, intention, purport. -8 Poison. -9 Ap-

pearance, look, shape. -10 Pleasure, delight. Comp. -अछदत्तं, -त्तिः indul-  
gence of whims, humouring, compli-  
ance.

छदकः 1 An epithet of Vāsudeva. -2 A protector.

छदन *a.* Pleasing, charming.

छद्स् *n.* [छदयति अद्यत्] 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (युक्ती-यात्) मूर्खं छंदोऽछद्मतेन यथातथ्येन पंडितं Chāṇ. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, intention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपतिराद्यश्छ-दसां यः प्रयोक्ता U. 3. 48; बहुलं छंदसि frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवश्छ-दसामिव R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. -6 A metre; ऋकछंदसा आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody (regarded as one of the six Vedāṅ-  
gas or auxiliaries to the Vedas the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -Comp. -छतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions; यथोदितेन विधिना नित्यं छंदस्कृतं पठेत् Ms. 4. 100. -गः (छंदोगः) 1. a reciter in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छंदोगः सामवेदाध्यायी). -भंगः a violation of the laws of metre. -विचिन्तिः *f.* 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छंदोविचित्यां सकलस्तत्पप-चो निदर्शितः Kāv. 1. 12. -वृत्तं a metre in general. -स्तुम् *m.* N. of Aruṇa.

छंदस्य *a.* Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. -2 Made at will.

छंदित *a.* Gratified, pleased.

छंदु *a.* Ved. pleasing, lovely.

छस् 1 P. (छमति) To eat, con-  
sume.

छमच्छमित An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling', or 'rattling.'

छमंडः 1 An orphan. -2 A single man; one who has no relative.

छप् 1, 10 P. (छपति, छपयति) To go, move.

छर्द् 10 U. (छर्दयति, छर्दित) To vomit.

छर्दः, छर्दनं, छर्दिः *f.*, छर्दिका Vo-  
miting, sickness.



**उद्दिष्ट** *f.* [उद्-भवे इति] 1 Vomiting. -2 A secure place or residence. -3 A house.

**छलः**, -लं [छल्-अच्] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विच्छेदे ऋठ पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमत्र न युज्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49. 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. -2 Roguery, knavery. -3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (oft-n used in this sense to denote an उल्लेख); असुरक्षा हि बहुच्छलाः श्रियः Ki. 2. 39; परिखा-द्वलयच्छलेन या न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरा Mk. 9. 95; प्रत्यर्प्य पुत्रासुपदाच्छ-लेन R. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru. 15; Māl. 9. 1. -4 Intention. -5 Wickedness. -6 A family. -7 Design, device. -8 Fiction, circumvention.

**छलक** *a.* Delusive, cheating.

**छलयति** Den. P To outwit, deceive, cheat; वलिं छलयते Gīt. 1; शैवाललोलाश्छलयति मीनान् R. 19. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

**छलिकं** A kind of drama or dancing; छलिकं हृष्ययोग्यमुदाहरति M. 2. छलनं, -ना [छल् णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Deceiving, cheating, outwitting. -2 Fraud, trick.

**छलितं** *a.* Cneated, deceived &c. -तं Deceiving, cheating.

**छलिन्** *m.* A cheat, swindler, rogue.

**छलिः**, -ली *f.* [छल्-किप् तां लाति लाक् गौरां ङीप्] 1 Bark, rind. -2 A spreading creeper. -3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

**छविः** *f.* [छयति असारं छिनत्ति तमो वा छे-वि किञ्च वा ङीप्; cf. Un. 4. 56] 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपांडुमुखच्छविः R. 9. 38; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; Me. 33; U. 6. 27. -2 Colour in general. -3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकरं मुखचूर्णं मृगश्रियः R. 9. 45. -4 Light, lustre. -5 Skin, hide.

**छ** 1 U. (छयति ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

**छाग** *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -गः (नी *f.*) 1 A goat; ब्राह्मगच्छागतो यथा (वञ्चितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 26). -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -ग 1 The milk of a she-goat. -2 An oblation. -Comp. -भोजिन *m.* a wolf. -मुखः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -रथः, वाहनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

**छागणः** A fire of dried cowdung.

**छागल** *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from or relating to a goat. -लः A goat.

**छागिका** A she-goat.

**छात** *a.* 1 Cut, divided. -2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (*p. p.* of छो *q. v.*).

**छात्रः** [छत्रं श्रोत्रेण्यवर्णं शीलमस्य Sk.; छत्रा° ण] A pupil, disciple. -त्रं A kind of honey. -Comp. -गंडः an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -दशनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -व्यसकः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

**छात्रकं** Honey in the comb or hive.

**छादं** [छद्-अच्] A thatch, roof.

**छादनं** [छद्-ल्युट्] 1 A cover, screen (*fig.* also); विनिर्मातं छादनमज्ञातायाः Bh. 2. 7. -2 Concealing. -3 A leaf. -4 Clothing. -5 Darkening. -नी Hide, skin.

**छादित** *a.* See छत्र.

**छादिक** *a.* [छदना चरति ध्ववहरति टक्] Fraudulent. -कः A roguish; Ms. 4. 105.

**छांदस** *a.* (सी *f.*) [छंदः अथिति वेति वा पक्षे अण्] 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छांदसः प्रयोगः. -2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. -3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

**छांदसीय** *a.* Metrical, familiar with metres.

**छांदोमिक** *a.* Belonging to the छंदोम्यु (as a day or एक).

**छाया** [छो ण Un. 4. 109] 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छाये when बाहुल्य or thickness of shade is meant; इक्षुच्छायनि-पाद्विभ्यः R. 4. 29; so 7. 4, 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायामधः साक्षुगतं निवेद्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव-युष्णं जनयति परिारं छायाया संश्रितानां S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6; 3. 70; Me. 67. -2 A reflected image, a reflection;

छायान् मूर्ध्नि मलोपहतमसादे दृष्टे तु दर्पण-तले छलभावकाशा S. 7. 32. -3 Resemblance, likeness. -4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. -5 Blending of colours. -6 Lustre, light; छायामंडललक्षणे R. 4. 5; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरः Me. 15. 35. -7 Colour; Māl. 6. 5. -8 Colour of the face, complexion; केशलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न मुञ्चति S. 3; मेघैरंतरितः प्रिये तव मुखच्छायायुकारी शशी S. D.; Pt. 5. 88.

-9 Beauty; क्षानच्छायं भवन् Me. 80, 104. -10 Protection. -11 A row, line. -12 Darkuess. -13 A bribe. -14 N. of Durgā. -15 The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. -16 The sun. -17 Nightmare. -18 N. of a wife of the sun; (she was but a shadow or likeness of सज्ञा, the wife of the sun; consequently when सज्ञा went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the sun three children:—two sons Sāvarni and Sani, and one daughter Tapani). -यः One who grants shade.

-Comp. -अकः the moon. -आत्मन् *m.* a reflected image or form. -करो the bearer of an umbrella. -प्रदः a mirror. -तनयः, सुतः, आत्मजः Saturn, son of छाया. -तकः, द्रुमः a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1; S. 4. 11. -द्वितीय *a.* 'accompanied only by one's shadow,' alone. -ययः the galaxy, the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भूत *m.* the moon. -मानः the moon. (-नं) a measure of shadow. -निजं a parasol. -सुगंधरः the moon. -यंत्रं a sun-dial. छायामय *a.* Reflected, shadowy.

**छात्रः**, -लं Bark; a bark-garment.

**छिः** *f.* [छो-वा° कि] Abuse, reproach.

**छिक्का** Sneezing.

**छित** *a.* See छत.

**छिद्र** 7 U. (छिनत्ति, छित्ते, चिच्छेद, अच्छिद्य, अच्छेसीत्, अच्छिद्य, छेदं, छिन्न) 1 To Cut, cut or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिदंति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 69, 70; 9. 276; Y. 2. 302. -2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). -3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; नृणां छिद्रि Bh. 2. 77; एतं मे संज्ञयं छिद्रि मर्तिर्न संयमुज्जति Mb.; रावणो रथनयतां तामाशां च छुरद्विषां अर्ध-चंद्रमुखैर्गणैश्चिच्छेद कन्दलीमुखं R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -4 To take away, remove, deprive of; न नः किंचिद् छिद्यते S. B. we do not lose anything [cf. L. scindo].

**छितिः** *f.* [छिद्-किप्] Cutting, dividing.

**छित्तर** *a.* (सी *f.*) [छिद्-ध्वल् एवो° दस नः] 1 Fit for cutting. -2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

**छिद्र** *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, removing, splitting &c.; अनच्छिद्रासन्न-पादपानां R. 5. 6; एकच्छिद्रः फलसः M. 2. 8. -*m.* The divisor, denominator.

**छिद्रकं** [छिद्-कुन्] 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

**छिद्रा** Cutting, dividing.

**छिद्रिः** *f.* 1. An axe. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Cutting off.

**छिद्रिः** [छिद्-किप् Un. 1. 51] 1. An axe. -2 A sword. -3 Fire. -4 A rope, cord.

**छिद्र** *a.* [छिद्-कुन्] 1 Cutting; dividing, removing; Si. 6. 8. -2 Easily breaking. -3 Broken, disordered, deranged; संलक्ष्यते न छिद्रः रोदपि हारः R. 16. 62. -4 Hostile. -5 Roguish, knavish.

**छिद्र** *a.* [छिद्-रक्, छिद्-अच् वा] Pierced, containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole, slit; cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening,



छिद्रः नव छिद्राणि तान्येव प्राणस्यायत-  
नानि इ. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239; अयं-  
छिद्रः इ. 3. 99; Mk. 2. 9; so काष्ठ°,  
छिद्रः &c. -2 A defect, flaw, blem-  
ish; त्वं हि सर्वपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि  
स्यसि। आत्मनो भित्त्वमात्राणि पश्यन्नापि  
परच्छिद्रं परस्य तु। गृहेत् कूर्मं इमां गानि  
सिद्धिद्वारात्मनः॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102; छिद्रः  
सहसा प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81  
(where छिद्र means a hole also); Pt.  
3. 39; Pt. 2. 38; Proverb: छिद्रेष्वनर्थो  
बुद्धीमति 'Misfortunes never come  
single.' -4 (Astr.) N. of the eighth  
house. -Comp. -अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंधा-  
विन्, -अनुसारिन्, -अन्वेपिन् a. 1. looking  
out for faults or flaws. -2. seeking  
the weak points of another, picking  
holes, censorious; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च  
परच्छिद्रादुजीविनां Pt. 1. -अंतर m. a  
case, reed. -आत्मन् a. one who ex-  
poses his weak points to the attack  
of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear  
pierced. -दर्शन a. 1. exhibiting faults.  
-2. seeking the weak points. -दर्शिन.  
a. observing faults, a captious  
critic.

छिद्रयति Den. P. To perforate, bore,  
pierce through.

छिद्रित a. [ छिद्र कर्मणि क ] 1 Having  
holes. -2 Bored, perforated.

छिद्र = छित्तर q. v.

छिद्र p. p. [ छिद्र-क ] 1 Cut, divided,  
reared, chopped, riven, torn, broken.  
-2 Destroyed, removed; see छिद्. -3  
Decaying, declining. -4 Exhausted,  
tired, fatigued. -चा A whore, har-  
lot. -Comp. -केश a. shorn, shaven.  
-वृक्षः a riven tree. -द्वैध a. whose  
doubt is dispelled. -नासिक a. nose-  
less. -भिन्न a. cut up through and  
through, mutilated, mangled, cut up.  
-मस्तक a. decapitated. (स्ता-स्तका)  
a headless form of Durgā. -मूल a.  
cut up by the roots; R. 7. 43. -श्वासः  
a kind of asthma. -संशय a. 'one  
whose doubt is dispelled, free from  
doubt, confirmed.

छिद्र a. 1 Cutter. -2 A wood-cutter.  
-3 Destroying, removing (doubts &c.).

छेदः [ छिद्र-भावे घञ् अच् वा ] 1 Cutting,  
felling down, breaking down, divid-  
ing; अभिज्ञाच्छेदपातानां क्रियन्ते नन्दनमुमाः  
Ku. 2. 41; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4.  
4; R. 14. 1; Ms. 1. 270, 370; Y. 2.

223, 240. -2 Solving, removing, dis-  
sipated, clearing : as in संज्ञापच्छेदः -3  
Destruction, interruption; निद्राच्छेदा-  
भित्तान्ना Mu. 3. 21. -4 Cessation, end,  
termination, disappearance as in चर्म-  
च्छेद S. 2. 5. -5 A distinguishing  
mark. -6 A cut, an incision, cleft. -7  
Deprivation, want, deficiency. -8  
Failure; संततिच्छेद S. 6. -9 A piece,  
bit, cut, fragment, section; धिरुक्सि-  
लच्छेदपाथेयवन्तः Me. 11, 59; अभिनवक-  
रिदंतच्छेदपांडुः कपोलः Māl. 1. 22; Ku.  
1. 4; S. 3. 6; R. 12. 100. -10 (In  
math.) A divisor, the denominator  
of a fraction. -Comp. -करः a wood-  
cutter.

छेदक a. [ छिद्र-ण्वल् ] Cutting off, di-  
viding &c. -कः The denominator of  
a fraction.

छेदन a. [ छिद्र भावे लृट् ] 1 Cutting  
asunder, dividing, splitting. -2 De-  
stroying, solving, removing. -नं 1  
Cutting, tearing, cutting off, split-  
ting, dividing; Ms. 8. 280, 292, 322.  
-2 A section, portion, bit, part. -3  
Destruction, removal. -4 Division.

छेदि a. [ छिद्र-इन् ] 1 Cutting. -2  
Breaking. -दिः 1 A carpenter. -2  
Indra's thunderbolt.

छेदित a. Cut, divided, split &c.

छेदिन् a. 1 Cutting or tearing off,  
dividing. -2 Destroying, removing.

छेद्य pot. [ छिद्र-ण्यत् ] To be cut or  
divided, divisible. -घ्नं Amputation.

छुछुंदरः ( री f. ) The musk-rat; Y.  
3. 213; Ms. 12. 65.

छुद्र 6, 10 P. ( छुटति, छोटयति ) To  
cut, clip off.

छुड् 6 P. ( छुडति ) To cover, hide,  
screen.

छुद्रं [ छद्र-रू प्रणे° ] 1 Retaliation,  
counteraction. -2 A ray ( of light ).

छुप् 6 P. ( छुपति ) To touch.

छुपः a. [ छृ-कतंरि क, घञर्थे क वा ]  
Active, zealous, swift. -पः 1 Touch.  
-2 A shrub, bush. -3 Combat, war.  
-4 Air, wind.

छुचुकं Ved. The chin; see चिचुक.

छुर I. 1 P. ( छोरति, छुरति ) 1 To cut,  
divide. -2 To engrave. -[ 6 P. ( छु-  
रति, छुरति ) 1 To cover, smear, daub,  
inlay, coat, envelop. -2 To intermix.  
-Caus. ( छोरयति, छुरयति ) 1 To inlay,  
set with mosaic ornaments. -2 To  
overspread. -3 To besmear; Māl.  
9, 30.

छुरणं 1 Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्ना-  
भस्मच्छुरणधवला रात्रिकापालिकीयं K. P.  
10. -2 Overspreading; U. 6. 4.

छुरा [ छृ-क ] Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित p. p. ( छृ-क ) 1 Set, inlaid.  
-2 Overspread, coated, covered over  
with; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्मराज्ञेः Si. 3.  
4, 7; इंदुकिरणच्छुरितसुखी K. 10. -3  
Blended, intermixed; परस्परं च्छुरिता-  
मलच्छुरी Si. 1. 22. -4 Besmeared,  
anointed; Ve. 1. 1. -5 Cut.

छुरी, छुरिका, छुरी A knife.

छुद् I. 1 P., 10 U. ( छर्दति, छर्दयति-ते )  
To kindle. II. 7 P. ( छृयति, छृय ) 1 To  
play. -2 To shine. -3 To vomit.  
-Caus. ( छर्दयति-ते ) 1 To pour out. -2  
To spit out, eject, vomit. -3 To  
kindle, light

छूप I, P. 10 U. ( छर्षति, छर्षयति-ते )  
To beg, request.

छेक a. ( छो-वा° डेक् Tv. ] 1 Tame,  
domesticated ( as a beast ). -2 Citi-  
zen, town-bred. -3 Shrewd, trained  
in the acuteness and vice of towns.

-कः 1 A bee. -2 A kind of अनुप्रास  
see below. -Comp. -अनुप्रासः one of  
the five kinds of अनुप्रास, 'the single  
alliteration, ' which is a similarity  
occurring once ( or singly ) and in  
more than one way among a collec-  
tion of consonants ; e. g. आदाय बहुल्य-  
धानधीकुर्वन्पदे पदे भ्रनरान् । अयमेति वंदनं कावेरी-  
वारिषावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -अपहृतिः f.  
a figure of speech; one of the varieties  
of अपहृति. The Chandrālōka thus  
defines and illustrates it: -छेकापहृतिर-  
न्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निह्वे । प्रजल्पन्मरदे लग्नः कान्तः  
किं न हि नृपः 5. 27. -उक्तिः f. insinua-  
tion, double entendre.

छेकालः छेकिल a. = छेक q. v.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छैदिकः A cane.

छा 4 P. ( छयति, अच्चात, अच्चासीत्,  
छात or छित, caus. छाययति ) To cut,  
cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk. 14. 101,  
15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and  
fore-finger together ( Mar. छुटकी ).

छोटिन् m. [ छृ-णिनि ] A fisherman.

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

छोलंगः A citron, lime.

छु 1 A. ( छयते ) To go, move,  
approach.



## ज.

ज *a.* [जि-जन्-जु-बाड] 1 (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अत्रिनेत्रज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंडज, उद्भिज्ज &c. -2 Prepared from, made of. -3 Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. -4 Swift. -5 Victorious, conquering. -जः 1 A father. -2 Production, birth. -3 Poison. -4 An imp or goblin. -5 A conqueror. -6 Lustre. -7 N. of Vishnu. -8 N. of Siva. -9 Enjoyment. -10 Speed, swiftness. -11 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

जंस् 10 P. (जंतयति) 1 To protect. -2 To liberate, release, set free.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. -2 A dog. -हं A pair.

जम् 2 P. (जक्षति, जक्षित or जग्ध) 1 To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19; Me. 21. -2 To laugh.

जक्षणं, जक्षिः Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Moving, moveable; सूर्य आत्मा जगतस्तत्पुत्रश्च Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगच्चपि यद्भवेत् Mb. -*m.* Wind, air. -*n.* 1 The world, the universe; जगतः पितरौ बंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -2 'The world of the soul', body; Māl. 5. 2. -ती (dual) Heaven and the lower world. -Comp. -अंबा, अंबिका N. of Durgā. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आदिः, -आदिजः the Supreme deity. -आदिजः an epithet of Siva. -आधारः 1. time. -2. air, wind. -आयुः, आयुस् *m.* wind. -ईशः -पतिः the lord of the universe, the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishnu and Siva. -उद्धारः salvation of the world. -कर्तुः, धातु *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmā. -कारणं the cause of the universe. -गुरुः 1. the Supreme deity. -2. Siva. -3. Nārada. -4. Brahmā. -5. Vishnu. -चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. -जीवः a living being. -त्रयं the three worlds *i. e.* heaven, earth and the lower world. -दीपः the sun. -धात्री 1. Durgā. -2. Sarasvatī. -नाथः 1. the lord of the universe. -2. Vishnu. -3. Dattātreyā. -4. N. of a country. -5. N. of an idol at Jagannātha. -6. N. of a poet. (-शौ) Vishnu and Siva. (-था)

N. of Durgā. -निवासः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवभर्मणि Si. 1. 1. -3. worldly existence. -प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, and Siva. -2. an Arhat of the Jainas. -प्राणः, -बलः wind. -बीजं N. of Siva. -मातृ *f.* 1. Durgā. -2. Lakshmi. -शैलिः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. of Brahmā. (-निः *f.*) the earth. -वंशः N. of Krishna. -विनाशः the expiration of Yugas. -वहा the earth. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. the sun. -सेतुः the Supreme Being. -सृष्ट् *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmā. -3. Siva.

जगती 1 The earth; (समीहते) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती 5. 20. -2 People, mankind. -3 A cow. -4 The site of a house. -5 A field planted with jambu. -6 A kind of metre; (see App.). -Comp. -अधीश्वरः, -ईश्वरः a king; N. 2. 1. -धरः a mountain. -रुह *m.* a tree.

जगदः An attendant, guardian.

जगन्तुः (लुः) 1 Fire. -2 An insect. -3 An animal.

जगरः [जागर्ति युद्धेऽनेन जागृ-अच् पृषो० Tv.] An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -लं 1 Cowdung. -2 An armour. -3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्ध *a.* [अच् कर्मणि-क्] Eaten. -गधं 1 A place where a person has eaten. -2 Eating, dinner, food.

जग्धिः *f.* [अच् क्तिन्] 1 Eating; Māl. 6. 19. -2 Food, victuals.

जगमि *a.* [गम् क्तिन् द्वित्वम्] 1 Going, being in constant motion. -2 Going to, hastening or drawing towards. -गिमः Wind, air.

जघनं [वक्त्रं हति हन् यद् अच् पृषो०; Un. 5. 32] 1 The hip and the loins, the buttock; घटय जघने कांचीमंच सजा कचरीमरं Gīt. 12. -2 The pudenda. -3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -Comp. -अर्धः 1. the hinder part. -2. rear-guard. -कूपकौ (dual) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -गौरवं weight of the hips; S. 3. 8. -चपलः 1. an unchaste or libidinous woman; पत्यौ वि

देशयाते परमसुखं जयनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173. -2. a woman active in dancing.

जघनिन् *a.* Having large buttocks.

जघन्य *a.* [जघने भवः यत्] 1 Hindmost, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270.

-2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. -3 Of low origin or rank. -न्यः A Sūdra. -न्यः The penis. -Comp.

-जः 1. a younger brother. -2. a Sūdra.

जघ्निः [हृ-क्तिन् द्वित्वं च] A weapon (offensive).

जघ्नु *a.* [हृ-क्तिन् द्वित्वं च] Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* [गम्-यद् अच्] 1 Moving, living, moveable (opp. immoveable स्थावर); चित्ताग्निरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकाग्निरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -2 Derived from living beings. -मं A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -Comp. -इतर *a.* immoveable. -ज्ज्वल an umbrella.

जंगल *a.* [गल्-यद् अच् पृषो०] Desert, waste. -लः, -लं Flesh, meat. -लं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगलः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

जंगुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा [जंघन्यते कुटिलं गच्छति हन् यद् अच् पृषो०; cf. Un. 5. 31] 1 Leg from the ankle to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bedstead. -Comp. -करः, -करिकः, -कारः -कारिकः a runner, courier, an express. -त्राणं an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* [जंघा वेगवती अस्त्यत् अच्] Running swiftly, rapid. -लः 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* [जंघा-इलच्] Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जज, जंज 1 P. (जजति or जंजति) To fight.

ज(जं)जः A warrior, soldier.

जज्ज 1 P. (जज्जति) To make a dashing sound.

जंजन *a.* [जन्-यद् अच् पृषो०] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.



जंजयूक *a.* Muttering prayers repeatedly. —कः An ascetic, or devotee who mutters prayers; cf. P. III. 166.

जट 1 P. (जटति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जट *a.* [जट्-अच्; जन् उणा° ट् अन्त्य-तेराव] Wearing twisted locks of hair. —टा [Up. 5. 30] 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotting hair; अंतव्यापि शकुंतलीनिचितं धित्वं Ms. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. —2 A li-  
gious root. —3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic text; thus the words नमः रुद्रेभ्यः repeated in this manner would stand thus:—नमो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यः. —4 A root in general. —5 A branch. —6 The शतावरी plant. —Comp. —चीरः, —दंक्रः, —दीरः, —धरः epithets of Siva. —जूटः 1. a mass of twisted hair (in general). —2. the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजूटमंथौ यद्वि विनिबद्धा पुरभिदा G. L. 14. —ज्वालः a lamp. —धरः *a.* wearing matted hair. (—रः) a mendicant or ascetic. —मंडलं braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head. —मौलिः crest of (formed by) clotted hair; Ku. 2. 26.

जटायुः, —जटायुस् *m.* A son of Syein and Aruna, a semi-divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well nigh devastated the earth. While Ravana was carrying away Sita, Jatayu heard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after Sita. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rama and Lakshmana].

जटाल *a.* [जटा अस्यार्थे सिध्मा° लच्] 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. —2 Collected together (like matted hair); दृग्दहनजटालज्वालजटालहतानां Bv. 1. 36. —लः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 Bellium.

जटालक, —जटिक *a.* Wearing twisted or braided hair.

जटिः (—टी) *f.* [जट्-इन्] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 Clotted hair. —3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिन् (नी *f.*) *a.* [जटा अस्यस्य इति] Having twisted hair, —*m.* 1 An epi-

thet of Siva. —2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (पृक्ष). —3 An elephant sixty years old.

जटिल *a.* [जटा अस्यार्थे इल्च्] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विशेष कश्चिजटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'); ज्येष्ठानुवृत्ति-जटिलं च शिरोऽस्य सद्योः R. 13. 78. —2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानंतोऽप्येते वयमिह वि-पज्जालजटिलान् न ह्युचामः कामानहह गहनो मोहमहिमा Bh. 3. 21; शिखाकलाप° Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. —3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1. 52. —लः 1 A lion. —2 A goat. —3 An ascetic. —4 A Brāhmana in the first period of his life. —ला Long pepper.

जटिलीक 8 U. 1 To twist together form into a braid. —2 To complicate, interweave.

जटिलीभावः Complication, confusion.

जटु(डु)लः [जट् उल्च् ण्यो° टस्य डो वा] A freckle, mark.

जठर *a.* [जायते जंतुर्गर्भे वासिन् जन्-अर-टांत देशः Tv.] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. —2 Old. —3 Bound, tied. —रः, —रं 1 The stomach, belly, abdomen; जठरं कोन विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. —2 The womb. —3 A hole, cavity. —4 The interior of anything. —5 The bosom. —6 Morbid affection of the bowels. —Comp. —अग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. —आमयः dropsy. —ज्वाला, —व्यथा bellyache, colic. —यंत्रणा, —यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जठरीकृत *a.* 1 Contained in the belly. —2 Concealed in the bosom.

जठलं Ved. The cavity or receptacle of waters.

जड *a.* [जलति घनीभवति जल् अल् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly; Māl. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. —2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चिताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. —3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडानंधान् पंगून्... ब्राह्मं G. L. 15, so जडधी, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Ms. 2. 110. —4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं ह्यविषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9. —5 Stupefying, benumbing, stupefying. —6 Dumb. —7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). —डः 1 Cold, frost, winter. —2 Idiocy, stupidity. —3 Dulness, apathy, sluggishness. —डं 1 Water. —2 Lead. —Comp. —क्रिय *a.* slow, dilatory. —भरतः an idiot.

जडता, —त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. —2 Ignorance,

stupidity; Pt. 1. —3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175. —4 Stupefaction, numbness, stupor; U. 3. 12. —5 Dulness, timidity; Māl. 6. 15.

जडयति Den. P. To stupefy, benumb; Māl. 1. 30.

जडिमन् *m.* 1 Frigidity. —2 Stupidity. —3 Dulness, apathy. —4 Stupor, stupefaction, Māl. 1. 35.

जडिकी 8 U. 1 To stupefy, benumb. —2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

जडिहू 1 P. To become insensible or stupid.

जडीभावः 1 Frigidity, coldness. —2 Stupidity. —3 Apathy, sluggishness.

जङ्गलः A freckle, mark.

जटु *n.* [जन्-ड तौजादेशः Up. 1. 18] 1 Lac; Pt. 1. 107. —2 A kind of red dye. —तुः, —तूः *f.* A bat. —Comp. —अस्मकं red arsenic. —गृहं a house made of lac (such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pāṇdavas). —पुत्रकः a man at chess. —मणिः a mole, a natural mark on the body. —रसः lac.

जटुकं Lac.

जटुका 1 Lac. —2 A bat.

जटुनी, जटुका A bat.

जत्रु *n.* [जन्-रु तौजादेशः Up. 4. 102.] The collar bone, the clavicle; जत्रुकं also.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जने, अजनि-अजनिट्, जनिट्, जात; pass. जन्यते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते वै पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; प्राणाद्वायुर-जायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. —2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). —3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिटादिदलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1. 6, रक्तनेत्रेऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. —4 To be possible, applicable &c. —5 To be born or destined for anything. —Caus. (जनयति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce. —2 To cause, occasion.

जनः [जन्-अच्] 1 A creature, living being, man. —2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्व वयं क्व पराक्षमन्मथो मृगशार्वाः समनेधि-तो जनः S. 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि द्वयं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखी-जनः a female friend; दासजनः a slave, अचलाजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker, whether male or female, in the sing. or pl., instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of him-



self in the third person); अयं जनः प्रद्युम्नास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40 (male); भगवन्परवानयं जनः पतिकूलाचरितं क्षमस्व ने R. 8. 81 (female); पश्यन्नंगशरातुरं जनमिमं त्रातापि नो रक्षसि Nag. 1. 1 (female and pl.). -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1; सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंभ्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भवुमतीं विज्ञाकते S. 5. 17. -4 Race, nation, tribe. -5 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -ना Birth, production. -Comp. -अतिग a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. -अधिपः, -अधिनाथः 1. a king. -2. N. of Vishnu. -अंतः 1. a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. -4. personal proximity. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (-ind.) aside (to another) (in drains); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:— त्रिपताककरणा-न्यानपचार्यतरा कथां । अन्योन्यामंत्रं यत् स्याज्जनति तज्जनतिकं ॥ 425. -अणः a large concourse of people, caravan. -अर्थशब्दः a family appellation. -अर्द्धनः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अज्ञः a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people; S. 5. 10. -आचारः 1. a popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. -आश्रमः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -ईदः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, a king. -इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people. (-टः) a kind of jasmine. (-टः) turmeric. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -ओघः a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् m. lac. -चक्षुस् n. 'the people's eye', the sun. -जन्मादिः the Supreme Being. -त्रा an umbrella, a parasol. -देवः a king. -पदः 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361 v. 1. -2. a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4; द्वाक्षिणास्थे जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. -3. the country (opp. पुर, नगर); जनपदवधूलोचनैः पीयमानः Me. 16. -4. the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign); जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्यते पार्थिवेन Pt. 1. 131. -5. mankind. -पदिन् m. the ruler of a country or community. -प्रवादः 1. rumour, report. -2. scandal, calumny. -प्रिय a. 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by the people, popular. (-यः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. coriander-seed. -मरकः an epidemic disease. -मर्यादा established custom or usage, popular custom. -रंजनं gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रवः 1. rumour, -2. calumny,

scandal. -लोकः one (i. e. the fifth) of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharloka. -वादः (also जनेवादः) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. -व्यवहारः popular usage. -श्रुत a. well-known among people, famous. -श्रुतिः f. a rumour, report. -संघ a. densely crowded with people. -स्थानं N. of a part of the Dandakā forest; R. 12. 42; 13. 22, U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

जनंगमः A Chāṇḍāla.

जनक a. (निका f.) [ जन्-णिच् ण्वल् ] Generating, producing, causing; क्लेशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. -कः 1 A father, progenitor. -2 N. of a famous king of Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sitā. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sitā by Rāma, he became an anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage याज्ञवल्क्य was his priest and adviser. -Comp. -आत्मजा, -तनया, -नन्दिनी, -सुता epithets of Sitā, daughter of king Janaka.

जनता [ जनानां समूहः तल् ] 1 Birth. -2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनान्ये पार्वणौ शशिदिवाकराविव R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Pt. 1. 301; Si. 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6.

जनन a. [ जन् मावे ल्युट् ] Producing, causing &c.; भुजगानां जननीं जजाप विद्यां Si. 20. 41. -नः The Supreme Being. -नं 1 Birth, being born; यावज्जननं तावन्मरणं Moha M. 13. -2 Causing, production, creation, शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. -3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. -4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जनने शरीरं सा दक्षरोपासुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. -5 Race, family, lineage. -6 Preparation for a religious ceremony (दक्षिण).

जननिः f. [ जन्-अनि ] 1 A mother. -2 Birth.

जननी [ जन्-णिच् अनि ङीप् ] 1 A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. -3 A bat. -4 Lac.

जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna. [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaisampayana related the Mahabharata,

and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahmana.].

जनयतिः f. Ved. Production, generation.

जनयत a. Generating, producing. जनयितृ a. (त्री f.) Producing, begetting, creator. -m. A father, Pt. 1. 9.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनयिष्णुः A progenitor, producer. जनर-जनस् n. See जन 3.

जनिः, -जनिका, -जनी f. 1 Birth, creation, production. -2 A woman. -3 A mother. -4 A wife. -5 A daughter-in-law.

जनित a. [ जन्-णिच्-क ] 1 Giving birth to. -2 Produced, created. -3 Occasioned, occurred, happened &c.

जनित्र m. A father.

जनित्रं Ved. 1 A birth-place, home. -2 Origin, source.

जनित्री A mother.

जनित्रः A father. -स्वा A mother. -त्वौ (dual) Parents.

जनिमन् m. or n. 1 Birth, production. -2 Offspring, descendants. -3 A creature, being. -4 Gender, sex. -5 Genus, kind.

जनीयति Den. P. To long for a wife.

जड (ङ्) f. Birth, production.

जडस् n. 1 Birth; धिग्वारिणीनां जडः Bv. 1. 16. -2 Creation, production. -3 Life, existence; जडः सर्वभूतं जयति ललितोत्तंस भवतः Bv. 2. 55. -4 Nativity. -5 Birth-place. -6 A creature, being. -7 Genus, kind. -Comp. -जडशंघः blind from birth, born blind.

जंतुः [ जन्-तुर् ] 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. -2 The (individual) soul. -3 An animal of the lowest organization. -4 People, mankind. -Comp. -कुंडः 1. a snail's shell. -2. a snail. -मृगः 1. the citron. -2. a snail. -फलः the Udumbara tree.

जंतुका Lac.

जंतुमती The earth.

जन्मं Birth.

जन्मन् n. [ जन् मावे मनिर् ] 1 Birth; तां जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रपदे Ku. 1. 21. -2 Origin, rise, production, creation; आकरे पद्मरागां जन्म काचमणेः कुत H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5. 60; (at the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलस्कंधसंबद्धजन्मा दवाग्निः Mo. 53. -3 Life, existence; पूर्ववपि हि जन्मत् Ms. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. -4 Birth-place. -5 Nativity. -6 A father, giver of birth, progenitor; S. 7. 18. -7 Natal star. -8 (In astr.) N. of the first mansion or Nakshatra. -9 A creature, being. -10 People. -11



the people of a household. -12  
 race. -13 Nature; property, qua-  
 lity. -14 Custom, manner. -**Comp.**-अ-  
 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the  
 of a constellation under  
 of a person is born (in astrolo-  
 -अंतरं 1. another life; मनो हि  
 -अंतरं 2. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 3. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 4. the other world.  
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 -अंतरं 75. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 76. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 77. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 78. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 79. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 80. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 81. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 82. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 83. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 84. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 85. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 86. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 87. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 88. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 89. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 90. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 91. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 92. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 93. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 94. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 95. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 96. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 97. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 98. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 99. the other world.  
 -अंतरं 100. the other world.

तत्र जन्म रघोर्धरं पर्वतीयैर्गौरधत् R. 4. 77.  
 -7 Censure, abuse. -8 A community,  
 nation. -9 People. -10 Report, rum-  
 mour. -न्या 1 The friend of a mother.  
 -2 The relation of a bride; a bride's  
 maid; याहीति जन्मामवदत्कुमारी R. 6.  
 30. -3 Pleasure, happiness. -4 Af-  
 fection.

जन्मः [ जन्-युच् बा० न अनदेशः ] 1  
 Birth. -2 A creature, living being.  
 -3 Fire. -4 The creator or Brahmā.

जप् 1 P. ( जपति, जपित or जव ) 1 To  
 utter in a low voice, repeat internal-  
 ly, mutter; जपन्ति तत्रैवालापमंत्रावलि  
 Git. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं  
 4; N. 11. 26. -2 To mutter prayers  
 or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 260. -3  
 To pray to one or invoke in a low  
 voice.

जप a. [ जप-कर्तरि अच् ] Muttering,  
 whispering. -पः 1 Muttering  
 prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an  
 under-tone. -2 Repeating passages of  
 the Veda or names of deities &c.;  
 Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. -3 A muttered  
 prayer. -4 Counting silently the  
 beads of a rosary &c. -**Comp.** -परायण  
 a. engaged in muttering prayers.  
 -माला a rosary of beads. -यज्ञः  
 -होमः muttering prayers as a sacrifice.  
 जपनं [ जप-भवे ल्युट् ] The muttering  
 of prayers.

जपा [ जप्-अच् टाप् ] The China  
 rose ( the plant or its flower ); सांध्यं  
 तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36.

जप्य a. [ जप् कर्मणि यट् ] To be repeat-  
 ed in a low voice, muttered, or  
 whispered. -त्यः, -त्यं A muttered  
 prayer.

जम्, जंभ I. 1 P. ( जमति, जंभति )  
 To copulate; cf. यम् —II. 1 A. ( जमते,  
 जंभते ) 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To snap  
 at; seize with the mouth. -**Caus.** ( जं-  
 भयति ) To crush, destroy, dispel.

जम् 1 P. ( जमति ) To eat.

जमनं = जेमन q. v.

जमदग्निः A Brāhmaṇa and descend-  
 ant of Bhrigu and father of parasurā-  
 ma. [ Jamadagni was the son of Ri-  
 chika and Satyavati. He was a pious  
 sage, deeply engaged in study, and  
 is said to have obtained entire pos-  
 session of the Vedas. His wife was  
 Renukā who bore him five sons. One  
 day when she had gone out to bathe,  
 she beheld a loving pair of Gan-  
 dhārvas ( according to some Chitra-  
 ratha and his queen ) sporting and  
 playing in the water. The love-  
 ly sight made her feel envious of  
 their pleasure, and she returned de-  
 filed by unworthy thoughts, 'wet-  
 ted but not purified by the stream.'  
 Her husband, who was anger incarnate,  
 seeing her shorn of the lustre of  
 her sanctity, furiously scolded her,

and ordered his sons, as they came  
 in, to cut off her head. But the first  
 four sons shrank from that cruel  
 deed. It was only Parasurama, the  
 youngest, that with characteristic  
 obedience to his father's command,  
 struck off her head with his axe.  
 The deed pacified the father's anger,  
 and he desired Parasurama to ask  
 a boon. The kind-hearted son beg-  
 ged that his mother might be  
 restored to life which the father readi-  
 ly granted].

जपती m. du. [ जाया च पतिश्च ] Hus-  
 band and wife; cf. देवती and जायापती.

जंशालः 1 Mud. -2 Moss. -3 The  
 Ketaka plant.

जंवालिनी A river.

जंवीरः The citron tree. -र A citron

जंजु-वृ f. The rose apple tree  
 and its fruit. -**Comp.** -खंडः, -द्वीपः, -पर्वतः  
 N. of one of the seven continents  
 surrounding the mountain Meru. -नदी  
 one of the seven heavenly rivers.

जंजु ( वृ ) कः ( की f. ) 1 A jackal.  
 -2 A low man. -3 The rose apple  
 tree. -4 An epithet of Varuṇa.

जंजुमत् m. 1 A mountain. -2 A mon-  
 key. -ती A heavenly nymph.

जंजुलः [ जंजु तन्नामफलं लाति ला-क ] 1  
 A kind of tree ( = जंजु q. v. ). -2 The  
 Ketaka plant. -लं Jest or jesting  
 compliments addressed to the bride  
 and the bridegroom by the friends  
 and female relatives of the bride-  
 groom ( or of the bride ) : -**Comp.**  
 -मालिका the same as above.

जंभः [ जम्-अच्-युच् ] 1 The jaws  
 ( usually in pl. ). -2 A tooth. -3 Eat-  
 ing. -4 Biting asunder. -5 A part,  
 portion. -6 A quiver. -7 The chin.  
 -8 Yawning, gaping. -9 N. of a demon  
 killed by Indra. -10 One who  
 devours a demon. -11 Explanation,  
 interpretation. -12 The citron tree.  
 -**Comp.** -अरातिः, -द्विष्टः, -भेदिन्, -रिपुः  
 epithets of Indra. -अरिः 1. fire. -2.  
 Indra's thunderbolt. -3. Indra.

जंभक a. 1 Eating, devouring. -2  
 Killing, crushing; destroying. -3  
 Biting asunder. -4 Explaining, inter-  
 preting. -5 Opening, expanding.  
 -6 Yawning. -कः A lime or citron.

जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका A yawn, gap  
 ing.

जंभनं Sexual intercourse.

जंभ ( भी ) रः The lime or citron tree.

जंभलः = जंभरः. -ला A female Rāk-  
 shasi (by meditating on whom women  
 are said to become pregnant).

जंभिन् m. The citron tree.

जम्बः Mud, mire.

जयंतः 1 N of the son of Indra;  
 पौलोमिसंभवेनेव जयतेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14;



S. 7. 2; R. 3. 23, 6. 78. -2 N. of Siva. -3 The moon. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A name assumed by Bhima at the court of Virāṭa. —ती 1 A flag or banner. -2 N. of the daughter of Indra. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Dasarā and gathered at its close. -5 The rising of the asterism Rohiṇi at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa i. e. on the birth-day of Kṛishṇa. —Comp. —पत्रं (in law) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. -2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

**जयद्रथः** A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in law of Duryodhana, having married Dussalā, daughter of Dhṛitarāshṭra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical sthāli, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their breakfast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husband, were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued, captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war].

**जर** *a.* [जृ-अप्] 1 Becoming old or worn out, old, aged. -2 Wearing out. -3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming. —रः 1 Wearing out, wasting. -2 Destruction.

**जरठ** *a.* [जृ-वा-अठ] 1 Hard, solid. -2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठाः प्रकामयुवीः परिणतदिक्कुरिकास्तदीर्घमिति Si. 4. 29 (where जरठ means 'hard' also). -3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. -4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. -5 Pale, yellowish-white. -6 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरठकमल Si. 11. 14. -7 Hard-hearted, cruel. —ठः 1 N. of Pāṇdu, father of the five Pāṇdavas. -2 Old age.

**जरण** *a.* [जृ-ल्यु] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Promoting digestion. —णः, —णं Cummin seed. —ण 1 Old age. -2 Praise. —ण 1 Old age. -2 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

**जरंड** *a.* Decayed, old.  
**जरण्या** Ved. Old age.

**जरत्** *a.* 1 Old, aged, decayed. -2 Infirm, decrepit. —*m.* An old man. —Comp. —कारः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen-asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He, however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika]. —गवः an old ox; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मूर्तियेन्मानद्विणाह्यता । जरद्वयधनः श्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः ॥ Pt. 2. 159.

**जरनिका, -जरती** An old woman.

**जरतः** 1 An old man. -2 A buffalo.

**जरा** [जृ-अङ् गुणः] (The word जस् is optionally substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह पलितच्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्म-रतेरासीद् वृद्धत्वं जरया (जरसा) विना 1. 23. -2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. -3 Praise. -4 Digestion. -5 N. of a female demon; see जरासंध below. -6 Invoking, greeding. —Comp. —अवस्था decrepitude. —आतुर *a.* 1. infirm. -2. old. —जीर्ण *a.* old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. —युद = जरासंध. —भीरुः the god of love, Cupid. —संधः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jarā, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Kṛishṇa had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishthira performed the great Rājashūya sacrifice, Kṛishṇa, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings, whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma].

**जरायणिः** N. of Jarasandha.

**जरायु** *n.* [जरा-मिति इ-युष्] 1 The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. -2 The outer skin of the embryo. -3 After-birth. -4 Secundines. -5 The uterus, the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

**जरित** *a.* [जरा-इत्] 1 Old, aged. -2 Decayed, infirm.

**जरित्** *a.* (णी f.) [जरा अस्वस इति] Old, aged. —*m.* An old man.

**जरिमन्** *m.* Ved. Decrepitude, old age.

**जरुथ** *a.* [जृ-ऊथर्] Speaking harshly. —थं Flesh.

**जर्च** (ई, र्ज्) 1, 6 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, reprove, censure. -3 To threaten or menace.

**जर्जर** *a.* [जर्ज-वा-अर्] 1 Old, infirm, decayed. -2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जरितविषाणकोटयो मृगाः K. 21; गात्रं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mr. 7. 18; विसर्पेन धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si. 4. 23; Māl. 9. 16. -3 Wounded, hurt. -4 Pained, tormented; Māl. 9. 53. -5 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). —रं 1 The banner of Indra. -2 Moss.

**जर्जरित** *a.* [जर्ज-णिच् कर्मणि क्] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. -3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरशरजर्जरितापि सा प्रभाते Git. 8.

**जर्जरीक** *a.* 1 Old, decayed. -2 Paggged, full of holes, perforated.

**जर्जरीकृ** 8 U. To wound, disable.

**जण** *a.* [जृ-न्] Old, aged, decayed. —णः 1 The (waning) moon. -2 A tree.

**जर्झ** 9, 6 P. (जर्झति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame. -3 To threaten, menace.

**जर्तिलः** Wild sesamum.

**जर्तुः** 1 The vulva. -2 An elephant.

**जर्त्स** 1 P. (जर्त्सति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, censure, abuse. -3 To protect.

**जर्हिलः** = जर्तिल q. v.

**जल्** I. 1 P. (जलति) 1 To be rich or wealthy. -2 To cover, hide, screen. -3 To cover (as with a net), encircle. -4 To be sharp. -5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb. —II. 10 P. (जालयति) To cover, screen &c.

**जल** *a.* [जल् अच् डस्य लो वा] 1 Dull, cold, frigid = जड q. v. -2 Stupid, idiotic. —लं 1 Water; तातस्य कूपो यमिति बुवाणाः क्षारं जलं कापुषवाः विष-ति । Pt. 1. 322. -2 A kind of fra-







fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलकं A conch, shell.

जलंग a. Aquatic. —नः The colony.

जलंगम A Chhā-lāla.

जलाका, जलालका, जलिका, जलुका, जलूना, जलौका, जलौकिका A leech.

जलेज, जलजातं A lotus.

जलेबाहः A diver.

जलेशयः 1 A fish. —2 N. of Vishnu.

जलाय a. Ved. 1 Mitigating, pacifying. —2 Healing, comforting, soothing (as a medicine); Rv. 2. 83. 7. —व 1 Water. —2 Happiness, comfort.

जलर 1 P. (जसति, जलित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अथिलेजकगेदे जलरतेरकमेग U. 1. 27; एकेन जलरत्यनलग्नरं Pt. 1. 136; Bh. 1. 82. —2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. —3 To chatter, prattle, babble. —4 To praise.

जलरः [जल् भावे वच्] 1 Talk, speech. —2 Discourse, conversation. —3 Babble, prattling, gossip. —4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जलपक a. (लिका f.), जलपाक a. Talkative garrulous.

जलरने a. [जल्-ल्युट्] Speaking, saying, talking &c. —न 1 Saying, talking. —2 Chattering, garrulity.

जलपिः f. Ved. Inarticulate speech. जलपित a. [जल् कर्मणि क्] Said, spoken, prattled &c. —तं Talk, gossip.

जलहुः Ved. Fire.

जव a. [जु भावे अर्] Swift, expeditious. —वः 1 (a) Speed, swiftness, quickness rapidity; जवो हि सतेः परमं विस्मयं Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीडादुःखतिष्ठद्व्युतः Si. 1. 12. —2 Velocity. —Comp. —अविकः a fleet horse, a courser. —अनिलः a strong wind, hurricane.

जवन a. (नी f.) [जु भावे ल्युट्] Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. —नः A courser, a swift horse. —नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिमन् m. Speed, velocity.

जविन् a. Quick, fleet, —m. 1 A horse. —2 A camel.

जविन a. Rapid, quick.

जवनिका, जवनी [जु भावे कणे ल्युट् संज्ञायाम् क्] 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —2 A curtain in general; नरः संसारान्ते विज्ञाति यमधानी-जवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. —3 The sail of a boat.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; seo जपा.

जश् 1 U. (जसतिवे) To injure; hurt, kill.

जस् I. 4 P. (जसति) 1 To set free, release. —2 To be exhausted or tired. —3 To go. —II. 1, 10 P. (जसति, जासति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. —2 To disregard, slight.

जसुः 1 A weapon (आयुध). —2 Weakness, exhaustion.

जसुरि a. Ved. Exhausted, tired. —रिः Indra's thunderbolt.

जस्रं Exhaustion, fatigue.

जहक a. Abandoning, leaving. —कः 1 Time —2 A child. —3 The slough of a snake. —का A kind of pole cat.

जहर् a (ती f.) Leaving, abandoning. —Comp. —लक्षणा, —स्वार्थ 1. a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; e. g. in the familiar instance गंगयां चोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंग loses its primary sense and means गंगतट; cf. अजहस्वार्था also. —2. irony.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जह्नुः N. of an ancient king, son of Suhotra, who adopted the river Ganga as his daughter. [The river Ganges, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जह्नुतनया, —कन्या, —हता. —नंदिनी &c.; cf. R. 8. 95].

जह्नून् a. Ved. Water.

जा 1 A mother. —2 A husband's brother's wife. —3 A race, tribe.

जागते The Jagati metre.

जागुडं Saffron. —डः N. of a country famous for its saffron.

जगृ 2 P. (जागर्ति, जागति) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सोऽपसर्पजजागर यथाकालं स्वयजति R. 17. 51; युते बाह्युण्यचित्तायामर्थे चार्थे च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. —2 To be roused from sleep, awake. —3 To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागर a. [जागृ भावे वच् युञ्] Awake, watchful. —रः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाश-

यः R. 19. 34. —2 A vision in a waking state. —3 An armour, mail.

जागरक a. [जागृ-ल्युट् युञ्] Waking

जागरणं [जागृ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Waking, wakefulness. —2 Watchfulness, vigilance. —3 Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित a. One who has been long awake. —तं Waking.

जागरितु a. (जी f.), जागरक a. [जागृ-ल्युट् ऊह् वा] 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरकस्य याथावत् वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. —2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरकः R. 14. 85; Si. 20. 36.

जागरिन् a. Wakeful, awake, vigilant. जागृवि a. Ved. 1 Watchful, attentive, vigilant. —2 Awake. —3 Clear, bright (as fire). —4 Active, animating. —विः 1 A king. —2 Agui, or fire.

जागर्तिः, जागर्था, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जागृत् a. 1 Watching, being awake. —2 Attentive, careful, watchful. —3 Clear, bright. —m. Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, day-dream.

जाघनी 1 A tail. —2 The thigh.

जांगल a. (ली f.) [जंगले भवः जंगलप्रायो वा अण्] 1 Rural, picturesque. —2 Wild. —3 Savage, barbarous. —4 Arid, desert. —लः The francoline partridge. —लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.; Māl. 5. 5.

जांगलिः, जांगलिकः A snake-charmer. जांगुलं Poison, venom. —ली 1 Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

जांगुलिः, जांगुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवैद्य).

जांघिक a. [जंघायां जीवति, वेतनं दृश्] Running. —कः 1 A courier, an express. —2 A camel.

जाजिन् m. A warrior, combatant; जजौजोजाजिजिजाजी Si. 19. 3.

जाठर a. (री f.) [जठरे भवः अण्] Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal; घ्न-क्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. —र 1 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. —2 'Offspring of the womb', a child.

जाड्यं [जडस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Coldness, frigidity. —2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. —3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं बहुधाविवेकः, 2. 23; पश्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23; जाड्यं ह्रीमति गण्यते 54. —4 Tastelessness of the tongue. —Comp. —अग्निः the citron tree.

जात p. p. [जन् कर्तते क्] 1 Brought into existence, engendered,



produced. -2 Grown, arisen. -3  
 occasioned. -4 Felt, affected  
 in comp.; दुःख &c. -5 Ap-  
 parent, clear. -6 Become, present.  
 happened. -8 Ready at hand, col-  
 lection. -9 A son, male  
 child; see जन्. -ता 1 A son, male  
 child (in dramas often used as a  
 term of endearment; अयि जात कथयि-  
 त्वा U. 4 'dear boy, oh my  
 son, tell me'). -2 A living being. -ता  
 living &c. -3 A daughter, mostly used in address-  
 ing a daughter, 'dear child.' -त 1 A creat-  
 ure, living being. -2 Production,  
 birth. -3 Kind, sort, class, species. -4  
 a collection of things forming a class;  
 जातिविभागितकोशजात R. 5. 1 all  
 that goes to form wealth, i. e. every  
 kind of property; so कर्मजात the  
 aggregate of actions; सुखं  
 जातम् included under the name  
 of pleasure; अपत्यजात 'the  
 issue of young ones'; S. 5. 22. -5  
 A child, a young one. -6 Individual-  
 ized, specific condition. -Comp. -अपत्य  
 a. vexed, enraged. -जन्तु  
 a. shedding tears. -जन्तिः f. a  
 ceremony performed at the birth of a  
 child. -उक्षः a young bullock. -कर्मन्  
 a ceremony performed at the birth  
 of a child; R. 3. 18. -कलपः a. hav-  
 ing a tail (as a peacock). -काम a.  
 unadorned. -पक्ष a. having wings;  
 अपक्ष unfledged. -पाश a. fetter-  
 ed. -पुत्रा a woman who has borne a  
 son or sons. -मत्स्य a. inspired with  
 confidence. -प्रेत a. born and dead;  
 Pt. 1. -ममथ a. fallen in love. -मात्र  
 a. just born. -रूप a. beautiful, bril-  
 liant. -रुप 1. gold; अप्याकरसमुत्पन्ना  
 रजितातिरसेरुक्ता । जातरूपेण कल्याणि न  
 विरचयामहेति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129. -2.  
 the form in which a person is born,  
 i. e. nakedness. -3. the thorn apple.  
 -रुप a. naked. -विद्या Ved. know-  
 ledge of the origin and nature of all  
 things. -विभ्रम a. 1. confounded. -2.  
 precipitate. -वेदस् m. an epithet of  
 fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46; Si.  
 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72; the word  
 is variously explained; cf. Nir. :-  
 जावेदः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि येन विदुः,  
 जाते जते विद्यते इति वा, जातविद्यो वा जातयनो,  
 जातविद्यो वा जातयज्ञानो यत्तज्जातः पञ्चविद्वन्ति  
 तज्जातवेदो जातवेदस्त्वामिति ब्राह्मणम्. -वेदसी  
 an epithet of Durgā. -वासगृहं-वेदमन्  
 the lying-in-chamber.

जातक [जात-स्वार्थक] Born, produc-  
 ed. -क 1 A new-born infant. -2 A  
 mendicant. -क 1 A ceremony per-  
 formed after the birth of a child  
 (जातकर्म). -2 Astrological calcula-  
 tion of a nativity. -3 An aggregate  
 of similar things. -Comp. -ह्वनिः a  
 जातिः f. [जन्-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, pro-  
 duction; Pt. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 148. -2

The form of existence fixed by birth.  
 -3 Race, family, lineage, rank. -4 A  
 caste, tribe or class (of men); अरे  
 सूद जात्या चेद्वदधोऽई एषा सा जातिः परि-  
 त्यक्ता Ve. 3; (the primary castes of  
 the Hindus are only four:—ब्राह्मण,  
 क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र. -5 A class, genus,  
 kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c.  
 -6 The properties which are peculiar  
 to a class and distinguish it from all  
 others, the essential characteristics  
 of a species; as गोत्व, अश्वत्व of cows,  
 horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si.  
 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. -7 A fire-place.  
 -8 Nutmeg. -9 The Jasmine plant or  
 its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकारः स्मितेन रञ्जि-  
 तो नो कुंदजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40  
 (written also as जाती in the last two  
 senses). -10 (In Nyāya) Futile  
 answer. -11 (In music) The seven  
 primary notes of the Indian gamut.  
 -12 Reduction of fractions to a com-  
 mon denominator. -13 False general-  
 ization. -14 A figure of speech (in  
 rhetoric) which consists in arrang-  
 ing words that they may read the  
 same in Sanskrit as well as in Prakri-  
 ta (संस्कृतप्रकृतयोः समाजातिः); cf. Vb. 1.  
 30. -15 A class of metres; see App.  
 -Comp. -अंध a. born blind; Bh. 1.  
 90. -कोशः, -पत्रं, -पत्रं nutmeg. -कोशी,  
 -दी the outer skin of the nutmeg.  
 -धर्मः 1. The duties of a caste. -2. a  
 generic property. -ह्वतः loss of  
 caste or its privileges. -पत्री the out-  
 er skin of the nutmeg. -कलं a nut-  
 meg. -ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmaṇa only by  
 birth, but not by knowledge or reli-  
 gious austerities, an ignorant Brāh-  
 maṇa; (तपः श्रुतं च योनिश्च त्रयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं ।  
 तपःश्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः ॥ शब्दा-  
 र्थवितामनि). -भ्रंशः loss of caste; Ms.  
 11. 67. -भ्रष्ट a. outcast. -महः birth-  
 day festival. -मात्रं 1. 'mere birth,'  
 position in life obtained by mere  
 birth. -2. caste only (but not the  
 performance of duties pertaining to  
 it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -3. species,  
 genus. -लक्षण generic distinction, a  
 characteristic of a class. -वाचक a.  
 expressing a genus, generic (as a  
 word); गौरवः पुरुषो हस्ती. -वैरं instinc-  
 tive or natural hostility. -वैरिन् m.  
 a born enemy. -वैलक्षण्यं inconsis-  
 tency, incompatibility in kind. -शब्दः a  
 name conveying the idea of a genus,  
 a generic word, common noun; गोः,  
 अश्वः, पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. -संकरः admix-  
 ture of caste; mixed blood. -संपन्न  
 a. belonging to a noble family. -सारं  
 nutmeg. -स्मर a. remembering one's  
 condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो  
 सुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 335. -स्वभावः gen-  
 eric character or nature. -हीन a. of  
 low birth, outcast.  
 जातिमन् a. Nobly born, of high rank.

जाती The jasmine plant (मालती).  
 जातीय, क a. Belonging to a tribe,  
 race, kind &c.

जात्य a. [जाति भवः यत्] 1 Of the  
 same family, related. -2 Noble, well-  
 born, sprung from a noble family;  
 जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शोषयता कुशः R.  
 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing.  
 -4 Best, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rect-  
 angular.

जातु ind. A particle meaning:— 1  
 At all, ever, at any time, possibly;  
 किं तेन जातु जातेन नातु योवनहारिणा Pt. 1.  
 26; न जातु कानः कानानाहुपभोगेन शा-  
 न्यति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Per-  
 haps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. -3 Once,  
 once upon a time, sometime, at some  
 day. -4 (Used with the potential  
 mood) जातु has the sense of 'not allow-  
 ing or putting up with'; जातु तत्र  
 भवान्नुपलं यज्यतां कलशयानि (न मया-  
 नि) Sk. -5 Used with a present in-  
 dicative it denotes censure (गर्हा);  
 जातु तत्र नान्द्रुतं यज्यति ibid.

जातुधा f. A demon, imp.

जातुव a. (वी f.) [जानो विकारः अ-  
 नुच P. IV. 3. 138] 1 Mule of or  
 covered with lac. -2 Sticky,  
 adhesive.

जातुः m. A thunderbolt.

जातुकर्जः An epithet of Siva.

जातं Ved. Birth, production,  
 origin.

जातकी [जनकस्यापत्नी स्त्री, अण्] N. of  
 Sitā, wife of Rāma.

जातपदः [जानन उत्पत्त्या पद्यते, पद् अण्;  
 जनपदे भवः, अण् वा] 1 An inhabitant of  
 the country, a rustic, boor, peasant  
 (opp पौर). -2 A country. -3 A tax  
 &c. from peasants. -4 A subject. -द्वा  
 A popular expression. -द्दी Profes-  
 sion, business.

जातपदिक a. Relating to a country.

जानान a. Knowing, understand-  
 ing.

जानि A substitute for जाया at the  
 end of Bahu. comp.

जातु n. [जन्-शुण्] The knee;  
 जातुभ्यामवर्ति गत्वा kneeling (or fall-  
 ing on one's knees) on the ground.  
 -Comp. -द्वज्ज a. reaching to, as high  
 as, the knees, knee-deep. -फलकं,  
 -संडलं the knee-pun. -विजातु n. a  
 peculiar position in fighting (con-  
 tracting and extending the knees).  
 -संधिः the knee-joint.

जापः [जन्-चञ्] 1 Muttering prayers,  
 whispering, murmuring. -2 A  
 muttered prayer.

जापक a. Muttering prayers. -कं  
 A kind of fragrant wood.

जाप्य a. To be muttered. -च्यं A  
 prayer to be muttered in a low voice.



जापनं 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Completing, finishing.

जावालः A goat-herd.

जावालि 1 N. of the author of a law-book. -2 N. of an infidel Brāhmaṇa, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Rāma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

जामदग्न्यः N. of Parasurāma q. v.

जामा [ जम्-अदने वा० अण् झीत् ] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law.

जामातृ m. [ जाया माति मिनाति मिमिति वा नि०; cf. Uṇ. 2. 94 ] 1 A son-in-law, जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धाः U. 1. 11 ; जामाता दशमो ग्रहः Subhāsh. -2 A lord, master. -3 The sun-flower.

जामातृकः A son-in-law.

जामि a. [ जम्-इन् नि० वृद्धिः ] 1 Customary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. -निः f. 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A near female relative ( सन्निहितसपिण्ड-स्त्री Kull. ); Ms. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. -n. 1 Blood-relationship, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation (in general), descent. -3 Tautology.

जामित्रं The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign ( लग्न ) ; तिथौ च जामित्रशृणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1. ( जामित्रं लग्नास्तमं स्थानं Malli. ). Note—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the future good luck of one's wife ( जायामित्रं ? ) ; but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामेयः [ जाया भगिन्या अपत्यं इञ् ] A sister's son.

जाववं [ जम्बाः फल अण् तस्य वा० न लृप् Tv. ] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambu tree.

जाववन् m. N. of a kind of bears who was of signal service to Rāma at the siege of Lankā. He was also noted for his medical skill. [ This same Jambavat appears to have lived up to the time of Krishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time ; for there was a fight between Krishna and Jambavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Satrajit. Krishna vanquished Jambavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jambavati, at his entire disposal ].

जांबीरं ( लं ) A citron. —लं Ved. The knee-pan.

जाञ्जुनदं [ जञ्जुनयां भवं अण् ] 1 Gold ; R. 18. 44. -2 A golden ornament ; कृतचक्रश्च जाञ्जुनदः Si. 4. 66. -3 The Dhattūra plant.

जायकं A kind of yellow fragrant wood.

जाया A wife. ( The word is thus derived: —पतिर्मायां संप्रविश्य गर्भो भूत्वं जायते । जायायास्तद्वि जायात्वं यदस्यां जायते पुनः॥ Ms. 9. 8 ; see also Malli. on R. 2. 1 ). As last member of Bahu. comp. जाया is changed to जानि ; सीताजानिः ' one who has Sītā for his wife ' ; so युवजा-निः, वामार्धजानिः. -Comp. —अद्युर्जीविन् m., —आजीवं 1. an actor, a dancer. -2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane ( वक्र ). —घ्नः 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. —पती ( dual ) husband and wife. ( The other forms of the comp. are दंपती and जंपती q. v. )

जायिन् a. ( नी f. ) [ जि-णिनि ] Conquering, subduing. —m. The burden of a song ( in music ).

जायु a. Victorious. —युः 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

जारः [ जीर्यन्तेन जु करणे वञ् ; जस्यतीति जारः Nir. ] 1 A paramour, gallant, lover ; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारो शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -2 A confidential friend. —श N. of Durgā. -Comp. —जः, —जन्मन्, —जातः a bastard. —भरा an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. -2 ( a ) A web, cob-web. ( b ) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window ; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिरन्या R. 7. 9 ; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतेर्वलभयः सं-दिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2 ; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass ; चित्तासंततितंतुजालनि-विद्धस्यूतेव Māl. 5. 10 ; Ku. 7. 89 ; Si. 4. 56 ; Amaru. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 An unblown flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes. -11 Pride, arrogance. —लः The Kadamba tree. -Comp. —अक्षः a loop-hole, window. —कर्मन् n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing. —कारकः 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. —गर्दभः a kind of pimple or boil. —गोणिका a kind of churning vessel. —ग्रथित a. connected by a web ; S. 7. 16. —पाद्, —पादः a goose. —प्राया mail, armour.

जालकं [ जालमिव कायति कै-क ] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection ;

वद्धं कर्णाशिरपिरोधि वद्धने घर्माभिसां जाल-कं S. 1. 30 ; R. 9. 68. -3 A lattice, window. -4 A bud, an unblown flower ; अभिनवैर्जालकैर्मालतीनां Mo. 98 ; so युधि-काजालकानि 26. -5 A kind of orna-ment ( worn in the hair ) ; तिलक-जालकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44 ( आभर-विशेषः ). -6 A nest. -7 Illusion, de-ception. -8 A plantain or the fruit. -9 Pride. —कः A window, lattice. -Comp. —मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालवत् a. 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive ( मायाविन् ).

जालिकः [ जालिन चरति पर्पा० इङ् ] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A spider. -4 The governor or chief ruler of a province. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. —का 1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech. -5 A window. -6 Iron. -7 Plantain. -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी 1 A room ornamented with pictures. -2 A kind of melon ( कंयातकी ). -3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called रमेह.

जालंधरः N. of a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej.

जालाशं Ved. A kind of drug with healing properties.

जालम a. ( लम्बी f. ) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate —लः ( लम्बी f. ) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant ; अपि ज्ञायते कतनेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जालम इति V. 1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly ; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जालमक a. ( लिमका f. ) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्त्य 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haste, hurry.

जास्यति Ved. A son-in-law.

जाहं A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of ' the root of ' ; कर्णजाहं the root of the ear ; so अक्षि, ओष्ठ &c.

जाहकः 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जाह्वी [ जह्वाः अपत्यं स्त्री अण् झीत् ] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. ( Atm. when preceded by परा and वि ) ( जयति, जिगाय-जिने, अजिगीत-अजेड, जेतुं, जित ) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate ; जयति तुलामधिकृतो भास्वानि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330 ; Bk. 15. 76 ; 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel ; गजितानंतरां वृद्धिं सौभाग्येन जिगाय हा Ku. 2. 53 ; R. 3. 34 ; Ghat. 22 ; Si.



1. 19. -3 To win (by conquest in a law-suit), acquire by conquest; प्रागजयित वृणा ततो नही (where जि means 'to conquer' also); Ms. 7. 96. -4 To conquer, restrain, control, conquer (as a passion). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations); जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas); स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः (Ratn. 1. 5; Bh. 2. 24; Git. 1. 1. -6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of (as a disease &c.). -8 To expect from (with abl.). -9 To cause to win or conquer. -Desid. (जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for; चलाति नवान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. -With अति to conquer, defeat, vanquish; Bk. 19. 2.

जयः [जि मवे अच्] 1 Conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). -2 Restraint, curbing, conquest as in इन्द्रियजय. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. -5 N. of Yudhishtira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna. -8 N. of Durgā. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. -3 A kind of banner. -4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two lunar fortnights. -Comp. -आवह a. conferring victory. -आसि f. 1. a prayer for victory. -2. congratulations after victory; a cheer of victory. -उद्धुर a. exulting in victory. -कोलाहलः 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice. -घोषः, -घोषणं, -गा a proclamation of victory. -ढक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. -दधः N. of Jayanta, Indra's son. -ध्वज a record of victory. -पालः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्रकः a kind of dice. -संगलः 1. a royal elephant. -2. a remedy for fever. (-लं) a cheer of victory. -यज्ञः the अग्निमेष sacrifice. -लक्ष्मीः, -श्रीः the goddess of victory; Ku. 2. 52. -लेखः record of victory. -वाहिनी an epithet of Sachi. -शब्दः 1. a shout of victory. -2. the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by bards &c. -शृंग a horn blown to announce a victory. -स्तम्भः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निचखान जयस्तेभान् गंगास्रोतंस-तपे सः R. 4. 36. -स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

जयक a. Victorious.  
जयस्तेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virāṭa king's.  
जयद्वलः A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयन् [जि कणे ल्युट्] 1 Conquering, subduing. -2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. -युज् 1. caparisoned. -2. victorious.

जयिन् a. [जि जीलार्थे इति] 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जगति जयि-नस्ते ते भावा नन्दकुलादयः Māl. 1. 36. -m. A victor, a conqueror; पौरस्त्या-नेयमाक्रामंस्तांस्तान्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34.

जय्य a. [जि-यत्] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जय).

जिगीषा [जि-सन् मावे अ] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming; यानं सत्सार कौवेरं वैवस्वत-जिगीषया R. 15. 45. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession, habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardour, warlike spirit.

जिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित p. p. [जि-कर्मणि क] 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained, (as enemies, passions &c.) -2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by; काम-जित; स्त्रीजित &c. -तं Victory. -Comp. -अक्षर a. reading well or readily. -अनित्र a. 1. one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2. one who has subdued his passions. (-त्रः) N. of Vishnu. -अरि a. one who has conquered his enemies or passions. (-रिः) an epithet of Buddha. -आत्मन् a. self-subdued, void of passion. -आहव a. victorious. -इन्द्रिय a. one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (रूढ, रस, गंध, रसश्च & शब्द); श्रुत्वा स्पृष्ट्वाथ दृष्ट्वा च श्रुत्वा

ब्राह्म च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्ञेयो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 2. 98. -काशिः the fist doubled. -काशिन् a. appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चाण-क्योऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2; जितकाशी राजसेवकः *ibid.* -कोप, -क्रोध, -मन्यु a. imperturbable, not excitable. (-धः) an epithet of Vishnu. -नेमिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. -लोक a. 'one who has won heaven' (epithet of a class of Manes). -शुद्धि a. victorious. -श्रम a. inured to

fatigue, hardy. -स्वर्ग a. one who has won heaven.

जित् a. [जि-ङि] (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारकजित्, कंसजित्, सहस्र-जित् &c.

जितिः f. 1 Victory, conquest. -2 Gaining, obtaining.

जित्य a. Conquerable. -त्या 1 Victory. -2 Acquisition, gain. -3 A ploughshare. -त्यः A harrow.

जित्वन् a. Victorious.

जित्वर a. [जि-ङ्ग] (री f.) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; शस्त्रा-प्युपायंसत जित्वराणि Bk. 1. 16; करदी-कृतभूपालो भावुभिजित्वरैर्दिशां Si. 2. 9. -री N. of the city Benares.

जिष्णु a. [जि-गु] 1 Victorious, triumphant; R. 4. 85; 10. 18. -2 Winning, gaining. -3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5; Si. 13. 21. -इण्डुः 1 The sun. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 N. of Arjuna.

जैव a. [जि-वच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -m. 1 A conqueror, victor. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जिः A demon (विशाच).

जिगतुः Breath, life.

जिघत्सा (अद् सन् वसादेशः मावे अ) 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 Striving for. -3 Contending with

जिघत्सु a. [अद् सन् वसादेशः] Hungry.

जिघत्सुः Ved. An enemy.

जिघांसक a. Revengeful, murderous.

जिघांसा 1 Desire of killing; R. 15. 19. -2 Malice, revenge.

जिघांसु a. [हन् सन् उ] Desirous of killing, murderous. -सुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा [ग्रह सन् मावे अ] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिघ्र a. [ब्रा कर्तरि श जिघ्रादेशः] 1 Suspecting. -2 Conjecturing, guessing; observing; e. g. मनोजिघ्रः स-यत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [ज्ञा सन् मावे अ] 1 Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness. -2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित a. Investigated, asked, inquired.

जिज्ञासु a. [ज्ञा सन् उ] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. -2 Desirous of getting absolution (मुमुक्षु).

जितमः, जितुमः, जित्मः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जिन a. [जि-ङ्ग] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Very old. -जः 1 A



generic term applied to a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2 N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. -3 A very old man. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. -इन्द्रः, ईश्वरः 1. a chief Bauddha saint, -2 an Arhat of the Jainas. -संज्ञा n. a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिबि a. Ved. Old, decayed. -त्रिः 1 Time. -2 A bird.

जिम् 1 P. (जमति) To eat.

जिरि 5 P. (जिरिगोति) To kill, hurt.

जिन् 1 P. (जिन्वति) 1 To be active or lively, busy oneself. -2 To urge on, impel, excite. -3 To refresh, animate. -4 To promote. -5 To grant, confer. -6 To please, satisfy.

जिष् 1 P. (जेषति) To sprinkle.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिहान a. 1 Going, going to. -2 Getting, obtaining; see हा 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्वा a. [ जहाति सरलमार्गः ; हा-मन् सन्वत् आलोपश्च Up. 1. 138 ] 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. -2 Crooked, away, squint; Rs. 1. 12. -3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. -4 Curved, bent. -5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; धृतहेतिरप्यधृताजिह्वामतिः Ki. 6. 24; सुहृदर्थनीहि-तमजिह्वाधिया Si. 9. 62. -6 Dim, dark, pale-coloured; विधिसमयनिषेगाद्वीति-संहारजिह्वा Ki. 1. 46. -7 Slow, lazy. -ह्ना 1 Dishonesty, falsehood. -2 The Tagara tree. -Comp. -अक्ष a. crooked-eyed, squinting. -ग a. moving slowly. (-गः) a snake. -गति a. meandering, going tortuously; Rs. 1. 13. -मेहनः a frog. -योधिन् a. fighting unfairly. (-म.) an epithet of Bhima. -शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वायति Den. P. to go crookedly.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल a. Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वा 1 The tongue. -2 The tongue of fire, i. e. a flame. -3 A sentence. -Comp. -आत्वादः licking, lapping. -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेखनिका, -निलेखनं a tongue-scraper. -यः 1. a dog. -2. a cat. -3. a tiger. -4. a leopard. -5 a bear. -मलं the fur of the tongue. -मूलं the root of the tongue. -मूलीय a. a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and ख् and also to क्, ल् and the guttural class of consonants (in gram). -रदः a bird. -लिह m. a dog. -लौल्यं greediness. -शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जीतिः f. [ जि-क्तिन् वेदे दीर्घः ] 1 Victory. -2 Decrease, loss. -3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन a. [ ज्या-क्त संप्रसां दीर्घः ] Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag; जीनकार्मुकबस्तावीन् पृथग् दद्याद्विबुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः [ जयति नमः, जीयते अनिलेन, जीवनस्योदकस्य सूतं वंशो यन्, जीवनं जलं सूतं बद्धं अनेन, जीवनं सुचतीति वा पुरो० Tv. cf. Un. 3. 91 ] 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशल-मयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. -2 A mountain. -3 A nurisher, sustainer. -4 An epithet of Indra. -Comp.

-कूटः a mountain. -केतुः an epithet of Siva. -वाहनः 1. N. of Indra. -2. N. of a king of the Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर). [ He was the son of Jimutaketu and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play ]. -वाहिन् m. smoke.

जीर a. [ ज्या-रक् संप्रसां दीर्घः ] Ved. Swift, quick. -रः 1 A sword. -2 Cumin-seed. -3 An atom.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीरिः [ जीर्यति कृ-वां रिक् ] Ved. A man. -f. Quick or flowing water.

जीर्ण p. p. [ ज-क्त ] 1 Old, ancient. -2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22; U. 6. 38; Mā. 5. 30. -3 Digested; सुजीर्णमक्षं सुविचक्षणः सुतः H. 1. 22. -र्णः 1 An old man. -2 A tree. -3 Cumin-seed. -र्णः Large cumin-seed. -र्णः 1 Ben-zoin. -2 Old age, decrepitude. -Comp. -उद्धारः 'renewing the old,' repairs especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. -उद्यानं ruined or neglected garden. -उज्वरः lingering fever. -पर्णः the Kadamba tree. -वज्रं a particular gem. -वस्त्र a. wearing old clothes. -वादिका a ruined house.

जीर्णक a. Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णिः f. 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. -2 Digestion.

जीर्विः [ जृ-क्तिन् ] 1 An axe. -2 The body. -3 A cart. -4 An animal.

जीव् 1 P. (जीवति, जीवित) 1 To live, be alive; यस्मिन् जीवति जीवति व. हवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23; मा जीवत् Ms. 2. 235. -2 To revive, come to life. -3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); सत्या-नुते तु वाणिज्यं तेन चैवापि जीव्यते Ms. 4. 26; विपणेन च जीवतः 3. 152, 162; 11. accusative in this sense; अजिह्वामस-दां शुद्धां जीवेद् बाह्यगजीविकां Ms. 4. 11. -4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चौराः प्रमते जीवति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः । प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः ॥ राजा विवदमानेषु नित्यं मूर्खेषु पंडिताः Mb. -Caus. 1 To restore to life. -2 To nourish, nurture, bring up.

जीव a. [ जीव-कर्तरि क ] Living, existing. -वः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; गतजीवः, जीवत्याग, जीवाज्ञा &c. -2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवात्मन् as opposed to परमात्मन् the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. -3 Life, existence. -4 A creature, living being. -5 Livelihood, profession. -6 N. of Karna. -7 N. of one of the Maruts. -8 The constellation पुष्य. -9 N. of Brihaspati. -10 The third lustre in the cycle of Jupiter. -11 Association of cause and effect. -12 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतकः 1. a bird-catcher, fowler. -2. a murderer, slayer. -अजीवाधारः the world of organic and inorganic creation. -आत्मन् m. the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमात्मन् 'the Supreme soul'). -आधानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आधानं preservation of life. -आधारः the heart. -इध्नं glowing fire-wood, burning wood. -उत्सर्गः 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. -उपाधिः the three states, i. e. waking, dreaming and sleeping. -ऊर्णः the wool of a living animal. -गृहं, -मंदिरं 'the abode of the soul' the body. -ग्राहः a prisoner taken alive. -घनः Brahman. -ज a. born alive. -जीवः (also जीवजीवः) the Chakora bird. -तोका a woman whose children are living. -दः 1. a physician. -2. an enemy. -दशा 'living wealth,' property in the shape of living creatures, live-stock. -धानी the earth. -निकायः a being endowed with life. -पतिः f., -पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पत्रं a fresh leaf.







1 To reason, think. -2 To investigate, examine. -3 To hurt. -4 To be satisfied.

सुष *a.* (at the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. -2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, amusing, resorting to &c.; परलोकसुषा R. 8. 85; रजोसुषे जन्मनि K. 1.

सुष्य *a.* To be served, worshipped &c. -*व्यं* Service.

सुष्ट *p.* *p.* [सुष्ट-कर्मणि क] 1 Pleased, gratified. -2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c.; Bg. 2. 2. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Liked, loved, agreeable. -5 Served, worshipped. -6 Propitious, favourable. -7 Shared, partaken in; U. 6. 40. -*हं* The remnants of meal (उच्छिष्ट).

जोषः [जु-भावे च] 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment; happiness, pleasure. -2 Silence. -*वः* Happiness. -*वं ind.* 1 According to one's wish, with ease. -2 Silently; किमिति जोषमास्यते S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषणं, जा 1 Liking. -2 Satisfaction, approval. -3 Choosing.

सुहुराण *a.* Making crooked or acting crookedly. -*जः* The moon.

सुहवानः [हु कर्मणि कानच्] 1 Fire. -2 A tree. -3 A hard-hearted man.

सुहुः *f.* [हु क्तिप् नि द्विवं दीर्घश्च Tv.] 1 A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial ghee into the fire. -2 A tongue, especially of Agni, *i. e.* a flame. -Comp. -आस्यः fire.

सुहुरा(वा)णः 1 A sacrificial priest. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

सुहवत् *m.* Fire.

सुहोतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb सुहोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; क्षरति सर्वा वैदिक्यो सुहोति-यजतिक्रियाः Ms. 2. 84. (See Medhātithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञ-नारायण shortly renders सुहोति by उप-विष्टहोम and यजति by तिष्ठहोम. See Asvalāyana 1. 2. 5. also).

सु 1 U., 9 P. (जवति-ते, जुनाति) 1 To press or hurry on, move on quickly. -2 To impel quickly, urge or drive on. -3 To excite, animate, inspire.

सु *a.* Ved. Quick, speedy. *सुः f.* 1 Speed. -2 Atmosphere. -3 A female demon. -4 An epithet of Sarasvati. -5 Going speedily, quick motion. -6 A mark on the forehead of horses and oxen.

सुत *a.* [सु-क] (At the end of comp.) 1 Impelled, urged, pressed. -2 Ved. Gone. -3 Drawn. -4 Given.

सुतिः *f.* 1 Going on, proceeding, moving. -2 Quickness, speed. -3 Uninterrupted flow or motion. -4 Impulse, incitement, instigation. -5 Inclination, propensities, tendency.

सुक्रः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

सुटः The mass of twisted or matted hair; धृतेःशस्य सुजंगवद्विबलय-सुटनद्वजुडाजटाः Māl. 1. 2.

सुटकं Matted hair.

सुर् 4 A. (जुयते, जुर्ण) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To be angry with (with dat.); मर्जे नखेभ्यश्च चिरं सुर्जरे Bk. 11. 8. -3 To grow old.

सुर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Swift, speedy, quick. -2 Running, proceeding quickly. -3 Praising, invoking. -*णिः f.* 1 Speed. -2 An epithet of Aditya or sun. -3 the body. -4 The Brahman (*u.*) -5 Anger. -6 A fiery weapon.

सुर्तिः *f.* [ज्वर भावे क्तिर् ऊर्] 1 Fever. -2 Feverish or morbid heat.

सुर्व 1 P. (जुयति) Ved. 1 To burn. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

सुष् 1 U. (जुषति-ते) To hurt, kill.

सुषः, *वं* The water of boiled pulse.

सृ 1 P. (जरति) 1 To make low or humiliate. -2 To excel.

सृभ्र, सृभ्र 1 A. (जृभते, जृभते, जृभित सृभ्र) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. -2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); वरसुवतिमुखाभं पंकजं जृभतेऽथ Rs. 3. 22. -3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जृभतां जृभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरं क्रोध-ज्योतिः Ve. 1; वृष्णे जृभसि (Paras.m. is irregular) Bh. 3. 5; भोगः कोपि स एक एव परमो नित्योदितो जृभते 3. 80. -4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्प-योनेरभिमानधृतमात्मानमाधाय नधुर्जंजृभे Ku. 3. 24; U. 5. 13. -5 To be at ease. -6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -*Caus.* To cause to yawn or expand.

जृभ, -भा, -भं 1 A [जृभ-वच्] 1 Yawning, gaping; U. 4. 29. -2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाश्र-यी जृभा प्रभवति K. 257; जृगांभप्रवि-ततदलोपांतजालप्रविष्टेः Ve. 2. 7; Māl. 9. 16. -3 Expansion. -4 Bursting open.

जृभकः [जृभ-प्बुल्] 1 'A yawner,' a sort of demon. -कं Swelling. -भिका Gaping, yawning.

जृभण *a.* [जृभ-भावे ल्युट्] Causing to gape or yawn. -जं 1 Gaping, yawn-

ing. -2 Stretching (the limbs); (अंगानि) सुहृद्यंजृभणतत्परानि Ra. 6. 10. -3 Blossoming, blooming; मालती शिरसि जृभणोन्मुखी Bh. 1. 25.

जृभित *p.* *p.* [जृभ-क] 1 Yawned, gaped. -2 Opened, expanded, displayed. -3 Blossoming, blooming. -4 Done, exerted. -5 Enlarged, increased. -तं 1 Gaping. -2 Expansion, opening, blooming. -3 Developing, coming into view.

जृ I. 1, 4, 9 P., 10 U. (जरति, जीर्णति, जृगाति, जारयति-ते, जजार, जारयामास, अजयत्, अजरीत्, अजीजत्, जरि-री-तुं, जीर्णं or जारितं) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither away, decay; जीर्णते जीर्णतः केशा दृणा जीर्णति जीर्णतः। जीर्णतश्चक्षुषी श्रोत्रे नृ-ष्णैका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16; Bk. 9. 41. -2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च प्रज्ञा बलं शोकाल-थाऽजरत् Bk. 6. 30; जेरुगारा दृशास्-स्य 14. 112. -3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमक्षं प्रक्षीयत् Chāg. 79; उदरे चाजरन्त्ये Bk. 15. 150. -4 To break up or fall to pieces. -*Caus.* (ज-जा-रयति) 1 To make old, wear out, consume. -2 To cause to be digested; to digest. -II. 1 A. (जरे) Ved. 1 To move, approach, come near. -2 To crackle (as fire). -3 To roar. -4 To call out to, invoke, praise.

जारक *a.* [जृ-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Promoting digestion, digestive.

जारणं [जृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Stimulating digestion. -3 Calcining or oxidizing metals. -4 A condiment.

जारद्व *a.* (वीथिः) The portion of the moon's path occupied by the constellations श्रवण, धनिष्ठा and शततारका (according to बराहमिहिर); according to others, by विशाखा, अनुषा and ज्येष्ठा.

जैताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जैन्य Ved. 1 Of noble origin, well-born. -2 Genuine, true. -3 Victorious.

जैमनं [जिम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Eating. -2 Food.

जेष् 1 A. (जेषते) To move, go.

जेह् 1 A. (जेहेत) Ved. 1 To reach, go towards. -2 To strive after, exert. -3 To open the mouth, pant, gasp.

जै 1 P. (जायति) To wane, decline, decay, perish.



जैव *a.* (जी *f.*) [जैव-अण्] 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इदमिह मदनस्य जैवमखं विफलं Māl. 2. 6; जैवित्यर्थं भविष्यतीति B. 4. 16, 16. 72. -2 जैवैव रुद्रो B. 1 A victor, conqueror. -ज 1 A Victory, triumph. -2 Superiority. -Comp. -जः a victor.

जैन *a.* 1 A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

जैमिनि *N.* of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Jaiminī school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतमुन्मत्तसहस्रा हस्ती जैमिनि Pt. 2. 23.

जैव *a.* [जीवस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to जीव or the soul. -2 Belonging to Jupiter.

जैवावृक् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Long-lived, for whom long life is desired; जैवावृक् ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. -2 जैवा, lean. -का 1 The moon; राजानं जैवावृक् सहसा जैवावृक् त्वं तु यः Bv. 2. 78. -2 Camphor. -3 A son. -4 A drug, medicament. -5 A peasant.

जैव्यः An epithet of Kacha, son of Brihaspati.

जैह्वं Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जैह्वं The pleasure of taste.

जौगं, गकं Aloe-wood.

जौगदः The longings of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

जौदगः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A devotee who practises the most rigid austerities.

जोडः Binding, tie.

जोपा, जोषित *f.* A woman; cf. जोषा, जोषित.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. -2 A woman.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जानाति, जानीति, जज्ञा, जज्ञे, जानाति-अज्ञात, ज्ञातुं, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses); to learn, become acquainted with; मा ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रानो रुद्रकापीत्स रक्षसां Bk. 15. 9. -2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with; जाने तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 1; जानन्नपि हि मेधावी जडवद्वोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123; 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascertain, investigate; ज्ञायतां कः कार्यधीति Mk. 9. -4 To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, experience; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5 To test, try, know the true character of; आपत्सु मित्रं जानीयात् H. 1. 72; Chān. 21. -6 To recognise; न तं बुद्धा न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन् Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider,

know to be; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मघोनः Me. 6. -8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument); सपिपो जानीते Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सपिपः = सपिपा). -9 Ved. To acknowledge, approve, allow. -10 To recognise as one's own, take possession of. -Caus. (ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. -2 To request, ask (Atm.). -3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To praise. -6 To immolate, kill (as an animal). -Desid. (जिज्ञासते) 1 To desire to know, investigate, ascertain; R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 14. 91. -2 To conjecture, suppose, guess.

ज्ञा *a.* [ज्ञा-क्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Knowing, familiar with; कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. -2 Wise; as in ज्ञमन्य thinking oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. -2 The sentient soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञप्त *a.* Made known, informed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Understanding. -2 Intellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satisfaction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise. -7 Immolating, killing.

ज्ञात *a.* [ज्ञा-कर्मणि-क्] Known, ascertained, understood, learnt, comprehended &c.; आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेषं पुंसां Ku. 3. 3; see ज्ञा above. -तं Knowledge. -Comp. -सिद्धांतः a man completely versed in any Śāstra.

ज्ञातव्य *pol. p.* 1 To be known or understood. -2 Conceivable, comprehensible.

ज्ञातिः [ज्ञा-क्तिच्] 1 A paternal relation, a father, brother &c.; agnate relatives collectively. -2 A kinsman or kindred in general. -3 A distant kinsman who is not entitled to the oblations offered to deceased ancestors. -4 A father. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं the duty of a kinsman. -भावः kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् *a.* one who has or makes near relatives.

ज्ञातेय Relationship.

ज्ञातृ *a.* [ज्ञा-तृच्] Knowing, intelligent, wise. -म. 1 A wise man. -2 An acquaintance. -3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञान [ज्ञा-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficiency; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Māl. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learning; बुद्धिर्ज्ञानेन सुष्यति Ms. 5. 109; ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शत्रौ R. 1. 22. -3 Consciousness, cognizance, knowledge; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ms. 8. 288 know-

ingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously. -4 Sacred knowledge; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philosophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्); cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6 Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 The Vedas taken collectively. -Comp. -अद्वयताः ignorance, folly. -अपोहः forgetfulness. -अभ्यासः 1. study. -2. thinking, reflection. -आत्मन् *a.* all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception; (these are five त्वच, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्ण and घ्राण -the skin, tongue, eye, ear and nose; see बुद्धीन्द्रिय under इन्द्रिय). -काण्डं that inner or esoteric portion of Veda which refers to true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकाण्ड). -कृत *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -गम्य *a.* attainable by the understanding. -चक्षुस् *n.* the eye of intellectual vision (opp. चर्मचक्षुस्); सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं निखिलं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (-म.) a wise and learned man. -तत्त्वं true knowledge, knowledge of God. -तपस् *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -दः a preceptor. -दा an epithet of Sarasvatī. -दुर्बल *a.* wanting in knowledge. -निश्चयः certainty, ascertainment. -निष्ठ *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -पतिः 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. a teacher, preceptor. -सुद्ध *a.* 'having the impress of wisdom', wise. -मूल *a.* founded on spiritual knowledge. -यज्ञः a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -योगः contemplation as the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -लक्षणं, ण 1. indication, sign, a means of knowing or inferring. -2. (in logic) sign or proof of knowledge; subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. -विज्ञानं 1. sacred and miscellaneous knowledge. -2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. -शास्त्रं the science of fortune-telling. -साधनं 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -2. an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *adv.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.



**ज्ञानमय** *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो दृष्टे स्वकर्माणि ब्रूते ज्ञानमयेन बहिना R. 8. 20. -2 Containing knowledge. —*यः* 1 The Supreme spirit. -2 An epithet of Siva.

**ज्ञानिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) [ ज्ञानमस्यस्य इति ] Intelligent, wise. —*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

**ज्ञानित्वं** Fortune-telling.

**ज्ञानीयति** Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

**ज्ञापक** *a.* [ ज्ञा-णिच्-ल्यु ] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. —*कः* 1 A teacher. -2 A commander, a master. -3 A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince; Pt. 3. —*कं* (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

**ज्ञापनं** [ ज्ञा-णिच्-ल्युट् ] Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

**ज्ञापित** *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

**ज्ञीप्सा** [ ज्ञा-सन्-भावे अ ] The desire of knowing.

**ज्ञेय** *pot. p.* [ ज्ञा-कर्मणि यत् ] 1 To be investigated or learnt or understood. -2 To be regarded as. -3 Perceptible, cognizable.

**ज्या** 9 P. (जिनाति) 1 To overpower, oppress. -2 To grow old. -3 (जीवते) To be oppressed.

**जीत** *a.* 1 Oppressed, overpowered. -2 Become old; also जीन.

**ज्यानं** Ved. Oppression.

**ज्येय** *a.* 1 To be oppressed. -2 First, best.

**ज्या** 1 A bow-string; विश्रामं लभ-तामिदं च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्वद्धः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. -2 The chord of an arc. -3 The earth. -4 A mother. -5 Overpowering force or strength. -6 Excessive demand, importunity.

**ज्यानिः** *f.* [ ज्या-नि ] 1 Old age, decay. -2 Quitting, abandoning. -3 A river, stream. -4 Oppression. -5 Deprivation, loss; Māl. 9. 33.

**ज्यायस्** *a.* (सी *f.*) (Compar. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध) 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवक-नेन स किल ज्यायात् U. 6. -2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. -3 Larger, greater. -4 (In law) One not a minor, *i. e.* come of age and responsible for his

own action. -5 Aged, old. -6 Decayed, worn out.

**ज्यायिष्ठ** *a.* (irreg.) 1 The most excellent. -2 Noblest, first, best.

**ज्येष्ठ** *a.* (Superl. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध). 1 Eldest, most senior. -2 Most excellent, best. -3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. —*पुः* 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Being. -3 Life. -4 N. of a lunar month (= ज्येष्ठ q. v.). —*पुः* 1 An eldest sister. -2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of the three stars). -3 The middle finger. -4 A small house-lizard. -5 An epithet of the Ganges. -6 The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmi. —*पुः* 1 A small house-lizard. —*पुः* 1 The most excellent, the first or head. -2 Tin. —*Comp.* —*अंशः* 1. eldest brother's share. -2. the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. -3. The best share. —*अंशु* *n.* 1. water in which grain has been washed. -2. the scum of boiled rice. —*आश्रमः* 1. the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa, *i. e.* that of a householder. -2. a householder. —*ततः* a father's eldest brother. —*ततिः* *f.* Ved. superiority. —*वर्णः* 1. the highest caste (that of Brāhmaṇas) -2. a Brāhmaṇa. —*वृत्तिः* *f.* the duties of seniority. —*श्वश्रुः* *f.* 1. a wife's eldest sister. -2. the eldest mother-in-law.

**ज्येष्ठसूत्र-सूत्रीयः** The month ज्येष्ठ q. v. **ज्येष्ठः** N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). —*पुः* 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. -2 A small house-lizard.

**ज्येष्ठिनेय** *a.* Born from the eldest or principal wife.

**ज्येष्ठ्यं** 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. -2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

**ज्यु** 1 A. (ज्यवते) To go near, approach.

**ज्युत्** 1 U. (ज्योति-ते) To shine.

**ज्युतिः** *f.* Light.

**ज्यो** 1 A. (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. -2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

**ज्योतिस्** *n.* [ ज्यु-इष्ट् आदिर्देस्य जः, ज्यु-इष्ट् वा ] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. -2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17; U. 4. 18. -3 Lightning. -4 A heavenly body.

-5<sup>f</sup> A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिर्विषयः ज्योतिः त्रियामा Ku. 7. 21; Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 19; S. 7. 6. -6 Brightness of the sky, day-light (opp. तमसः). -7 The sun and moon (opp. तमसः). Light as the divine principle of intelligence. -9 The science of life, course of heavenly bodies; astronomy, see ज्योतिष. -10 The faculty of seeing. -11 The celestial world. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An epithet of Vi-ṣṇu. —*Comp.* —*इगः*, —*इगणः* the fire-fly. —*कणः* a spark of fire. —*गणः* the heavenly bodies collectively. —*चक्रं* the zodiac. —*ज्ञः* an astronomer or astrologer. —*मंडलं* the stellar sphere. —*मालिन्* *m.*, —*ची* (ची) जं a fire-fly. —*रथः* (ज्योतीरथः) the polar star. —*लोकः* the supreme spirit. —*विद्* *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. —*विद्या*, —*शास्त्रं* (ज्योतिःशास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology. —*स्तोमः* (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. —*हस्ता* N. of Durgā.

**ज्योतिर्मय** *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

**ज्योतिष** *a.* (पी *f.*) [ ज्योतिः स्वर्ग-दिग्व्यादिकं प्रतिपाद्यताऽस्यस्य अच् ] Astronomical or astrological. —*पुः* An astronomer or astrologer. —*पुः* 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. -2 One of the six Vedāṅgas (being a short tract on astronomy). —*Comp.* —*विद्या* astronomical or astrological science.

**ज्योतिषिकः** One who studies or knows astronomy.

**ज्योतिषी, ज्योतिष्कः** A planet, star, luminary. —*पुः* N. of the shining peak of Meru. —*वृक्षः* The विष्वक् tree.

**ज्योतिष्मत्** *a.* [ ज्योतिरस्यस्य मत् ] 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंज्ञ-लक्षणे ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. -2 Celestial. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of the third foot of Brahmā. -3 N. of one of the seven suns appearing at the destruction of the world. —*ती* 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). -2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण, *i. e.* a tranquil state of mind.

**ज्योत्स्ना** [ ज्योतिरस्यस्यां ज्योतिष उपसर्ग-पो नञ् प्रत्ययः P. V. 2. 114 Sk. ] 1 Moonlight; स्फुरत्स्फारज्योत्स्नाधवलितले का-पि पुलिने Bh. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्दि-ति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. -2 Light (in general). -3 An epithet of Durgā. -4 A moonlight-night. —*Comp.* —*इक्षुः* the moon. —*प्रियः* the Chakora bird. —*पुष्पा* a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.



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झलरा-री 1 A cymbal. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A curl, lock of hair. -4 Moisture. -5 Purity.

झलिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

झलोलः A ball at the lower end of a spindle.

झष 1 U. ( झषति-ते ) 1 To take. -2 To put on, wear. -3 To hurt or kill ( only P. in this sense ).

झषः 1 A fish in general ; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31 ; cf. words like झषकेतन below. -2 A large fish. -3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -4 Heat, warmth. -5 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -६ 1 A forest; wood. -2 A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -ध्वजः N. of the god of love ; झषुदां झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अज्ञः a porpoise. -उद्री an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

झांकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. -2 A splash-

ing sound ( as of falling cascades ) स्थाने स्थाने झखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14.

झाटः [ झट्-णिच्-अच् ] 1 An arbour, bower. -2 A wood, thicket. -3 Cleaning sores. -४, -टी The Jasmine plant.

झाटाक्षकः The water-melon.

झाटि ( टी ) का Jasmine.

झामकं A burnt brick.

झामरः A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

झाईरः A tabor-player, drummer.

झालिः A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and Asa Foetida ( ह्रिय ) ; आग्रनामफलं पिटराजिकालवणान्वितम् । भृष्टं ह्रिययुतं पूतं चोलितं झालिरुच्यते ॥ Bhāva P.

झिगिनी 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A torch, fire-brand.

झिंझी A cricket.

झिंझिमः A forest on fire.

झिंदी A kind of shrub.

झिरिका, झिरी, or झिरीका A cricket.

झिल्लिः f. 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Parch-

ment. -Comp. -कंठः a domestic pigeon.

झिल्लिका 1 A cricket. -2 The sound or cry of a cricket. -3 The light of sunshine. -4 Light, splendour. -5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. -6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

झिल्ली 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. -3 A parchment. -4 The wick of a lamp. -5 A cloth for applying unguents, colours &c. -6 Sunshine. -7 Light, lustre. -8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

झिल्लीकः A cricket. -का 1 A cricket. -2 Sunshine. -3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

झीरुका A cricket; also झीरिका.

झुंठः 1 A tree. -2 A shrub, bush.

झूणिः ( लिः ) 1 A kind of betel-nut. -2 A voice from heaven boding ill-luck, an evil omen. -3 A thicket.

झू 4, 9 P. ( झीयति or झूणाति ) To grow old ; cf. जू.

झोंडः The betel-nut tree.

झ्यु 1 P. ( झ्यवति ) To go or move.

ट.

टः 1 A sound like the twang of a bow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quarter, a fourth part. -४ 1 The earth. -2 An oath. -६ A hollowed cocoa-nut.

टकरः An epithet of Siva.

टगर a. Squint-eyed. -रः 1 Borax. -2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Confusion. -4 An object of sense.

टंक 10 U. ( टंकयति-ते, टंक्ति ) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover. -WITH उद् 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore out, pierce through.

टंका, -कं [ टंक-षच् अच् वा ] 1 A hatchet, an axe, a stone-cutter's chisel; टंकैर्मनःशिलयुद्देव विदार्यमाणा Mk. 1. 20 ; R. 12. 80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath of a sword. -4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet ; the slope or declivity of a hill ; Bk. 1. 8. -5 Anger. -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -8 A chasm, cleft. -9 The wood-apple tree. -10 Borax. -11 A weight

of silver equal to four Māshas. -12 The fruit of the wood-apple ( n. ). -13 A stamped coin. -14 A spade, hoe. -का The leg.

टंककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. -पतिः a mint-master. -झाला a mint.

टंकटीकः N. of Siva.

टंकणं ( नं ) 1 Borax. -2 Binding, tying. -णः ( नः ) 1 A species of horse. -2 N. of a people. -Comp. -क्षारः borax.

टंकारः 1 The twang of a bow-string. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surprise, wonder.

टंकारिच् a. ( जी f. ) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound ; टंकारिचापमड्ड लंकाशरक्षतजपंकावरूपित-शरं Asvad. 1.

टंकिका A hatchet ; Vikr. 1. 16.

टंगा, -गं A spade, hoe. -गः 1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Māshas.

टंगणः, -णं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टहनी A small house-lizard.

टहरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

टदुरः The sound of a drum.

टल 1 P. ( टलति ) To be confused or disturbed.

ट ( टा ) लः, -टलनं Confusion, perturbation.

टांकं A kind of spirituous liquor ( prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree ).

टांकरः A libertine, leacher.

टांकारः A clang, twang.

टारः 1 A horse. -2 A catamite.

टिक् 1 A. ( टेक्ते ) To go, move.

टिटि ( टि ) भः ( भी f. ) A kind of bird ; उत्क्षिप्य टिटिभः पादावासे भंग-यद्विभः Pt. 1. 314 ; Ms. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 172 ; also टिटिभक.



टिप्प 10 P. (टिप्पयति) To direct, throw, cast.  
टिप्पन Sending, throwing.

टिप्पणी (नी) A gloss, a comment; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyaṭa's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nigūḍhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyaṭa's gloss.

टोक् 1 A. (टोक्ते) To move, go, resort to; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्रतदलं को-याटिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7. -WITU आ to go, move, go about; आदीकसेऽग करि-बोदीपदातिखुपि वादीमुवि क्षितिमुजां As-vad. 5.

टीका [टोक्ते गम्यते ग्रंथार्थोज्ञया] A commentary, gloss; काव्यप्रकाशस्य कृता ग्रहे ग्रहे टीका तथाप्येव तथैव दुर्गमः.

टुः 1 Gold. -2 One who can change his shape at will. -3 N. of the god of love.

टुडुकः α. 1 Small, little. -2 Vile, cruel. -3 Harsh.

टेर, -टेरक α. Squint-eyed.

टोट α. Small, little.

टुल 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

## ठ.

ठः 1 An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामा-निषेके मधुविह्वलायाः कक्षाच्छ्रुतो हेमघटस्त-रण्याः। सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं ठठं ठठं ठठं ठठं Subhāsh. -2 A loud noise. -3 The disc of the sun or

moon. -4 A circle, globe. -5 A cypher. -6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all. -7 An object of sense. -8 An idol, deity. -9 An epithet of Siva.

ठक्करः 1 An idol, a deity. -2 An

honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person; (c. g. गोविन्द-ठक्कर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa).

ठारः Hoar-frost.

ठालिनी A girdle.

## ड.

डः 1 A sound. -2 A kind of drum or tabor. -3 Submarine fire. -4 Fear. -5 An epithet of Siva. -डर 1 A kind of female imp (डाकिनी). -2 A basket carried by means of a sling.

डकारी The lute of the Chāṇḍālas.

डप्प 10 A. (डापयते) To collect, amass, heap together.

डप्प 1 P. (डमति) To sound.

डमः A despised and mixed caste (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. -2 Petty warfare between villages. -3 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -र Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

डप्प = डप्प q. v.

डंप्प 10 U. (डंयति-ते) 1 To throw, send. -2 To order. -3 To behold.

डंवर α. Famous, renowned. -रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. -2 Show, pomp. -3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance; U. 6. 17; Māl. 3. 7. -4 Pride, arrogance.

डंभू 10 U. (डंभयति-ते) To collect.

डलकं, डल्लकं A sling, basket.

डवित्थः A wooden antelope.

डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डाङ्कतिः f. The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर α. Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संघट्टे गगनतल-प्रयाणवेगः Māl. 5. 3. -2 Riotous, tumultuous. -3 Resembling, having the appearance, (i. e. lovely, beautiful);

रीतगीलेत ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिह्नरे) Git. 12. -रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. -2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife. -3 Any surprising sight. -4 N. of a mixed caste.

डालिमः = द.डिमः q. v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाश्लिष्यति डाह-लोर्वी Vikr. 1. 103.

डाहुकः A gallinule.

डिकरी A young woman.

डिंगरः 1 A servant. -2 A knave, cheat, rogue. -3 A depraved or low man. -4 A fat man. -5 Throwing, casting forth. -6 An insult.

डिंडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः H. 2. 86; मुखरयस्व यज्ञोन्नवडिंडिमे N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चांडि रणितरसनारव



डिङ्गिममभिसर सरसमलजं Git. 11 ; आर्य-  
बालचरितमस्तावनाडिङ्गिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिङ्गी ( डि )रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone  
considered as the foam of the sea.  
-2 Foam ( in general ) ; उड्ढानेन डि-  
ङ्गीरे पिहर्पक्तिरदृश्यत Vikr. 4. 64.

डिङ्गिः 1 A wooden elephant. -2 A  
good-looking, dark-coloured young  
man proficient in every science.

डिप्, -डिप् I. 10 A. To collect,  
heap together. -II. 4, 6, 10 P. ( डि-  
पति, डिपति, डेपयति ) 1 To throw, cast,  
send. -2 To direct.

डिप् 1 P. ( डेमति ) To hurt, injure.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of  
dramas ; मयैद्रजालसंश्रामक्रोशोद्भ्रातादिचेष्टितैः ।  
उपरगिष्य भूयिष्ठो डिमः ख्यातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D.  
517.

डिबः 1 Affray, riot. -2 Sound or  
noise occasioned by terror. -3 A  
young child or animal. -4 An egg.  
-5 A globe or ball. -6 Globular or

round blossom ; Māl. 9. 26. -7 A  
chrysalis. -8 The embryo in the first  
stage of its existence. -9 The spleen.  
-10 The uterus. -Comp. —आह्वः,  
-युद्धं petty warfare, an affray without  
weapons, skirmish, sham-fight ; Ms.  
5. 95.

डिङ्गिका 1 A libidinous woman. -2  
A bubble.

डिभः 1 A young child. -2 Any  
young animal such as a cub ; जृभस्व  
रे डिभं दंतांस्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. -3 A  
fool, a block-head. —भा An infant.

डिभकः ( भिका f. ) 1 A young child.  
-2 Any young animal.

डी 1, 4 A. ( डयते, डीयते, डिडये, अड-  
यिट्, डयितु, डीन ) 1 To fly, pass through  
the air. -2 To go. —WITH प्र to fly  
up ; हंसैः प्रडीनैरिव Mk. 5. 5. —प्रोद् to  
fly up ; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठ-  
मालिङ्गितः 23.

डयनं 1 Flight. -2 A litter carried  
upon men's shoulders, palanquin.  
डीन p. p. [ डी-क् ] Flown up. —न  
The flight of a bird. The varieties  
of the flight of birds are said to be  
101, the word prefixed to डीन show-  
ing the particular mode of flight :  
e. g. अवडीनं, उडीनं, प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, विडीनं,  
परडीनं, पराडीनं &c.

डुडुभः-मः A kind of snake not  
poisonous ( निर्दिष्टा डुडुभाः स्मृताः ).

डुडुलः A small owl.

डुडुकः A gallinule.

डुलः A small turtle.

डोमः A man of a very low caste ;  
also डोंव.

डोरः 1 A fillet of thread ( tied  
round the arm ). -2 The string with  
which a packet or parcel is tied.

डुळ् 10 U. ( डुळयति-ते ) To mix :

## ढ.

ढः 1 An imitative sound. -2 A  
large drum. -3 A dog's tail. -4 A  
dog. -5 A serpent.

ढक्का 1 A large or double drum ;  
न ते ढुङ्केन न सोपि ढक्कया न मर्दलेः  
सापि न तेऽपि ढक्कया ॥ N. 15. 17. -2  
Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

ढामरा A goose.

ढालं A shield.

ढालिन् m. A warrior armed with a  
shield.

ढुङ्कनं Seeking, investigating.

ढुङ्किः An epithet of Gaṇesa.

ढौलः A large drum or tabor.

ढौक् 1 A. ( ढौक्ते, ढौकित ) To go,  
approach ; यातं वने रात्रिचरी ढुडौके  
Bk. 2. 23 ; 14. 71, 15. 49. —Caus.

( ढौकयति-ते ) 1 To bring near, cause  
to approach ; तन्मांसं चैव गोमायोस्तैः  
क्षणादाद्यु ढौकितं Mb. ; Bk. 17. 103.  
-2 To present, offer. —WITH उप to  
present, offer ; एकैकं पञ्चदशढौकयामः  
Pt. 1.

ढौकनं 1 Offering. -2 A present,  
bribe.



# ण.

[There are hardly any words in real use in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha, are written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are

so written to show that the न is liable to be changed to ण when preceded by prepositions like म्, परि, अन्तर &c.]

णः 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty, ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4 A water (or summer) house. -5 A bad man. -6 Siva. -7 The sound of negation. -8 Gift, giving.

# त.

तः 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast. -4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An outcast, a barbarian. -10 A Buddha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet. -ता, -तं 1 Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religious merit. -ता N. of Lakshmi.

तप् I. 1 A. (तंसते) Ved. 1 To shake. -2 To pour out. -3 To beg, request. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तंसति, तंसयति) To decorate.

तक्ष् 1, 2 P. (तक्षति, तक्षि) Ved. 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon. -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff. -3 To bear, endure.

तक्ष् a. Ved. 1 Censured. -2 Enduring.

तक्ष् a. Ved. Approaching (गम्यक).

तक्ष् a. Ved. Rushing, darting along. -म. A bird (especially a bird of prey). -2 A fleet horse. -3 A thief, rogue.

तक्षि a. Fraudulent, crafty, roguish. -ला A medicament, drug.

तक्ष् n. A child, offspring.

तक्ष् Butter-milk. -Comp. -अटः a churning-stick. -सारं fresh butter.

तक्ष् 1, 5 P. (तक्षति, तक्षोति, तक्ष) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice,

split; आत्मानं तक्षति ह्येष वनं परञ्चुना यथा Mb.; निधाय तक्षयते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उद्घनः Ak. -2 To fashion, form (out of wood &c.). -3 To make, create in general. -4 To wound, hurt. -5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To cover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin. -WITH निस् 1. to slice out of. -2. to form, create.

तक्ष् a. (At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c.; also तक्ष.

तक्षकः [तक्ष् ण्वल्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession). -2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). -3 N. of the architect of the gods. -4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadrū; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं [तक्ष् भावे-ल्युट्] Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 185. -णी A carpenter's adze.

तक्षन् m. [तक्ष्-कनिच्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्चा तक्षा K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the

profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter)'; Si. 12. 25. -2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तगरः A kind of plant.

तंक् 1 P. (तंक्षति, तंक्षित) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To laugh. -3 To live in distress.

तंक् [तंक् भावे अच्] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. -2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. -3 Fear, terror. -4 A stone-cutter's chisel. -5 A garment.

तंक्नं Living in distress, miserable living.

तंक् 1 P. (तंगति, तंगित) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To stumble.

तंक् I. 7 P. (तनक्ति, तंचित) To contract, shrink; तनन्ति व्योम विस्तृतं Bk. 6. 38. -II. 1 P. (तंचति) To go.

तंक् 7 P. See तंक्.

तट् I. 1 P. (तटति) 1 To groan. -2 To rise, be raised or elevated. -II. 10 U. (ताटयति-ते) To beat, strike.

तटः [तट्-अच्] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. -2 The sky or horizon. -3 An epithet of Siva. -टः, -टा, -टी, -टं 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शैलतटात्पततु Bh. 2. 39; मोरुङ्गचिंतातटी Bh. 3. 45; सिंधोः स्तदावोच इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; U. 3.



8; उच्चारणात्यक्षिणास्तदीस्तं Si. 4. 18. -2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पद्मापयोधरतदीपरिरंभलश Gīt. 1; नोलुप्तं सखि चंदनं स्तनतटे S. Til. 7; so जयनतट, कटितट, ओषीतट, कुचतट, कंठतट, ललाटतट &c. -टं A field. -Comp. -आघातः butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अभ्यस्यंति तदाघातं निजैरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. -स्थ a: 1. (lit.) situated on a bank or declivity. -2. (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive; तदस्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; तदस्थं नरा-इयात् U. 3. 13; मया तदस्थस्त्वमुपद्रुतोसि N. 3. 55 (where तदस्थ has sense 1. also). (-स्थः) an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe. (-स्थः) that property or लक्षण of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known; e. g. गंधवत्त्व in the case of पुष्पी.

तटकं A shore or bank.

तदगः = तडाग q. v.

तटाकः -कं A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); see तडाग.

ताटिनी [तटमस्यस्या इति ङीप्] A river; कदा वाराणस्यामरतटिनीरोधसि वसत् Bh. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

तटवः An epithet of Siva.

तट् 10 :U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against; ग्राहतां महिषा निपानसालिलं शृङ्गेरुहस्ताडितं S. 2. 5; (नौः) ताडिता माकृतैरथा Rām. 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. -2 To beat, strike, punish by beating, hit; लालयेत्येव वर्षाणि दृष्ट्वा वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chāṇ. 11, 12; न ताडयेत्तुणेनापि Ms. 4. 169; पादेन यस्ताडयते Amaru. 52. -3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताड्यमाना-स्तु भेरीषु Mb. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. -4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument); श्रोत्रुर्वितन्त्रीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45. -5 To shine. -6 To speak. -7 (In astr.) To strike against, touch, obscure or eclipse partially. -8 (In Math.) To multiply.

तडि a. Beating. -डिः Striking, a stroke.

ताड a. [तड्-भावे अच्] Beating, striking. -डः 1 A blow, knock, thumb, whipping, chastisement. -2 Noise, sound. -3 A sheaf. -4 A mountain. -Comp. -च a. beating with a whip or strokes of any kind. -घातः an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

ताडन a. [तड् भावे ल्युट्] Beating, whipping, striking. -नं 1 Beating, whipping, flogging; लालने चहवो दो-

पास्ताडने चहवो गुणाः Chāṇ. 12; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8; S. Til. 9. -2 (In astr.) Touching, partial eclipse. -ना Striking. -नी A whip.

ताडित p. p. Struck, beaten, chastised.

ताडुल a. Beating, striking.

ताड्यमान a. Being beaten or struck; श्रोत्रुर्वितन्त्रीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45; ताड्यमानः किं न ह्यात् Mu. 5. -नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तडागः See तडाग.

तडाकः A pond, pool. -का 1 A blow. -2 A bank, shore. -3 Splendour, lustre.

तडागः -गं 1 A pond, deep pool, tank; स्फुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागं Gīt. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237. -2 A tank. -3 A trap for catching deer.

तडाघानः See तडाघात; (उच्चेः करिकराक्षेपे तडाघातं विदुर्बुधाः Sabdak.).

तडित् f. 1 Lightning; चनं चनांते तडितां गुणैरिव Si. 1. 7; Me. 77; R. 6. 65. -2 Killing, injury. -ind. Closely, near. -Comp. -गर्भः a cloud. -लता forked lightning. -लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् a. Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वानिव तोयदः V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. -m. A Cloud; Si. 1. 12.

तडित्मय a. Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

तंड 1 A. (तंडते, तंडित) To strike.

तंडकः [तड्-पुल्ल] 1 A juggler, a cheat. -2 Froth, foam. -3 Wagtail. -कः -कं 1 Complete performance or preparation. -2 Decoration. -3 The upright post of a house. -4 A composition abounding in compounds.

तंडा Killing, striking.

तंडुरीणः 1 A barbarian. -2 A fool, blockhead. -3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

तंडुलः [तड्-उलच्] Grain after threshing, unhusking and winnowing (especially rice); शस्यं, धान्यं, तंडुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another -शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं शोकं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते । निस्तुषस्तंडुलः प्राकः स्थितमन्नमुदाहृतं ॥ ). -Comp. -अंडु n. gruel. -उत्थं-कं rice-gruel. -ओवः 1. a prickly sort of bamboo. -2. a heap of grain.

तत See under तत्.

ततम a. That one (of many).

ततर a. That one (of two).

ततस् (ततः) ind. 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence; न च निम्नादिव हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Māl. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85. -2 There, thither. -3 Then, there-

upon, afterwards; ततः कतिपयदिवसा-पश्चात् K. 110, Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. -4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. -5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि); यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120; अमो-च्यमश्वं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समासे &c. R. 3. 65. -6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्मद्यमरण्यं K. 121. -7 Than that, other than that; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36. -8 Sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्मात्, तस्याः; ततोऽप्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. 121. -ततः -means (a) where-there; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वे यतः कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb. Ms. 7. 188; (b) since-therefore. यतो यतः -ततस्ततः wherever-there; यतो यतः पदचरणाभिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं 'what then', 'of what use is it', 'what avails it'; प्राप्ताः श्रियः सकलकामदुष्टास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; Sānti. 4. 2. ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there', 'to and fro'; ततो दिव्यानि माल्यानि प्रादुरासंस्ततस्ततः Mb.; (b) 'what next', 'what further', 'well proceed' (occurring in dramas); ततः प्रभृति thence-forward, (corr. of यतः प्रभृति); वृष्णा ततः प्रभृति मे द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru. 68; Ms. 9. 63. ततस्तस्य a. Coming or proceeding from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

तति pron. a. (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति) So many; e. g. तति पुरुषाः संति &c. (For other senses see the word under तत्).

ततिथि a. (Correlative of यतिथि) That one of a number.

तत्पुरि a. 1 Preserving, cherishing. -2 Conquering. -3 Killing, hurting. -रिः An epithet of Agni and Indra.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्त्वं) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषात्मधुकर हतास्त्वं खलु कृती S. 1. 24. -2 Truth, reality; न तु मामभिजानंति तत्त्वेनातश्चर्यवति ते Bg. 9. 24. -3 True or essential nature; संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. -4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe. -5 A true or first principle. -6 An element, a primary substance. -7 The mind. -8 Sum and substance. -9 Slow time in music. -10 An element or elementary property. -11 The Supreme Being. -12 A kind of dance. -13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (सत्त्वं, रजस्वं, तमस्). -Comp. -अभियोगः a positive charge or declaration. -अर्थः



truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. —**ज्ञः** **विद्** *a.* 1. a philosopher. —**ज्ञा** knowing the true nature of Brahman. —**3.** knowing the true nature of anything. —**4.** acquainted with the principles of science. (—**ज्ञः**) a knowledge of a science. —**ज्ञानं** 1. knowledge of the truth. —**2.** a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science. —**3.** philosophy. —**न्यासः** N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishnu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

**तत्त्वतः**, **तत्त्वेन** *ind.* Truly, really, accurately; **तत्त्वत** एनाद्युपलक्ष्ये *S.* 1; *Ms.* 7. 10.

**तत्र** *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. —**2.** On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. —**3.** For that, in that; **निरितयः** । **यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र देवतद्वज्रवर्चसं** *R.* 1. 63. —**4.** Often used for the loc. case of **तद्**; *Ms.* 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; *Y.* 1. 263. **तत्रापि** 'even then' 'nevertheless' (corr. of **तत्र**). **तत्र तत्र** 'in various places or cases,' 'here and there,' 'to every place'; **अध्यक्षान्विविधान्कुर्यात् तत्र तत्र विप्रश्नितः** *Ms.* 7. 81. —**Comp.** —**भवत्** *a.* (ती. *f.*) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker, (पूज्ये तत्रभवान्त्रयवांश्च भगवानपि); **आदिष्टोऽस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन** *S.* 4; **तत्रभवान् काश्यपः** *S.* 1. &c. —**स्थ** *a.* standing or being there, belonging to that place.

**तत्रत्य** *a.* (तत्र भवः, अव्ययात् त्यप्) Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

**तथा** [तद् प्रकारेणाल् विभक्तिवत्] *ind.* 1 So, thus, in that manner; **तथा मां रचयित्वा** *S.* 5; **सुस्तथा करोति** *V.* 1. —**2.** And also, so also, as well as; **अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा** *Pt.* 1. 318; *R.* 3. 21. —**3.** True, just so, exactly so; **यदास्य राजन्यकुमार तत्तथा** *R.* 3. 48; *Ms.* 1. 42. —**4.** (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by **यथा**); see **यथा**. (For some of the meanings of **तथा** as a correlative of **यथा**, see under **यथा**). **तथापि** (oft. corr. of **यथापि**) 'even then,' 'still,' 'yet,' 'never-the-less'; **प्रथितं दुर्जयतस्य चरितं तथार्थं न लक्ष्ये** *S.* 5; **वरं महत्या क्रियते** *Chāt.* 2. 6; **वपुःभकर्पादजयमुर्धं रघुस्तथापि** *shows* 'assent' or 'promise'; **तथेति** **भोपामिव भर्तृराजामादाय मुहूर्ता मदनः प्रतस्थे** *Ku.* 3. 22; *R.* 1. 92, 3. 67; *Ku.* 6. 3;

**तथेति** निष्क्रान्तः (in dramas). **तथैव** 'even so,' 'just so,' 'exactly so'; **तथैव च** 'in like manner'; **तथा च** 'and also,' 'and likewise,' 'in like manner'; 'so it has been said'; **तथा हि** 'for so,' 'as for instance,' 'for this (it has been said)'; **तत्वेष्टा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना । तथा हि सर्वं तस्यासन् परार्थैकफला गुणाः** *R.* 1. 29; *S.* 1. 32. —**Comp.** —**कृत** *a.* thus done.

—**गत** *a.* 1. being in such a state or condition; **तथागतयां परिहासपूर्व** *R.* 6. 82. —**2.** of such a quality. (—**तः**) 1. **Buddha**; **काले मितं वाक्यमुदकपश्यं तथागतस्यैव जनमुच्यताः** *Si.* 20. 81. —**2.** *a.* Jina. —**गुण** *a.* endowed with such qualities. —**भावः** 1. that state or condition. —**2.** reality; *Māl.* 1. 31. —**भूत** *a.* 1. of such qualities or nature. —**2.** so circumstanced, in that condition; **तथाभूतां दृष्ट्वा दृपसदसि पांचालतनयां** *Ve.* 1. 11. —**राजः** an epithet of Buddha. —**रूप**, **रूपिन्** *a.* thus shaped, looking thus. —**विध** *a.* of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; **तथाविधस्तावद्वक्ष्येपमस्तु** *Ku.* 5. 82, *R.* 3. 4. —**विधं** *ind.* 1. thus, in this manner. —**2.** likewise, equally. —**विधेय** *a.* of such a sort.

**तथात्वं**, **तथाता** 1 Such a state, being so. —**2.** True state or nature, truth. —**3.** The case being admitted to be as stated.

**तथ्य** *a.* [तथा साधु यत्] True, real, genuine; **प्रियमपि तथ्यमाह प्रियंवदा** *S.* 1. —**थ्यं** Truth, reality; **सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन** *Ku.* 3. 63; *Ms.* 8. 274.

**तद्** *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः *m.*, सा *f.*, तद् *n.*) 1 That, referring to something not present, (तदिति परोक्षे विजानीयात्). —**2.** He, she, it; (oft. as corr. of **यद्**); **यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य** *Pt.* 1. —**3.** That, *i. e.* well-known; **सा रम्या नगरी महान्तं द्रुपतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत्** *Bh.* 3. 37; *Ku.* 5. 71. —**4.** That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुवृत्तार्थः); **उत्कंपिनी, भयपरिस्त्रालितांशुक्रांता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशं विधुरे क्षिपंती** *K. P.* 7; *Bv.* 2. 5. —**5.** The same, identical, that very (usually with एव); **तानीन्द्रियाणि सकलानि तदेव नाम** *Bh.* 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of **तद्** are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore' 'then'); **सोहमिज्याविशुद्धात्मा** *R.* 1. 69 'I that very person', 'I therefore' (I who am so and so); **स त्वं निवर्तस्व विहाय लज्जां** 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return', &c. When repeated **तद्** has the sense of 'several'; **तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु** *K.* 369; *Bg.* 7. 20; *Māl.* 1. 36; **ते ते**

**भावाः** 1. 17. **तेन** the instr. of **तद्** is often used with adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore', 'on that account'; 'in that case', 'for that reason'; **तेन हि** if so, well then. —**ind.** 1 There, thither. —**2.** Then, in that case, at that time. —**3.** For that reason, therefore, consequently; **तदेहि विमर्दक्षमां धूमिमवतरावः** *U.* 5; *Me.* 7, 109; *R.* 3. 46. —**4.** Then (corr. of यदि); **तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्कथयामि** *K.* 136; *Bg.* 1. 46. —**n.** 1 The Supreme Spirit or Brahman. —**2.** This world. —**Comp.** —**अतिपात** *a.* going beyond the bounds. —**अनंतर** *a.* next to that. (—**ind.**) immediately after that, thereupon. —**अनु** *ind.* after that, afterwards; **संदेशं मे तदनु जलदं श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रोपेयं** *Me.* 13; *R.* 16. 87; *Māl.* 9. 26. —**अंत** *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. —**अर्थ**, **अर्थीय** *a.* 1. intended for that. —**2.** having that meaning. —**अर्ह** *a.* meriting that. —**अवधि** *ind.* 1. so far; upto that period, till then; **तदवधि कुशली पुराणशास्त्रस्मृतिज्ञातचारविचारजो विवेकः** *Bv.* 2. 14. —**2.** from that time, since then; **श्रवांसो दीर्घस्तदवधि मुखे पांदिमा** *Bv.* 2. 62. —**अवस्थ** *a.* so circumstanced. —**एकचित्त** *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. —**कर** *a.* serving, obeying as servant. —**काल** 1. the current moment, present time. —**2.** that time. —**धी** *a.* having presence of mind. —**कालं** *ind.* 1. instantly, immediately. —**2.** at that time, at a certain time. —**क्षणः** 1. present, time being, present or current moment; *R.* 1. 51. —**2.** the same moment. —**3.** a measure of time. —**क्षणं**, **क्षणम्** *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; *R.* 3. 14; *Si.* 9. 5; *Y.* 2. 14; *Amaru.* 83. —**क्रिय** *a.* working without wages. —**गत** *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on that, devoted to that, belonging to that. (—**तः**) the continued multiplication of four or more like quantities. —**गुण** *a.* possessing those qualities. (—**णः**) 1. the quality or virtue of anything. —**2.** a figure of speech (in Rhet.). **स्वसु सुज्य गुणं योगादत्युज्ज्वलगुणस्य यत् । वस्तु तद्गुणतामेति भण्यते स तु तद्गुणः** *K. P.* 10; see *Chandr.* 5. 141. —**संविज्ञानः** a term applied to those Bahuvrīhi compounds in which the qualities denoted by the name are perceived along with the thing itself; as लवङ्गणं; cf. अतद्गुणसंविज्ञानं also. —**ज्ञ** *a.* immediate, instantaneous. —**ज्ञः** a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. —**तृतीय** *a.* doing that for the third time. —**धन** *a.* miserly, niggardly. —**पदार्थः** the Supreme Being. —**पर** *a.* 1. following that, coming after that, inferior. —**2.** having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively



devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सद्भाद् समाराधनतत्प-  
रौद्धत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66; Ms. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ms. 3. 262. -3. diligent. (-रः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. तत्, रत् 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. -2. inferiority. -परायण a. solely devoted or attached to anything. -पुरुषः 1. the original or Supreme Spirit. -2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुषः, तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. -पुर्व a. 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारि तत्पुर्वनिबद्ध-  
या तथा Ku. 5. 10, 7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. -2. prior, former. -प्रथम a. doing that for the first time; Ku. 5. 66. -फल a. having that as a fruit or result. (-लः) 1. the white water-lily. -2. a kind of perfume. -चलः a kind of arrow. -भावः becoming that. -मात्रं 1. merely 'that, only a trifle. a very small quantity -2. (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, सङ्ग, रूप and गंध). -मात्रिक a. consisting of rudimentary atoms. -राजः an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अंग is formed अंग 'king of the Angas' by the affix अण् -वाचक a. denoting or signifying that. -विद् a. 1. knowing that. -2. knowing the truth. -विध a. of that kind or sort; R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. -स्थ a. being on or in that, connected with it. (-स्थः) a particular mode of multiplication. -हित a. good for that (-तः) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them. -2. a noun formed by a Tad-dhita affix, a derivative noun.

तदा ind. 1 Then, at that time. -2 Then, in that case; (corr of यदा). Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा-तदा तदा 'whenever'; तदाप्रवृत्ति 'since then,' 'thenceforward'; Ku. 1. 53. -Comp. -सुख a. begun, commenced. (-खं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं ind. Then, at that time.

तदानींतिन a. Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; ए-योस्मि कार्यवशादायोध्यिकस्तदानींतिनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1.

तदीय a. Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8. 25.

तद्वत् a. Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्वानपोहः K. P. 2. -ind. 1 Like that, in that manner. -2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय a. (ची f.) 1 Made up of that. -2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1. 41; S. 6. 21; M. 2. 9. -3 Identical with or become one with that.

तन् I. 8 U. (तनोति, तनुते, तनान्, तने, अत ता-नीत्, तनिन्, तत्, pass. तन्यते or तन्यते, desid. तितसति, तितांसति, तितनिपति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्वोः सकरयस्तिस्तयोः Ak. -2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91; Ku. 2. 33. -3 To cover, fill; स तमीं तमोभिरभिरगम्य तदां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. -4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow; त्वयि विमु-  
खे मयि रूपदि सुधानिधिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Gt. 4; पितृमुदं तेन तनान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3. 39; Māl. 9. 43; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. -5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितीक्षो नवति नवाधिकां महाक्रतूनां महनीयशासनः । समारुरुधुदिव-  
मायुषः क्षयं तनान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. -6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in नाष्टां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते टीकां. -7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). -8 To spin out, weave. -9 To propagate, or be propagated. -10 To continue, last. -11 To protract, prolong, augment. -12 To emboss. -13 To prepare (a way for). -14 To direct one's way towards. [cf. L. tendo]. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तनयति ते) 1 To confide, trust, place confidence in. -2 To help, assist, aid. -3 To pain or afflict with disease. -4 To be harmless. -5 To sound.

तत् p. p. [तन्-क्] 1 Extended, spread; Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. -2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. -3 Covered over, concealed. -4 Protected, continued. -5 Bent (as a bow). -6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. -तः Ved. 1 A father. -2 Wind, air. -3 Extent. -4 Offspring, a child (n. also). -5 A son. -तं Any stringed musical instrument

ततिः f. [तन्-क्ति] 1 A series, row, line. -2 A troop, group, multitude; विचित्रं क्रियतां वराहकततिभिस्तुताक्षतिः प-  
ल्लवे S. 2. 6; बलाहकततीः S. 4. 54; 1. 5. -3 A sacrificial act, a ceremony.

तन् f. Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. -2 Offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. -ना-नं. Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति कुलं, तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. -2 A male descendant. -3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar man

sion. -या A daughter; गिति, कलिद्वि-  
&c. -यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. -यं Posterity, family, off-  
spring.

तनयितु a. Ved. Roaring, thunder-  
ing.

तनस् m. Ved. Offspring, posterity.

तनिका A rope for fastening any-  
thing.

तनिमन् m. [तनु इमनिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. -n. The liver.

तनिष्ठ a. 1 Thinnest; least. -2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस् a. Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु a. (नु, न्वी f.) [तन्-उत्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated. -2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limb, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वी.

-3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. -4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9, 3. 2; तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91 'giving little' &c. -5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amarn. 27. -6 Shallow (as a river). -f. 1 The body, the person. -2 Outward form, manifesta-

tion; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपञ्चस्तदुभिरवतु वस्तुभि-  
रदाभिरिजः S. 1. 1; M. 1. 1. -3 Nature, the form or character of any-  
thing. -4 Skin. [cf. L. tenuis, Eng. thin.]. -Comp. -अंग a. having slender limbs, delicate. (-नी) a delicate woman. -ऊः the wind. -कूपः a pore of the skin. -छद् (द) a. pro-

tecting, clothing. -छद् an armour: R. 9. 51; 12. 86. -ज a. born from the body; Pt. 2. 80. (-जः) a son.

-जा a daughter. -त्यज्ज a. 1. risking one's life. -2. giving up one's person, dying; R. 1. 8. -3. rash, desperate, fool-hardy. -त्याग a. spending little, sparing, niggardly. -त्रं, -त्राणं an armour. -प्रकाश a. of dim lustre; R. 3. 2. -भवः a son. (-वः) a daughter.

-भस्त्र the nose. -भूत m. any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being; कल्पे स्थितं तनुभूतां तनुभिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73.

-जीजः the jujube. -मध्य a. having a slender waist. -रसः perspiration.

-रुह n., -रुहं the hair of the body. -चातः a kind of hell. -चारे an armour.

-व्रणः a pimple. -संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. -सर्प perspiration. -हृद् the anus.

तनुक a. Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; Ku. 4. 13.

तनुल a. Spread, expanded.

तनुस् n. The body.

तनु f. The body. -Comp. -उद्भवा, -जा a son. -उद्भवा, -जा



तंत्रं 10 U. (तंत्रयति-तंत्रं, तंत्रित) 1 To rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव  
तंत्रयित्वा १. ५. ५. -2 To perform or go through in order. -3 To maintain

तंत्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. -2 Sleepiness, sluggishness ; तंत्रालस्यविवर्जनं Y. 3. 158 ; Mv. 7. 42 ; H. 1. 34.

तपन *a.* [तप्-ल्यु] 1 Warming, heating, burning, shining &c. -2



Causing distress, paining. —नः 1 The sun ; प्रतापात्तपनी यथा R. 4. 12 ; ललट-तपस्तपति तपनः U. 6 ; Māl. 1. —2 The hot season. —3 The sun-stone. —4 N. of a bell. —5 An epithet of Siva. —6 The Arka plant. —7 N. of Agastya. —नं 1 Heat, burning. —2 Paining, grieving. —3 Mental agony, anguish. —Comp. —अंशुः, —करः, —दीधितिः 1. the sun. —2. a sun-beam. —आत्मजः, —तनयः an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karna. (3) of Sugriva. —आत्मजा, —तनया an epithet of the Yamunā and of the Godāvari. —इष्टं copper. —उपलः, —मणिः the sun-stone. —छद्ः the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godāvari or the river Tāpti. —2 Heat.

तपनीय *a.* 1 To be heated. —2 To be suffered or practised (as a penance). —यं Gold ; especially gold purified with fire : तपनीयाशोकः M. 3 ; तपनीयोपानयुगलमार्यः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4 ; असंसृजंते तपनीयपीठं R. 18. 41. ( Also तपनीयकं in this sense. ).

तपस् *n.* [ तप-अङ् ] 1 Warmth, heat, fire. —2 Pain, suffering. —3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification ; तपः किलेदं तदवासिमाधनं Ku. 5. 64. —4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification. —5 Moral virtue, merit. —6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. —7 One of the seven worlds ; i. e. the region above the world called जनस्. —8 The month of religious austerities. —9 A long period of time, Kalpa. —10 ( In astr. ) The ninth lunar mansion. —*m.* 1 The month of Māgha ; तपसि मंदगभस्तिर-भीषुमान् Si. 6. 63. —2 An epithet of Agni. —*m.*, —*n.* 1 The cold season ; ( शिशिर ). —2 The winter ( हेमन्त ). —3 The hot season ( ग्रीष्म ). —Comp. —अनुभावः the influence of religious penance. —अवटः the Brahmāvarta country. —कर *a.* undergoing penance ; also तपस्कर. —क्लेशः the pain of religious austerity. —चरणं, —चर्या the practice of penance. —तक्षः an epithet of Indra. —धन *a.* 1. rich in religious penance. —2. pious, ascetic. —3. consisting in penance. ( —नः ) 'rich in penance', an ascetic, devotee ; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः S. 1. 13 ; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7 ; 4. 1 ; Si. 1. 23 ; R. 14. 19 ; Ms. 11. 242. —निधिः an eminently pious man, an ascetic ; R. 1. 56. —निष्ठ *a.* performing penance. —प्रभावः, —चलं the power acquired by religious austerities ; efficacy or potency of devotion. —भूत *a.* ascetic, pious. —मूर्तिः 1.

an ascetic. —2. the Supreme spirit. —राजः the moon. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the region above the world called जनस्. —यनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance ; कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति प्रेक्षे S. 1 ; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. —वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. —विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. —वृद्ध *a.* very ascetic or devout. —शील *a.* inclined to practise penance. —समाधिः the practice of penance or religious austerities ; Ku. 3. 24 ; 5. 6, 18. —स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. —2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. —2 The moon. —3 A bird.

तपस्य *a.* Produced by heat. —स्यः 1 The month of Phālguna. —2 An epithet of Arjuna. —स्य Religious austerity, penance ; ( also *m.* and *n.* ).

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance ; सुरासुरयुग्मः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्यति S. 7. 9, 12 ; R. 13. 41 ; 15. 49 ; Bk. 18. 21 ; Ku. 3. 17.

तपस्वत् *a.* Ved. 1 Burning, hot. —2 Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance. —2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् *a.* 1 Practising penance, devout. —2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable ; सा तपस्विनी निर्वृता भवतु S. 4 ; Māl. 3 ; N. 1. 135. —*m.* 1 An ascetic ; तपस्विसामान्यमेक्षणीया R. 14. 67. —2 A mendicant, pauper. —3 An epithet of Nārada. —4 A sparrow. —नी 1 A female ascetic. —2 A poor or wretched woman. —Comp. —पत्रः the sun-flower.

तपित *a.* Heated, burnt &c.

तपिष्णु *a.* Warming, heating, burning.

तपु *a.* Ved. Burning hot.

तपुषी The heat of anger.

तपुस् *a.* [ तप-उत्ति ; cf. Up. 2. 116. ] Burning hot. —*m.* 1 Fire. —2 The sun. —3 An enemy.

तपोमय *a.* 1 Consisting in religious penance. —2 Practising penance, devout. —यः The Supreme Being.

तप्त *p. p.* [ तप-क्त ] 1 Heated, burnt. —2 Red-hot, hot. —3 Melted, fused. —4 Distressed, pained, afflicted. —5 Practised ( as penance ). —Comp. —काञ्चनं gold purified with fire. —कृच्छं a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days ; Ms. 11. 214 ; Y. 3. 318. —रूपं, —रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [ तप-वृत् ] 1 Heat, glow ; अर्क-मयूखतापः S. 4. 10 ; M. 2. 13 ; Ms. 12.

76 ; Ku. 7. 84. —2 Torment, affliction, misery, agony ; इतरताप-उद्ब. ; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदायस्त-रयोः S. 3. 9 ; Bh. 1. 16. —3 Sorrow, kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world ; i. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधि-भौतिक. —हर *a.* 1 removing heat, cooling. —2. consoling.

तापक *a.* [ तप-ष्कुल ] Heating, burning, inflaming. —कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन *a.* [ तप-णिच् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Heating, inflaming. —2 Distressing. —नः 1 The sun. —2 The hot season. —3 The sun-stone. —4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning. —2 Distressing. —3 Chastising. —4 A division of hell. —5 Gold.

तापनीय *a.* Golden. —यं Gold of the weight of a निष्क.

तापयान *a.* Warming, burning.

तापित *p. p.* 1 Warmed, heated. —2 Distressed, pained.

तापिन् *a.* 1 Suffering from a disease ( moral or physical ). —2 Heating. —3 Hot.

ताप्यं Sulphuret of iron.

तम् 4 P. ( ताम्यति, तांत ) 1 To choke, be suffocated. —2 To be exhausted or fatigued ; ललितशरीरपुष्पहननैरपि ताम्यति यत् Māl. 5. 31. —3 To be distressed ( in body or mind ), be uneasy or pained, pine, waste away ; प्रविशति सुहृः कुंजं गुंजन्मुहुर्बुधं ताम्यति Git. 5 ; गार्होत्कंठा ललितछुलितैरंगैस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 9. 33 ; तुष्णे सुधा ताम्यसि Mu. 3. 1 ; Amara. 7. —4 To stop, become immovable. —5 To wish, desire. —Caus. ( तमयति ) To suffocate, choke.

तमं 1 Darkness. —2 The tip of the foot. —मः 1 An epithet of Rāhu. —2 The Tamāla tree. —3 Darkness.

तमक *a.* A kind of asthma.

तमत *a.* [ तम्-अतच् Up. 3. 110 ] 1 Desirous, longing for. —2 Wished, desired.

तमनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तांत *p. p.* [ तम्-क्त ] 1 Worn, languid, fatigued. —2 Troubled, afflicted. —3 Faded, withered ; see तपः.

तमस् *n.* [ तप-अङ् ] 1 Darkness ; किं वाऽभविष्यद्गुरुणस्तमसां विभेत्तां तं वेत्सवः S. 7. 4 ; V. 1. किरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् S. 7. 4 ; Me. 37. —2 The gloom or darkness of hell ; Ms. 4. 242. —3 Mental darkness, illusion, error ; सुनिष्ठता-प्रणयस्तुतिरोधिता सम च सुकर्मिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7. —4 ( In Sān. phil. ) Darkness or ignorance, as one of



three qualities or constituents of everything in nature (the other being सत्त्व and रजस्); Ku. 6. 60; 12. 24. -5 Grief, sorrow. -6 Sin. -7. An epithet of Rāhu. -Comp. -अन्ध a. removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; 5. 22. (-हः) 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. a Buddha. -अरिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. Vishnu. -5. Siva. -6. knowledge. -7. a Buddha. -ज्योतिस् m. a fire-fly. -ततिः spreading darkness. -हृद् m. 1. a shining body. -2. the sun. -3. the moon; R. 3. 33. -4. fire. -5. a lamp, light. -हृद् 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. the Supreme Being. -प्रभा a sort of hell. -प्रवेशः 1. groping in the dark. -2. mental gloom. -भिद्, -मणिः a fire-fly. -विकारः sickness, disease. -अन्ध a. 1. obscured, clouded. -2. affected with anger, fear &c. -हन्, -र a. dispersing darkness. (-m.) 1. the sun. -2. the moon.

वमस a. Dark-coloured. -तः 1 Darkness. -2 A well. -सा N. of a river. -स 1 Darkness. -2 A city.

तमस्तु a. Dark, gloomy. -तो 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

तमस्विनी, तमा A night.

तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तरुगतमालनीलवल्होत्तमद्वयः Māl. 9. 18; R. 13. 15, 49; Git. 11. -2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. -3 A sword, scimitar. -4 The bark of the bamboo. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. a sectarial mark upon the forehead. -2. Tamāla leaf.

तमालकः 1 The Tamāla tree. -2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamāla trees.

तमिः, -मी f. 1 Night, especially a dark night; त तमी तमोभिरभिगम्य ततो S. 9. 23. -2 A swoon, faint. -3 Turmeric.

तमिः a. Dark. -सं 1 Darkness; वनतमालदलीलतमं तमिः Git. 11; कर-चणोरसि मणिगणसुखकिरणविभ्रतमिः 2; Ki. 5. 2. -2 Mental darkness, illusion. -3 Anger, wrath. -सः The dark half of the month. -Comp. -पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिः 1 A dark night; सूर्ये तप-स्वराणां हृदेः कल्पेय लोकस्य कथं तमिः R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 70; Ki. 9. 18; Ku. 6. 43. -2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय a. 1 Covered with darkness. -2 Ignorant. -यः N. of Rāhu.

तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns, adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमास्; अश्व Pt. 5. 'the best horse'; सुहृत्तम Mu. 1; so पञ्चतित-मास्. It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; e. g. कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमैगः A platform, a stage.

तमैगकः The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

तंवा, तंविक्का A cow.

तय 1 A. (तयंते) 1 To go, move; अध्युवास रथं तेये पुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. -2 To guard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to ताम्. It is added, like तम, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two,' e. g. कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरंड, तरिरी, तरीप &c. See under तृ.

तरक्षः, -धुः A hyena.

तरंगः [तृ-अंग्] 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासस्त्रिहार). -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगित a. [तरंगः संज्ञातोऽस्य, तारं इतच्] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves; पीडा Māl. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अपांगतरंगितानि वाणः Git. 3.

तरंगित् a. Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी A river; as in राजतरंगिणी.

तरंतः [तृ-अन्] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog. -4 A demon or Rākshasa. -5 A devotee. -ती A boat.

तरल a. [तृ-अल्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तारा-पतिस्तरलविद्युदिवाम्रद्वंद्वं R. 13. 76, घन इव तरल बलाके Git. 5; Si. 10. 40; U. 5. 11; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैरायितारस्तरलाः स्वयं मत्सरि-णः परे Si. 2. 115; Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. -लः 1 The central gem of a necklace; सुक्तामयोप्यतरलमध्यः Vās. 35; or हारांस्तारांस्तरलयुक्तिकान् (Mall. considers this as an interpolation in

Meghadūta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond. -6 Iron. -7 Thorn-apple. -ला 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A bee. -Comp. -नयना, -लोचना a woman with rolling or tremulous eyes.

तरलयति Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amaru. 87; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलायितः A large wave, surf. -तः, -तं Fickleness.

तरलित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating; हुंगतरंग Git. 11; हारा 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् a. [तृ-करणादौ असुन्] Ved. Quick, energetic. -n. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 Vigour, strength, energy; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्वत् a. 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरस्विन् a. (नी f.) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -m. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero. -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तरांधुः, तरालुः A large flat-bottomed boat.

तरिः, तरीषः &c. See under तृ.

तरिता 1 The fore-finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgā.

तरु a. [तृ-उन् Uṇ. 1. 7] Protecting.

-रुः 1 A tree; नवसरोहणक्षिथिलस्तरिव सुकरः ससुद्धर्तु M. 1. 8. -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. -खंडः, -डं, -षंडः, -डं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जिवन the root of a tree. -तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. -तलः a thorn. -सुगः a monkey. -रामः 1. a bud or blossom. -2. a young shoot, sprout. -राजः the Tāla tree. -राजन् m. 'the king of trees', N. of the tree Pārijātaka; also वरः. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विलासिनी the Nāyamallikā creeper. -शाचिन् m. a bird. -सारः camphor.

तरुश a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तरुटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण a. [तृ-उन् Uṇ. 3. 54] 1 Young, youthful, juvenile (as a man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or



produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Ku. 3. 54. -3 New, fresh; तरुणं दधि Chāṇ. 64; तरुणं सर्पपशाकं नवोदने पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि । अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमन्त्राति ॥ Chand. M. 1. -4 Lively, vivid. -जः 1 A young man youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -2 The castor-oil plant. -3 Large cumin-seed. -गी A young or youthful woman; वृद्धस्य तरुणीं विषं Chāṇ. 78. -जं 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. -Comp. -अस्थि n. cartilage. -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -दधि n. coagulated milk five days old. -पीतिका red arsenic.

तरुणकं A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread; Mā. 5. 6.

तरुणयते Den. A. To remain young or fresh; वृष्णैका तरुणयते Pt. 5. 16.

तरुणिमन् m. Youth, juvenility.

तरुतु Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting (तारक)

तरुत्र a. Ved. 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror. -या Victory.

तरुयति Den. P. To attack.

तरुम् n. Ved. 1 Battle. -2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्कित) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; त्वं तावत्कतमां तर्कयति S. 6; Me. 96. -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.). -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view; (पातुं) त्वं चेदच्छस्त्रदिकविशदं तर्कयस्तिर्यगमः Me. 51. -5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्कं माये अच्) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess; प्रसक्तस्ते तर्कः V. 2. -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning; कुतः पुनरस्मिन्नवधारिते आगमार्थं तर्कनिमित्तस्यापेक्षयावकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः परिह्रियते S. B.; तर्कोऽप्रतिष्ठः स्मृतयो विभिन्नाः Mb.; Ms. 12. 106. -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of logic; यत्कार्यं मधुवधि धर्षितपरस्तर्कं यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कदीपिका. -5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, a conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. -6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system (particularly one of the six principal darsanas q. v.). -7 A name for the number 'six'. -8 Supplying an ellipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish, desire. -र्का Speculation, reasoning. -Comp. -आमासः fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclu-

sions. -विद्या logic. -शास्त्रं 1. logic. -2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक a. [तर्क-कृद्] Inquiring, inquisitive. -कः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.

तर्कित p. p. Doubtful, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see तर्क. -तं A supposition, conjecture.

तर्किन् a. [तर्क-णिनि] 1 Guessing. -2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. -न्. A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुकः A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः m., f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out; तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं. -Comp. -पिंडः, -पीठी, -पीठः, -पाठी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्कुः A hyena.

तर्क्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्ज 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ते, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; सखीमशुल्या तर्जयति S. 1; अहितानभिलोदुतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. -3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं, -ना [तर्ज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Threatening, frightening. -2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45. -3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt). -4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -5 Anger. -नी The fore finger.

तर्जित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Blamed. -3 Disgraced. -तं Threatening, a menace.

तर्णः, तर्णकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्णिः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तर्ह 1 P. (तर्हि) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तृद् also.

तर्हुः, -ई f. A wooden ladle.

तर्हन् n. Ved. A hole, an opening.

तर्पणं See under तृप्.

तर्फितृ a. A killer, an injurer.

तर्ह 1 P. (तर्हि) To go, move.

तर्हटः A year.

तर्मन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्पः, तर्पणं &c. See under तृप्.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि ind. [तर्हिद्] 1 At that time, then. -2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when-then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं तर्हि 'how then'.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ने) 1 To be full or complete. -2 To fix, found, establish. -3 To be fixed. -4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः, -लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface; भुवस्तलमिव च्योम कुर्वन् च्योमेव धृतले R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतले 'surface of the earth' i. e. the earth itself; शुद्धे तु दर्शय-तले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; नभस्तले &c. -2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 13. -3 The sole of the foot. -4 The forearm. -5 A slap with the hand. -6 Lowness, inferiority of position. -7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवारोघसि वेतसि-तरुतले चेतः समुत्कटते K. P. 1. -8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कणी मयूरस्य तले निरीदति Rts. 1. 13. -9 A hole, pit. -10 A span. -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. -2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand. -5 A division of hell. -लं 1 A pond. -2 A forest, wood. -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. -अतलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईश्वरः a hog. -उद्गर a. having a protuberant belly, pot-bellied. -उद्गर a river. -वातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तालः 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. clapping of the hands. -त्रं, -त्राणं, -वारणं a leathern glove of an archer. -प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -युद्धं a fight with the palms of the hands. -लोकः nether world (पाताल). -सारकं a martingale. -हृदयं the centre of the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित a. Fixed, having a bottom. -तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित् f. Lightning; cf. तडित्.

तलिन a. [तल्-इन् Un. 2. 53] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small, little. -3 Clear, clean. -4 Situated under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6 Separate. -न A bed, couch.

तलिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. -2 A bed, cot, couch. -3 An awning. -4 A large sword or knife.



तलुन *a.* [तल-उन्न] Young. —नः 1  
A youth. —2 Wind, air. —नी A girl,  
young woman.  
तलुन A forest.  
तलुन-ल्यं [तल-पृक् Un. 3. 28] 1 A  
bed, sofa; सपादि विगतनिद्रस्त-  
लुन R. 5. 75 'left the bed,'  
—2 (Fig.) A wife (as in यु-  
तलुन q. v.). —3 The seat of a carriage.  
—4 An upper story, a turret, tower;  
—5 Comp. —कीटः a bug.  
तलुन One whose business it is  
to make or prepare beds (as a  
servant).  
तलुन 1 An elephant's back. —2  
The flesh on the back-bone.  
तलुन The back-bone of an ele-  
phant (पुत्रंश); तादृक्कास्तलुनलुन-  
का Si. 18. 6.  
तलुन A reservoir, tank. —ह्री 1 A  
beautiful woman. —2 N. of the wife  
of Varuṇa. —3 A boat. —ह्री A  
hole.  
तलुन 1 Excellence, superiority,  
happiness. —2 (At the end of comp.)  
Excellent (in this sense the word  
is always masculine, whatever be the  
gender of the first member of the  
compound) गोतलुनः 'an excellent  
cow'; so कुमारीतलुनः 'an excellent  
maiden.'  
तलुनिका A key.  
तलुन Scent produced from the rub-  
bing of fragrant substances.  
तलुनीर 1 Manna of bamboo. —2 A  
kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.  
तलुनराजः A sort of sugar.  
तलुन *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong,  
great. —न. Strength, power (बल.)  
तलुन *a.* Increasing strength (as  
an oblation). —स्य Strength.  
तलुन *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong,  
powerful, bold, courageous. —वः 1  
The ocean. —2 Heaven —3 Strength.  
—4 Business (व्यवसाय). —वी 1 Power.  
—2 The earth. —3 A river. —4 N. of a  
daughter of Indra.  
तलुन Violence, force.  
तलुनः 1 The ocean. —2 Heaven. —3  
Gold.  
तलुन A Krit affix by means of  
which potential passive participles  
are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य  
from कृ.  
तलुन *a.* 1 Hewn, cut, chiselled,  
split. —2 Fashioned; see तलु.  
तलुन *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. —2  
The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).  
तलुन 4 P. (तस्यति) 1 To fade away,  
become exhausted. —2 To throw  
down. —3 To wane, decay, perish. —4  
To reject, cast. [cf. Eng. *loss*].

तलुकरः 1 A thief, robber; मा संचर  
मनःपांथ तलुकरस्ते स्मरतलुकरः Bh. 1. 86;  
Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. —2 (At the end of  
comp.) Anything bad or contempt-  
ible. —3 The ear. —री A passionate  
woman.

तलुकरता 1 Theft. —2 Hearing.

तलुथु *a.* Stationary, immovable,  
stable.

ताक्षण्यः, ताक्षणः The son of a  
carpenter.

ताच्छीलिकः N. of an affix used  
to denote a particular inclination,  
tendency, or habit.

ताच्छील्यं The act of being ac-  
customed to that; ताच्छील्ये गिति.

ताज्व *a.* Quick, speedy. —*ind.*  
Suddenly, abruptly; (opp. चिर).

ताटंकः An ornament for the ear,  
a large ear-ring.

ताटस्थ्यं 1 Proximity. —2 Indif-  
ference, disregard, neutrality; see  
तटस्थ.

ताड, ताडन &c. see under तड्.

ता(ट)डका 1 N. of a female  
fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of  
Sunda and mother of Mārīcha.  
[She was changed into a fiend by the  
sage Agastya whose devotions she  
had disturbed. She was killed by  
Roma when she began to disturb the  
sacrificial rites of Viśvāmitra. Rama  
was first unwilling to bend his bow  
against a woman, but the sage  
overcame his scruples, see R. 11.20].  
—2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

ताडकेयः [ताडकाया अपत्यं दह्] An  
epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son  
of Tāḍakā.

ताडकः, ताडपत्रं See ताटंक.

ताडग *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or coming  
from tanks.

ताडिः —ह्री *f.* 1 A kind of palm.  
—2 A kind of ornament.

ताडिवः —वं 1 Dancing in general;  
मदताडिवोत्सवांते U. 3. 18; ३<sup>०</sup> dance or  
playful movement of the eyebrows;  
3. 19. —2 Particularly, the frantic or  
violent dance of Siva; त्र्यंयकानंदि  
वस्ताडिवं देवि भूयादभीष्टयै च हृष्टयै च नः  
Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. —3 The art of  
dancing. —4 A sort of grass. —5  
(In prosody) A foot of three short  
syllables. —Comp. —तालिकः an epithet  
of Nandin, the door-keeper of Siva.  
—प्रियः N. of Siva.

ताडवित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to  
dance; Māl. 2. —2 Moving round in  
a wild dance; U. 5. 36. —3 Flutter-  
ing. —4 Frowning.

ताडिः The science of dancing.

तातः [तन्-क् दीर्घश्च Un. 3. 90] 1 A  
father; मृत्युं लवस्य बालिगतां तातपादाः  
U. 6; हा तातेति कंदितमाकर्ण्य विपणः  
R. 9. 75. —2 A term of affection,  
endearment or pity, applied to any  
person, but usually to inferiors or  
juniors, pupils, children &c.; तात  
चंद्रापीड K. 106; Māl. G. 16; रक्षसा  
भक्षितस्तात तव तातो वनांतरे Mb. —3 A  
term of respect applied to elders or  
other venerable personages; ह्येपिता हि  
वहवो नरेभ्यस्तातेन तात धनुषा धनुर्भूतः R.  
11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं  
तथाहेति 1. 72. —4 Any person for  
whom one feels pity. —Comp. —यु *a.*  
1. agreeable to a father. —2. paternal.  
(—युः) a paternal uncle. —तुल्यः a  
paternal uncle, or the most respect-  
able of a man's male relations.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातल *a.* 1 Paternal. —2 Hot. —लः  
1 A disease. —2 An iron club or spike.  
—3 Cooking, maturing. —4 Heat. —5 A  
relative who may be regarded as a  
father.

तातिः Offspring. —तिः *f.* Con-  
tinuity, succession, as in अदिताति or  
शिवताति q. v.

तात्कालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Simulta-  
neous. —2 Immediate. —3 Relating  
to any particular time.

तात्काल्यं Simultaneity.

तात्पर्यं [तत्परस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Purport,  
meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तात्पर्यं &c. —2  
Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. —3  
Aim, object, intended reference to  
any object, purpose, intention (with  
loc.). इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्यं P. II. 3.  
43 Com. —4 The object or intention  
of the speaker (in using particular  
words in a sentence); वक्तुरिच्छा तु  
तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhāṣhā P. 84; ता-  
त्पर्याद्व्यपत्तिः 82. —5 Explanation. —6  
Entire devotion to or absorption in  
any object.

तात्पर्यक *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

तात्त्विक *a.* True, real, essential;  
किं चासीदमृतस्य भेदविगमः सात्त्विकस्मिन्  
तात्त्विकः Bv. 2. 81; तात्त्विकः संबन्धः &c.

तादर्थिक *a.* Intended for that.

तादर्थ्यं 1 Identity of aim, object.  
—2 Relation to. —3 Sameness of  
meaning. —4 Purpose, aim.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature,  
identity, unity; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमं-  
भोरुहां Bv. 2. 81; भगवत्प्रात्मनस्तादा-  
त्म्यं &c.

तादृक्ष *a.* (की *f.*), तादृश *a.*, तादृश  
*a.* (की *f.*) Such-like, like him, her  
or it, like that; तादृशगुणा Ms. 9. 22,  
36; Amaru. 46; यादृशस्तादृशः any-



body whoever, common or ordinary man ; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशे दृशे जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः [ तन्-चञ् ] 1 A thread, fibre. -2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note ; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119 ; तानप्रदायित्वमिषोपगंतुं Ku. 1. 8. ( the number of tãnas is said to be 49 ). -3 A monotonous tone. -तं 1 Expanse, extension. -2 An object of sense. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. tuning the voice as a preparatory step to singing. -2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness ; हास्य-प्रभा तानवमासताद् Vikr. 1. 106.

तानूरः A whirlpool.

तांत See under तम्.

तांतव *a.* ( की. f. ) [ तंतोर्विकारः अञ् ] Made of threads. -वं 1 Spinning, weaving. -2 A web. -3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवायिः, तांतुवाय्यः The son of a weaver.

तांत्रिक *a.* ( की. f. ) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. -2 Relating to the Tantras. -3 Taught or contained in them. -कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

तापः, तापन, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru ; also of Arjuna.

तापस *a.* ( सी. f. ) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. -2 Devout. -सः ( सी. f. ) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. -इष्टा, -मिया a grape. -तरुः, -द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called ईशुदी.

तापस्य Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamāla tree or its flower ( *n.* ) ; प्रफुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरभीषुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; व्योमस्तापिच्छशुष्कावलिभिरिव तमोवल्लीभिर्विद्यते Māl. 5. 6 ; ( तापिञ्ज used in the same sense ).

तापीजं Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tāpti, which joins the sea near Surat. -2 The river Yamunā.

तामः [ तम्-करणे वञ् ] 1 An object of terror. -2 A fault, defect. -3 Anxiety, distress. -4 Desire. -5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तामरं 1 Water. -2 Clarified butter.

तामरसं [ तामरे जलं सस्ति सञ् ड Tv. ] 1 The red lotus ; Pt. 1. 94 ; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37 ; Amaru. 70, 88. -2 Gold. -3 Copper. -सी A lotus-pond.

तामस *a.* ( सी. f. ) [ तमोऽस्त्यस्य अञ् ] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness ;

Māl. 9. 52 ; U. 5. 12. -2 Affected by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness ( the third of the three qualities of nature ) ; Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2 ; M. 1. 1 ; Ms. 12. 33-34. -3 Ignorant. -4 Vicious. -सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. -2 A snake. -3 An owl. -4 N. of a son of Rāhu. -सं Darkness. -सी 1 Night, a dark night. -2 Sleep. -3 An epithet of Durgā.

तामसिक *a.* ( की. f. ) [ तमसा निर्दृष्टञ् ] 1 Dark. -2 Belonging to, derived from or connected with तमस्.

तानिष्ठः 1 A division of hell. -2 The dark fortnight of a month. -3 Hatred. -4 Anger. -5 A demon, Rākshasa ( going about in the dark ).

तांबूलं 1 The areca-nut. -2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals ; तांबूलभृतगण्डोऽयं भट्टं जल्पति माह्वयः K. P. 7 ; रागो न स्खलितस्तवाधरयुते तांबूलसंवर्धितः S. Til. 7. -Comp. -अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box ; Pt. 1. -करं, -पेटिका a. betel-box ; ( Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा ). -दः, -धरः, -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. -रक्षी the betel-plant ; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.

तांबूलिन् *a.* Relating to betel. -*m.* A servant who prepares the Tāmbūla and gives it to his master when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant ; तांबूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र *a.* [ तम्-रङ् दीर्घः Un. 2. 16 ] 1 Made of copper. -2 Of a coppery red colour, red ; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च. -म्रः A kind of leprosy with red spots. -म्रं 1 Copper. -2 A dark or coppery red. -म्री A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a water-vessel. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a crow. -2. the ( Indian ) cuckoo. -अर्धः bell-metal. -अश्मन् *m.* a kind of jewel ( पद्मराग ). -आभं red sandal ( रक्तचन्दन ). -उपजीविन् *m.* a coppersmith. -ओष्ठः ( forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रौष्ठ ) a red or cherry lip ; Ku. 1. 44. -कारः, -कुहः a brazier, coppersmith. -कुम्भिः 1. a kind of red insect ( इन्द्रगोप ). -2. the lady bird. -3. cochineal. -गर्भं sulphate of copper. -चूडः a cock. -वज्रं brass. -द्रुः the red sandal-wood. -द्वीपः the island of Ceylon.

-धातुः red chalk. -पटः, -पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed ; Y. 1. 319. -पर्णी N. of a river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls ; R. 4. 50. -पट्टवः the Asoka tree. -फलकं a copper-plate. -मुख *a.* copper-faced. ( -खः ) a Frank or European. -वर्णी the blossom of ( -तरः Pl. ) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandal. -शिलिन् *m.* a cock. -सारकः a sort of Khadīra. ( -कं ) red sandal-wood.

ताम्रकं Copper.

ताम्रिक *a.* ( की. f. ) Made of copper, coppery. -कः A brazier, coppersmith.

ताम्रिमन् *m.* Redness, the colour of copper.

ताम्रयं Redness.

ताय् 1 A. ( तायते, तयित ) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. -2 To protect, preserve. -With वि to spread, create ; Bk. 16. 105.

तायनं 1 Proceeding well, succeeding. -2 Increase, growth.

तायुः Ved. A thief.

तार *a.* [ तृ-गिञ् मयि अञ् ] 1 High ( as a note. ) -2 Loud, shrill ( as a sound ) ; Māl. 5. 20. -3 Shining, radiant, clear ; हारांस्तारांस्तारलुकि-कान् ( regarded as an interpolation in Me. by Malli. ) ; उरसि निविदस्तारो हारः Amaru. 28 ; R. 5. 52. -4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -5 Clear, clean. -रः 1 The bank of a river. -2 The clearness of a pearl. -3 A beautiful or big pearl ; हारममलतारो हरसि दधत् Gīt. 11. -4 An epithet of ( 1 ) Vishnu, ( 2 ) Siva. -5 The mystical syllable ओम् ( प्रणव ). -6 Protection. -7 A high tone or note. -8 Crossing, passing over. -रः, -रं 1 A star or planet ; ( said to be *f.* also ). -2 The pupil of the eye ; ( said to be *f.* also ). -3 A pearl ( said to be *f.* also ). -Comp. अम्रः camphor. -अति a pyritic ore of iron. पतनं the fall of a star or meteor. -युष्म the Kunda or jasmine creeper. -वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. -शुद्धिकरं lead. -हार 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. -2. a shining necklace.

तारकः N. of a demon killed by Kārtikeya. [ He was the son of Vajraṅga and Varāṅgi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one ]



except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahmā and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon: (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva would alone vanquish him. Afterwards Karttikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth. —Comp. —अरिः, —जित् an epithet of Kārttikeya. (For other senses, see under दृ ).

तारका 1 A star. —2 A meteor, falling star. —3 The pupil of the eye; R. 11. 69; Ch. 7. 5; Bh. 1. 11. —4 N. of the wife of Brihaspati.

तारकिणी A starry night, night being which stars are visible.

तारकित a. [ तारकाः अस्य संजाताः इत्यञ् ] Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

तारण, तारित, तारिक &c. See under दृ.

तारतम्यं [ ततमयोर्भावः ऋच् ] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. —2 Difference, distinction; निर्धनं निधनमेतदर्थोपास्तारतम्यविधिमुक्तचतसो । बंधनाय विविधा विनिमिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका ॥ Ubb.

तारल a. Unsteady. —लः 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine. —2 The companion of a dissolute man ( विट ). तारलं 1 Tremulousness. —2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीसु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. —2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. —3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कान्तान्तमोदादभिसरति मद्भ्रातृतारश्चोरे Māl. 9. 30; विस्मयस्तेतारैः 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47. —4 A pearl. —5 ( a ) N. of the wife of Vāli, king of the monkeys, and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Vāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugrīva and married Sugrīva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. ( b ) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma ( the moon ) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. ( c ) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidāsa. —अधिपः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. —2. Siva. —3. Brihas-

pati. —4. Vāli. —5. Sugrīva. —आपीडः the moon. —आमः quicksilver. —पतिः 1. the moon; R. 13. 76. —2. Vāli. —3. Brihaspati. —4. Siva. —पथः the atmosphere, firmament. —प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. —सूया the night. —मंडलं 1. the starry region, the zodiac. —2. the pupil of the eye. —सृगः the constellation शृगशिरः. —मैत्रकं 'the friendship of the stars', spontaneous or unaccountable love; Māl. 7. 4; U. 5. —वर्षं falling stars.

तारायणः The holy fig-tree.

तारुण a. Youthful, young.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth youthfulness. —2 Freshness ( fig. ).

तारेयः 1 The planet Mercury. —2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli.

ताकव a. ( वी f. ) Spun, woven.

तार्किकः [ तर्कं चेति तच्छास्त्रमधीति वा ढञ् ] 1 A dialectician, logician. —2 A philosopher.

तार्क्ष्यः N. of the sage कश्यप.

तार्क्ष्यः 1 An epithet of Garuḍa; त्रस्तेन तार्क्ष्यात् किल कालियेन R. 6. 49. —2 N. of Garuḍa's elder brother Aruṇa. —3 A car. —4 A horse. —5 A snake. —6 A bird in general. —7 N. of Siva. —8 Gold. —9 A kind of antidote. —Comp. —ध्वजः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —नायकः an epithet of Garuḍa.

तार्ज a. ( र्णी f. ) [ वृणस्तेदं शिवा० अण् ] 1 Made of grass. —2 Levied from grass ( as a tax ). —जः Fire.

तार्तीय a. [ तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 The third. —2 Belonging to the third. —व A third part.

तार्तीयिक a. The third; तार्तीयिकतया मितोऽयमगमस्तस्य प्रबंधे N. 3. 136; तार्तीयिकं पुरस्तिद्वयं मदनलोपणं लोचनं चः Māl. 1. v. l.

तालः [ तद् एव, अण् ] 1 The palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. —2 A banner formed of the palm. —3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Māl. 5. 23. —4 Flapping in general. —5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. —6 Beating time ( in music ); करकिसलयतालैर्हृद्यया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 10; Mc. 79. —7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. —8 The palm of the hand. —9 A lock, bolt. —10 The hilt of a sword. —11 An epithet of Siva. —12 ( In prosody ) A trochee. —13 A particular measure of height. —14 A short span. —ल 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. —2 Yellow orpiment. —Comp. —अंकः 1. N. of Balarāma. —2. the palm-leaf used for writing. —3. a

book. —4. a saw. —5. N. of Siva. —6. a man endowed with every fortunate mark or sign. —अवचरः a dancer, an actor. —केतुः an epithet of Bhishma. —क्षीरकं, गर्भः the exudation of the palm. —जटा, —प्रलंबः the fibres of the palm tree. —ध्वजः, —भृत् m. an epithet of Balarāma. —पत्रं 1. the palm-leaf used for writing. —2. a kind of ear-ornament ( hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear ). —वद्ध, —सुद्ध a. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. —मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. —यंत्रं 1, a kind of surgical instrument. —2. a lock, a lock and key. —रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. —लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. —वनं a grove of palm trees. —वृत्तं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृत्तकः.

ताली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. —2 The common toddy ( तादी ). —3 Fragrant earth. —4 A sort of key. —Comp. —वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तालकं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2 A fragrant earth. —3 A bolt, latch. —की The vinous exudation of the palm, toddy. —Comp. —आम a. green. ( —भः ) the green colour.

तालकः A kind of ear-ornament, (= ताडक q. v. ).

तालव्य a. Relating to the palate, palatal. —Comp. —वर्णः a palatal letter, i. e. इ, ई, उ, ऋ, ॠ, ए, औ, and यु. —स्वरः a palatal vowel, i. e. इ and ई.

तालिकः [ तालेन निर्वृतः ढञ् ] 1 The open palm of the hand. —2 Clapping the hands ( तालिका also ); यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिका संप्रपद्यते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेवः N. 3. 7. —3 A tie, seal.

तालितं 1 Coloured cloth. —2 Any musical instrument. —3 A string, tie.

तालिन m. N. of Siva.

तालिशः A mountain.

तालु n. [ तारत्यनेन वर्णाः, वृ अण् रस्य लः, cf. Up. 1. 5 ] The palate; तृपा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. —Comp. —जिह्वः 1. a crocodile. —2. the uvula. —पाकः an abscess in the palate. —पुट्टुः an indolent swelling of the palate. —मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. —स्थान a. palatal. ( —न् ) the palate.

तालुकं 1 The palate. —2 A disease of the palate.

तालूरः A whirlpool, an eddy.

तालूपकं The palate.



तावक *a.* (की *f.*), तावकीन *a.* Thy, thine; तपः क वरते क च तावकं वयुः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bv. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् *a.* (Correlative of यावत् *q. v.*)  
1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावत् एवाजौ तावांश्च दृष्टो स तैः R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. -2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावती संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावतीं दातुमर्हसि Ms. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. -3 All (expressing totality), यावद् दत्तं तावद्भुक्तं G. M. -*ind.* 1 First (before doing anything else); अयं इतस्तावदागम्यतां S. 1; आह्लादयस्व तावच्छंकरश्चंद्रकांत-निव V. 5. 11; Me. 13. -2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सखे स्थिरमति-चंधो भव। अहं तावत् स्वामिनश्चित्तवृत्तिमनु-वर्तित्वे S. 2; R. 7. 32. -3 Just, now; गच्छ तावत्. -4 Indeed (to emphasize an expression); त्वमेव तावत्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu. 1 'thou thyself'; त्वमेव तावत्परिवृत्य स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. -5 Truly, really (to express assent); दृढस्ताव-द्वयः H. 1. -6 As for, with respect to; विग्रहस्तावदुपरिहतः H. 3; एवं कृते तव तावत्केशं विना प्राणमात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1. -7 Completely; तावत्प्रकीर्णाभिनयोपचा-रां R. 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्ण = साकल्यं प्रसारित Malli.). -8 Surprise (oh!, what a wonder!). (For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्). -*Comp.* -कृत्वस् *ind.* so many times. -मात्रं just so much. -वर्ष *a.* so many years old.

तावतिक, तावत्क *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावद्वा *ind.* 1 In such a number. -2 so often.

तावरं A bow-string.

ताविषः -की 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven.

तावीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Gold. -3 Heaven. -की 1 A river. -2 The earth. -3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Tauros*).

तास्कुर्यं Theft.

तिक् I. 1 A. (तेकते) To go or move. -II. 5 P. (तिक्नोति.) 1 To go. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To wound. -4 To seek to injure or kill. -5 To challenge; also written तिप् or तिच् in this sense.

तिक्त *a.* [ तिक्-वा० कर्तरि क् ] 1 Bit-ter, pungent (as one of the six fla-vours or *Rasas*); Me. 20. -2 Fra-grant; Me. 33. -कः 1 Bitter taste; (see under कटु). -2 The Kutaja tree. -3 Pungency. -4 Fragrance. -*Comp*

-गंधा mustard. -तंडुला long pepper. -धातुः bile. -फलः, -मारिचः the clearing-nut plant.

तिक्तक *a.* Bitter. -कः 1 The Kha-dira tree. -2 N. of several plants.

तिग्म *a.* [ तिग्-मष् जस्य गः Un. 1. 45 ]  
1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). -2 Violent. -3 Hot, scorching. -4 Pun-gent, acrid. -5 Fiery, passionate. -गं 1 Heat. -2 Pungency. -*Comp.* -अंशुः 1. the sun; तिग्मांशुरस्तं गतः Git. 5. -2. fire. -3. N. of Siva. -करः -दीधितिः, -रदिमः, रुच् *m.* the sun. -ते-जस् *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed. -2. pe-netrating. -3. of a violent nature. -4. of resplendent lustre. -यातना acute or violent pain.

तिज् I. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of तिच्) (तितिक्षते, तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To put up with, suffer pa-tiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य परेण निदां M. 1. 17; तास्तिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ms. 6. 47. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेज-यति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 29. -2 To stir up, excite instigate.

तितिक्षा Endurance, patience, resign-ation, forbearance.

तितिक्षु *a.* Patient, forbearing, en-during.

तेजः 1 Pungency. -2 Sharpness (of a weapon). -3 Brilliancy. -4 Spirit.

तेजनं [ तिज्-णिच्-लु ] 1 A bamboo. -2 Sharpening, whetting. -3 Kindl-ing. -4 Rendering bright. -5 Polish-ing. -6 A reed. -7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. -नी 1 A mat. -2 A tuft. -3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तिजिलः (नः) 1 The moon. -2 A Rākshasa.

तितडः A sieve. -*n.* A parasol.

तितिक्षा &c. See under तिच्.

तितिभः 1 A fire-fly. -2 A kind of insect (इंद्रगेय).

तितिरः, तितिरः The francoline par-tridge.

तितिरिः [ तिति इति शब्दं शैति रु-वा० डि Tv. ] 1 The francoline partridge. -2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the *black* Yajurveda.

तितिरिकः The francoline partridge.

तितिरिक *a.* Spotted like a par-tridge.

तिथिः 1 Fire. -2 Love. -3 Time. -4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथिः *m.* or *f.* [ अत्-इधिन् प्रयो० वा झीर् cf. Un. 4. 2 ] 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तावत् शुद्धयति Mu. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. -2 The number '15'.

-*Comp.* -ईशः the regent of a lunar day. -क्षयः 1. the day of a moon. -2. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. -पत्री an almanac. -पालनं observ-ance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. -प्रणीः the moon. -वृद्धिः *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns, (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree; तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय रिषे Māl. 9. 7.

तितिडः, -डी, तितिडिका, तितिडीकः 1 The tamarind tree. -2 A sour sauce (made of its fruits). -कं 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

तितिली, तितिलि (ली) का The ta-marind tree.

तिडुः, तिडुकः, तिडुलः N. of a tree तिडुकं, -की The fruit of the ebony tree. -कं A kind of measure (कं).

तिप् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -3 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To pro-tect.

तिम I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमि) To make wet or damp, moisten. -II. 4 P. (तिम्यति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm.

तिमित [ तिप्-कर्तरि क् ] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size. R. 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. -*Comp.* -कोषः the ocean. -जं a kind of pearl. -ध्वजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile).

तिमिगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. -अञ्जन-गिलः a very large fish which swal-lows even a *timingila*; तिमिगिलमिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः।

तिमित See under तिप्.

तिमिर *a.* [ तिप्-किच् ] Dark; विन्-स्यंतीं ह्यौ तिमिरे पाथे Git. 5; वयुः स्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः -रं 1 Darkness; तस्मै ह्यौ तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. -2 Blindness. -अरिः, -ध्वर *m.* -रिपुः the sun.



तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Rāhu. -2 In eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरावते Den. A. To be or appear.

तिमिरिद m. The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret. -2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति कृष्णानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 40; गङ्गायां तिरयति दृशोऽरुहमे वाण्यपूरः 35; तिरयति वचनं 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरु ind. [ वृ-अधुन् स्वरादि ] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry; स तिर्यङ्गः तिर्यङ्गश्चति Ak. -2 Without; apart from. -3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. -4 Across, beyond, over. -5 Indirectly, badly. [ In classical literature तिरु is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ, (b) घा, and (c) धू; see below ]. -Comp. -कुड्य, -प्रकार a. looking through a wall. -गत a. vanished, disappeared. -वर्ष a. protected from rain.

तिरु (तिरः कृ) 8 U. 1 To despise, esteem; H. 3. 8, Bk. 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse; गीर्भिर्दुष्णां पक्ष्याणां तिरुस्तुता याति नरा महत्त्वं Bv. 1. 3. -3 To surpass, excel; R. 3. 8. -4 To cover, conceal; R. 16. 20; Ms. 4. 43, Amaru. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरुकर a. Surpassing, excelling.

तिरुका (तिरुका) रिणी 1 A curtain, veil; तिरुकरिणी जलदा भवन्ति Ku. 1. 14; M. 2. 1. -2 An outer tent, screen of cloth. -3 A kind of magical veil (or spell) rendering the wearer invisible; S. 6. and V. 2, *inter alia*. It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some Mantras.

तिरुकारः, तिरुकरति f., तिरुकरिया 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censure, abuse, reproach. -3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरुकरत p. p. 1 Disregarded, despised. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished. -5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरुया 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish; R. 10. 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl.).

तिरुधान 1 Disappearance, removal; अथ कुरु तिरुधानमधियां G. L. 18. -2

A covering, veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

तिरोहित p. p. 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

तिरोहू 1 P. To disappear, vanish; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44. -Caus. To dispel.

तिरोभावः Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear.

तिरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यच् a. (तिरश्ची f., rarely तिर्यची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry; Ku. 6. 71. -2 Crooked, curved. -3 Crossing over, traversing. -4 Winding. -5 Lying in the middle or between. -m., -n. 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal; यथाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पश्यादिरासादितपौरुषः स्यात् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. -2 A bird. -3 (with Jains) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईक्ष a. looking obliquely. -ईक्षः an epithet of Krishna. -गः an animal. -गतिः transmigration of animals. -जनः an animal. -जातिः f. the brute kind (opp. man). -प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -यानः a crab. -योनः an animal. -योनः f. animal creation or race; तिर्यग्योनौ च जायते Ms. 4. 200. -वृत्तं a cross-line. -द्योतक m. 1. the animal world. -2. an animal, a beast or bird.

तिर्यक् ind. Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51, Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक्ता-त्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

तिरश्ची, तिर्यची The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन a. [ तिर्यगेव स्वार्थे ख ] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमचूरुसारथेः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमला-तशल्यं U. 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल 1. 1 P. (तिलति) To go, move. -II. 6 P, 10 U. (तिलति, तिलयति) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [ तिलक् ] 1 The sesamum plant; नासाभ्येति तिलप्रचूनपदार्थं Gīt. 10. -2 The seed of this plant; नाक-स्माच्छांडिलीमाता विकीर्णाति तिलैस्तिलात्। लुंचितानितैर्येन कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum-seed; तिले तालं पश्यति 'makes mountains of molehills'. -Comp. -अन्नं rice with sesamum seed. -अंबु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the

dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223.

-उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदनः, -नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum.

-कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. -कजः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin.

-2. a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and die off. -किट्टं, -खलिः f., -खली, -चूर्णं the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum seed).

-तैलं sesamum-oil. -धेनुः f. sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brāhmaṇa. -रजः turpentine. (-र्जः) sandal-wood. -पर्णी 1. the sandal tree.

-2. frank-incense. -3. turpentine.

-पर्णिका, -पर्णि (र्ण) कं sandal-wood.

-पिंडः, -पेजः barren sesamum. -पीडः an oilman. -भविनी jasmine. -रसः, -स्नेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [ तिल-कुन्, तिल इवार्थे स्वले वा कृत्वा ] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers; अक्रांता तिलकक्रियापि तिलकैर्लीनद्विरकाजनेः M. 3. 5; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमद्विभ R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. -कः, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c.; मुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तुरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सारं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'); जीवलीकं Māl. 9. 21; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (श्रवक). -कार A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs. -3 A kind of salt. -4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp. -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a Tilaku-mark.

तिलकित a. 1 Marked with a Tilaka. -2 Freckled, spotted; also तिलकिन्.

तिलहृदः An oilman.

तिलशः ind. In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य a. Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. -ह्य A field of sesamum.

तिल्वः The lodhra tree.

तिलिल्लः A large snake.

तिष्ठु ind. At the time when cows stand to be milked (i. e. after



an hour or an hour and a half after evening); अतिष्ठद्भो जपन् संख्यां Bk. 4. 14 ( तिष्ठद्भो = रात्रेः प्रथमनाडिका ).

तिष्ठद्भोमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिष्ठ्य *α*. [ तुष्यन्त्यस्मिन् तुष्यन्त्य नि० ] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism पुष्य. -व्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausha. -व्यः The Kali Yuga. -Comp. -केतुः an epithet of Siva.

तिष्ठ्यकः The month पौष.

तीक्ष् 1 A. ( तीक्ष्ते ) To go, move; cf. टीक्ष्.

तीक्ष्ण *α*. [ तिङ्-क्स्न, Up. 3. 18 ] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, inauspicious. -8 Keen. -9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic, pious. -क्ष्णः 1 Nitre. -2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -क्ष्णं 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea-salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). -11 Plague, pestilence. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the sun. -2. fire. -अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. -आयसं steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कंदः the onion. -कर्मन् *α*. active, zealous, energetic. (—*n*.) a clever work. -कल्कः coriander. -तंडुला long pepper. -तैलं 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sāla tree. -वृद्धः a tiger. -वृद्धकः a leopard. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1. the clove tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -फलं 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. -बुद्धि *α*. sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -मंजरी the betel-plant. -रश्मिः the sun. -रसः 1. salt-petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison; शङ्खयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरस-द्वयिनां Mu. 1, 2. -लौहं steel. -शूकः barley. -सारः iron.

तीक्ष् 4 P. ( तीक्ष्यति ) To be wet or moist.

तीर् 10 U. ( तीरयति-ते ) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank; नदीतीर, सागर-तीर &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. -रः 1 A

sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp. -जः a tree near a shore.

तीरित *α*. Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -तं 1 Completion of any affair. -2 Nor-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीरुः N. of Siva.

तीर्णं Sea under तृ.

तीर्थं [ तृ-थक् Up. 2. 7 ] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place; ( Mar. घाट ); विषमोपि विगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः यस्य तन्निवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. ( where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means' also ); तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावताराणां K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.), बुद्धि मनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2. 55; R. 1. 85. -5 A channel, medium, means; तदनेन तीर्थेन घटेत &c. Māl. 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient; क्व पुनस्तादृशस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U. 1; Ms. 3. 136; H. 2. 8, R. 5, 15. -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीर्थादभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. -12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities, Manes &c. -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brāhmaṇa. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चात्वाल and उत्कर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (शास्त्र). -24 An auxiliary, a help; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him; (the number being 15 on one's side and 18 on the enemy's side); cf. Pt. 3. 69. -र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनंदतीर्थ. -Comp. -उदकं holy water; तीर्थोदकं च वह्निश्च नान्यतः बुद्धिर्नहेतः U. 1. 13. -कमंडलु *m. n.* a pot filled with water from a holy place. -करः 1. a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jains; (also तीर्थकर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. -4. N. of Vishṇu. -काकः, -ध्वाक्षः, -चायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person (लोहप). -देवः an epithet of Siva,

-पाद् *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -पूत *α*. sacred holy -रात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -रात्रा of Prayāga. -रात्रिः, -त्री *f.* an epithet of Benares. -चाकः the hair at a place of pilgrimage, (such as to a bathing-place. -सेवित्र *α*. a pilgrim. (-*m*.) a crane.

तीर्थक *α*. Holy, sacred, venerable. -कः An ascetic, a Brāhmaṇa.

तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places).

तीर्थीकृ 8 U. To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थीभूत *α*. Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थ्व *α*. Relating to a sacred place. -श्र्वः An ascetic.

तीव्र 1 P. ( तीव्रति ) 1 To be large or strong. -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवरः 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र *α*. 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलंबिताधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R. 5. 48 'strong or violent effort', &c. U. 3. 5; S. 1. 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. -व्रः 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. -व्रं 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. -व्रं *ind.* Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. -आनंदः an epithet of Siva. -वति *α*. quick, swift. -गंधा cumin seed. -दौरुषं 1. daring heroism. -2. heroism (in general). -वेदना acute or sharp pain. -संवेग *α* 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. P. To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 P. ( तौति and तवीति ) 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the other hand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेषां सुखानामेव ययौ। एकं तु सुतसुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59; विपर्यये तु पितुरस्याः समीपवसन-वस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and हि and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). -3



And now, on one's part, and ; एक-  
 तु तु प्रतीहारी सङ्घसृत्वाञ्चरीत् K. 8;  
 तु तु तामारी श्रुत्वाऽञ्चरीत् 12. -3  
 As to, as regards, as for ; प्रवर्त्यतां  
 As to, as regards, as for ; प्रवर्त्यतां  
 माहाण्डादिषु पाकः । चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु  
 केनापि विमलच्छासि Mu. 1 ; Māl. 8. 4.  
 It sometimes marks a difference  
 (अ) or superior quality ; सृष्टं पयो  
 तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it  
 is used as an emphatic particle ;  
 तु दुग्धं तु दुग्धं G. M. -6 And  
 sometimes it is used as a mere  
 expletive ; निरर्थकं तु हित्यादि पूरणैक-  
 योजनं Chandr. 2. 6.

तुक्कारः, तुक्कारः, तुप्पारः N. of a  
 people inhabiting the Vindhya  
 mountain ; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुक्का Ved. Water.

तुङ्ग a. 1 High, elevated, tall,  
 lofty, prominent ; जलनिधिभिर्विष्णु-  
 नंदलदुर्जनतरलित्तुङ्गतरेण Git. 11 ; तुङ्गं  
 न्योत्तममिवारोह R. 6. 3, 4. 70 ; Si.  
 2. 48 ; Me. 12, 64. -2 Long. -3  
 Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5  
 Strong, passionate. -गः 1 A height,  
 elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top,  
 summit. -4 The planet Mercury.  
 -5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut  
 tree. -7 The aphelion of a planet.  
 -8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man.  
 -10 An epithet of Siva. -नं The  
 stamina of the lotus-blossoms.  
 -जम्प. -जीजः quick-silver. -भं the  
 apex of a planet. -भद्रः a restive  
 elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा  
 N. of a river flowing into the  
 Krishna. -सुखः a rhinoceros. -वेण  
 N. of a river. -शेखरः a mountain.

तुङ्गि a. High, lofty. -m. A planet  
 at the apex of its orbit

तुङ्गी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric. -Comp.  
 -ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3.  
 an epithet of Krishna. -ईश्वरः 1. an  
 epithet of Siva. -2. a temple of Siva.  
 -पतिः the moon.

तुङ्ग m. f. Ved. Offspring,  
 children.

तुङ्ग a. 1 Empty, void, vain,  
 light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3  
 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low,  
 mean, insignificant, contemptible,  
 worthless. -5 Poor, miserable,  
 wretched. -छं Chaff. -Comp. -द्रुः  
 the castor-oil tree. -धान्यः -धान्यकः  
 straw, chaff.

तुङ्गक a. Void, empty.

तुङ्गयति Den. P. To make empty  
 or poor ; Mk. 10. 60.

तुङ्गीक 8 U. To despise, slight,  
 condemn.

तुङ्ग a. Ved. Void, empty.

तुङ्ग 1 P. ( तोजति ) To hurt,  
 injure.

तुङ्ग f. Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressuro.  
 -3 Assault.

तुङ्ग 1 P. ( तुङ्गति ) Ved. 1 To reach,  
 extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3  
 To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5  
 To live. -6 To strike, hit. -7  
 To push. -8 To emit, send forth.  
 -9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards.  
 -10 To give.

तुङ्ग a. Ved.. Noxious, mischievous,  
 hurtful. -जः 1 A shock, as-  
 sault. -2 A demon. -3 A thunder-  
 bolt. -4 Giving.

तुङ्ग 6 P. ( तुङ्गति ) 1 To dispute,  
 quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.

तुङ्गितुः N. of Siva.

तुङ्गमः A mouse, rat.

तुङ्ग 1, 6 P. ( तोडति, तुडति ) 1 To  
 split, rend, break. -2 To push. -3  
 To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near,  
 convey.

तुङ्ग 1 P. ( तुङ्गति ) To disregard,  
 condemn.

तुङ्ग 6 P. ( तुणति ) 1 To curve,  
 make crooked, bend. -2 To act fraud-  
 ulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.

तुङ्ग 1 A. ( तुङ्गते ) To press out.

तुङ्ग [ तुङ्ग-अच् ] 1 Mouth, face,  
 beak, snout ( of a hog ) ; तुङ्गराताम्रकु-  
 विलेः ( युकाः ) Kāv. 2. 9. -2 The trunk  
 of an elephant. -3 The point of an  
 instrument. -डः N. of Siva.

तुङ्गकैरिका The cotton plant.

तुङ्गिः [ तुङ्ग-इन् ] 1 Face, month. -2  
 A beak. -डिः f. The navel.

तुङ्गिक a. Furnished with a trunk.

—का The navel.

तुङ्गिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A  
 large swelling on the palate.

तुङ्गिन् m. N. of the bull of Siva.

तुङ्गिभ See तुङ्गिभ.

तुङ्गिल a. [ तुङ्ग-इल्, सिष्मा० लच् वा ] 1  
 Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a  
 prominent navel. -3 Talking severely  
 ; cf. तुङ्गिल.

तुङ्ग 10 U. ( तुङ्गयति-ते ) 1 To praise.  
 -2 To cover, screen, Si. 5, 11. -3 To  
 spread.

तुङ्गः [ तुङ्ग-यक् ] 1 Fire. -2 A stone.  
 —त्थं Sulphate of copper, usually  
 applied to the eyes as a sort of colly-  
 rium or medical ointment. —त्थ 1  
 Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo  
 plant. -Comp. —अंजनं blue vitriol  
 applied to the eyes as a medical oint-  
 ment.

तुङ्गकं Blue vitriol,

तुङ्ग 6 U. ( तुङ्गति-ते, तुङ्ग ) 1 To strike,  
 wound, hit ; तुङ्गोद गदया चारिं Bk. 14.  
 81 ; 15. 37 ; Si. 20, 77. -2 To prick,  
 goad. -3 To bruise, hurt. -4 To pain,  
 vex, torment, afflict ; तुङ्गीक्षणधारापत-  
 नोद्यसायकैस्तुङ्गति चेतः प्रसभं प्रवासिनां Rs.  
 2. 4, 6. 23.

तुङ्ग a. Striking, tormenting &c.

तुङ्ग p. p. [ तुङ्ग-क् ] 1 Struck, hurt,  
 wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut,  
 broken. -4 Pricked. -Comp. —वायः a  
 tailor, Ms. 4. 214. —सेवनी the suture  
 of a wound or of a skull.

तोत्रं [ तुङ्ग-करणे दृत् ] A goad for  
 driving cattle or elephants. -Comp.  
 —वेजं a rod borne by Vishnu.

तोदः [ तुङ्ग-भावे घञ् ] 1 Pain, anguish,  
 torture. -2 The sun. -3 Gniding, urg-  
 ing, driving ( horses &c. ). -4 Sharp  
 pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तोदनं [ तुङ्ग-करणे घञ् ] 1 Pain, anguish.  
 -2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth ( तुङ्ग ).

तुङ्गं The belly, a corpulent or pro-  
 tuberant belly. —दः, —दी The navel.  
 -Comp. —कूपिका, —कूपी the cavity of  
 the navel. —परिमार्ज, —परिमृज्, —परिमृज  
 a. lazy, sluggish.

तुङ्गवत् a. Corpulent, fat.

तुङ्गि f. n. The belly. —f. The  
 navel.

तुङ्गिक, तुङ्गित, तुङ्गिन्, तुङ्गिभ, तुङ्गिल,  
 a. 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2  
 Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with ;  
 मकरंदतुङ्गिलानामरविंदानामयं महामान्यः  
 Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great ; N. 2. 89.

तुङ्गिकेरी, —तुङ्गिका The navel.

तुङ्ग, —तुङ्ग, —तुङ्ग 1, 6 P. ( तोपति, तुपति,  
 तुप-क-ति ) To injure, hurt.

तुङ्ग 4, 9 P. ( तुप्यति, तुप्नाति ) To  
 hurt, injure, strike ; Bk. 17. 79, 90.

तुङ्गल a. 1 Tumultuous, noisy ; Māl.  
 9. 3 ; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, rag-  
 ing ; R. 3. 57. -3 Excited. -4 Per-  
 plexed, confused ; R. 5. 49. —लः —लं  
 1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2  
 A confused combat, mêlée.

तुङ्ग 1. 1 P. ( तुङ्गति ) 1 To distress,  
 trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -11. 10 U.  
 ( तुङ्गयति-ते ) To hurt, trouble.

तुङ्गः [ तुङ्ग-अच् ] A kind of gourd.  
 —वा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A  
 milch cow. -3 A milk-vessel.

तुङ्गरः N. of a Gandharva ; see तुङ्गर.  
 —र A kind of musical instrument.

तुङ्गिः —वी f. A sort of gourd ; न  
 हि तुङ्गीफलविकलो वीणादंडः प्रयाति महि-  
 मानं Bv. 1. 80.

तुङ्ग(डु)रः N. of a Gandharva.

तुङ्ग a. Ved. 1 Destroying, defeat-  
 ing, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 En-  
 ergetic, strong,



तुर I 6 U. (तुरति-ते) 1 To hurry, hasten. -2 To overcome. -3 To injure. -II. 3 P. (तुतोर्ति) To run.

तुर a. 1 Hastening. -2 Fighting. -f. Speed.

तुर a. Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting. -2 Speedy, quick, prompt. -3 Strong, energetic. -4 Hurt, wounded. -5 Rich. -6 Abundant. -रः Speed, velocity.

तुरण a. Ved. Quick, swift. -णम् Haste, speed.

तुरण्यति Den. P. 1 To be swift. -2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तुरी Ved. Great strength.

तुराकिन् a. Turkish.

तुरकः N. of a people, the Turks.

तुरगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-ड] 1 A horse; तुरगहुरहस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. -2 The mind, thought. -नी A mare. -Comp. -आरोहः a horseman. -उपचारकः a groom. -प्रियः -यं barley. -ब्रह्मचर्यं forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice. -रक्षः a groom, an equerry. तुरगिन् m. A horseman; तुरगिन् also.

तुरंगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-ख मुम्, वा डिङ्] 1 A horse; भातुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 5; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. -2 A name for the number 'even'. -3 The heart, mind. -नी A mare. -Comp. -अरि 1. a buffalo -2. fragrant oleander. -आरुहः a horseman. -द्विषणी a she-buffalo. -प्रियः -यं barley. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. -यायिन्, -सादिन् m. a horseman. -वक्त्रः, -वदनः a Kinnara. -शाला, -स्थानं a horse-stable. -स्कंधः a troop of horses.

तुरंगकः A horse.

तुरंगमः A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). -2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह् m. (Nom. sing. तुरासाह्) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40; also of Vishnu.

तुरी [तुर-इन् कीप्] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof. -2 A shuttle; तद्भट्चातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12. -3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय a. 1 The fourth. -2 Consisting of four parts. -3 Mighty. -यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. -2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one

with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -Comp. -वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Śūdra.

तुरीयक a. A fourth (part).

तुर्य a. Fourth; N. 4. 123. -यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part. -2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुरुष्काः (m. pl.) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुरफरी, तुरफरीतु a. Ved. Killing (हृत्); Rv. 10. 106. 6.

तुर्व 1 P. (तु-वर्धति) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt kill; तुर्व यादिद्र तुर्वसि Rv. 8. 99. 6. -2 To excel. -3 To overpower. -4 To save.

तुर्वणि a. Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly. -2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुल् 1 P., 10 U. (तोलति-तोलयति-ते; also तुलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला) 1 To weigh, measure. -2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. -3 To raise, lift up; कैलासे तुलिते Mv. 5. 37; पौलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्रादधान इव द्वियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30. -4 To bear up, hold up, support; पृथिवीतले तलितभूधुच्यसे Si. 15. 33, 61. -5 To compare, equal, liken (with instr.); तुणमिव तुलयति Pt. 5. 31; सुखं श्लेष्मागारं तदपि च शशांकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12. -6 To match, be equal to (with acc); प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64. -7 To make light of, contempt, despise; अंतःसारं चन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्यति त्वां Me. 20 (where तुल् also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. -8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थे सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तुलयिष्यति for तुलयिष्यति). -9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तुलयसि Mk. 1 (तुलयसि v. l.). -10 To counterbalance, outweigh. -11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल्-लुट्] 1 Weight. -2 Lifting. -3 Comparing, likening, &c. -ना 1 Comparison. -2 Weighing. -3 Lifting, raising. -4 Rating, assessing, estimating. -5 Examining.

तुला [तुल्-भिदा-अह्] 1 a balance or the beam of a balance; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal; अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं H. 4. 131. v. 1. -2 A measure, weight. -3 Weighing. -4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen, instr. or in

comp.); किं धूर्जदेरिव तुलाधुपयति संख्ये Ve. 3. 8; तुलां यदारीहति दंतवा- सप्ता Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 15; सद्यः पर- 50. -5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामधिरोहो भ- स्वानपि जलदपदलानि Pt. 1. 330. -6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. -7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. -Comp. -कूटः a false weight. -कोटिः -वी f. 1. an ornament (an anklet or *dhura*) worn on the feet by women; लीला- चलत्त्रीचरणारुपोत्पलस्त्वलतुलाकोटिनिना- दकोमलः Si. 12. 44. -2. a hundred millions (अवृद्ध). -कोशः, -कोयः 1. ordeal by weighing. -2. a place where a balance is kept. -दानं the gift to a Brāhmaṇa of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. -धटः 1. the scale of a balance. -2. an oar. -धरः 1. a trader, merchant. -2. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -धारः 1. a dealer, trader, or merchant. -2. the string of a balance. -3. the beam. -4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. -पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmaṇa as a gift); cf. तुलदान. -प्रग्रहः, -प्रग्रहः the string or beam of a balance. -मानं, -यष्टिः f. the beam of a balance; Pt. 1. 150. -नीचं the berry of the *Gunja* plant. -सूत्रं the string of a balance. तुलित *p. p.* 1 Weighed, counterpoised. -2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल्.

तुल्य n. [तुलया संभितं यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen., or instr., or in comp.); Ms. 4. 86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 33. -2 Fit for. -3 Identical, same. -4 In- different. -Comp. -दर्शन a. regard- ing with the same or indifferent eyes. -पानं drinking together, com- potation. -भावना (in arith.) com- bination of like sets of magnitude. -योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several ob- jects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मा सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 41. -रूप a. like, similar, analog- ous. -शुद्धि f. equal subtraction. -शोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तोलः, -लं [तुल्-कर्मणि अच्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. -2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 *māshas* or a *tolā*.



तौलन Raising, lifting, weighing &c.  
 a. To be weighed. —त्यं  
 तुलसि A quiver.

तुलसी [तुल] सद्गुरुं स्तुति, सो-क गीता-  
 वंशकम्. Tv.] The holy basil held  
 in veneration by the Hindus, espe-  
 cially by the worshippers of Vishnu.  
 Comp. —यत् (lit.) a Tulasi leaf;  
 (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः  
 the marriage of an image of Bālakrī-  
 shna with the holy basil, perform-  
 ed on the 12th day of the bright  
 half of Kārttika. —बुद्धावनः—नः a square  
 pedestal in which the sacred basil is  
 planted.

तुलिः—ली f. = तुरी (1) and (2)  
 q. v.

तुवर a. 1 Astringent. —2 Beard-  
 less; also तुवर. —रः, —रं An astringent  
 taste. —री 1 A fragrant earth. —2  
 Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. —2  
 Alum.

तुवि a. Ved. 1 Much, many; Rv.  
 3. 30. 3. —2 Strong, powerful. —विः  
 f. A long gourd ( तुवी ).

तुविष् n. Ved. 1 Growth. —2  
 Strength. —3 Intellect.

तुव् Ved. 1 A. ( तोदते ) 1 To  
 strike, hurt, kill. —2 To be pressed  
 out or extracted. —3 To trickle.

तुव 4 P. ( तुवति, तुव ) 1 To be  
 pleased or satisfied, be contented or  
 delighted with anything ( usually  
 with instr. ); रत्नेर्महाहौस्तुवपुनं देवाः  
 Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55;  
 Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. —2 To  
 become calm or quiet. —3 To satisfy,  
 please ( with acc. ). —Caus. ( तोययति-  
 ते ) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुव p. p. [ तुव कर्तरि क् ] 1 Pleased,  
 satisfied, delighted, gratified, con-  
 tented. —2 Contented with what one  
 possesses and indifferent to every-  
 thing else. —इः N. of Vishnu.

तुविः f. [ तुव-भावे-क्विन् ] 1 Satisfac-  
 tion, gratification, pleasure, con-  
 tentment. —2 ( In Sān. phil. )  
 Acquiescence, indifference to every-  
 thing except what is possessed.

तोवः [ तुव-भावे च् ] Satisfaction,  
 contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोवण a. [ तुव-कर्तरि ल्यु ] Satisfying,  
 gratifying, pleasing. —ण [ भावे ल्युट् ]  
 1 Satisfaction, gratification, con-  
 tentment. —2 Anything that gives  
 satisfaction, a gratification. —णी An  
 epithet of Durgā.

तोवित a. Pleased, satisfied &c.

तोविन् a. ( At the end of comp. )  
 1 Pleased with. —2 Gladdening,  
 satisfying.

तुवः [ तुव-क ] The husk or chaff  
 of grain; अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं ( अध्ययनं )  
 तुपाणां कंदनं यथा; Ms. 4. 73. —Comp.  
 —अग्निः, —अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or  
 husk of corn. —2. a mode of capital  
 punishment consisting in twisting  
 straw round the limbs of a criminal  
 and then setting it on fire. —अंडु n.  
 —उदकं, —उत्थं sour rice-gruel or barley  
 gruel. —ग्रहः, —सारः fire.

तुवार a. [ तुव-आन् किञ्च Un. 3.  
 139 ] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy;  
 अपां हि तुवाय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः  
 स्वहते तुवारा N. 3. 93; Si. 9. 7. —रः  
 1 Frost, cold; Ku. 5. 27. —2 Ice,  
 snow; Ku. 1. 6; Rs. 4. 1. —3 Dew;  
 R. 14. 84; S. 5. 19. —4 Mist, thin  
 rain, spray, especially of cold water;  
 प्रकस्तुवारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13; 9.  
 68; U. 5. 3. —5 A kind of camphor.  
 —Comp. —अग्निः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः the  
 Himālaya mountain; ते तुवाराद्रिवाताः  
 Me. 107. —करः 1. the moon. —2.  
 camphor. —कणः a dew-drop, an icicle,  
 hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः,  
 —रश्मिः the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9.  
 27. —गौर a. 1. white as snow. —2.  
 white with snow. (—रः ) camphor.

तुविताः ( m. pl. ) A class of sub-  
 ordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36  
 in number.

तुष्ट, —तुष्टिः See under तुष्ट.

तुष्टः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्ट्यः N. of Siva.

तुस्त् 1 P. ( तोसते ) To sound.

तुस = तुष q. v.

तुस्तं 1 Dust. —2 Husk.

तुहिन a. [ तुह-इन् ह्रस्वश्च Un. 2.  
 52 ] Cold, frigid. —नं 1 Snow, ice.  
 —2 Dew or frost; तुणाग्रलग्रैस्तुहिनैः  
 पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. —3 Moon-  
 light. —4 Camphor. —Comp. —अंडुः,  
 —करः, —किरणः, —शुः, —द्युतिः, —रश्मिः 1.  
 the moon; Si. 9. 30. —2. camphor.  
 —अचलः, —अग्निः, —शैलः the Himālaya  
 mountain; R. 8. 54. —कणः 1. a  
 dew-drop; Amaru. 54. —2. a snow-  
 flake. —शर्करा ice

तुह् 1 P. ( तुहति ) 1 To disrespect,  
 contemn. —2 To split.

तुण् I. 10 U. ( तुणयति-ते ) To con-  
 tract. —II. 10 A. ( तुणयते ) To fill,  
 fill up.

तुणः [ तुण-कर्मणि च् ] A quiver;  
 मिलितशैलीमुखपादलिपदलङ्घतस्मरतुणवि-  
 लासे Git. 1; R. 7. 57. —णी 1 An  
 internal disease by which the anus  
 and the bladder become painfully  
 affected. —2 The indigo plant. —3  
 A quiver; R. 9. 56; U. 4. 20; Mv.

1. 18. —Comp. —धरः —धारः an  
 archer.

तुणिः, तुणीरः —र A quiver.

तुनुजान a. Ved. Quick, eager (क्षिप्र).

तुनुम a. Quick, active; Rv. 10.  
 5v. 6.

तुन्ः The cotton tree. —दी N. of  
 a country.

तुपरः Ved. A hornless beast, par-  
 ticularly a goat.

तुवरः 1 A beardless man. —2 A  
 bull without horns. —3 Astringent  
 flavour. —4 A eunuch. —री A fra-  
 grant earth.

तुय a. Ved. Quick. —यं Water.

तूर 4 A. ( तूर्यते, तूर्ण ) 1 To go quick-  
 ly, make haste. —2 To hurt, kill.

तूर a. 1 Hastening —2 A courier.  
 —र Speed.

तूरं A kind of musical instrument.  
 —री A thorn-apple.

तूर्ण, तूर्णि &c. See under त्वर्.

तूर्यः, —यै [ तूर्यते ताञ्जते तूर-यत् ] A  
 kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7.  
 225; Ku. 7. 10. —Comp. —ओचः a  
 band of instruments. —खंडः a sort  
 of tabor.

तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि a. Quick, rapid.

तूर् I. 10 A. ( तूर्यते ) To fill. —II.  
 1 P. ( तूलति ) 1 To ascertain the  
 quantity or weight of. —2 To weigh,  
 measure. —3 To drive out.

तूलः —लं [ तूल-अच् ] Cotton. —लं  
 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. —2 A  
 tuft of grass. —3 The mulberry. —4  
 The panicle of a flower or plant. —5  
 The thorn-apple. —ला 1 The cotton  
 tree. —2 The wick of a lamp. —ली 1  
 Cotton. —2 The wick of a lamp. —3 A  
 weaver's fibrous stick or brush. —4 A  
 painter's brush. —5 The Indigo plant.  
 —Comp. —कार्मुकं, —धनुस् n. a cotton-  
 bow, i. e. a bow used for cleaning  
 cotton. —नाली ( लिः ) f., —नालिका  
 a thick roll of cotton drawn out in  
 spinning. —विचुः cotton. —शर्करा a  
 seed of the cotton plant. —सेचनं the  
 act of spinning.

तूलकं Cotton.

तुलिः f. A painter's brush. —Comp.  
 —फला the silk-cotton tree.

तुलिका 1 A painter's brush; a  
 pencil; उन्मीलितं तुलीकयेव चित्रं Ku.  
 1. 32. —2 A wick of cotton either  
 for a lamp or for applying un-  
 guents. —3 A mattress filled with  
 cotton, a down or cotton bed. —4 A  
 boaring instrument, probing-rod. —5  
 An ingot mould.

तुलिनी = तुलिफला.

तुवर = तुवर q. v.

तुवरक a. Unmanly, eunuch.



तृ 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 To satisfy.

तृ: Ved. The border of a garment.

तृणीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तृणीम् *ind.* [ तृ बा० नीय स्वरादि ] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise; किं भवस्तृणीमास्ते V. 2; न योत्स्य इति गोविन्दयुक्त्वा तृणीं चतुर्व ह Bg. 2. 9. -Comp. -नावः silence, taciturnity. -शील *a.* silent, taciturn.

तृस्तं [ तृ बा० तन् दीर्घश्च ] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तृह 6 P. ( तृहति ) To kill, hurt; see तृह.

तृहणं Hurting, killing.

तृह *a.* Hurt, injured, killed; see तृह.

तृक्ष् 1 P. ( तृक्षति ) To go, move.

तृक्षः N. of the sage Kasyapa.

तृखं Nutmeg.

तृ 8 U. ( तृणोति-तृष्यते or तृणोति-तृष्यते ) To eat grass, graze.

तृणं [ तृ-न् हलोपश्च Un. 5. 8 ] 1 Grass in general; किं जीणं तृणमासि मानमहतामयेसरः केसरि Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness; तृणमिव लज्जुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तान्संरुणद्भि Bh. 2. 17; see तृणीक also. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -अंजनः a chameleon. -अदवी a forest abounding in grass. -अक्षरि rice growing wild. -असृज् *n.*, -कुंकुमं, -गौरं a variety of perfume. -आवतः a whirlwind. -इन्द्रः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. -ओकस् *n.* a hut of straw. -कांडः, -हं a heap of grass. -कुटी, कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -कूटं a heap of straw. -केतुः 1. palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -गोधा a kind of chameleon. -ग्राहिन् *m.* a sapphire. -चरः a kind of gem (गोमेद). -जलायुका, -जलुका a caterpillar. -जभन् *a.* feeding on grass. -जातिः *f.* grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. -ज्योतिस् *n.* the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. -द्रुमः 1. the palm tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Kataka tree. -5. the date-tree. -धान्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ह्वजः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -पीडं hand-to-hand fighting. -पूली a mat, seat made of

reeds. -प्राय *a.* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -विद्रुः N. of a sage; R. 8. 79. -मणिः a sort of gem (amber) -मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for मङ्गल-कुण). -राज् *m.* the vine palm. -राजः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the bamboo. -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. -वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -2. the date-tree. -3. the cocoa-nut tree. -4. the areca-nut tree. -शितं a kind of fragrant grass. -शून्यं N. of two plants केतकी and मल्लिका. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -हर्म्यः a house of straw.

तृणकं Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

तृणकीया A grassy place.

तृणीक 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt; U. 6. 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure; जगाद् वक्त्रेण तृणीक-तेन्दुः N. 3. 54.

तृण्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय *a.* The third. -यं A third part. -Comp. -प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक *a.* 1 Recurring every third day, tertian (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

तृतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -Comp. -कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः *m.*, *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

तृतीयिन् *a.* 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तृ 1 P., 7 U. ( तृति, तृणति, तृचे, तृण ) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108; 15. 36, 44. -3 To set free. -4 To disregard.

तृ 1. 4, 5, 6 P. ( तृष्यति, तृणोति, तृषति, तृव ) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अथ तृष्यति मांसादाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राज्ञीन चात्पद क्रूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also); को न तृष्यति विन्तेन H. 2. 174. तृषस्तत्पिज्ञितेन Bh. 2. 84; नास्मिस्तृष्यति काष्ठानां नापगानां महोदधिः। नातकः सर्वधूतानां न पुंसां वामलोचना ॥ Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्नि तृषुर्देवास्तते यज्ञे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. -Caus. To gratify, please. -Desid. तितृष्यति, तितृष्यति. -II. 1 P., 10 U. ( तृषति, तृषयति-ते ) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.) To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4

To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U. 3. 2.

तृषण *a.* [ तृ-णिच् वा ल्युट् ] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. -ण 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fulness. -4 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of deceased ancestors (विनुयन्). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c. -Comp. -इक्षुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तृषित *a.* Pleased, gratified.

तृषिन् *a.* 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृषत् *m.* Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तृप्त *a.* [ तृ-क् ] Satiated, satisfied, contented. -सं Satisfaction.

तृप्तिः *f.* [ तृ-क्तिन् ] 1 Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

तृप्त *a.* 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. -प्रः A sacrificial cake (पुरोडाश). -प्रं 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

तृप्त The moon.

तृपल *a.* 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. -लः A stone. -ला A creeper.

तृपुः Ved. A thief.

तृषुः *f.* The serpent race.

तृषु or तृक् = तृषु १. v.

तृ 4 P. ( तृष्यति, तृषति ) 1 To be thirsty; Bk. 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तृषः [ तृ-षाये चञ् ] 1 Thirsty. -3 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

तृषणं [ तृ-षाये ल्युट् ] 1 Thirsty. -2 Desire.

तृषित, तृषुल *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

तृष *f.* [ तृ-संप० क्ति ] (nom. sing. तृषः) 1 Thirst; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये विचति सलिलं स्वाद् सुरभि Bh. 3. 92; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kāma.

तृषा See तृष. -Comp. -अर्त *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. -सू *f.* the bladder. -हं water.

तृषित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Ghaṭ. 9; Rs. 1. 18. -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. -सं Thirst, desire.

तृषु *a.* Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.



तृष्णञ् *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirst-

तृष्ण [तृ + णिच्] 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.). 2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णा Bh. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -Comp. तृष्णा-cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णञ् *a.* Very thirsty.  
तृष्णञ् *a.* To be wished or desired.  
तृष्णञ् *a.* Greediness, thirst.

तृष्णञ् *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Ragged. -4 Hoarse.

तृष्ण 7 P., 10 U., 6 P. (तृष्णेति, तृष्णति-तृष्णति, तृष्ण; desid. ति तृष्णति, तृष्णति, तृष्णति) To injure, hurt, kill, destroy; न तृष्णेतीति लोकोऽयं विंसे मां तृष्णाम् Bk. 6. 39; (तृष्णति) तृष्णेदुःखं तृष्णमणेन 1. 19.

तृष्ण 1 P. (तरति, ततार, अतारीत्, तरि-री-तरि, तीर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross; तृष्णेन परलोकं नदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; न तीर्त्वा कपिशां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77.

तृष्ण (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Me. 19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न तृष्ण Bk. 12. 77. -4 (a) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीरा तृष्णत्वापदे K. 175; दृष्टं महर्त्तुः R. 1. 6; Pt. 4. 1; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11.

तृष्ण (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfill, accomplish, perform (as a promise); देवादीर्घमतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12.

तृष्ण 7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयात्तीर्णा वयं तीर्णा तृष्णाम् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period). -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. -Pass. (तीर्थते) To be crossed &c. -Caus. (तारयति-ते) To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. -Desid. (तितीर्थति, तितीर्थति, तितीर्थति) To wish to cross &c.; दोषं तीतीर्थति तरंगवतीभुजं K. P. 10.

तर *a.* [तृ + भावे-अप्] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf. दुस्तर. -रः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; दीर्घाच्च नि यथा; देवं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat. -5 Fire. -Comp. -पण्यं freight. -पण्यिकः one who receives the freight. -स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरण [तृ-ल्युट्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 Svarga or heaven. -जं 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 An oar.

तरणि *a.* [तृ-अणि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick, energetic, unremitting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent. -णिः 1 The sun. -2 A ray of light. -3 The Arka plant. -4 Copper. -णिः, -णी *f.* A raft, boat. -Comp. -धन्वः an epithet of Siva. -वेदकः an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरण्डः, -डा, -डी, -डं [तृ-अंडश्च] A boat. -डः, -डं 1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing-line. -3 An oar. -Comp. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्यति Den. P. To cross over. तरण्डः, [तृ-करणे अदि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारण्ड). तरंती A boat.

तरिः-रीः *f.* [तृ-करणे इ] 1 A boat; जीर्णा तरिः तरिद्वीप गभीरनीरा Udb.; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. -री 1 A small wooden baling-vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -Comp. -रथः an oar, a paddle.

तरिकः [तराय तरणाय हितः वा० ट्] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. -का 1 A boat. -2 Cream. तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man.

तरिचं, तरित्री, तरिणी A boat, ship. तरिपः [तृ-ईषन्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry cow-dung. -वी N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [तृ-णिच् ण्युट्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. -कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of Siva. -कः, -कं A boat, raft. -कं 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

तारण *a.* [तारयत्यनेन तृ-ल्युट्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -णः 1 N. of Siva; also of Vishnu. -2 A boat, raft. -जं 1 Crossing. -2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

तारणिः, -णी A float, raft.

तारिकं Fare, freight.

तारित *p. p.* Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

तारिन् *a.* [तृ-णिच्-णिनि] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [तृ-कर्मणि ण्युट्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated. -र्थं Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of crossing; R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्ण *p. p.* [तृ-क्] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तृ.

तेज् 1 P. (तेजति) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तिज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् *n.* [तिज्-भावे करणादौ ञ्] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अप्, वायु and आकाश).

-7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. -8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शाम्यन्तु U. 5. 7; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1. Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषाद्भूमिर्तां (राज-लक्ष्मीं) दधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed, semen virile; स्याद्रक्षणार्थं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65; 2. 75; दुष्य-तेनाहितं तेजो दधानां भूतये भुवः S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S. 4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (पित्त). -27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. illu-



minating. -2. granting vital power or strength. —चीजं marrow. —भंगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2 depression, discouragement. —मंडलं a halo of light. —मूर्तिः the sun. —रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. —वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre.

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6. 14; Ki. 16. 16. -3 Dignified, noble. -4 Famous, illustrious. -5 Violent. -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित् *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजोमय *a.* 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47. -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेप् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze. -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine.

तेमः [ तिन्-वच् ] Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Moisture. -3 A sauce, condiment. —नी A fire-place.

तेत्र 1 A. (तेवते) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament.

तेवनं 1 play, pastime. -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground.

तेक्ष्ण्यं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness. -2 Pungency. -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty.

तेजस *a.* (सी *f.*) [ तेजसो विकारः अण् ] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous; U. 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light; तेजसस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 45. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic. -6 Powerful, intense. —सः The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedānta phil.). —सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. —Comp. —आवर्तनी a crucible.

तैतिक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Patient, enduring.

तैतिरः A partridge.

तैतिलः 1 A rhinoceros. -2 A god. —लं N. of the fourth astronomical period or करण.

तैत्तिरः 1 A partridge. -2 A rhinoceros. —रं A flock of partridges.

तैत्तिरिकः One who catches partridges.

तैत्तिरीय *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. —यः The Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (कृष्णयजुर्वेद).

तैतिहीक *a.* (की *f.*) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarinds.

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तैय *a.* (थी *f.*) Relating to a sacred place.

तैयिक *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines. —कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. —कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तैलं [ तिलस्य तत्सदृशस्य वा विकारः अण् ] 1 Oil; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 234; R. 8. 38. -2 Benzoin. —Comp. —अर्धः a wasp. —अभ्यगः anointing the body with oil. —कल्कजः oil-cake. —कारः an oilman. —किङ्क oil-cake. —चौरिका a cockroach. —द्रोणी an oil-tub. —पर्णिका, —पर्णी 1. sandal. -2. incense. -3. turpentine. —पायिन् *m.* 1. a kind of cockroach. -2. a sword. —पिंजः the white sesamum. —पिपीलिका the small red ant. —पीत *a.* one who has drunk oil. —फलः 1. the Ingudi tree. -2. the sesamum plant. —भाविनी Jasmine. —माली the wick of a lamp. —यंत्रं an oil-mill. —स्फटिकः a kind of gem. तैलकं A small quantity of oil. तैलपात Oblation to fire (स्वया), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire; cf. इयैनपात and P. IV. 2. 58 and VI. 3. 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलिनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum.

तैलंगः N. of a country the modern Telangana or Carnatic. —गाः (*pl.*) The people of this country.

तैषः N. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोकं An offspring, a child; व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोककः The Chātaka bird.

तोकमः 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley. -2 Green colour. -3 A cloud. —कनं The wax of the ear.

तोड 1 P. (तोडति) To disrespect.

तोडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Tearing. -3 Hurting, injuring.

तोत्त्रं, तोद्, —तोदन् See under तुद्.

तोमरः —रं 1 An iron club. -2 A javelin. —Comp. —धरः 1 fire (consider-

ed as a deity). -2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तोयं 1 Water; S. 7. 12. -2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent.

—Comp. —अधिवासिनी trumpet-flower. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being.

—आधारः, —आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तोयाधारपथः चल्कलाशिखानिच्यदरेखांकितः S. 1. 14.

—आलयः the ocean, sea. —ईशः 'lord of waters' an epithet of Varuṇa.

(—शं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. —उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Me. 37. —कननं *n.* 1. ablu-

tions of various parts of the body performed with water. -2. libations of water to the deceased. —काम *a.* 1. fond of water. -2. thirsty. (—नः) a sort of crane. —कृच्छ्रः, —च्छ्रः a kind of penance, drinking nothing but

water for a fixed period. —क्रीडा sporting in water; Me. 33. —कर्मः the cocoanut. —चरः an aquatic animal.

—डिम्बः, —डिम्भः hail. —दः a cloud; R. 6. 65; V. 1. 14. —अत्ययः the autumn.

—दं ghee. —धरः a cloud. —धारः 1. a cloud. -2. raining. —धिः, —निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. the number 'four'.

—प्रियं cloves. —नीवी the earth. —पाणजमलं oxide of zinc. —पुष्पी, —पुष्पः trumpet-flower. —प्रसादनं the clearing-nut tree or its nut, see शंभुनक्षत्र or कतक. —मलं sea-foam. —सुख *m.* a cloud. —यंत्रं 1. a water-clock. -2. an artificial jet or fountain of water.

—रसः moisture. —राज् *m.* 1. the ocean. -2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters. —राशिः the ocean. —वेला the edge of water, shore. —व्यतिकारं confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95. —शुक्तिका an oyster. —सर्पिका

—सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः—णं [ तुर-युच् आचारे ल्युट् Tv. ] 1 An arched doorway, a portal. -2

An outer door or gateway; गणो गुणो नामश्च तोरणाद् बहिः Si. 12. 1; द्रुपद्वनं सुरपतिधनुश्चाकृणा तोरणेन Me. 75. -3

Any temporary and ornamental arch; Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. -4

An elevated place near a bathing-place. —णं The neck, throat. —णं N. of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुल.

तोष, तोषण &c. See under दुष.

तोषलं A club (सुसल).

तौक्षिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster. —कं A pearl.

तौयं [ त्र्यं भवं अण् ] The sound of musical instruments. —Comp. —विक्



union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony ; कामजो दशको गणः १. 47 ; U 4.  
**तौलं** A balance.  
**तौलिकः, तौलिकिकः** A painter.  
**तौलित्र m.** 1 A weigher. -2 The Libra of the zodiac.  
**तौल्यं** 1 Weight. -2 Equality, similarity.  
**तौपार a. (सी f.)** Snowy. -रं Snow, cold.  
**तौम m. Ved.** 1 The vital air. -2 One's own person, self ; cf. आत्मन्.  
**त्वम्** 1 P. (त्वजति, तव्याज, अत्याक्षी-  
 त्वम्) 1 To leave (in all cases), abandon, quit, go away from ; वर्त्म भानोस्त्यजाद्यु Me. 39 ; Ms. 7. 77, 9. 177 ; S. 5. 26. -2 To let go, dismiss, discharge ; Bk. 6. 122. -3 To give up, renounce, resign, surrender ; Bh. 3. 16 ; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33 ; 6. 24, 16. 21. -4 To shun, avoid. -5 To get rid of, free oneself from ; 2. 3. -6 To set aside, disregard ; अनेप्रस्थिता युद्धे प्राणांस्त्यक्त्वा धनानि च Bg. 1. 33. -7 To except. -8 To distribute, give away ; कृतं (संचयं) प्रयुज्ये त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47 ; Ms. 6. 15. -9 To shoot off. -Caus. 1 To cause to give up &c., to deprive (a person) of anything. -2 To expel, turn out. -3 To quit. -Desid. (तित्यक्षति) To wish to leave &c.  
**त्यक्त p. p.** [त्यज् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. -2 Resigned, surrendered. -3 Shunned, avoided ; see त्यज्. -Comp. -आग्निः a Brahmana who has given up household fire. -जीवित, प्राण a. ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk ; मर्त्यं त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9. -दृज्ज a. shameless.  
**त्यक्तृ a.** Abandoning, leaving, &c.  
**त्यजनं** 1 Leaving, quitting. -2 Giving. -3 Excepting, exclusion.  
**त्यजस् m. Ved.** 1 Abandonment. -2 Difficulty. -3 Anger. -4 Estrangement, dislike, envy. -5 A weapon causing abandonment. -m. -f. -n. Ved Offspring, descendants.  
**त्यागः** [त्यज्-भावे वच्] 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation ; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रः त्यागमर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79. -2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing ; Ms. 10. 112 ; Bg. 12. 11. -3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity ; त्यागार्थं संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 17, Pt. 1. 169. -4 Liberality, generosity ; R. 1. 22. -5 Secretion, excretion. -6 Dis-

missing, discharging. -7 Sacrificing oneself. -8 A sage. -Comp. -पत्रं a bill of divorcement. -युत, शील a. liberal, generous, munificent.  
**त्यागिन् a.** 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up &c. -2 Giving away, a donor. -3 Heroic, brave. -4 Liberal.  
**-5 Sacrificing. -6 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites ; यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्यभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.**  
**त्याजित p. p.** 1 Made to leave or abandon. -2 Caused to be disregarded.  
**त्याज्य a.** 1 To be left, shunned or expelled. -2 To be given up or relinquished. -3 To be sacrificed. -4 To be excluded. -ज्यं A part of an asterism or its duration considered to be unlucky.  
**त्रंस 1 P., 10 U. (त्रंसति, त्रंसयति-ते)** To speak or shine.  
**त्रङ्क 1 A. (त्रङ्कते)** To go, so also त्रङ्क् 1 P., त्रङ्ग 1 P.  
**त्रङ्द 1 P. (त्रंदति)** 1 To act, perform some functions. -2 To try, strive. -3 To be busy or active.  
**त्रप 1 A. (त्रपते, त्रपित)** To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed ; त्रपते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृ-  
 तिविधौ G. L. 28. -WITH अप् to turn away or retire through shame ; तस्माद्दलैरपत्रेणे Bk. 14. 84 ; येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.  
**त्रपा [त्रप् भावे अङ्]** 1 Bashfulness, modesty ; मद्ब्रूपाभर Git. 12. -2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4 Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity. -Comp. -निरस्त, -हीन a. shameless, impudent. -रंदा a harlot.  
**त्रपित a.** Modest, bashful.  
**त्रपु n.** [अग्निं द्वा त्रपते लज्जते इव, त्रप्-उत् Tv.] 1 Tin ; यदि मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिचक्ष्यते Pt. 1. 75. -6 Lead.  
**त्रपुलं-वं, त्रपुस् n, त्रपुसं Tin. -वं** Cucumber.  
**त्रप्स्यं** Diluted curds.  
**त्रपिष्ट a. (superl. of तृष)** Highly satisfied.  
**त्रपीयस् a. (सी f.) (compar. of तृष)** More satisfied.  
**त्रय a. (ची f.)** Triple, three-fold, treble, divided into three parts, of three kinds ; त्रयी वै विद्या ऋचो यजूंषि सामानि Sat. Br. ; Ms. 1. 23. -य A triad, a group or collection of three ; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशि-  
 प्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16 ; प्रभं छत्रमुभे Bg. 11. 20, 43 ; Ms. 2. 76. लोकत्रयं Bg. 11. 20, 43 ; Ms. 2. 76.  
**त्रयस् (Nom. pl. m. of त्रि, enter- ing into comp. with some numerals)**

Three. -Comp. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् a. or f. forty-three. -त्रिंश a. thirty-third. -त्रिंशत् a. or f. thirty-three. पतिः an epithet of (a) Indra, (b) प्रजापति. -दश a. 1. thirteenth. -2. having thirteen added ; त्रयोदशं शतं 'one hundred and thirteen.' -दशक a. pl. thirteen. -दशक a. consisting of thirteen. (-क) the number thirteen. -दशम a. thirteenth. -दशी the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -नवतिः f. ninety-three. -पंचाशत् f. fifty-three. -विंश a. 1. twenty-third. -2. consisting of twenty-three. -विंशतिः f. twenty-three. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three.  
**त्रयी 1** The three Vedas taken collectively (ऋग्यजुःसामानि) ; त्रयीम-  
 याय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1 ; तौ त्रयी-  
 वर्जमितरा विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2 ; Ms. 4. 125. -2 A trial, triplet ; व्यद्योतिष्ठ स भावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी Si. 2. 3. -3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. -4 Intellect, understanding. -Comp. -तनुः 1. an epithet of the sun ; so त्रयीमयः. -2. an epithet of Siva. -धर्मः the duty enjoined by the three Vedas, Bg. 9. 21. -मुखः a Brâhmaṇa.  
**त्रस् I. 1, 4 P. (त्रसति, त्रस्यति, त्रस्त ) 1** To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.) ; प्रमद्वनान्त्रस्यति K. 255 ; कपेरत्रासिपुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11, 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 58 ; Si. 8. 24 ; Ki. 8. 7. -3 To run away, run from. -Caus. (त्रासयति-ते) To frighten, terrify. -II. 10 U. (त्रासयति-ते 1 To go, move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize. -4 To oppose, prevent.  
**त्रस a. [त्रस्-वर्जयर्थे क]** Moveable, locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1 A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The aggregate of moving or living beings. -4 Animals and men. -Comp. -रेणुः 1. an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sun-beam ; cf. जालांतरगते भानौ सूक्ष्मं यद्दृश्यते रजः । प्रथमं तत्प्रमाणानां त्रसरेणुं प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 8. 132 ; also Y. 1. 361. -2. N. of one of the wives of the sun.  
**त्रसनं [त्रस्-भावे ल्युट्]** 1 Alarm, fear. -2 Anxiety, uneasiness.  
**त्रसरः** A shuttle.  
**त्रसुर, त्रस्तु a. [त्रस्-उत्]** Fearful, trembling, timid ; अत्रस्तुभिर्द्युक्कपुरं तुरगैः R. 14. 47 ; सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तां सध्रीर्चीं त्रस्तुमेकिकां Bk. 6. 7.  
**त्रस्त p. p. [त्रस्-क्त]** 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed ; त्रस्तं त्रयनकुंरं



विहोलवृष्टिः Māl. 4. 8. -2 Timid, fearful. -3 Quick, rolling.

त्रास *a.* [ वृत् भवे वृत् ] 1 Moveable, moving. -2 Frightening. -सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अंतः कंचुकि-कंचुकस्य विराति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 5; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन *a.* [ वृत्-णिच् भवे वृत् ] Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -नं 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm. -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm.

त्रासित *a.* Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रा 2 A. ( वृति ) To protect; see also त्रे.

त्राण, त्रात &c. See under त्रे.

त्रि *num. a.* [ Un. 5. 66 ] ( declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः *m.*, तिन्नः *f.* जीणि *n.* ) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 229; त्रिघन-माभिरसौ तिसृभिर्बभौ R. 9. 18; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्युतमता सती Ms. 9. 90. [ Cf. L. *tres*; Gr. *treis*; A. S., Zend *thri*; Eng. *three*. ] -Comp. -अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part. -3. three-fourths. -अक्ष *a.* triocular. -अक्षः, अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1. the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or वटक (that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. ( -री ) knowledge, learning; see विद्या. -अंकदं, -अंगदं 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. -2. a sort of collyrium. ( -दः ) N. of Siva. -अंजनं the three kinds of collyrium; *i. e.* कालांजन, रसांजन and पुष्पांजन. -अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. -अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -अधिष्ठानः the soul. ( -नं ) spirit, life ( चैतन्य ). -अचवगा, -मार्गगा, -वर्त्मगा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -अनीक *a.* having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. ( -का ) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. -अंबकः (also त्रिंबक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रिंबकं संयमिनं ददृशे Ku. 3. 44; जट्टीकृतस्त्र्यंयकविक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -सखः an epithet of Kubera. -अंबका an epithet of Pārvatī. -अब्द *a.* three years old. ( -ब्दं ) three years taken collectively. -अशीत *a.* eighty-third. -अशीतः *f.* eighty-three. -अष्ट *a.* twenty-four. -अभ, -अस्र *a.* triangular. ( -वृत् )

a triangle. -अहः 1. a period of three days. -2. a festival lasting three days. -आहिक *a.* 1. performed or produced in three days. -2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3. having provision for three days. -अहं ( वृत्चं also ) three *Riks* taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. -देहिक *a.* having provision for three days. -ककुद् *m.* 1. N. of the mountain Trikūṭa. -2. N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -3. the highest, chief. -4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. -ककुब्ध *m.* Ved. 1. Indra. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -कर्म्मन् *n.* the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, *i. e.* sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. ( -म. ) one who engages in three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -कायः N. of Buddha. -कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. ( -लं ) *ind.* three times, thrice. -ज्ञ, -दृशिन् *a.* omniscient. ( *m.* ) 1. a divine sage, seer. -2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. -विद् *m.* 1. a Buddha. -2. an Arhat (with the Jainas). -कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvaṇa; Si. 2. 5. -कुर्चकं a knife with three edges. -कोण *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. ( -णः ) 1. a triangle. -2. the vulva. -खं 1. tin. -2. a cucumber. -खड्गं, -खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. -अग्नः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न वाधेतुस्स्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिवर्गं below. -गत *a.* 1. tripled. -2. done in three days. -गतीः ( *pl.* ) 2. N. of a country, also called जलधर, in the north-west of India. -2. the people or rulers of that country. -गती 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general. -3. a pearl. -4. a kind of cricket. -गुण *a.* 1. consisting of three threads; त्रयाय मौर्जी त्रिगुणं वभार यं Ku. 5. 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple; सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. -3. containing the three Guṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. ( -णः ) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). ( -*ind.* ) three times; in three ways. ( -णाः *m. pl.* ) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1. ( -णः ) 1. Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). -2. an epithet of Durgā. -चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -चतुर *a.* ( *pl.* ) three or four; गत्वा जवात्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. -जगत् *n.* the three worlds ( *trigatya* )

the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. -जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākṣasas attending Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. -जीवा, -ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. -गत *a.* ( *pl.* ) three times nine, *i. e.* 27. -गायिकेतः a part of the Adhvaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). -गिता a wife ( 'thrice married' ); it being supposed that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agni before she obtains a human husband. -तक्षं, तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. -दंडं 1. the three staves of a Sannyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. ( -दः ) the state of a religious ascetic. -दंडिन् *m.* 1. a religious mendicant or Sannyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed), cf. वाग्मंडोऽथ मनोदः कायदंडस्तथैव च । वस्येति निदिता बुद्धौ निदंतीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. -दश *(pl.)* 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. ( -ज्ञः ) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. -अंकुशः, आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. -आयुधं rain-bow. -अधिपः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithets of Indra. -अधिपतिः N. of Siva. -अश्वक्षः, अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. -अरिः a demon. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आलवः, आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meru. -3. a god. -आहारः 'the food of the gods', nectar. -इन्द्रः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -3. Brahman. -ह्रस्वः an epithet of Brihaspati. -गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इन्द्रगोप); अहधे त्रिदशगोपनाय के दाहशक्तिमिव ह्रस्ववर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. -दीधिका an epithet of the Ganges. -मंजरी the holy basil. -वद्युः, वनिता, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel. -कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादूर्णस्यातिथिः सप्त Me. 58. -वर्त्मन् the sky. -अग्निः 1. Agni. -2. Brahman. -दिनं three days collectively. -स्पृष्ट *m.* concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. -दिवं 1. the heaven; त्रिदिवं *f.* sky, atmosphere. -3. paradise. -



happiness. (वर) cardamoms. अजीशः, 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. small cardamoms. उद्धवा 1. the Ganges. -2. small cardamoms. ओकम् *m.* a god. -दुग्धः an epithet of Siva. -दोषः an epithet of derangement of the vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ. -धातुः an epithet of वि and कफ. -धाम् *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Vyasa. -3. of Siva. -4. of Agni. -5. death. -धारा the Ganges. -धनः (नयनः), -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 5. 72. -नवत *a.* ninety-third. -नवति *f.* ninety-three. -नयना Pārvati. -नाभः Vishnu. -नेत्रचक्षुः the moon. -पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. -पंचाश *a.* fifty-third. -पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. -पद्मः glass (काच). -पद्मः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. -पद्मकः the Palāsa tree. -पथं 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, the earth and the lower world. -2. a place where three roads meet. (वर) an epithet of Mathurā. -गङ्गा an epithet of the Ganges. -घृतः सत्ययज्ञिपथगामभितः स तमारुरोद् पुरुहूतः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. -पद्, -पाद्, -पात् *m.* Ved. 1. Vishnu. -2. fever (personified). -पद् *a.* three-footed. (-द्) a tripod. -पदिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. -पद्मी 1. the girth of an elephant; नात्रसत्कर्माग्नेयं त्रिपदीच्छेद्दिनामपि R. 4. 48. -2. the Gāyatrī metre. -3. a tripod. -4. the plant गोधापदी. -परिक्रान्त *a.* one who walks thrice round a sacred fire. -पर्जः the Kimsuka tree. -पादः 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure). -2. the figure formed by such intersection. -पाटिन् *a.* 1. familiar with Samhitā, Pada and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. -पादः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. -पाद् *a.* 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. -पुट *a.* triangular. (-टः) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4. a bank or shore. -पुटकः a triangle. -पुटा an epithet of Durgā. -पुष्टि *m.* the castor-oil plant. -पुष्टः a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cow-dung ashes. -पुरं 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya; (these cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (-रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. -अधिपतिः N. of Maya. -अंतकः, -अरिः, -अहः, -दहनः, -द्वि *m.* हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 3. 123; R. 17. 14. -दाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14. (-रि) 1. N. of a place near Jabbalpura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. -2. N. of a country. -पुरुष *a.* 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (-वं) the three ancestors, father, grand-father and great-grand-father. -पृष्ठं the highest heaven. -पौरुष *a.* 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three (as an estate). -यसूतः an elephant in rut. -कला the three myrobalsans taken collectively, (Mar. हिरडा, वेदडा and आंवळकाडी). -अंधनः the individual soul. -बलिः, -बली, -बलिः, -बली *f.* 1. the three folds or wrinkles of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदुरोपरिलसन्त्रिबलीलतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. -बलीकं the anus. -बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. -भं three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. -भद्रं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. -भागः 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac. -भुजं a triangle. -भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. -गुरुः Siva. -पतिः Vishnu. -भूमः a palace with three floors. -मधु *m.* -मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee. -मार्गा the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. -मुकुटः the Trikūṭa mountain. -मुखः an epithet of Buddha. -मुनि *ind.* having the three sages पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतंजलि; त्रिमुनि व्याकरणम्. -मूर्तिः 1. the united form of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesh, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. -मूर्धन् *m.* a demon; U. 2. 15. -यष्टिः a necklace of three strings. -यामकं sin. -यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *praharas* being excluded); संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. -2. turmeric. -3. the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamunā. -युगः an epithet of Siva. -यौनिः a lawsuit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). -रसकं spirituous liquor. -रात्र *a.* lasting for three nights. (-त्रः) a festival lasting for three nights. (-त्रं) a period of three nights. -रेखः a conch-shell. -लिंग *a.* 1. having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. -2. possessing the three Guṇas. (-गः) the country called Telanga. (-गि) the three genders taken collectively. -लोकं the three worlds. (-कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being. -ईशः the sun. -नाथः 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet (1) of Indra; R. 3. 45. (2) of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. -लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सयामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हरश्चिरं विनीविच्छदायां Bh. 3. 95; Sānti. 4. 22. -लोचनः Siva. (-ना) 1. an unchaste woman. -2. an epithet of Durgā. -लोहकं the three metals—gold, silver and copper. -वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; Ku. 5. 38. -2. the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गं नीतिवेदिनां Ak. -3. the three qualities of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -4. the three higher castes. -5. the three myrobalsans. -6. propriety, decorum. -वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. -वर्ष *a.* three years old. -वारं *ind.* three times, thrice. -विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. -विद्यः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. -विध *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. -विष्टयं, -विष्टयं 1. the world of Indra, heaven; त्रिविष्टपस्येव पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. -सद् *m.* a god. -वृत् *a.* 1. threefold. -2. consisting of three parts. (-*m.*) 1. a sacrifice. -2. a girdle of three strings. -3. an amulet of three strings. (-*f.*) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. -करणं combining three things, *i. e.* earth, water, and fire. -त्रेणिः, -त्री *f.* the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvātī. -वेदः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. -शंकुः 1. N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chāṇḍāla.]



While he was in this wretched condition, Visvāmītra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvāmītra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down head-foremost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvāmītra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; त्रिंशङ्कुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2 ]. -2. the Chātaka bird. -3. a cat. -4. a grass-hopper. -5. a fire-fly. °जः an epithet of Harischandra. °वाजिन् m. an epithet of Visvāmītra. -शत a. three hundred. (-त्तं) 1. one hundred and three. -2. three hundred. -शरणः a Buddha. -शालं a house with three halls or chambers. -शिखं 1. a trident. -2. a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् m. 1. N. of a demon killed by Rāma. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -3. fever. -शीर्षः Siva. -शीर्षकं, -शूल a trident. -अंकः, °धारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शूलिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शृंगः 1. the Trikūṭa mountain. -2. a triangle. -शोकः the soul. -षट्तिः f. sixty-three. -संध्यं, -संध्यौ the three periods of the day, i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. -संध्यं ind. at the time of the three Sandhyās. -सप्तत a. seventy-third. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three. -सप्तत्, -सप्त a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 21. -सम a. (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral. -सान्ध्यं an equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places काशी, प्रयाग, and गया. -स्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिस्रोतस् वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सित्य, -हल्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण a. three years old.

त्रिंश a. (की f.) 1 Thirtieth. -2 Joined with thirty; e. g. त्रिंशं शतं one hundred and thirty. -3 Consisting of thirty. -4 ३० of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

त्रिंशक a. 1 Consisting of thirty. -2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिंशद् f. Thirty. -Comp. -पत्रं A lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिंशत्कं An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिंशतिः f. Thirty.

त्रिक a. [ त्रयाणां संघः कन् ] 1 Triple, three-fold. -2 Forming a triad. -3 Three per cent. -4 Happening the third time. -कं 1 A triad. -2 A place where three roads meet. -3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके स्थूलता Pt. 1. 190; कश्चिद्विबुधत्रिकभिन्नहारः R. 6. 16. -4 The part between the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. -का 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

त्रितय a. (की f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -यं A triad, a group of three; अद्वा त्रितं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 78; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways, or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिस् ind. Thrice, three times.

टु 4, 6 P. [ बुध्यन्ति, वृत्ति, वृत्ति ] To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गदगलत्सुद्व्यद्विलीनाक्षरं Bh. 3. 8, 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पौघस्त्वद्विद्वि इव सुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29.

टुटिः, -टी f. [ बुद्-इत् वा डीप् ] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom. -3 A very minute space of time equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Kṣaṇa or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a Lava. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction. -6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

टुटित् p. p. Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

त्रोटिः f., -टी A bill, beak. -Comp. -हस्तः a bird.

टुप(फ), टुप(फ) 1 P. (त्रोपति- &c.) To hurt, kill.

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. -3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see yug.

त्रेधा ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सन्नेधाख्यायते Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितात्मने R. 10. 16.

त्रै 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with abl.); क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रुद्धः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -WITH परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्राण p. p. [ त्रै कर्मणि क्, भावे ल्युट् वा ] Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -णं 1 Protection, defence, preserva-

tion; आर्तत्राणाय वः शब्दं न प्रवर्तमानायति S. 1. 11; R. 15. 3; Māl. 9. 26. -2 Shelter, help, refuge. -3 Protecting, preserving. -4 An armour.

त्रात p. p. Preserved, saved, protected. -तं Protection.

त्रावृ a 1 A guardian, defender, protector. -2 Protecting, defending.

त्रैकालिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three times, i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्यं 1 The three times -past, present, and future, or sunrise, noon and sunset. -2 Tripartition. -3 A triad.

त्रैयुगिक a. (की f.) Triple, three-fold.

त्रैयुग्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. -2 Triplcity. -3 The three Guṇas or properties (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैयुग्याद्भवन् लोकवर्ति नानारसं दृश्यते M. 1. 4.

त्रैतं Ved. A triad.

त्रैदाशिक a. Divine. -कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

त्रेध a. Threefold, triple.

त्रैनाक्षिक a. Worth three nishkas.

त्रैपुरः 1 The Tripura country. -2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैरुप a. (की f.) Extending to the three male generations.

त्रैमातुरः An epithet of Lakṣmāṇa.

त्रैमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. -3 Quarterly.

त्रैमास्यं A period of three months. त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math.).

त्रैलोकः An epithet of Indra. त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्गिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three objects of life; cf. त्रिवर्ण.

त्रैवर्णिक a. (की f.) Relating to the first three castes. -कः A member of the first three castes.

त्रैवर्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Three years old. -2 Lasting for three years &c.; also त्रैवर्षिक.

त्रैविक्रम a. (मी f.) Belonging to Trivikrama or Viṣṇu; R. 7. 35. -नं The three steps of Viṣṇu.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. -2 The study of the three Vedas. -3 An assembly of Brāhmaṇas familiar with the three Vedas. -4 The three sciences. -द्यः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 20.



त्रैविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds of sorts, triplicity.

त्रैविष्टपः, त्रैविष्टपेयः A god.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं [ बुद्ध-गुण ] 1 A species of drama:—सत्तादनवर्षाचोकं द्विचमाहुपसंश्र-  
१। त्रोटकं नाम तत्पाठः प्रत्येकं सविद्वत्कं ॥

S. D. 540; c. g. Kālidāsa's Vikramorvasiyam (?). -2. An angry speech.

—कः A kind of poisonous insect.

त्रोटिः See under बुद्ध.

त्रोत्रं 1 A goad. -2 A kind of disease.

त्वष्ट् 1 P. ( त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट ) 1 To pare, law, peel. -2 To make thin. -3 To cover.

त्वष्ट n. Strength, might, power.

त्वष्ट p. p. Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

त्वष्टिः f. Carpentry. —m. N. of a mixed tribe (?).

त्वाह् a. [ त्वष्टा देवता अस्य अण् ] Belonging to Tvashtri; U. 6. 3. —घ्नी 1 The asterism चित्रा. -2 A small car. —घ्नं The creative power.

त्वङ्कारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou,' theeing and thouing.

त्वङ्ग 1 P. ( त्वङ्गति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To jump, gallop. -3 To tremble.

त्वष्ट 6 P. ( त्वचति ) To cover.

त्वष्ट f. 1 Skin ( of men, serpents &c. ); U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -2. Hide ( as of a cow, deer &c. ); R. 3. 31. -3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2. 37, 17. 12. -4 Any cover or coating. -5 The sense of touch. -Comp. —अङ्कुरः

horripilation. —इन्द्रियं the organ of touch. —कङ्कुरः a sore. —गन्धः the or,

ange. —छेदः 1. a skin-wound, scratch-bruise. -2. circumcision. —जं 1. blood

-2. hair ( on the body ). —तरङ्गकः a wrinkle. —त्रं an armour; त्वक्त्रं चाच-

कचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. —दोषः disease of the skin, leprosy. —परिपुष्टं peel-

ing of the skin. —पारुष्यं roughness of the skin. —पुष्पः horripilation.

(-व्पी, -व्पं) a blotch, scab. —भेदः a scratch. —मलं hair of the body. —रोगः leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease. —सारः ( त्वक्षितारः ) a bamboo; त्वक्सार-  
रं धपरिपूर्णलब्धगीतिः Si. 4. 61. —सुगन्धः an orange.

त्वचं 1 Skin. -2 Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin. -2 Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide. -2 To peel off the skin.

त्वचस् n. Skin.

त्वचा See त्वष्ट्.

त्वच्य a. Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

त्वाच a. ( जी f. ) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds; c. g. त्वद्धीन, त्वत्साहस्य &c.

त्वदीय a. Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

त्वद्विध a. Like thee or you.

त्वर 1 A. ( त्वस्ते, त्वरित-वृणं ) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्सुहृदर्थे त्वरतां M. 2; नाहुनेहमयलः स तत्त्वरे R. 19. 38. —Caus. ( त्वरयति ) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite, urge forward, accelerate; त्वरयोर्वशी V. 2; Ku. 4. 36. -2 To call quickly away; Māl. 5. 25.

तूर्ण p. p. [ त्व-भावे क ] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid. -2 Fleet. —र्णं Rapid-ity, quickness. —र्णं ind. Quickly, speedily; चूर्णमानीयतां तूर्णं पूर्णचन्द्रनिभा-  
नने Subhāsh.

तूर्णि a. Quick. —र्णि f. Speed. —m. 1 The mind. -2 A Sloka. -3 Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity.

त्वरा, त्वरिः f. [ त्व-अह् ] 1 Haste, hurry, speed; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरं सहस्र-  
वा व्यावर्तमाना द्विया Ratn. 1. 2. -2 Urgency or pressing nature; Ku. 2. 63. -Comp. —आरोहः a pigeon.

त्वरित p. p. Quick, swift, speedy. —तं Despatch, haste. —ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्ट m. [ त्वष्ट-वृ ] 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. -2 Visvakarmani the architect of the gods. [ Tvashtri, is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras and daughter called संज्ञा, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvashtri mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc; cf. आरोच्य चक्रमस्मिन्पुण-  
तेजास्त्वष्ट्रेय यत्नोद्दिष्टितो विभाति R. 6. 32. The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trisūla of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods ].

त्वाह्य, त्वाह्य ( जी f. ) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69.

त्विष् 1 U. ( त्वेषति-ते ) To shine, glitter, sparkle, blaze.

त्विष् f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance; चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75; Ratn. 1. 18. -2 Beauty. -3 Authority, weight. -4 Wish, desire. -5 Custom, practice. -6 Violence, vehemence. -7 Speech. -Comp. —ईशः the sun; also त्विषांप-  
तिः or त्विषामीशः.

त्विषा Splendour, lustre, light.

त्विषिः 1 A ray of light. -2 Beauty lustre.

त्वेष a. Bright, brilliant.

त्सर 1 P. ( त्सरति ) 1 To go or approach gently or stealthily, creep, crawl. -2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently.

त्सरः 1 Any creeping animal. -2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; सुप्रग्रहविमलकलधौतत्सर-  
रणा खड्गेन Ve. 3; त्सरप्रदेशादपवर्जिता-  
गः Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48. -Comp. —मार्गः sword-exercise.

त्सारक a. Skilful in handling a sword.

थ.

थः 1 A mountain. -2 A protector. -3 A sign of danger. -4 A kind of disease. -5 Eating. —थं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Terror, fear. -3 Auspiciousness.

थर् 1 P. ( थर्वति ) To go or move.

थुद्ध 6 P. ( थुद्धति ) 1 To cover, screen. -2 To hide or conceal.

थोढनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थुर् 1 P. ( थु-थर्वति ) To hurt, injure.

थुत्कारः, थुत्कृतं The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थैथै ind. The imitative sound of a musical instrument.



द.

द *a.* (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as धनद, अन्नद, गरद, अनलद &c. —दः 1 A gift, donation. —2 A mountain. —दं A wife. —दा 1 Heat. —2 Repentance.

दंश I. 1 P. (दंशति, दष्ट; *desid.* दि-दंशति) To bite, sting; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19; मृणालिका अदंशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (दंशति, दंशयति-ते) To speak or shine.

दंशः [दंश्-अच् भावे घञ् वा] 1 Biting, stinging; सुग्धे विधेहि मयि निर्दयदंतदंशं Git. 10. —2 The sting of a snake. —3 A bite, the spot bitten; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; U. 3. 35. —4 Cutting, tearing. —5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 46; Y. 3. 215. —6 A flaw, fault, defect (in a jewel). —7 A tooth. —8 Pungency. —9 An armour. —10 A joint, limb. —Comp. —भीरुः, —भीरुकः a buffalo. —वदनः a heron.

दंशक *a.* [दंश्-ण्वल्] Biting, stinging. —कः 1 A dog. —2 A gad-fly. —3 A fly.

दंशनं [दंश्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of biting or stinging; *e. g.* दष्टाश्च दंशनैः कांतं दासीकुर्वति योषितः S. D. —2 An armour, mail; Si. 17. 21.

दंशित *a.* 1 Bitten. —2 Mailed, furnished with an armour. —3 Protected. —4 Fitting closely (as an armour). —तं A bite.

दंशित् *m.* See दंशक.

दंशी A small gad-fly.

दंशेर *a.* 1 Biting. —2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

दंष्ट्रा [दंश्-द्र् गण्] A large tooth, tusk, fang; प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्र-दंष्ट्रां कुरात् Bh. 2. 4; R. 2. 46; दंष्ट्राभंगं मृगाणामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा नाज्ञाभंगं संहते त्रवर उपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः । Mu. 3. 22. —Comp. —अश्वः, —आयुधः a wild boar. —कराल *a.* having terrible tusks. —विषः a kind of snake.

दंष्ट्राल *a.* Having large tusks.

दंष्ट्रिक *a.* Tusked. —का = दंष्ट्रा *q. v.*

दंष्ट्रिन् *a.* 1 Tusked, having large teeth. —2 Biting or wounding with the teeth. —3 Carnivorous. —*m.* 1 A wild boar. —2 A snake. —3 A hyena. —4 Any animal with tusks.

दंशनः, —नं [दंश् भावे करणादौ वा ल्युट् नि० नलोपः] 1 A tooth; सुहृदुर्दंशनविखंडितोष्ठया Si. 17. 2; शिखरिदंशना Me. 82; Bg. 11. 27. —2 Biting. —नः The peak of a mountain. —नं An armour; (also *m.*). —Comp. —अंशुः brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6. 25. —अंकः a tooth-mark, bite. —उच्छिष्टः 1. a lip. —2. a kiss. —3. a sigh. —छदः, —वासस् *n.* 1. a lip. —2. a kiss. —पदं a bite, tooth-mark; दंशनपदं भवदधरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि खेदं Git. 8. —बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दंशेर *a.* 1 Biting. —2 Noxious, hurtful. —रः A mischievous or venomous animal.

दंशे(सि)रकः A young camel.

दष्ट *p. p.* Bitten, stung; see दंश्.

दंसनं-ना, दंसस्, दंसिः Ved. An act, deed.

दकं Water; as in दकोदर.

दक्ष 1 *A.* (दक्षते) 1 To grow, increase. —2 To do, go or act quickly. —3 To hurt, kill. —4 To act conformably to another (Paras.). —5 To be competent or able. —6 To go, move.

दक्ष *a.* [दक्ष-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful; नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; R. 12. 11. —2 Fit, suitable. —3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76. —4 Honest, upright. —क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajapati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahman, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals; see कश्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati,

nor her husband Siva, the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice completely destroyed it, and pursued Daksha who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo! a powerful demon started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] —2 A cock. —3 Fire. —4 The bull of Siva. —5 A lover attached to many mistresses. —6 An epithet of Siva. —7 Mental power, ability, capacity. —8 An epithet of Vishnu. —9 The right side or part; वामतो जानकी वरय दक्षभागे च लक्ष्मणः. —10 Ability, power, fitness. —11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness. —12 Strength, power. —13 Bad disposition, wickedness. —क्षा 1 The earth. —2 An epithet of the Ganges. —क्षं Strength, vigour. —Comp. —अध्वरध्वंसकः, —क-तुष्ट्वसिन् *m.* epithets of Siva. —कन्या, —जा, —तनया 1. an epithet of Durgā. —2. a lunar mansion. —जापतिः 1. the moon. —2. Siva. —सुतः a god. (—ता) a lunar mansion.

दक्षाय्यः 1 A vulture. —2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण *a.* [दक्ष-इनन् Up. 2. 59] 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever. —2 Right (opp. वाम). —3 Situated on the right side. —4 South, southern; as in दक्षिणवायु, दक्षिणदिक्. —5 Situated to the south. —6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial.



-8 Pleasing, amiable. -9 Courteous, civil. -9 Compliant, submissive. -10 Dependent. -गः 1 The right hand or arm. -2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic compositions to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. -3 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. -4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. -गः, -जः 1 The right side. -2 The Deccan. -जः 1 The highest doctrine of the Sā. -जः 1 The southern fire, -जः. -Comp. -अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called अन्नाहार्यपचन q. v. -अग्रः a. pointing to the south. -अचलः the southern mountain, i. e. Malaya. -अक्षयः a dweller in the south. -अग्र a. south-western. -अभिमुख a. facing the south, directed towards the south. -अर्धः the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. -अर्धः 1. the right hand. -2. the right or southern side. -आचार a. 1. honest, well-behaved. -2. a worshipper of Sakti according to the right hand (or purer) ritual. -आज्ञा the south. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. the planet Mars. -दक्षर a. 1. left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. -2. northern. (-रा) the north. -उत्तर a. turned or lying to the south and the north. -वृत्त the meridian line. -पश्चात् ind. to the south-west. -पश्चिम a. south-western. (-मा) the south-west. -पूर्व, -प्राच a. south-east. -पूर्वा, -प्राची the south-eastern quarter. -भागः the southern hemisphere. -समुद्रः, -सागरः the southern ocean. -स्थः a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः ind. 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southward (with gen.).

दक्षिणा ind. 1 On the right or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with abl.). -णा 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). -2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी सुदक्षिणासीदध्वरस्येव दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा, पुत्रदक्षिणा &c. -4 A good milch-cow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Fame. -8 A kind of heroine thus defined: -या गौरवं मयं प्रेम सद्भावं पूर्वनयके । सुखकल्ययसकामि सा ज्ञेया दक्षिणा बुधे ॥ -9 Completion of any rite. -Comp. -अर्ह

a. deserving or worthy of a gift. -आवर्त a. 1. curved to the right. -2. turned towards the south. (-र्तः) the Deccan. -कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇā. -पथः 1. the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अस्ति दक्षिणापथे विदर्भे पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Māl. 1. -2. 'the path of the दक्षिणा', i. e. the cow constituting the sacrificial cow. -प्रवण a. inclining to the south. -बंधः (in Sāṅkhya phil.) the bondage of ritual or ceremonial observances. -युग्यः the right yoke-horse.

दक्षिणात् ind. On the right, from the south, southward.

दक्षिणादि ind. 1 Far on the right. -2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणादि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीकृ 8 U. 1 To place on the right side. -2 To keep the right side towards any one (as a mark of respect); cf. प्रदक्षिण.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य a. Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmana; दक्षिणां देवी दक्षिण्यैः प्रतिग्राहयति M. 5.

दक्षिणेन ind. On the right side of (with acc. or gen.); दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; दक्षिणेन ग्रानस्य &c.

दग्ना (का) र्गलं Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of waters.

दग्ध, -दग्धिका See under दह्.

दह् I. 5 P. (दध्नेति) 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To go, leap. -3 To protect. -II. 4 P. (दधति) Ved. 1 To go, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go away.

दध् a. (झी f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊर्ध्वदध्नेन पयसोत्तीर्य K.; कीलालव्यतिकरशुक्रदध्नेकः (मार्गे) Māl. 3. 17; 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दध् 1 P. (दधति) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दंड 10 U. (दंडयति-ते, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives); तान् सहस्रं च दंडयेत् Ms. 9. 234; 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्यै दंडयतो दंडवान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः, -ड [दंड-अच्] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पततु शिरः त्यकांडयमदंड इवैव मुजः Māl. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः -2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आतदंडः S. 5. 8.

-3 The staff given to a twice-born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. -4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 The stem or stalk as of a lotus, tree &c.; U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवातपत्रं S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. -7 The oar of a boat. -8 An arm or leg (at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a banner, a tent &c. -10 The beam of a plough. -11 The cross bar of a lute or a stringed instrument. -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -14 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापराध-दंडानां R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्ण-दंडो राजा Mu. 1; दंडं दंडेषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे युद्धः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. -16 Imprisonment. -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपाय; Ms. 7. 109; cf. Si. 2. 54. -18 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहात् व्याक्षिप्यत R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. -19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control, restraint; वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्थेते निदिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडोति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. -21 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. -22 The penis. -23 Pride. -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama. -26 N. of Vishnu. -27 N. of Siva. -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse; (said to be m. only in this and the preceding four senses). -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. -Comp. -अजिनं 1. staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). -2. (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अधिपः a chief magistrate. -अनीकं a detachment or division of an army; तत्र हतवतो दंडानीकैर्विदमपतेः अियं M. 5. 2. -अप- (च) तानकः tetanus, lock-jaw. -अपूप-न्यायः see under नाय. -अर्ह a. fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. -अलसिका cholera. -आख्यं a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east. -आज्ञा judicial sentence. -आश्रमः the condition of a pilgrim. -आश्रमिन् m. a devotee, an ascetic. -आहतं butter-milk. -कर्मन् n. infliction of punishment, chastisement. -काकः a raven. -काष्ठं a wooden club or staff. -ग्र-



हणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant. —**अ** *a.* striking with a stick, committing an assault. —**चक्रः** *a.* a division of an army. —**छद्वं** a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. —**ढक्का** a kind of drum. —**दासः** one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt. —**देवकुलं** a court of justice. —**धर, धार** *a.* 1. carrying a staff, staff-bearer. —2. punishing, chastising; *U.* 2. 10. —3. exercising judicial authority. (—**रः**) 1. a king; **अमहद्वं महुद्वंधरान्वयं** *R.* 9. 3. —2. *N.* of Yama. —3. a judge, supreme magistrate. —4. a mendicant carrying a staff. —5. a potter. —**धारणं** 1. carrying a staff (as by a Brahmanachârî). —2. following the order of a mendicant. —3. infliction of punishment. —**नायकः** 1. a judge, a head police-officer, a magistrate. —2. the leader of an army, a general. —3. a king. —**पुरुषः** a policeman, constable. —**निपातनं** punishing, chastising. —**नीतिः** *f.* 1. administration of justice, judicature. —2. the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; *R.* 18. 46. —3. an epithet of Durgâ. —**नेत्र** *m.* 1. a king. —2. Yama. —3. a judge. —**पः** a king. —**पांछुलः** a porter, door-keeper. —**पाणिः** 1. an epithet of Yama. —2. *N.* of the god Siva at Benares. —**पातः** 1. falling of a stick. —2. infliction of punishment. —3. dropping one line in a manuscript. —**पातनं** infliction of punishment, chastisement. —**पारुष्यं** 1. assault, violence. —2. hard or cruel infliction of punishment. —**पालः, पालकः** 1. a head magistrate. —2. a door-keeper, porter. —**पाशकः, पाशिकः** 1. a head police-officer; *Pt.* 2. —2. a hangman, an executioner; *Mu.* 1. —**पोणं** a strainer furnished with a handle. —**प्रणामः** 1. bowing without bending the body (keeping it erect like a stick). —2. falling flat or prostrate on the ground. —**चालधिः** an elephant. —**भंगः** non-execution of a sentence. —**भृत्** *m.* 1. a potter. —2. an epithet of Yama. —**माणं (न)वः** 1. a staff-bearer. —2. an ascetic bearing a staff. —3. a chief or leader. —**माथः** a principal road, highway. —**मुखः** a leader, general of an army. —**यात्रा** 1. a solemn procession (particularly bridal). —2. warlike expedition, conquest (of a region). —**यामः** 1. an epithet of Yama. —2. of Agastya. —3. a day. —**वधः** capital punishment. —**वादिन्** *a.* reprimanding, censuring, threatening with punishment; (also *m.*). —**वासिकः** a door-keeper, warder. —**वासिन्** *m.* 1. a door-keeper. —2. a

magistrate. —**वादिन्** *m.* a police-officer. —**विकल्पः** discretion given to an officer in awarding punishment or fine. —**विधिः, उद्यमः** 1. rule of punishment; *Pt.* 1. 376. —2. criminal law. —**विष्कंभः** the post to which the string of a churning-stick is fastened. —**व्यूहः** a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in long lines or columns. —**शास्त्रं** the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law. —**हस्तः** 1. a door-keeper, warder, porter. —2. an epithet of Yama.

**दंडकः** 1 A stick, staff &c. —2 A line, row. —3 *N.* of a metre; see *App.* I. —**कः, का, कं** *N.* of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadâ and Godâvarî; (it was a vast region said to be tenantless in the time of Râma); **प्राप्तानि दुःस्वान्यपि दंडकेषु** *R.* 14. 25; **किं नाम दंडकेषु** *U.* 2; **क्रा-योध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः** *U.* 2. 13, 14, 15.

**दंडनं** Punishing, chastising, fining. **दंडनीय** *a.* Punishable, deserving or liable to be fined.

**दंडायते** *Den.* A. To stand erect (like a stick).

**दंडवत्** *a.* 1 Carrying a staff. —2 Furnished with a handle. —3 Having a large army. —*ind.* 1 Erect or upright like a stick. —2 Falling prostrate; **दंडवत् प्रणामं कृत्वा**.

**दंडादंडि** *ind.* 'Stick against stick,' fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

**दंडारः** [ **दंडश्छति न् अण् उप० सं०** ] 1 A carriage. —2 A potter's wheel. —3 A raft, boat. —4 An elephant in rut. —5 A bow or any other instrument.

**दंडिकः** A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

**दंडिका** 1 A stick. —2 A row, line, series. —3 A string of pearls, a necklace. —4 A rope.

**दंडित** *p. p.* Punished, chastised, fined &c.

**दंडिन्** *a.* [ **दंड-अस्त्वर्थे इति** ] Bearing or having a staff. —*m.* 1 A Brâhmana of the fourth order, a *Sannyâsin*. —2 A door-keeper, porter. —3 An oarsman. —4 A Jaina ascetic. —5 An epithet of Yama. —6 A king. —7 A religious mendicant (Bhikshu). —8 An epithet of Siva. —9 *N.* of a poet, author of the *Kâvyâdarsa* and *Dasakumâracharita*; **जाते जग-ति वाल्मीकि कविरित्यभिधाऽभवत् । कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वपि दंडिनि** *Udb.* —*Comp.* —**मुंडः** an epithet of Siva.

**दंड्य** *a.* Punishable, deserving punishment or fine.

**दन्त** *m.* A tooth; (a word optionally substituted for **दंत** in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections). —*Comp.* —**उदः (दच्छदः)** a lip.

**दत्त, दत्तक, दात्रिम** See under **दत्**. **दद्वं** 1 A. ( **दद्वंते** ) To give, offer, present.

**दद** *a.* Giving, offering &c.

**दद्वनं** A gift, donation.

**दद्वुः** [ **दद्वरु** ] 1 A cutaneous eruption, herpes. —2 A kind of leprosy. —3 A tortoise.

**दद्वकः** Leprosy.

**दद्वु(द्व)ण** *a.* Herpetic, afflicted with a cutaneous disease.

**दध्वं** 1 A. ( **दध्वंते** ) 1 To hold. —2 To have, possess. —3 To give, present.

**दध** *a.* Holding, possessing, giving &c.

**दधि** *n.* [ **दध-इन्** ] 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; **क्षीरं दधिमत्तन परिणमते** *S. B.*; **दधयोदनः** &c. —2 Turpentine. —3 A garment. —*Comp.* —**अद्वं** —**ओद्वं** boiled rice mixed with दधि. —**उत्तरं, उत्तरकं (गं)** the skim of curdled milk, whey. —**उद्वः, उद्वः** the ocean of coagulated milk. —**कृति-का** mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. —**चारः** a churning-stick. —**जं** fresh butter. —**फलः** the wood-apple ( **कपित्थ** ). —**मंडः, वारि** *n.* whey. —**मथनं** churning coagulated milk. —**शोणः** a monkey. —**सक्रु** *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. —**सारः, स्नेहः** fresh butter. —**स्वेदः** buttermilk.

**दधित्थः** The wood-apple ( **कपित्थ** ).

**दधिपायः** Clarified butter.

**दधिस्यति** *Den. P.* To wish for curds; also **दधस्यति**.

**दधीचः, ऋचिः** *N.* of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die, and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons. —*Comp.* —**अस्थि** *n.* 1. the thunderbolt of Indra. —2. a diamond.

**दद्वुः** *f.* *N.* of one of the daughters of Duksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the *Dâma-vas*. —*m.* *N.* of a monster, son of Sri, cursed by Indra and killed by Râma and Lakshmana. He had a headless trunk, and hence called **दद्वुकवंच**. —*Comp.* —**जः, पुत्रः, सत्पुत्रः** *m.* a god. —**मुंडः** a demon. —**अरिः, द्विष** *m.* a god.



**दंतः** [ दन्तः Up. 3. 86 ] 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, &c.); वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि दंत-  
मन्त्रोद्गीहति दुरतिमिरमतिथोरं Git.  
मन्त्रोद्गीहति वराह &c. -2 An ele-  
phant's tusk, ivory; पांचालिका  
Māl. 10. 5. -3 The point of an  
arrow. -4 The peak of a mountain. -5  
The side or ridge of a mountain. -6  
The number thirty-two. -7 A bower,  
an arbour (कुञ्ज). -Comp. -अग्रं the  
point of a tooth. -अंतरं the space  
between the teeth. -अर्द्धदः, -दं gum-  
boil. -आघातः 1. a bite. -2. the  
citron tree. -आयुधः a hog. -आलयं  
the mouth. -आलिका, -आली a horse's  
bit. -उद्देदः dentition. -उद्ध-  
लिका, -लल्लि m. one who uses his  
teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain  
to be eaten between his teeth), an  
anchorite; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -कर्पणः  
a lime or citron tree. -कारः an  
artist who works in ivory. -काष्ठं  
a piece of stick or twig used as a  
tooth-brush. -कूरः fight. -ग्राहिन् a.  
injuring the teeth, causing them to  
decay. -घर्षः chattering or grinding  
the teeth. -घातः a bite. -चालः  
looseness of the teeth. -छद्दः a lip;  
संसारसुदारशीलकृतकृतो दंतच्छद्दान् पीड-  
यन् Bh. 1. 43; Rs. 4. 12. -जात a.  
(a child) that is teething. -जाहं  
the root of a tooth. -धावनं 1. clean-  
ing or washing the teeth. -2. a  
tooth-brush. (-नः) 1. the Bakula  
tree. -2. the Khadira tree. -पत्रं  
a sort of ear-ornament; R.  
6. 17; Ku. 7. 23; (often used in  
Kādambari). -पत्रकं 1. an ear-orna-  
ment. -2. a Kunda flower. -पत्रिका  
1. an ear-ornament; Si. 1. 60. -2.  
Kunda. -पवनं 1. a tooth-brush. -2.  
cleaning or washing the teeth. -पांचा-  
लिका an ivory doll; Māl. 10. 5. -पातः  
the falling out of the teeth. -पाली 1.  
the point of a tooth. -2. gum. -पुष्प-  
दन्तः gum-boil. -पुष्पं 1. the Kunda  
flower. -2. fruit of the clearing-nut  
plant (कृतकफल). -प्रक्षालनं washing  
the teeth. -फलः the wood-apple  
tree. (-ला) long pepper. -भागः the  
fore-part of an elephant's head  
(where the tusks appear). -मलं,  
-रजस् n. the tartar of the teeth.  
-मलं, -मलं, -चलकं gums. -मूलीयाः  
pl. the dental letters, viz. -ल, -र, -श,  
-द, -ध, -न, -ल, and -स. -रोगः tooth-  
ache. -लेखकः one who earns his  
bread by painting or marking the  
teeth. -वलकं the enamel of the  
teeth. -वासस् n. the lip; तुलां  
वदोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34, Si. 10.  
86. -बीजः, -बीजकः, -बीजकः  
the pomegranate tree. -बीजा 1. a  
kind of musical instrument or harp.  
-2. chattering of the teeth; दंतबीजां

**वाद्यन्** Pt. 1. -वेष्टः 1. the gums.  
-2. a ring round the tusk of an  
elephant. -3. a tumor of the gums.  
-वैर्धर्मः loosening of the teeth through  
external injury. -व्यसनं fracture of  
the teeth. -शङ्कुः a pair of pincers for  
drawing out teeth. -शठ a. sour,  
acid. (-ठः) 1. sourness, acidity.  
-2. the citron tree. -शकरा tartar  
of the teeth. -शाणः a kind of tooth-  
powder, dentifrice. -शिरा 1. a back  
or double tooth. -2. the gum. -शूलः,  
-लं tooth-ache. -शोधनः f. a tooth-  
pick. -शोकः swelling of the gums.  
-संचर्षः gnashing or rubbing together  
the teeth. -हर्षः morbid sensitiveness  
of the teeth (as when they are set  
on edge). -हर्षकः the citron tree.

**दंतक** a. Paying attention to one's  
teeth. -कः 1 A tooth (at the end of  
comp.); see दंत. -2 A peak, summit.  
-3 A pin or shelf projecting from a  
wall, bracket.

**दंतादंति** ind. 'Tooth against tooth,'  
biting one another.

**दंतावलः**, **दंतिन्** m. An elephant;  
Bv. 1. 60; नृण्युत्पत्तमापन्नैर्वैद्यते मत्त-  
दंतिनः H. 1. 35; R. 1. 71; Ku. 16. 2.  
-Comp. -दंतः ivory. -मदः the juice  
exuding from the temples of an ele-  
phant in rut.

**दंतुर** a. [ दंत-उरश्च ] 1 Having long  
or projecting teeth; शूकरे निहते चैव  
दंतुरो जायते नरः Tv.; Si. 6. 54. -2  
Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated,  
uneven (fig. also); अखर्गवस्मिन्तदंतु-  
रेण Vikr. 1. 50. -3 Undulatory. -4  
Rising, bristling (as hair). -5 Over-  
spread, covered with; U. 6. 27.  
-Comp. -छद्दः the lime tree.

**दंतुरित** a. 1 Having long or project-  
ing teeth. -2 Notched, serrated,  
bristling; केतकिदंतुरिता Git. 1; पुल-  
कभर° 11; K. 216. -3 Besmeared,  
covered with; Māl. 3.

**दंतुल** a. Having or furnished with  
teeth.

**दंत्य** a. [ दंते दंतुल्ले वा भवः यत् ] 1  
Dental. -2 Suitable to the teeth. -त्यः  
(i. e. वर्णः) A letter of the dental  
class; see दंतमूलीय above.

**दंद्वा**: A tooth.

**दंदशूक** a. [ दंश्-यह-ऊक ] 1 Biting,  
venomous. -2 Mischievous. -कः 1 A  
serpent, snake. -2 A reptile in gen-  
eral. -3 A demon, Rākshasa; इषुमति  
रघुसिंहे दंदशूकाधिष्ठांसौ Bk. 1. 26.

**दक्ष**, **दंक्ष** I. 1. 5. P. (दक्षति or दक्षति,  
दक्ष; desid. विनसति, क्षीयति, दिदंमिषति) 1  
To injure, hurt. -2 To deceive, cheat.  
-3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दमयंति) To  
impel, propel, drive onward.

**दक्षिः** f. Ved. Injury, hurt, damage.

**दभः** Ved. Deception, fraud.

**दभ्र** a. Little, small; अदभ्रदर्भम-  
विशथ्य स स्थली Ki. 1. 38; see अदभ्र,  
—भ्रः The ocean. —भ्र ind. A little  
slightly, to some extent.

**दम्** 4 P. (दायति, दमित, दांत) 1 To  
be tamed. -2 To be calm or tranquil;  
Ms. 4. 35, 6. 8, 7. 141. -3 To tame,  
subdue, conquer, restrain; यमो दाम्य-  
ति राक्षसान् Bk. 18. 20; दमित्वाप्यरिस्-  
वातात् 9. 42, 19; 15. 37. -4 To paci-  
fy. —Caus. (दमयंति) 1 To tame. -2  
To subdue, conquer, overpower. -3  
To afflict, crush down; अतिभारेण दम-  
यति Pt. 4.

**दमः** [ दम् भवे यच् ] 1 Taming, subdu-  
ing. -2 Self-command, subduing or  
curbing the passions, self-restraint;  
Bg. 10. 4; (निग्रहे बाह्यवृत्तीनां दम इत्यभि-  
धीयते). -3 Drawing the mind away  
from evil deeds or curbing its evil  
propensities; (कृत्स्ितात्मनो विप्र यच्च वि-  
चित्रिचारं स कीर्तितो दमः). -4 Firmness of  
mind. -5 Punishment, fine; Ms. 9.  
284, 290; 8. 293; Y. 2. 4. -6 Mire,  
mud. -7 Vishnu. -8 N. of a brother  
of Damayanti. —मः, —मं Ved. 1 A  
house, home. -2 The inmates of a  
house. —Comp. —कर्तृ m. a lord, ruler.  
—वोयः N. of a king, father of शिशु-  
पाल q. v.

**दमक** a. Taming, subduing, con-  
quering.

**दमथः**, —थुः [ दम्-भवे-अथश्च ] 1 Sub-  
duing or curbing the passions, self-  
restraint. -2 Punishment.

**दमन** a. (नी f.) [ दम्-भावे-ल्युट् ] 1 Tam-  
ing, subduing, overpowering, con-  
quering, defeating; जामदग्न्यस्य दमने  
नैव निर्वृत्तमर्हसि U. 5. 32; Bh. 3. 89;  
so सर्वदमन, अरिदमन &c. -2 Tranquil,  
passionless. —नः 1 A charioteer. -2  
A warrior. -3 The Kunda plant. -4  
An epithet of Vishnu. —नं 1 Taming  
subjugation, curbing, restraint. -2  
Punishing, chastising; दुरातानां दमन-  
विधयः क्षत्रियेष्वप्यस्ते Mv. 3. 34. -3 Self-  
restraint. -4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 35.

**दमनकः** N. of a tree.

**दमयंती** N. of the daughter of Bhitma,  
king of the Vidarbhas. [ She was so  
called because by her matchless beau-  
ty she subdued the pride of all lovely  
women; cf. N. 2. 18 :—युवनत्रयमुन्माम-  
सो दमयंती कमनीयतामम् । उदियाय यतस्तदुभिया  
दमयंतीति ततोऽभिधां दौ ॥ A golden swan  
first described to her the beauty and  
virtues of king Nala, and through  
him she communicated her love to  
Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara  
she chose Nala for her husband from  
out of a host of competitors among  
whom were the four gods Indra,  
Agni, Yama, and Varuna themselves,  
and the lovely pair spent some years  
very happily. But their happiness  
was not destined to last long. Kali,



envious of the good fortune of Nala, entered his body, and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Ritusparma also ].

**दमयित्** *a.* [ दम्-यित्-वृ ] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 A punisher, chastiser. -3 An epithet of Vishnu, or Siva.

**दमित** *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquillized. -2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

**दमिन्** *a.* 1 Tamed, subdued. -2 Taming, subduing, overpowering.

**दम्य** *a.* 1 To be trained or tamed. -2 To be punished, punishable. -म्यः 1 A young bullock (requiring training and experience); नार्हति तातः युग-वधारितायां धुरि दम्यं नियोजयितुं V. 5; शुर्वो धुरं यो युवनस्य पित्रा धुर्येण दम्यः स-दृशं विभति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. -2 A steer that has to be tamed.

**दांत** *p. p.* [ दम्-कतेरि क ] 1 Tamed, subdued, overpowered, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम्. -2 Docile, tame, mild. -3 Self-possessed, self-controlled; U. 5. -4 Subdued, conquered, vanquished; U. 5. 33. -5 Resigned. -6 Liberal. -7 Dental. -8 Patient of bodily mortifications or austerities &c. -तः 1 A tamed ox. -2 A donor. -3 N. of a tree (दन्तक).

**दातिः** *f.* [ दम्-क्ति ] 1 Self-restraint, subjection, control. -2 The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. -3 Humiliation.

**दधु** ( दृ ) नस् *m.* Fire.

**दंपती** *m. du.* ( comp. of जाय and पति ) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

**दध्** I. 5 P. See दध्. -II. *Caus.* or 10 U. ( दधयति-ते ) 1 To kill, destroy, strike down. -2 ( A. ) To collect, arrange, string.

**दध्** [ दम्-धन् ] 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. -2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. -3 Arrogance, pride, ostenta-

tion. -4 Sin, wickedness. -5 The thunderbolt of Indra. -6 An epithet of Siva.

**दधक** *a.* Cheating, deceiving.

**दधनं** [ दम्-भावे ल्युट् ] Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

**दधिन्** *a.* [ दम्-णिनि ] 1 Wicked, proud. -2 Hypocritical. -म. A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

**दधोलिः** 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

**दय** 1 A. ( दयते, दयित ) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावध्वेति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 2. 33, 15. 63. -2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 4; Bk. 10. 9. -3 To protect; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. -4 To go, move. -5 To grant, give, divide or allot. -6 To hurt.

**दया** [ द्यु भिदा-भावे अङ् ] Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निर्युगेऽपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 60; R. 2. 11; यत्नादपि परकेशं हर्तुं या हृदि जायते । इच्छा धूमिसुरश्रेष्ठ स दया परिकीर्तता ॥ -Comp. -कर *a.* kind, sympathetic. ( -रः ) an epithet of Siva. -कृतः, -कृचः epithets of Buddha. -वीरः ( in Rhet. ) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion; e. g. Jīmūtavāhana's remark to Garuda in Nāg.: -शिरामुखेः स्पन्दत एव रक्तमद्यापि देहे मम मांसमस्ति । वृत्तिं न पश्यामि तथापि तावत् किं भक्षणाय विरतां गरुडम् ॥ cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

**दयालु** *a.* [ द्यु-आलुच् ] Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यज्ञःशरीरे भवे मे दयालुः R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

**दयित** *p. p.* [ द्यु-क् ] Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. -तः A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3. 5; Bv. 2. 182. -ता A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालं वनार्थी Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयितजितः 'a hen-pecked husband'.

**दयितु** *a.* Kind, compassionate.

**दर** *a.* [ दृ-अण् ] 1 Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). -2 Little, small. -रः, -रं 1 A cave, cavity, hole. -2 A conch-shell. -रः 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दरं घृता निन्ये हीयमाना रसादरं Si. 19. 23; न जातहादेन न विद्विषा दरः Ki. 1. 33. -2 A stream. -रं *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दस्मीलक्षयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7; दरविगलितमल्लीवद्विचंचत्पराग &c. Git. 1; so दरदलित-विकसित U. 4; Māl. 3. -Comp. -सिमिरं the darkness of fear; हरति दरतिमिरमतिचोरं Git. 10. -द *a.*

causing fear. -दः, -दं vermillion. -दं ईदः Vishnu's conch (पाञ्चजन्य). -दरक *a.* Timid, cowardly.

**दरणं** Breaking, splitting.

**दरणि** *m. f.*, दरणी [ दृ-अण् ] 1 An eddy. -2 A current. -3 Surf. -4 Breaking.

**दरथः** 1 A cavity, hollow cave. -2 Fleeing away, taking flight. -3 Over-running the country for forage.

**दरद्** *f.* 1 The heart. -2 Terror, fear. -3 A mountain. -4 A precipice. -5 A bank or mound.

**दरदाः** *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kashmir. -दः Fear, terror. -दं Red lead.

**दरिः**, -रि *f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दरीयुह Ku. 1. 10; एका भार्या सुदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 3. 120. -Comp. -धृत् *m.* a mountain.

**दरित** *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified. -2 Timid. -3 Torn, rent.

**दरिद्रा** 2 P. ( द्रिद्राति, द्रिद्रित; *cons.* द्रिद्रयति; *desid.* दिद्रिद्रासति, दिद्रिद्रिति ) 1 To be poor or needy; अधोऽधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपर्युपति पश्यतः सर्व एव द्रिद्रिति ॥ H. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. -2 To be in distress; युक्तं मेव किं वक्तुं द्रिद्रिति यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. -3 To become thin or sparse; द्रिद्रिति विषदुर्मुने कुसुमकांतयस्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

**दरिद्र** *a.* [ द्रिद्रा-क् ] Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances; स तु भवतु दरिद्रो यस्य वृष्णा विशाला मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को द्रिद्रः Bh. 3. 50. -ता Poverty; शंकराया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्पत्ताया द्रिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

**दरिद्राजं** Poverty.

**दरिद्रायक** *a.* Poor, needy.

**दरिद्रित** *a.* Poor, pauper, distressed.

**दरोदरः** 1 A gamester. -2 A stake at play. -रं 1 Gambling. -2 A die, dice; see दुरोदर.

**ददर** *a.* Cracked, broken. -रः 1 A mountain. -2 A jar slightly broken.

**ददरीकः** 1 A frog. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -कं A musical instrument in general.

**ददुरः** [ दृणति कर्णं शब्देन उरुत् नि Tv. ] 1 A frog; पैकक्लिजमुखाः विधति सलिलं धाराहता ददुराः Mk. 5. 14. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument such as a fluto. -4 A mountain. -5 N. of a mountain in the south ( associated with Malasya ); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैली मलयदुः R. 4. 51. -6 The sound of a drum. -7 A sort of rice. -रा, -री N. of Durgā. -रं A group or assembly.



ly of villages, district, province.  
Comp. —पुटः the mouth of a pipe.  
दृष्टः (दृष्ट) f. A kind of leprosy.  
दृष्ट (दृष्ट) a. Herpetic.  
दृष्टः, दर्पण, दृष्टित &c. See under दृष्टः.

दृष्टः [ दृष्ट-वत् अन्वा ] A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c.; S. 1. 7; R. 11. 31; Ms. 2. 43, 3. 208, 4. 36.  
Comp. —अंकुरः a pointed blade of darbha grass; S. 2. 12. —अक्षुः a watery place full of darbha grass —आदयः the Munja grass. —पन्नः a kind of grass (काश). —संस्तरः a bed of Kusa grass.

दृष्टं A private apartment, a retired room.  
दृष्टं a. Ved. 1 Destroying. —2 Tear- ing, rending asunder.

दृष्टः [ दृ-व ] 1 A mischievous or harmful person (हिंस्र). —2 A demon, goblin. —3 A ladle. —4 Injury, hurt. —5 The hood of a snake.

दृष्टः 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. —2 A door-keeper.

दृष्टीकः 1. An epithet of Indra. —2 A kind of musical instrument. —3 Air, wind.

दृष्टिकः —का A ladle, spoon.

दृष्टि (वि) f. [ दृ-विन् वा डीप् ] 1 A ladle, spoon. —2 The expanded hood of a snake; Si. 20. 42. —Comp. —करः a snake, serpent. —होमः an oblation made with a ladle.

दृष्टि, दर्शक, दर्शन &c. See under दृष्टः.

दृष्ट 1 P. (दृष्टि, दृष्टित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दृष्टति हृदयं गगदोद्रेगं द्विधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31; अपि यावा रोदित्यपि दृष्टति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28; Māl. 9. 12, 20; दृष्टति न सा हृदि विरहभरेण Git. 7; Amaru. 38. —2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower); दृष्टलक्ष्मणीलोत्पल U. 1; स्वच्छंदं दृष्टदरविदु ते मरुदं विदंतो विदधतुं धुं जितं मिलिदाः Bv. 1. 15; Si. 6. 23; Ki. 10. 39. —Caus. (दृष्ट-लयति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. —2 To cut, divide, split. —3 To dispel, drive or chase away; Māl. 8. 1. —4 To wither. —WITH उद् (caus.) to tear up. —वि 1. to break, split, crack; त्वदिषुभिर्व्यदलिष्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. —2. to dig up.

दृष्टः —लं [ दृ-लञ् ] 1 (a) A piece, portion, part, fragment; Si. 4. 44. (b) A piece torn or split off. (c) Tearing, cutting. —2 A degree. —3 A half, the half. —4 A sheath, scabbard. —5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; S. 3. 21, 22.

—6 The blade of any weapon. —7 A clump, heap, quantity. —8 A detachment, a body of troops. —9 Alloy or adulteration —Comp. —आढकः 1. foam. —2. a cuttle-fish bone. —3. a ditch, moat. —4. a hurricane, high wind. —5. red chalk. —6. wild sesamum. —7. the Kunda creeper. —8. a Śūdra. —9. the headman of a village. —10. an elephant's ear. —आढ्यं mud on the banks of a river. —कपाटः a folded leaf. —कोमलं a lotus. —कोपः the Kunda creeper. —निमोकः the Bhūrja tree. —पुष्पा the Ketaka plant. —चूचिः, ची f. a thorn. —रससा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दृष्टनं [ दृ-कणे ल्यट् ] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting; मत्तेभकुम्भ-दृष्टने भुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59.

दृष्टनी, f., दृष्टिः m. A clod of earth.  
दृष्टः ind. By pieces, in fragments.

दृष्टिकं Timber, a piece of wood.  
दृष्टित p. p. [ दृ-क्त ] 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. —2 Opened, expanded. —3 Bisected. —4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. —5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. —6 Manifested, displayed.

दृष्टः 1 A weapon. —2 Gold. —3 Sāstra.

दृष्टः 1 A wheel. —2 Fraud, dishonesty. —3 Sin.

दृष्टिः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 Indra's thunderbolt.

दृष्टः 1 A wood, forest. —2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; वितर वारि- दृष्टिः दृष्टातुरे Subhāsh. —3 Fire, heat. —4 Fever, pain. —Comp. —अग्निः, —वहनः a forest-conflagration; यस्य न सविदे दृष्टिता दृष्टदहनस्तुहिनदीधितस्त- स्य । यस्य च सविधे दृष्टिता दृष्टदहनस्तुहि- नदीधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Me. 33; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना दृष्टाग्निः R. 2. 14.

दृष्टः 1 Fire, heat. —2 Pain, anxiety, distress. —3 Inflammation of the eye.

दृष्टयति Den. P. To make distant, remove (to a distance).

दृष्टिष्ठ a. (Superl. of दूर) Most distant &c.

दृष्टीयस् a. (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. —2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां दृष्टीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दृष्टान् num. a. (pl.) Ten; स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वा अत्यतिष्ठशंशुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1. —Comp. —अंशुल a. ten fingers long. (—लं) a water-melon. —अधिपतिः a commander of ten men. —अर्ध a. five. (—र्धं) five. (—र्धः) an epithet

of Buddha. —अर्धः 1. an epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. —2. Buddha. —अवताराः m. pl. the ten incarnations of Vishnu; see under अवतार. —अवर a. consisting of at least ten. —अश्वः the moon. —आननः, —आस्यः epithets of Rāvaṇa; R. 10. 75. —आमयः an epithet of Rudra. —ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. —एकादशिक a. who lends 10 and receives 11 in return; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. —कंठः, कंधरः epithets of Rāvaṇa; सप्तलोकिकवीरस्य दशकंठकुल- द्विषः U. 4. 27. —अरिः, —जित् m., रिपुः epithets of Rāma; R. 8. 29. —कर्मन् n. the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice-born classes. —कुमार- चरितं a prose work by Daṇḍin. —गुण a. ten-fold, ten times larger. —ग्रान- पतिः, ग्रामिकः, ग्रामिन् m. —पः a superintendent of ten villages. —ग्रामी a collection or corporation of ten villages. —श्रीवः = दशकंठ q. v. —पार- मिताश्वरः 'possessing the ten perfec- tions,' an epithet of Buddha. —पुरं N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva; Me. 47. —दंष्ट्रः a tenth part. —बलः, —धूमिगः epithets of Buddha. —बाहुः an epithet of Siva. —भुजा, —महाविद्या N. of Durgā. —मालिकाः pl. 1. N. of a country. —2. the people or rulers of this country. —मास्य a. 1. ten months old. —2. ten months in the womb (as a child before birth). —सुखः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. —रिपुः an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 87. —मूलं a tonic medicine pre- pared from the roots of ten plants. —रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was there- fore recommended by Vasishṭha to perform a sacrifice which he success- fully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrugna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite — 'his life, his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instiga- tion of Manthara demanded the ful- fillment of the two boons he had pre- viously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and fail- ing these, by the most servile sup- plications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart]. —रश्मिः the sun; R. 8. 29. —रात्रं a period of ten



nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. —रूपभूत *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —लक्षणकः religion; cf. धृतिः समा दमोऽस्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः । धीर्विद्या सत्यमक्रोधो दशकं धर्मलक्षणम् ॥. —वक्त्रः, —वदनः see दशमुख. —वाजिन् *m.* the moon. —वार्षिक *a.* happening after or lasting for ten years. —विध *a.* of ten kinds. —शतं 1. a thousand. —2. one hundred and ten. रहसिः the sun. अक्षः, नयनः Indra. —शती a thousand. —स (सा) हस्रं ten thousand. —हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. —2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. —3. a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Āsvinā.

दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, ten-fold; कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47. —कं A group of ten; decad. —Comp. —मासिक *a.* hired for ten months.

दशत् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशतय *a.* (नी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. —2 In ten parts.

दशम *a.* (नी *f.*) Tenth. —मं A tenth part.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. —2 The tenth decad of the human life. —3 The last ten years of a century. —Comp. —स्थ, दशमीगत *a.* above ninety years old.

दशिन् *a.* 1 Divided into ten parts. —2 Having ten. —*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशन, दष्ट See under दंश्.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्तशुक्लपवनलोलदंशं बह्वेती Mk. 1. 20; छिन्ना इवांबरपदस्य दशाः पतन्ति 5. 4. —2 The wick of a lamp; Bh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. —3 Age or time of life; see दशात below. —4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन, &c.; R. 5. 40. —5 A period in general. —6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; विषमां हि दशां प्राप्य देवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3. —7 State or condition of mind. —8 The result of actions, fate. —9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). —10 The mind, understanding. —Comp. —अधिपतिः, ईशः the sun; (for other meanings see under दशन्). —अंतः 1. the end of a wick. —2. the end of life; निर्विविषयस्तेहः स दशातयुपे-

विबान् R. 12. 1 (where the word is used in both senses). —अंतरं different states, vicissitudes of life; S. 4. 1. —अंतरः a lamp. —कर्पः, —कर्पिन् *m.* 1. the end of a garment. —2. a lamp. —पाकः, —विपाकः 1. the fulfilment of fate. —2. a changed condition of life. —विषयीसः ill-luck, misfortune.

दशार्णाः *m. pl.* 1 N. of a country; संपत्स्यते कतिपयदिनस्याविहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23. —2 The people of this country.

दशेर See under दंश्.

दशे (से) रकः A young camel.

दस् I. 4 P. (दसति) 1 To throw up, toss. —2 To decay, waste away, perish. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (दंसति, दंसयति) 1 To bite, destroy, overpower. —2 To see. —3 To shine. —Caus. To exhaust, weary.

दसन् 1 Wasting, perishing. —2 Throwing. —3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त *a.* 1 Wasted, perished. —2 Thrown, tossed. —3 Dismissed.

दस्म *a.* [दस्-मक्] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. —2 Beautiful. —3 Wonderful, extraordinary. —स्मः 1 A sacrificer. —2 A thief, rogue. —3 Fire.

दस्मत् *a.* Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्य *a.* Beautiful.

दस्युः [दस्-युज्] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). —2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. —3 A thief, robber, bandit; पञ्चकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Me. 7. 143. —4 A villain, miscreant; Māl. 5. 21. —5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दस्य *a.* [दस्यति पाञ्च दस्-रक्] Savage, fierce, destructive. —द्वौ (*m. du.*) 1 The two Āsvins, the physicians of the gods. —2 The number 'two'. —त्रः 1 An ass. —2 A robber. —त्रं 1 The cold season. —2 The lunar mansion Āsvini. —Comp. —देवता the constellation Āsvini. —सूः *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Āsvins, = संज्ञा ५. v.

दह 1 P. (दहति, ददाह, अपाक्षति, धक्षति, दग्धुं, दग्ध, desid. दिक्षति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also). —2 दग्धुं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः Ve. 3. 6, 5. 20; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gīt. 10; S. 17. —2 To consume, destroy completely. —3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress, grieve; इत्थमात्मकृतमप्रतिहतं

चापलं दहति S. 5; तत्साधनमिव सत्यमस्मदीयं क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति Mk. 1. 12, R. 8. 86, U. 4. 14. —4 निस् 1. to burn, torment, consume. —2. to burn, scorch; दिशि दिशि पतिदग्धा ५. 1. to burn. —2. to burn completely. —3. to pain, torment. —4. to trouble, tease. —सं to burn; अभिजनः सं-दह्यतां बह्निना Bh. 2, 39.

दहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दह-ल्यु] 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. —2 Destructive, injurious. —नः 1 Fire. —2 A pigeon. —3 The number 'three'. —4 A bad man. —5 The Bhallātaka plant. —6 Lead-wort (चित्रक). —7 The constellation बृहिक. —नं 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); R. 8. 20. —2 Caulterizing. —3 Sour gruel. —Comp. —अरातिः water. —उपलः the sun-stone. —उल्का a fire-brand. —केतनः smoke. —विषा Svāhā, wife of Agni. —सारथिः wind.

दहनीय *a.* 1 To be burnt. —2 Combustible.

दग्ध *p. p.* [दह-क्त] 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. —2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. —3 Famished. —4 Inauspicious, as in दग्धयोग —5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. —6 Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धोऽदस्यार्थः कः कुर्यात्पातकं महत् H. 1. 68; ४० दग्धजठरस्थायि Bh. 3. 8. —7 Cuning (विदग्ध). —ग्धा 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. —3 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered inauspicious or unlucky to do any act. —ग्धं 1 Burning. —2 Caulterizing. —Comp. —काकः a raven.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दाहः [दह-भावे-बन्] 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिमिव कुण्डवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42; छेदो दशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 14. —2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). —3 The sensation of burning, internal heat. —4 Feverish or morbid heat. —Comp. —अशुभ *n.*, —काष्ठ a kind of agallochum. —आत्मक *a.* destructive, having power to burn, combustible; S. 2. 7. —ज्वरः inflammatory fever. —सरः, —सरस् *n.*, —स्थल a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. —हर, —हरण *a.* allaying heat. (—रं, —णं) the Usira plant.

दाहक *a.* (दिका *f.*) [दह-गुल्] 1 Burning, kindling. —2 Incendiary, inflammatory. —3 Caulterizing. —कं 1 Fire. —2 The Chitraka plant.



दाहने 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Canterizing.  
दाहनि a. [ दह-णिनि ] 1 Burning, acting on fire. -2 Tormenting, painful, distressing.

दाहक a. Burning &c.  
दाह्य a. [ दह-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible.

दह्र a. [ दह-अर ] Small, subtle, fine, thin. -2 Young in age. -3 Unintelligible. -रः 1 A child, an intelligible animal. -3 A younger brother. -4 The cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -5 A house or rat.

दह्र a. Small, fine, thin. -ह्रः 1 Cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-conflagration.

दा I. 1 P. [ यच्छति, दत् ] To give, grant. -With प्रति to exchange; ति-नेत्यप्रतिच्छति मापात्र Sk. -II. 2 P. (दाति) To cut; ददाति द्विगुं धृति (दाति) दारिद्र्यमर्थिनां K. R. -III. 4 P. (दाति) To bind (?). -IV. 3 U. (दाति, दत्; ददो-दद, अदात्-अदित, दास्यति-ते, दत्, दत्; but with आ the *p. p.* is आत्; with उप, उपात्; with नि, निदत् or नीत्, and with य, यदत् or यत्) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen. or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशं कि-लोदन्नात् रामायणार्थितो ददो R. 4. 58; सेचनयैः बालपादपेभ्यः पयो दातुमित एवा-भिर्यते S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथ-मस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. -2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.). -3 To hand over or deliver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्रा-णात् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आ-त्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं ददा-ति &c. -7 To give in marriage; यस्मै दद्यात् पिता स्वेनां Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit (usu-ally with inf.); बाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनां दद्विचित्रतामपि S. 6. 21. (The mean-ings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to anything; नीतो मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; (see अवकाश); कर्णे दा to give ear to or listen; दर्शने दा to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise; तालं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble; आतपं दा to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञां, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command; आशिर्व दा to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance, see;

वाचं दा to address a speech to; प्रति-वचः, वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give re-ply; शोकं दा to cause grief; आर्द्धं दा to perform a Śrāddha; मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; वरं दा to grant a boon; संग्रामं दा to fight; अर्गलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter; सं-केतं दा to make an appointment; श्रापं दा to curse; वृत्तिं दा to enclose, fence in; अग्निं, पावकं दा to set on fire, &c. &c. -Caus. (दायति-ते) To cause to give, grant, &c. -Desid. (दित्तति-ते) To wish to give, &c.

दत्त *p. p.* [ दकर्मणि-क् ] 1 Given, given away, presented. -2 Made over, delivered, assigned. -3 Placed, stretch- ed forth. -4 Preserved, guarded; see दा. -त्तः 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दत्त्रिम); माता पिता वा दद्यातां य-मद्विः पुत्रमापादि। स दत्तं प्रीतिसंयुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्त्रिमः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas; cf. the quotation under सुत. -3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasuyā; see दत्तात्रेय below. -त्तं Gift, donation. -Comp. -अनप(पर) कर्मन्, -अपदानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अवधान a. attentive. -आत्मन् m. an orphan or a son who being desert- ed by his parents offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him; दत्ता-त्मा तु स्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131. -आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasuyā, considered as an incarnation of Bra- hma, Vishnu and Mahesa. -आदत्त a. given and received. -आदर a. 1. showing respect, respectful. -2. treat- ed with respect. -दृष्टि a. looking at; S. 1. 7. -दृष्टोपहार a. presented with the offering of a dance, i. e. compli- mented with a dance; Me. 32. -दु-ल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -हस्त a. having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60 'lean- ing on Sambhu's arm'; स कामरूपेश्वर- दत्तहस्तः R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; देवेनेत्यं दत्तहस्तावलंभे Ratn. 1. 8; वाया खेदं कुशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्द-त्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21.

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत्तिः A gift, donation.

दत्तं Ved. A gift, donation.

दत्त्रिम a. Received by gift. -मः One of the twelve kinds of sons; see दत्त; Ms. 8. 415; 9. 141.

दा 1 Protection, defence. -2 Clean- ing, purifying.

दाकः 1 A giver, donor. -2 An in- stitutor of a sacrifice (who employs and pays the priests).

दात a. 1 Divided, cut. -2 Washed, purified. -3 Reaped.

दातव्य a. 1 To be given. -2 Pay- able. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

दातिः f. 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, de- stroying. -3 Distribution.

दातृ a. (त्री f.) [ दा-ट् ] 1 Giving, offering, granting, presenting, be- stowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal. -m. (ता) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. -2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. -3 A lender, creditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

दात्रं 1 An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, dona- tion.

दात्वः A donor. -त्वं 1 The per- formance of a sacrifice. -2 A sacrifi- cial rite.

दानं [ दा-ल्यट् ] 1 Giving, granting, teaching, &c. (in general). -2 Delivering, handing over. -3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, cha- rity, giving away as charity, muni- ficence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतोयेन विषाणि नागः Si. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; V. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45, 5. 43. -6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. -7 Cutting, dividing. -8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pas- ture. -11 Adding. -नः Ved. 1 Dis- tribution (of food), meal, espe- cially a sacrificial meal. -2 Part, pos- session, share. -3 A distributor. -Comp. -काम a. liberal. -कुल्या the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -धर्मः alms-giving, charity. -पतिः 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2. Akrūra, a friend of Krishna. -पत्रं a deed of gifts. -पात्रं 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. -प्रतिभार्य security for payment of a debt. -भिक्ष a. made hostile by bribes. -वज्रः an epithet of the Vaisyas or men of the third tribe. -रारि n., -तोयं ichor flowing from temples of elephants. -वीरः 1. a very liberal man. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chival- rous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents; cf. the instance



given in R. G. under दानवीर :—कियादिद-  
मधिकं मे यद्विजायार्थये कवचमरणीयं कुडलं  
चापयामि । अकरुणमवकृत्य द्राक्षपाणिन निर्यद्रहलर-  
धिरवारं शैलिमायेदयामि ॥ —शील, शूर, शौड  
a. exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean or unworthy gift.

दानिन् a. 1 Liberal, munificent. —2  
Having gifts.

दानीय a. 1 Due, bestowable, fit to  
be given. —2 Receiving gifts. —यं A  
gift, donation.

दातु a. [ दा-तु ] 1 Valiant. —2 Con-  
quering, destroying. —तुः 1 A donor.  
—2 Prosperity. —3 Satisfaction. —4  
Air, wind. —5 A demon. —न. 1 A  
gift. —2 A fluid, drop.

दापनं Causing or obliging (one) to  
pay or give.

दापित p. p. [ दा-पित् कर्मणि-क ] 1  
Caused to be given. —2 Condemned  
to pay fine, fined. —3 Adjudged. —4  
Assigned, awarded.

दिस्ता Desire of giving; Bv. 1.  
125.

दिष्टु a. Wishing to give &c.

देय a. [ दा कर्मणि यत् ] 1 To be given,  
offered or presented; R. 3. 16. —2  
Fit to be given, proper for a gift. —3  
To be returned or restored; विभावितेक-  
देशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17; Ms. 8.  
139, 185. —4 To be shown. —5 To be  
given in marriage. —6 To be paid (as  
a debt &c.). —7 To be placed, put,  
applied, laid, &c.; see दा above. —यं  
A gift, donation.

दाक्ष a. ( की f. ) Relating to  
Daksha. —क्षं The south.

दाक्षायण a. ( जी f. ) Coming from  
the Daksha family. —णः A son of  
Daksha. —णं Gold or a golden orna-  
ment.

दाक्षायणिन् m. A Brāhmaṇa student  
wearing gold ear-rings.

दाक्षायणी [ दक्षसायणं स्त्री इति फक्-झी ]  
1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions  
(they being mythologically regarded  
as so many daughters of Daksha).  
—2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and  
mother of the demons. —3 N. of  
Pārvatī. —4 The lunar constellation  
called Revatī. —5 N. of Kadrū or  
Vinatā. —6 N. of Aditi, mother of the  
gods. —7 The Danti plant. —Comp.  
—यतिः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. the  
moon. —पुत्रः a god.

दाक्षायण्यः The sun.

दाक्षाय्यः A vulture.

दाक्षिः A son of Daksha.

दाक्षिण a. ( जी f. ) [ दक्षिण प्रयोजनम-  
स्य-अय ] 1 Relating to a sacrificial  
gift or to a gift in general. —2 Relat-  
ing to the south. —यं A collection of  
sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात्य a. Belonging to or living  
in the south, southern; अस्ति दाक्षि-  
णात्ये जनपदे महिलारोप्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1.  
—त्यः A southerner, a native of the  
Deccan; अरंभशूराः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः.  
—2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक a. ( की f. ) Connected  
with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य a. [ दक्षिणस्य भावः ष्यञ् ] Relat-  
ing to a sacrificial gift. —ण्ये 1 (a)  
Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य  
दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R. 1. 31.  
(b) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bh. 2. 22;  
Māl. 1. 8. —2 Insincere or over-courte-  
ous conduct of a lover (towards his  
beloved); S. 6. 4; it is thus de-  
fined :—दाक्षिण्यं चेष्टया वाचा परचित्तालु-  
वर्तनम् —3 The state of relating to or  
coming from the south; स्नेहदाक्षिण्य-  
योर्योगात् कामीव प्रणिभाति मे V. 2. 4  
(where the word has sense 1 or 2  
also). —4 Concord, harmony, agree-  
ment. —5 Honesty, candour. —6 Talent,  
cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. —2 N. of  
the mother of Pāṇini. —Comp. —पुत्रः  
N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्षेयः A metronymic of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्य [ दक्षस्य भावः ष्यञ् ] 1 Cleverness,  
skill, fitness, dexterity, ability;  
Bg. 18. 43. —2 Probity, integrity,  
honesty.

दाघः Burning.

दाडकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि(लिः)मः-मा 1 The pome-  
granate tree; पाकारुणस्कृष्टितदाडिम-  
कांति वक्त्रं Māl. 9. 31; Amaru. 13. —2  
Small cardamoms. —मं The fruit of  
the pomegranate tree. —Comp. —प्रियः,  
—भक्षणः a parrot.

दाडिंवः The pomegranate tree.

दाढा 1 A large tooth or tusk. —2  
A multitude. —3 Wish, desire.

दाडिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283  
(Kull. श्मश्रु).

दांड a. ( डी f. ) Relating to a  
stick or punishment. —डा A kind of  
game with sticks.

दांडाजिनिक a. ( की f. ) Carrying  
a staff and hide (as mere outward  
signs of religious devotion). —कः  
A cheat, hypocrite, imposter.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दाक, दाति, दातृ, दानं, दातु, &c. See  
under दा.

दात्युहः 1 The gallinule; दात्युहैस्ति-  
निशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Māl.  
9. 7. —2 The Chātaka bird. —3 A  
cloud. —4 A water-crow. (Written  
also दात्योह).

दादः [ दद्-ष्यञ् ] A gift, donation.  
—Comp. —दः A donor.

दाधिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Made of or  
from, or mixed or sprinkled with  
coagulated milk. —2 Carrying about  
or selling coagulated milk. —3 Eat-  
ing anything with coagulated milk.  
—कं A kind of broth.

दात्र 1 U. ( दानति-ते ) To cut, divide.  
—Desid. ( दीदांसति-ने ) To make  
straight; ( desid. in form, but not in  
sense ).

दानवः [ दनोरपत्यं अण् ] A demon,  
Rākshasa; त्रिदिवस्तुतदानवकंदके S.  
7. 3. —Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. —2. an  
epithet of Viṣṇu. —शुक्रः an epithet  
of Sukra.

दानवेयः = दानव q. v.

दांत, दांतिः See under दम्.

दांतिक a. ( की f. ) Made of ivory

दापन, दापित See under दा.

दामन् n. [ दो-मनिन् ] 1 A string  
thread, fillet, rope. —2 A chaplet, a  
garland in general; आद्ये चन्द्रा विर-  
दिवसे या शिखा दानं हित्वा Me. 92; कनक-  
चंपकदामगोरीं Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. —3  
A line, streak (as of lightning);  
विद्युद्दाम्ना हेमराजीव विध्वं M. 3. 20;  
Me. 27. —4 A large bandage. —5 Vel.  
A gift. —6 A portion, share. —7 A  
girdle. —Comp. —अचलं, —अंजनं a  
foot-rope for horses, &c.; Si. 5. 61.  
—उदरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

दामनी A foot-rope.

दामा A string, cord.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimo-  
nial relation.

दांभिक a. ( की f. ) [ दंभेन चरति दं-  
-उक् ] 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. —3  
Proud, imperious. —3 Ostentatious.  
sanctimonious. —कः 1 A cheat. —2  
A hypocrite.

दायः [ दा भावे-ष्यञ् ] 1 A gift, pre-  
sent, donation; रहसि रमते प्रीत्या दायं  
ददात्यनुवर्तते Māl. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Māl.  
4; Ms. 8. 199. —2 A nuptial present  
(given to the bride or the bride-  
groom). —3 Share, portion, inheri-  
tance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य  
माता दायमवामयात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164,  
203. —4 A part or share in general. —5  
Delivering, handing over. —6 Divid-  
ing, distributing. —7 Loss, destruc-  
tion. —8 Irony. —9 Site, place. —10  
Alms given to a student at his  
initiation, &c. —Comp. —अपवर्तनं  
forfeiture of inheritance; Ms.  
9. 79. —अर्हं a. claiming inheri-  
tance. —आदः [ दायमादत्ते, —आदाक ] 1  
an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽदायादा की Nir.  
Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. —2. a son. —3.



a relative, kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant. —4. a claimant or pretender in general ; गवां गोपु वा दायादः Sk. —आदा, दी 1. an heiress. —2. a daughter. —3. the state of being an inheritor. —कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. —वंधुः 1. a partner in the inheritance. —2. a brother. —भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).  
**दायक** *a.* (विका. *f.*) [ दा-ण्डुल ] Giving, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp. ); उत्तर°, पिंड°, &c. —कः 1 An heir, inheritor. —2 A donor.

**दायिन्** *a.* (At the end of comp. ) 1 Giving, granting. —2 Causing, producing; as in केशदायिन् &c.

**दारः** 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. —2 A ploughed field. —राः [ दात्यति (आनृत्) इति दाराः cf. P. III. 3. 20 Vārt. ] ( *m. pl.* ) A wife ; एते वयममी दाराः कस्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; दशरथदारानधिष्ठाय बलिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4 ; Pt. 1. 100 ; Ms. 1. 112 ; 2. 217 ; S. 4. 16, 5. 29. —Comp. —अधीन *a.* dependent on a wife. —उपसंग्रहः, ग्रहः, परिग्रहः, ग्रहणं marriage ; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. —कर्मन् *n.*, —क्रिया marriage ; R. 5. 40. —बलिष्ठु *m.* a crane.

**दारक** *a.* (रिका. *f.*) [ दृ-ण्डुल ] Breaking, tearing, splitting ; दारिका हृदय-दारिका वितुः. —कः 1 A boy, a son. —2 A child, infant. —3 Any young animal. —4 A village hog. —Comp. —आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

**दारणं** [ दृ-णिच् युच् ] 1 Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving. —2 The fruit of the clearing-nut plant. —जी N. of Durgā.

**दारिका** 1 A daughter. —2 A harlot. —3 A rent, cleft. —Comp. —दानं the gift of a daughter in marriage.

**दारव** *a.* (वी. *f.*) Wooden, made of wood.

**दारिः** *f.* Tearing, cutting.

**दारित** *p. p.* Torn, divided, split, rent.

**दारित्** *m.* 1 A husband. —2 A polygamist.

**दारी** 1 A cleft. —2 A kind of disease. —3 A chap.

**दारदः** 1 Quicksilver. —2 The ocean. —दन्द् Vermilion.

**दारिद्र्यं, दारिद्र्यं** [ दृदिश्य भावः अञ्च् ] Poverty, indigence ; दारिद्र्यदोषो गुण-पक्षिणाशी Subhāsh.

**दारु** *a.* [ दीयते दृ-उण् ] 1 Tearing, rending. —2 Liberal. —3 Kind. —कः 1 A liberal or munificent man. —2 A donor. —3 An artist. —क *n.* (said to be

*m.* also ) 1 Wood, a piece of wood, timber. —2 A block. —3 A lever. —4 A bolt. —5 The pine or Devadāru tree. —6 Ore. —7 Brass. —Comp. —अंडः the peacock. —आवाटः the wood-pecker. —कृत्यं wood-work ; Pt. 1. 90. —गर्भा a wooden puppet. —जः a kind of drum. —पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. —पुत्रिका, पुत्री a wooden doll. —मुख्याह्वया, मुख्याह्वया a lizard. —यंत्रं 1. a wooden puppet moved by strings. —2. any machinery of wood. —वधूः a wooden doll. —सारः sandal. —हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

**दारुकः** 1 The Devadāru tree. —2 N. of Krishna's charioteer ; उत्कर्धरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. —का 1 A puppet. —2 A wooden figure.

**दारुण** *a.* [ दृ-णिच्-उन् Uṇ. 3. 53 ] 1 Hard, rough ; U. 3. 34. —2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless ; मध्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23 ; पशुमारण-कर्मदारुणः G. 1 ; दारुणरसः ' of cruel resolve or nature ' U. 5. 19 ; Ms. 8. 270. —3 Fierce, terrible, frightful ; S. 6. 28. —4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain &c. ) ; हृदयकुलमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5 —5 Sharp, severe (as words). —6 Atrocious, shocking. —णः 1 The sentiment of horror ( भयानक ) —2 N. of Vishnu. —णं Severity, cruelty, horror, &c.

**दारुण्यं** 1 Harshness. —2 Cruelty. —3 Dreadfulness.

**दारुण्यं** [ दृढस्य भावः अञ्च् ] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. —2 Confirmation, corroboration. —3 Strength, energy.

**दारुणः** —रं 1 A conch-shell the valve of which opens to the right. —2 Water. —3 Lac.

**दारु** *a.* (भी. *f.*) Made of darbha grass ; दारुं सुचत्पुटजपटलं वीतनिद्रो मयूरः S. 4 v. 1.

**दार्व** *a.* (वी. *f.*) Wooden.

**दावटं** A council-house, court ; ( a word derived from the Persian ).

**दार्शनिकः** One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy.

**दापद** *a.* (दी. *f.*) 1 Stony, mineral. —2 Ground on a flat stone ( as सक्तु &c. ).

**दार्ष्टान्त** *a.* (ती. *f.*), **दार्ष्टान्तिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्टान्त q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration ( उपमेय ) ; स्वापस्य दार्ष्टान्तिकत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara.

**दालं** A kind of wild honey.

**दालनं** Tooth-ache.

**दालिमः** = दाडिम q. v.

**दालिमः** N. of Indra.

**दावः** [ दृनाति-डु कर्तरि ण ] = दव q. v. —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः, —दहनः a forest-conflagration ; आनन्दमुगदावाग्निः शीलशक्तिमदग्निः । ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः ॥ Bv. 1. 109, 34.

**दावित** *a.* Pained, troubled ; Māl. 6.

**दाश** I. 1, 10 U. ( दाशति-ने, दाशयति-ते ) 1 To give, grant. —2 To offer an oblation. —II. 5 P. ( दाशोति ) To hurt, kill.

**दाशः** 1 A fisherman ; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. —2 A servant, ( दास q. v. ). —Comp. —ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. —नंदिनी an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

**दाशे (से) यः** The son of a fisherman's wife. —यी An epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

**दाशरथः**, —दाशरथिः 1 A son of Dasaratha in general ; R. 10. 44. —2 N. of Rāma and his three brothers, but especially of Rāma ; R. 12. 45.

**दाशार्हाः** ( *m. pl.* ) The descendants of Dasartha, the Yādavas ; Si. 2. 64. —हः An epithet of Kṛishṇa.

**दाशेर** 1 The son of a fisherman. —2 A fisherman. —3 A camel.

**दाशेरकः** The Mālava country. —काः ( *m. pl.* ) The rulers or inhabitants of that country. See दाशेर also.

**दादव** *a.* Liberal, giving.

**दास** 1 U., 5 P. = दास q. v.

**दासः** 1 A slave, servant in general ; गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1 ; गृह°, कर्म° &c. —2 A fisherman. —3 A Śūdra, a man of the fourth caste. —4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit. —5 N. of Vitrāsura. —6 A demon. —7 A savage, barbarian ( opp. आर्य ). —8 A worthy recipient ( दानपात्र ). —9 A word added to the name of a Śūdra ; cf. गुह. —Comp. —अनुदासः ' a slave of a slave ', the humblest of the servants ; ( sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility ). —जनः a servant or slave ; कमपराधलवं मधि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानिनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29 ; ( दास-स्यकुलं is used as a compound in the sense of ' the mob or the common people ' ). —भावः servitude.

**दासिका** A female servant or slave.

**दासी** 1 A female servant or slave. —2 The wife of a fisherman. —3 The wife of a Śūdra. —4 An altar. —5 A harlot. —Comp. —पुत्रः, —सुतः the son of a female slave. —श्रेष्ठियः a Brāhmaṇa ( knowing the Vedas ) attached to a female slave. —समे a collection of female slaves. ( The gen. sing. दास्याः enters into some



compounds, but loses its literal sense; *e. g.* दास्याःपुत्रः, -सुतः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; दास्याःपुत्रैः शत्रुनिहृद्यकैः S. 2; but दास्याः सद्गुणी 'like a female slave'.

दास्यः The son of a female slave.

दास्यैः, -रक्तः 1 The son of a female slave. -2 A Śūdra. -3 A fisherman. -4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66.

दास्यं Sorvitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुटे तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दाशं The first of the 27 lunar mansions.

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under दह्.

दिक्कः A young elephant (कम्) twenty years old.

दिग्घ See under दिह्.

दिङ्गिः, दिङ्गिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित् a. [दो-क्त इत्यम्] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः f. 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality. -3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *dailyas* -m. A king. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः a demon, a Rākṣasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दिद्युः Ved. 1 A bright weapon. -2 The sky, heaven.

दिधिः Firmness, stability.

दिविषाय्य a. Supporting. -द्यं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

दिधिषुः 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice. -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. -f. A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि (धी)युः f. 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठायौ ययूदायौ कन्यायासुहृतेऽसुजा । सा चायेदिधिषुर्ज्ञेया पूर्वा च दिधिषुः स्मृता ॥ -Comp. -पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); भ्रातृपुत्रस्य भार्यायां योऽसुहृज्येत कामतः । धर्मगापि नियुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिषुपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

दिधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support; दिक्षुजराः कुरुत तत्त्रितये दिधीर्षा B. R. 1. 48.

दिनः -ने [यति तमः, दो दी वा नक् इत्यः Un. 2. 49] 1 Day (opp. रात्रि), दिनानि निहितं तेजः प्रवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1; यामिनयति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि K. P. 10; दिनानि निलयाय गतं R. 2. 15. -2 A day (including the

night), a period of hours; दिने दिने सा परिवर्धमाना Ku. 1. 25; सप्त व्यती-युज्जिह्वानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25. -Comp. -अंशः any portion of a day, *i. e.* an hour, a watch, &c. -अंडं darkness. -अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं evening, sunset; R. 2. 15. 45. -अधीशः the sun. -अर्धः midday, noon. -अंतक darkness. -आगतः, -आदिः, -आरंभः daybreak, morning. -इक्ष्वः, -इक्ष्वरः the sun. आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3. of Sugriva -करः, -कर्तुः, -कृतं m. the sun; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृत्स्नश्चाधिकारो मनो नः V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचंद्र चंद्रकेतो U. G. 8; R. 9. 23. -तनयः N. of (1) Saturn; (2) Sugriva; (3) Karna; (4) Yama. -तनया N. of (1) the river Yamunā, (2) the river Tapti. -केसरः, -वः darkness. -अयः, -पतः evening. -चर्या daily occupation, daily routine of business. -ज्योतिरु n. sunshine. -हृत्खितः the Chakravāka bird. -पः, -पतिः, -बंधुः, -प्रगीः, -मणिः, -मयूखः, -रत्नं the sun. -मलं N. of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth signs of the zodiac taken collectively. -मलं a month. -मुखं morning; R. 9. 25. -सूक्ष्मं m. the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिन्व 1 P. (दिन्वति) 1 To be glad, or to gladden. -2 To please, or to be pleased.

दिप्र 10 A. (दिपयते) 1 To accumulate. -2 To order, direct. So दिष्ट.

दिरिपकः A ball for playing with.

दिलीपः A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत and father of भगीरथ, but according to Kālidāsa, of रघु. [He is described by Kālidāsa as a grand ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakṣiṇā, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband; but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasishtha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandini. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus.]

दिलीरं A mushroom.

दिष् I. 4 P. (दीयति, द्यत or द्यन; desid. द्ययति, दिद्वेषति) 1 To shine, be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षेरक्षा-

न्या दीयति Sk; Si. 8. 32; Ve. 1. 13. -4 To play, sport. -5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अक्षेरे-acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; सतं सवस्य वा परिदीयति Sk.). -8 To squander, make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or drunk. -12 To be sleepy. -13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (देवति-ने) 1 To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -2 To ask, beg. -III. 10 A. (देवते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -With परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दिष् f. [दीव्यत्वं दिव्-त्वा आधारं हि हि Tv.] (Nom. sing. दीः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Me. 30. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, brilliance. -5 Fire, glow of fire. N. B. The compounds with दिष् as first member are mostly irregular; *e. g.* दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रमणीया दिवस्पतेराज्ञा S. 6. दिवस्पृथिव्यां heaven and earth. दिविजः, दिविष्ठः, दिविस्थः, दिविस् (प)द् m., दिवोकस् m., दिवोकस्, -नः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविषद्वैदः Gīt. 7. दिवस्मृश m. the Supreme Being. स्पृश a. reaching or pervading the sky. दिवोद्भवा cardamoms. दिवोल्का a meteor. दिवोकस् m. 1. a god. -2. the Chātuka bird. -3. a deer. -4. a bee. -5. an elephant.

दिवं [दीव्यत्वं चार्थे आधारं क] 1 Heaven. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवन् n. The heaven. -m. A day.

दिवसः -स [दीव्यत्वं दिव् असच् चिच् cf. Un. 3. 121] A day; दिवस इवात्र इयामस्तपास्यये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12. -Comp. -इक्ष्वरः, -करः, -नाथः the sun; Rs. 3. 22. -मुखं morning, daybreak. -मुद्रा a day's wages. -विगमः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

दिवा ind. By day, in the daytime; दिवायु 'to become day.' -Comp. -अनः a crow. -अंध a. blind by day. (-चः) an owl. -अंधकी, अंधिका a musk-rat. -अवसानं 'close of day', evening. -करः 1. the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 48. -2. a crow. -3 the sun-flower. -कीर्तिः 1. a Chāṇḍāla, a man of low caste. -2. a barber. -3. an owl. -कर 1. a Chāṇḍāla. -2. a kind of bird (स्याम). -निशं ind. day and night. -युष्टः, -मणिः the sun. -प्रदीपः a lamp by day; an obscure man. -भीतः, -भीतिः 1. an owl; दिवाकरा दक्षित यो यथाह लीनं दिवाभीतमिवाकार Ku. 1. 12. -2. a white lotus (opening at night). -3. a thief, house-



breaker. —मध्य mid-day. —रात्रं *int.* day and night. —वसुः the sun. —शय *a.* sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. —स्वप्नः sleep during day-time. —(न) an owl.

दिवातन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दिवा मयः द्यु] Of or belonging to the day; Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Chāsha bird; (also दिवः).

दिव्य *a.* [दिवि मयः यत्] 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. —2 Supernatural, wonderful; परदोषैश्चन्द्रिचक्षुषः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11. 8. —3 Brilliant, splendid. —4 Charming, beautiful. —यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिवानामपि कृतविस्मयां पुरस्तात् Si. 8. 64. —2 Barley. —3 An epithet of Yama. —4 A fragrant resin, bdellium. —5 A philosopher. —य 1 Celestial nature, divinity. —2 The sky. —3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2. 22, 95. —4 An oath, a solemn declaration. —5 Cloves. —6 A kind of sudal. —7 A kind of water. —Comp.

—अङ्गुः the sun. —अंगना, —नारी, —स्त्री a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अदिव्य *a.* partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). —उदकं rain-water. —उपपादुकः a god. —ओजधिः *f.* a herb of great supernatural efficacy, *i. e.* curing snake-poison; Mu. 1. 21. —कारिन् *a.* 1. taking an oath. —2. undergoing an ordeal. —गंधः sulphur. —(घा) large cardamoms. —(घं) cloves. —गायनः a Ghandharva. —चक्षुः *a.* 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. —2. blind. —(म) monkey. —(न) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. —ज्ञानं supernatural knowledge. —दृग् *m.* an astrologer. —दोहदं a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. —दुष्यः the Karavira tree. —प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. —मानं measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. —मातुषः a demi-god. —रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. —रथः a celestial car moving through the air. —रसः 1. quicksilver. —2. heavenly water or love; V. 2. —वस्त्र *a.* divinely dressed. —(स्त्र) 1. sunshine. —2. a kind of sun-flower. —वाक्यं a celestial word or voice. —श्रोत्रं an ear which hears everything. —सरित् *f.* the celestial Ganges. —साहू *N.* of one of the Visvedevas. —सारः the Sāla tree.

दिश 6 U. (दिशति-ते, दिष्ट; *desid.* दिदिक्षति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः सति मेदुक्त्वा दिशेदुक्त्वा दिशेक्ष यः Ms. 8. 57, 52, 53. —2 To assign, allot; इष्टां गतिं तस्य सुरा दिशंति Mb. —3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; वाणमन्त्रवते निजं दिशन् Ki. 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. —4 To pay (as tribute) —5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. —6 To direct, order, command. —7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28. —*Caus.* (देशयति-ते) 1 To show, point out, allot, assign. —2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform. —3 To direct, order. —4 To confer, bestow.

दिश *f.* [दिशति दशत्यकाशं दिश-क्ति] (Nom. sing. दिक्ष-ग्) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो वसुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि किरिति सजलकणजालं Git. 4. —2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिक्ष् (often used by commentators &c.); इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिक्ष्मात्रमिह दर्शितं Sk. (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; सुभेः पाठोक्तदिशा S. D.; दिग्विषयं सूत्रकृता प्रदर्शिता; दासीसभं त्रपसभं रक्षःसभमिमा दिशाः Ak. —3 Region, space, place in general. —4 A foreign or distant region. —5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. —6 A precept, order. —7 The number 'ten'. —8 A side or party. —9 The mark of a bite. (N. B. In comp. दिश् becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिक्ष् before words beginning with hard consonants; *e. g.* दिगंबर, दिगज, दिक्षय, दिक्षरि, &c.). —Comp. —अंतः end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; Māl. 2. 9; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16. 87; नानादिगंतानता राजानः &c. —अंतरं 1. another direction. —2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. —3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country. —अंबर *a.* having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिगंबरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72. —(र) 1. a naked mendicant (of the Jaina or Buddha sect). —2. a mendicant, an ascetic. —3. an epithet of (1) Siva; (2) Skānda. —4. darkness. —(रि) an epithet of Durgā. —अंबरकः a naked mendicant (of the Jaina sect). —ईशः, ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिक्पाल. —कन्या, —कांता, —कामिनी a region of the sky (considered as a virgin). —करः 1. a youth, youthful man. —2. an epithet

of Siva. —करिका, —करी a young girl or woman. —करिन्, —गजः, —दंतिन्, —वारणः *m.* one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्ज); दिग्दंतिशेषाः ककुभश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. —ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. —चक्रं 1. the horizon. —2. the whole world. —जयः, —विजयः 'conquest of the directions', the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; स दिग्विजयमव्याजयिषः स्मर इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. —तटं the horizon. —दर्शनं 1 showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. —2. a general outline or survey. —3. a compass. —दाहः preternatural redness of the horizon. —नागः 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. —2. N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kālidāsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful). —पतिः, —पालः the regent or guardian of a quarter; (for the names of the several regents, see अष्टदिक्पाल; cf. Ms. 5. 96; 7. 303. also). —पथः the surrounding region. —भागः a point of the compass, direction. —मंडलं = दिक्चक्रं q. v. —मात्रं the mere direction or indication. —मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिक्षुः मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. —भोहः mistaking the way or direction. —वस्त्र *a.* stark naked, unclothed. —(स्त्र) 1. a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant of the दिग्ंबर class. —2. an epithet of Siva. —विभावित *a.* renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. —Comp. —गजः, —पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिशोभाज् *m.* One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

दिश्य *a.* [दिशि मयः दिगा यत्] Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट *p. p.* [दिश कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. —2. Described, referred to. —3. Fixed, settled. —4. Directed, ordered &c. —ष्टः Time. —ष्ट 1 Assignment, allotment. —2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; भो दिष्टं S. 2. —3 Order, direction, command. —4 Aim, object. —Comp. —अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टांतामप्यस्य भवानपि पुत्रशोकात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः *f.* [दिश भवे क्ति, संज्ञायां कर्तरी क्तिच् वा] 1 Assignment, allotment. —2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. —3 Fate, fortune



destiny. -4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son) : दिष्टिद्विधिमिव शुभ्राव K. 55 ; दिष्टिद्विधिसंभ्रमो महानधुत् K. 70. -5 A sort of measure of length.

दिष्ट्या *incl.* (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo ; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation) ; दिष्ट्या प्रतिहतं हुजोते Māl. 4 ; दिष्ट्या सोयं महाबाहुरंजनानंदवर्धनः U. 1. 32 ; Ve. 2. 12. (दिष्ट्या वृक्ष means 'to be congratulated upon' ; as in दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुखदशनेन चायुष्मान्मर्चते S. 7).

दिष्टुः A giver, donor.

दिह् 2 U. (देहि, दिष्टे, दिष्ट्य ; *desid.* दिष्टिषति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over ; Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54. -2 To soil, defile, pollute ; R. 16. 15. -3 To increase, augment.

दिह् f. 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Pollution, soiling.

दिग्ध *p. p.* [दिह्-क] 1 Smeared, anointed, daubed ; हस्तावसुदिग्धौ Ms. 3. 132 ; R. 16. 15 ; दिग्धोऽमृतं च विषेण च पद्मलाक्ष्या गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. -2 Soiled, defiled, polluted. -3 Poisoned, envenomed ; Ku. 4. 25. -द्यः 1 Oil, ointment. -2 Any oily substance or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poisoned arrow. -5 A story (true or fictitious).

दी I. 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) 1 To perish, die. -2 To waste, decay, diminish. -II. 4 P. (दीयति) (Ved.). soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To shine. -2 To please, be admired, appear good.

दी f. Decay, ruin.

दीतिः, दीदितिः f. Splendour, lustre.

दीन *a.* [दी-क तस्य न] 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. -3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy sad ; सा विरहे तव दीना Git. 4. -4 Timid, frightened. -5 Mean, piteous ; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in distress or misery ; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48 ; दीनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25. -नि Distress, wretchedness. -ना The female of a mouse or shrew. -Comp. -दयालु, -वत्सल *a.* kind to the poor. -बन्धुः a friend of the poor. -लोचनः a cat.

दीनक *a.* Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite ; see दीक्षित below. -2 To dedicate oneself to. -3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. -4 To invest with the sacred

thread. -5 To sacrifice. -6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To shave one's head, to be shaved.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षणं [दीक्ष् भाव ल्युट्] Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा [दीक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 (a) Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general ; R. 3. 44, 65. (b) Receiving the initiatory *mantra*. -2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. -3 A ceremony or religious rite in general ; विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33 ; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 24. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating oneself to a particular object, self-devotion. -Comp. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one. -पतिः the Soma.

दीक्षित *p. p.* [दीक्ष् कर्त्तरि क्, दीक्षा जातस्य तार- इत् वा] 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony) ; एते विवाहदीक्षिता यूयं U. 1 ; Pt. 1. 167 ; आपन्नाभयसन्नेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16 ; R. 8. 75, 11. 24, Ve. 1. 25. -2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of ; R. 11. 67. -4 Crowned ; R. 4. 5. -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा ceremony). -तः 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshā. -2 A pupil. -3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिषोम.

दीक्षितृ *m.* A consecrator, spiritual father.

दीदिवि *a.* 1 Shining. -2 Risen (as a star). -विः 1 Boiled rice. -2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1) Agni ; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final emancipation.

दीधितिः f. 1 A ray of light ; R. 3. 22, 17. 48 ; N. 2. 69 ; U. 6. 18. -2 Splendour, brightness. -3 Bodily lustre, energy ; Bh. 2. 29. -4 A finger. -5 Ved. A religious prayer or devotion. -6 A son-in-law. -7 Divine inspiration.

दीधितिम् *a.* Brilliant. -*m.* The sun ; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2 A. (दीधिति) 1 To shine. -2 To seem, appear.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin ; जितश्वसौ मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां Dk. -2 A coin in general. -3 A gold ornament. -4 A seal. -5 A weight of gold ; [cf. Gr. *denarius*].

दिप् 4 A. (दीप्यते, दीप्य ; *frey*. देदीप्यते) 1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also) ; सर्वरूपैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव दृपगुणदीप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13 ; तरुणीस्तन एव दीप्यते मणिहारवलि-रामणीयकं N. 2. 44 ; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64 ; H. Pr. 46. -2 To burn, be lighted ; यथा यथा चेयं क्षपला दीप्यते K. 105,

-3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also) ; R. 5. 47 ; Bh. 15. 88, Si. 20. 71. -4 To be fired with anger ; Ki. 3. 55. -5 To be ill, kindle, set on fire, inflame. -2 To illuminate, light, irradiate ; रमदीपयदंशुजालैः (इंदुः) Git. 7 ; U. 1. 42. -3 To excite, raise. -4 To adorn, grace ; Ki. 10. 1.

दीपः [दीप्-णिच् अच्] A lamp, light ; दृपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजाप्यः संदह-पि । अंतरस्यैगुणैः शुभैर्लभ्यते नेव केनचित् । Pl. 1. 221 ; न हि दीपो परस्परस्योपकुर्वतः S. B. ; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. -ता 1. the day of new moon (अश्वि-). -2. = दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. -अलिः, -ली, -आवली, -उत्सव 1. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. -2. particularly, the festival called *Diwali* held on the night of new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किटं lamp-black, soot. -क्षीरि, -खोरी the wick of a lamp. -ध्वजः 1. lamp-black. -2. lamp-stand. -पुष्पः the Champaka tree. -भाजनं a lamp ; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -वृक्षः 1. a lamp-stand. -2. a light. -3. a lantern. -4. the tree called *decadira* q. v. -शत्रुः a moth. -शिखा 1. the flame of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. -शृंगला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* (पिका f.) [दीप्-पुट्] 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminating, making bright. -3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. -4 Exciting, making intense ; Si. 2. 55 ; Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -6 Skillful in managing a lamp. -कः 1 A light, lamp ; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kāmadeva, (also दीपक.) -कं 1 Saffron. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत 'relevant' and some अप्रकृत 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object ; सङ्कटचित्तु चर्त्तव्यं प्रकृताप्रकृतात्मनां । शेष क्रियाद्य बह्वीय कारक-स्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10 ; cf. वंदति वर्णा-वर्णानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः । मदेन भाति कलम-प्रतापेन महीपतिः ॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

दीपन *a.* [दीप् णिच् ल्युट् वा] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c. -2 Digestive, animating, stimulating ; Māl. 9. 46. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating.



Lighting, illuminating. -5 Pro-  
moting digestion. -6 Saffron.  
दीपनीय *a.* 1 To be lighted or set  
on fire. -2 Combustible, inflammable.  
-3 To be excited or stimulated. -4  
Belonging to tonic medicines. -यः A  
an aromatic seed (यवानी). -यः A  
tonic medicine.  
दीपिका 1 A light, torch; R. 4. 75.  
-2 (at the end of comp.) Illus-  
trator, elucidator, as in तर्कदीपिका. -3  
Moonlight.  
दीपित *p. p.* 1 Set on fire. -2 In-  
flamed. -3 Illuminated. -4 Mani-  
fested. -5 Excited, stimulated.  
दीपित्व *a.* 1 Inflaming, kindling.  
-2 Illuminating. -3 Shining, bright.  
दीप्त *p. p.* [दीप् क] 1 Lighted,  
inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot,  
flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated.  
-4 Excited, stimulated. -5 Lumi-  
nous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun,  
exposed to sunshine. -7 Inauspici-  
ous (in general). -सः 1 A lion. -2  
The citron tree. -3 Inflammation of  
the nose. -तः Gold. -Comp. -अंशुः  
the sun. -अश्वः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindl-  
ed (as fire). (-ग्निः) 1 blazing fire. -2  
X. of अग्रज्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन्  
*a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः 1.  
the sun-stone. -2. a crystalline lens.  
-क्षिपः the sun. -कीर्तिः, वर्णः, शक्तिः  
epithets of Kārttikeya. -जिह्वा a  
vixen; (used figuratively for an  
ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman).  
-वपुः *a.* of glowing piety, fervent  
in devotion. -पिंगलः a lion. -मूर्तिः  
Vishnu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः  
a cat. -लोहं brass, bell-metal.  
दीप्तकः A kind of disease of the  
nose. -कः Gold.  
दीप्तिः *f.* [दीप्-भवि-क्तिन्] 1 Bright-  
ness, splendour, brilliance, lustre.  
-2 Brilliance of beauty, extreme  
loveliness; (for the difference  
between दीप्ति and कृति see under  
कृति). -3 Lac. -4 Brass. -5 The  
flash-like flight of an arrow.  
दीप्तिमत् *a.* Splendid, brilliant shin-  
ing.  
दीप्य *a.* 1 To be kindled, inflam-  
mable. -2 Tonic, digestive. -उदं  
White cumin seed.  
दीप्य *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant,  
resplendent; U. 6. 18. -प्रः Fire.  
दीप्य *a.* (Compar. द्राघीयम्, Superl.  
द्राघिष्ठ) 1 Long (in time or space),  
reaching far; दीर्घाक्षं शरदिदुकांति वदन्  
M. 2. 3; दीर्घाक्षं कदाक्षान् Me. 35;  
दीर्घापां &c. -2 Of long duration,  
lasting long, tedious; दीर्घायामा त्रि-  
यामा Me. 108; V. 3. 4; S. 4. 15.  
-3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru, 11;

दीर्घसुणं च निश्चयः. -4 Long (as a  
vowel), as the आ in काम. -5 Lofty,  
high, tall. -6 Dilated, expanded;  
U. 3. 46. -वः 1 A camel. -2 A  
long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth,  
seventh, and eighth signs of the  
zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed.  
-वर्षा A long lake or oblong tank.  
-वर्ष ind. 1 Long, for a long time. -2  
Deeply. -3 Far. -Comp. -अध्वगः  
1. a messenger, an express. -2. a  
camel. -अहन् *m.* summer (शीष्म).  
-आकार *a.* oblong. -आयु *a.* long-  
lived. -आयुस्, -आयुष्य *a.* long-  
lived. (-*m.*) 1. a crow. -2. N. of  
Mārkaṇḍeya. -आयुधः 1. a spear.  
-2. any long weapon. -3. a hog.  
-आस्यः an elephant. -कणा white  
cumia. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंधरः the  
(Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in  
stature). -काष्ठं a beam. -केशः a  
bear. -कोशा, -शी, -कोशिका a cockle.  
-गतिः, -ग्रीवः, -घडिकः a camel.  
-गृधः sugar-cane. -जंघः 1. a camel.  
2. a crane. -जिह्वः a snake, serpent.  
-तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama,  
husband of Ahalyā; R. 11. 33.  
-तरुः, -दुः the palm tree. -तुंडी  
musk-rat. -दंडः 1. the palm tree.  
-2. the castor-oil tree. -दर्शिन *a.* 1.  
provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-  
sighted; Pt. 3. 167. -2. sagacious,  
wise. (-*m.*) 1. a vulture. -2. a bear.  
-3. an owl. -दृष्टि *a.* far-sighted,  
shrewd, prudent. -नाद *a.* mak-  
ing a long continued noise. (-दः)  
1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3. a conch-  
shell. -निद्रा 1. long sleep. -2. the  
long sleep, sleep of death; R. 12.  
81. -पक्षः the fork-tailed shrike.  
-पत्रः the palm tree. -पर्वन् *m.* a  
sugar-cane. -पवनः an elephant.  
-पादः, -प (पर) द् *m.* a heron. -पादपः  
1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the areca-  
nut tree. -3. the palm tree. -पृष्ठः a  
snake. -प्रज्ञ *a.* far-seeing, prudent,  
sagacious. -बाला a kind of deer  
(चमरी) of whose tails chowries are  
made. -मारुतः an elephant. -मुखी  
the musk-rat. -रंगा turmeric. -रतः  
a dog. -रदः a hog. -रसनः a snake.  
-रोमन् *m.* a bear -लोहितपाटिका the  
red variety of sugar-cane. -वक्त्रः an  
elephant. -सक्थ *a.* having long  
thighs. -सत्रं a long continued Soma  
sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs  
such a sacrifice; R. 1. 80. -सुरतः a  
dog. -सूत्रः सूत्रिन् *a.* working slowly,  
slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घ-  
सूत्री विनश्यति Pt. 4. -स्कंधः the palm  
tree.  
दीर्घीकृ 8 U. To lengthen, prolong;  
Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.  
दीर्घीयु 1 P. To become long or  
prolonged.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake;  
M. 2. 13. R. 16. 13. -2 A well or lake  
in general.

दीर्ण See under दृ.

दु I. 5 P. (दुनोति, दूत or दून) 1 To  
burn, consume with fire; Bk. 14. 85.  
-2 To torment, afflict, distress;  
उद्भासीनि जलेजाने दुन्वत्यदयितं जनं Bk.  
6. 74, 5. 98. 17. 99; (मुखं) तव विभ्रांत-  
कथं दुनोति मां R. 8. 55. -3 To pain,  
produce sorrow; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कणिकारं  
दुनोति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेत्तः Ku. 3. 28. -4  
(Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained;  
(Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained &c.;  
देहि सुंदरि दर्शनं मम मन्मथेन दुनोमि Git.  
3. -Pass. (or 4 A. according to  
some) To be afflicted or pained &c.;  
नायातः सखि निर्दयो यदि शठस्त्वं इति किं  
दुयसे Git. 7; Ku. 5. 12, 48; R. 1.  
70, 16. 21. -II. 1 P. (द्वति) To go,  
move.

दून *p. p.* 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued.  
-2 Burnt, inflamed. -3 Agi-  
tated; see दु and दृ.

दुःख 10 U. (दुःखयति-ते) To pain,  
afflict, distress.

दुःख *a.* [दुष्टानि खानि यस्मिन्, दुष्टं ख-  
नति खन्-द, दुःख अन् वा Tv.] 1 Painful,  
disagreeable, unpleasant; सिंहानां  
निनदा दुःखाः ओतुं दुःखमतो वनं Rām.  
-2 Difficult, uneasy. -खं 1 Sorrow,  
grief, unhappiness, distress, pain,  
agony; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk.  
1. 10; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं  
V. 3. 21; so दुःखसुखं, समदुःखसुखं &c.  
-2 Trouble, difficulty; S. Til. 12;  
Pt. 1. 163. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used  
as adverbs in the sense of 'hard-  
ly', 'with great difficulty or trouble'  
S. 7. 13; Bg. 12. 5; Ku. 4. 13;  
Pt. 1. 1; R. 19. 49; H. 1. 158).  
-Comp. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain.  
-अंतः final emancipation. -आर्तः,  
-अश्वित *a.* pained, afflicted, dis-  
tressed. -कर *a.* painful, trouble-  
some. -ग्रामः 'the scene of suffer-  
ing', worldly existence. -छिन्न *a.*  
1. tough, hard. -2. pained, dis-  
tressed. -छेद्य *a.* 1. hard. -2. to  
be conquered with difficulty. -जात  
*a.* feeling pain. -दोहा (a cow)  
difficult to be milked. -प्राय, बहुल *a.*  
full of trouble or grief. -भाङ्ग *a.* un-  
happy. -भोगः occurrence of trouble  
or misery. -लोकः worldly life, the  
world as a scene of constant suf-  
fering. -शील *a.* 1. hard to please  
or manage, bad-tempered, ir-  
ritable; R. 3. 6, S. 4. -2. accus-  
tomed to the misery of; कामेकपत्नीव्रत-  
दुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7 'who is ac-  
customed to (suffers) the misery  
(hard lot) of a perfectly chaste life'.  
-संचार *a.* 1. passing (time) unhap-







Si. 2. 73. —उद्ध *a.* 1. ever youthful. —2. hard (as food), indigestible. —3. difficult to be enjoyed. —जात *a.* 1. unhappy, wretched. —2. bad-tempered, bad, wicked. —3. false, not genuine. (—ते) 1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty; त्वं तावदुजति मेत्यतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जितबंधुः R. 13. 72 'a friend in need or adversity.' —2. impropriety. —जाति *a.* 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amar. 96. —2. outcast. (—तिः *f.*) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, ज्ञेय *a.* difficult to be known, incomprehensible. (—यः) N. of Siva. —गयः, नयः, नीतिः 1. bad conduct. —2. impropriety. —3. injustice. —गामन्, नामन् *a.* having a bad name. —णीत *a.* 1. ill-behaved. —2. impolitic. —3. forward. (—त्तं) misconduct. —दम, दमन, दम्ब *a.* difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. —दर्श *a.* 1. difficult to be seen. —2. dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. —दर्शन *a.* ugly, ill-looking; Māl. 2. 8. —दशा a misfortune, calamity. —दांत *a.* 1. hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable; Si. 12. 22. —2. intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्दातानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वयत्तं Mv. 3. 34. (—तः) 1. a calf. —2 a strife, quarrel. —3. N. of Siva. —दिन *a.* cloudy, rainy. (—ने) 1. a bad day in general. —2. a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उज्जमत्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. —3. a shower (of anything); R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 5. —4. thick darkness. (दुर्दिनायते Den. A. to become cloudy). —दिवसः a dark or rainy day; Pt. 1. 173. —दुःखः an unbeliever. —दुःख *a.* disagreeable to the sight, disgusting. —दुष्ट *a.* ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. —दुर्वै ill-luck, misfortune. —द्यूत an unfair game. —दुमः onion. —धर *a.* 1. irresistible, difficult to be stopped. —2. difficult to be borne or suffered; दधरेण मदनेन साद्यते Ghaṭ. 11; Ms. 7. 28. —3. difficult to be accomplished. (—रः) quicksilver. —धर्ष *a.* 1. inviolable, unassailable. —2. inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. —3. fearful, dreadful. —4. haughty. —धी *a.* stupid, silly. —नामकं piles. —नामन् *m. f.* a cockle. (—न.) piles. —निग्रह *a.* irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्निग्रहं चलं Bg. 6. 35. —निमित्त *a.* carelessly put or placed on the ground; पदे पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलंती R. 7. 10. —निमित्तं 1. a bad omen; R. 14. 50. —2. a bad pretext. —निवार, निवार्य *a.* difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, invincible. —नीतं 1. misconduct, bad policy, demerit, misbehaviour; Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 39. —2. ill-luck. —नीतिः *f.* mal-administration; Bv. 4. 36. —चल *a.* 1.

invincible. (—यः) N. of Vishnu. —जर् *a.* 1. ever youthful. —2. hard (as food), indigestible. —3. difficult to be enjoyed. —जात *a.* 1. unhappy, wretched. —2. bad-tempered, bad, wicked. —3. false, not genuine. (—ते) 1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty; त्वं तावदुजति मेत्यतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जितबंधुः R. 13. 72 'a friend in need or adversity.' —2. impropriety. —जाति *a.* 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amar. 96. —2. outcast. (—तिः *f.*) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, ज्ञेय *a.* difficult to be known, incomprehensible. (—यः) N. of Siva. —गयः, नयः, नीतिः 1. bad conduct. —2. impropriety. —3. injustice. —गामन्, नामन् *a.* having a bad name. —णीत *a.* 1. ill-behaved. —2. impolitic. —3. forward. (—त्तं) misconduct. —दम, दमन, दम्ब *a.* difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. —दर्श *a.* 1. difficult to be seen. —2. dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. —दर्शन *a.* ugly, ill-looking; Māl. 2. 8. —दशा a misfortune, calamity. —दांत *a.* 1. hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable; Si. 12. 22. —2. intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्दातानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वयत्तं Mv. 3. 34. (—तः) 1. a calf. —2 a strife, quarrel. —3. N. of Siva. —दिन *a.* cloudy, rainy. (—ने) 1. a bad day in general. —2. a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उज्जमत्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. —3. a shower (of anything); R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 5. —4. thick darkness. (दुर्दिनायते Den. A. to become cloudy). —दिवसः a dark or rainy day; Pt. 1. 173. —दुःखः an unbeliever. —दुःख *a.* disagreeable to the sight, disgusting. —दुष्ट *a.* ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. —दुर्वै ill-luck, misfortune. —द्यूत an unfair game. —दुमः onion. —धर *a.* 1. irresistible, difficult to be stopped. —2. difficult to be borne or suffered; दधरेण मदनेन साद्यते Ghaṭ. 11; Ms. 7. 28. —3. difficult to be accomplished. (—रः) quicksilver. —धर्ष *a.* 1. inviolable, unassailable. —2. inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. —3. fearful, dreadful. —4. haughty. —धी *a.* stupid, silly. —नामकं piles. —नामन् *m. f.* a cockle. (—न.) piles. —निग्रह *a.* irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्निग्रहं चलं Bg. 6. 35. —निमित्त *a.* carelessly put or placed on the ground; पदे पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलंती R. 7. 10. —निमित्तं 1. a bad omen; R. 14. 50. —2. a bad pretext. —निवार, निवार्य *a.* difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, invincible. —नीतं 1. misconduct, bad policy, demerit, misbehaviour; Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 39. —2. ill-luck. —नीतिः *f.* mal-administration; Bv. 4. 36. —चल *a.* 1.

weak, feeble. —2. enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. —3. thin, lean, emaciated; U. 3. —4. small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. —चाल *a.* 1. bald-headed. —2. void of prepuce. —3. having crooked hair. —दुद्धि *a.* 1. silly, foolish, stupid. —2. perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. —बोध *a.* unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविज्ञवाः कश्चपतीनां चरितं कश्च जतवः Ki. 1. 6. —भग *a.* 1. unfortunate, unlucky; Pt. 1. 415. —2. not possessed of good features, ill-looking. —भगा 1. a wife disliked by her husband. —2. an ill-tempered woman, a shrew. —भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. —भारय *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (—यं) ill-luck. —भावना 1. an evil thought. —2. a bad tendency. —भिक्षं 1. scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H. 1. 73; Pt. 2. —2. want in general. —भिद्, भेद्, भेद्य *a.* firm. —भृत्यः a bad servant. —भ्रातृ *m.* a bad brother. —मति *a.* 1. silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. —2. wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. —सद् *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. —मनस् *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged, dispirited, sad, melancholy. [दुर्मनायते Den. A. to be troubled in mind, be sad, meditate sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, become vexed or fretted; Māl. 3]. —मनुष्यः a bad or wicked man. —मंत्रः, मंत्रितं, मंत्रणा evil advice, bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. —मरं a hard or difficult death. —मरणं violent or unnatural death. —मर्ष *a.* 1. unbearable. —2. obstinate, hostile. —मर्षणः N. of Vishnu. —मर्षाद् *a.* immodest, wicked. —मल्लिका, मल्ली a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. —मित्रः 1. a bad friend. —2. an enemy. —मुख *a.* 1. having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. —2. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Ph. 2. 69. (—खः) 1. a horse. —2. N. of Siva. —मूल्य *a.* highly priced, dear. —मेघस् *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull; Pt. 1. (—म.) a dunce, dull-headed man, blockhead; ग्रंथानधीत्य व्याक-र्तुमिति दुर्मेघसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. —यशस् *n.* ill-repute, dishonour. —योगः 1. a bad or clumsy contrivance. —2. a bad combination. —योध, योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (—नः) the eldest of the 101 sons of Dhritarāshtra and Gāndhārī. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pāṇḍavas, but particularly Bhīma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishthira heir-



apparent, Duryodhana did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pāṇḍavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pāṇḍavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha, and Yudhishthira performed the Rājashūya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pāṇḍavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishthira was particularly fond). In that gambling-match, Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishthira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Draupadī herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishthira, as a condition of the wager, was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile both the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharatī war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhīma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club.]. —योनि *a.* of a low birth. —लक्ष्य *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. —लभ *a.* 1. difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. —2. difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; सुद्रांतदुर्लभं S. 1. 16. —3. best, excellent, eminent. —4. dear, beloved. —5. costly. —ललित *a.* 1. spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मर्दकदुर्ललित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8. Māl. 9. —2. (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; सुहृदयामि खलु दुर्ललितायास्ते S. 7. (—त) waywardness, rudeness. —लेख्य *a.* forged document. —वच *a.* 1. difficult to be described, indescribable. —2. not to be talked about. —3. speaking improperly, abusing. (—चं) abuse,

censure, foul language. —वचस् *n.* abuse, censure. —वर्ण *a.* bad-coloured. (—र्ण) 1. silver. —2. a kind of leprosy. —वस *a.* difficult to be resided in. —वसति: *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. —वह *a.* heavy, difficult to be borne; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 11. —वाच् *a.* speaking ill. (—च्) 1. evil words, abuse. —2. inelegant language or speech. —वाच्य *a.* 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered. —2. abusive, scurrilous. —3. harsh, cruel (as words). (—च्य) 1. censure, abuse. —2. scandal, ill-repute. —वाद: slander, defamation, calumny. —वार, —वारण *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. —वासना 1. evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. —2. a chimera. —वासस् *a.* 1. ill-dressed. —2. naked. (—म्) *N.* of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasūyā. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial). —वाहितं a heavy burden. —विगाह, —विगाह्य *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. —विचिंत्य inconceivable, inscrutable. —विदग्ध 1. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. —2. wholly ignorant. —3. foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud: वृथाशस्त्रग्रहणद्विदग्ध Ve. 3; ज्ञानलवद्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरे न रजयति Bh. 2. 3. —विद्य *a.* uneducated. —विध *a.* 1. mean, base, low. —2. wicked, vile. —3. poor, indigent; विदघाते रुचिर्गर्वद्विधं N. 2. 23. —4. stupid, foolish, silly. —विनय: misconduct, imprudence. —विनीत *a.* 1. (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शासितरि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. —2. stubborn, obstinate. (—त:) 1. a restive or untrained horse. —2. a wayward person, reprobate. —विपाक *a.* producing bad fruit; U. 1. 46. (—क:) 1. bad result or consequence; U. 1. 40; Mv. 6. 7. —2. evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth. —विभाव्य *a.* inconceivable. —विलसितं a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. —विलास: a bad or evil turn of fate; U. 1. —विष *a.* ill-natured, malignant. (व:) *N.* of Siva. —विषह *a.* unbearable, intolerable, irresistible. (—ह:) *N.* of Siva. —वृत्त *a.* 1. vile, wicked, ill-behaved. —2. roguish. (—त्त) misconduct, ill-behaviour. —वृत्ति: *f.* 1. misconduct. —2. misery, want, distress. —3. fraud. —वृष्टि: *f.* insufficient rain, drought. —वेद *a.* difficult to be known or ascertained. —व्यसनं a fond pursuit or resolve; Mn. 3. —व्यवहार: a wrong

judgment in law. —व्रत *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. —वृत् a badly offered, sacrifice. —वृत् wicked-hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (—म्) an enemy. —वृत् *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked of sense.

दुरोदर: 1. A gamester. —2 A dice-box. —3 A stake. —रं 1 Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोदरच्छत्रजितो सगोहते नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधन: Ki. 1. 7. R. 9. 7. —2 A die.

दुर् 1 P. ( दुर्-वर्ति ) To hurt, kill.

दुल् 10 U. ( दोलयति-ते, दोलित ) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कर्दि चेदो-लयेदाशु Ratimanjari; दोलयन्निवाशो Bh. 3. 39. —2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति धूलिं वायुः Sabdak.

दुलि: *f.* A small or female tortoise.

दुवस् *a.* Active. —*n.* 1 Wealth. —2 An offering. —3 Worship, honour. दुवस्यति Den. P. 1 To honour, worship. —2 To reward.

दुवसन *a.* Adorable, to be worshipped.

दुवस्वन् *a.* 1 Worshipping. —2 Enjoying worship.

दुवस्व *a.* Honouring, worshipping.

दुष् 4 P. ( दुष्यति, दुष्ट ) 1 To be led or corrupted, to be spoiled or suffer damage. —2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, become impure or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. —3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. —4 To be unchaste or faithless. —*Caus.* ( दुषयति-ते, but दुषयति-ते or दुषयति-ते in the sense of 'making depraved' or 'corrupting' ) 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.); न नीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दुषितं यदा: Mk. 10. 27; दुरा दुषयति स्थली R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न त्वेवं दुषयिष्यामि शस्त्रग्रहमहाव्रतं Mu. 3. 8. 'shall not sully, violate or break &c.' —2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. —3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. —4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. —5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दुषित: सर्वलोकेषु निपाद-त्वं गमिष्यति Rām; Y. 1. 66. —6 To adulterate. —7 To falsify. —8 To refute, disprove.

दुष्ट *p. p.* ( दुष्-कृत ) 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. —2 Defiled,



contaminated, violated, sullied. -3 Depraved, corrupted. -4 Vicious, wicked; as adulterous. -5 Guilty, culpable. -6 Low, vile. -7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. -8 Painful. -9 Worthless. -10 A bad or unchaste woman. -2 -11 A harlot. -12 Sin, crime, guilt. -2 -13 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -आत्मन्, a kind of evil-minded, wicked. -आश्व a vicious elephant. -चारिन् a. wicked, sinful. -चेतस्, -धी, -दुष्टि a. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -14 a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox. -व्रण: 1. a dull boil or sore. -2. a sinus.

दुष्टि: f. Corruption, depravity.

दुष् a. (At the end of comp.) Dealing, polluting; c. g. पंक्तिदुष्.

दुष्क a. (विका f.) [दुष्-णिच्-प्ठल्] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. -2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. -3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. -4 Disfiguring. -5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). -क: 1 A seducer, a corrupter. -2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दुष्ण a. [दुष्-भवे लुट्] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c.; see दुष्. -2 Dishonouring, violating. -3 Offending against. -4 Opposing, counteracting. -5 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. -2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). -3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman). -4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. -5 Detraction, disparagement. -6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. -7 Refutation. -8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime; मेदुकोप्यवलोके यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दुष्णं Bh. 2. 93; हाहा धिक् परशुहवासदुष्णं U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. -ण: N. of a demon, one of the generals of Rāvaṇa, slain by Rāma. -Comp. -अरि: an epithet of Rāma. -आवह a. involving (one) in blame.

दुष्णीय a. Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c.; see दुष्.

दुष्पितृ m. A corrupter, violator.

दुष्पि-पी f. The rheum of the eyes.

दुष्पिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice. -2 Rheum of the eyes.

दुष्पित a. [दुष्-णिच्-क्] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (a) Hurt, injured. (b) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; S. 5. 9. (c) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku. 4. 8. -3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. -न A girl who has been violated. -न A fault, offence; U. 4. 14.

दूषीका = दुष्पि q. v.

दुष्ण a. [दुष् कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Corruptible. -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -3 Matter, pus. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. -व्या Leathern girth of an elephant.

दोष: [दुष् भावे करणे वा वच्] 1 (a) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; पत्रं नैव यदा करि-रविदोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; Pt. 1. 242; नात्र कुलपतिदोषं ग्रहीष्यति S. 3. 'will not find fault or take exception'; so पुनरुक्तदोषा R. 14. 9. (b) An error, a mistake. -2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; जायामदोषासुत संत्य-जामि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 205; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोष. -4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; को दोष: 'what harm is there'. -5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदोष: स्यात् S. 3; अदाता वंशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद्विरिद्धता Chāṇ. 48; Ms. 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. -8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition; (i. e. अत्याति, अतिव्याति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). -10 A calf. -11 Refutation. -12 Evening, dusk; cf. दोषा. -Comp. -आकर a. faulty. -आरोप: charge, accusation. -एकदुष् a. fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. -कर, -कारिन्, -कृत् a. causing evil, hurtful. -ग्रस्त a. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects. -ग्रहिन् a. 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious. -ज्ञ a. knowing faults &c. ( -ज्ञ: ) 1. a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93. -2. a physician -त्रयं disorder or viti-ation of the three humours of the body; (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). -दुष्टि a. censorious. -प्रसंग: attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाज् a. faulty, guilty, wrong. -भेद: a peculiar modification of the viti-ation of the three humours.

दोषक: A calf.

दोषण A charge, an accusation.

दोषल a. Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

दोषिक a. (की f.) Faulty, defect-ive, bad. -क: Sickness, disease.

दोषिन् a. (णी f.) [दुष्-णिच्] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated.

-2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal, wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

दुष्ण ind. 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुष्यन्त: N. of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntalā, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the Gāndhārva form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā given in the Mahābhārata. the story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntalā." ]

दुस् A prefix to nouns and some-times to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (N. B. The स् of दुस् is changed to र before vowels and soft conso-nants; (see दुस्), to a Visarga before sibilants, to ण before र् and ह, and to ष before क् and प). -Comp. -कर a. 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं दुष्करं 'sooner said than done'; Amaru. 41; Mk. 3. 1; Ms. 7. 55. (-र) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. -कर्मन् n. 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. -काल: 1. bad times; Mu. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3. an epithet of Siva. -कुलं a bad or low family; (आददीत) क्षरितं दुष्कुलादपि Ms. 2. 238. -कुलीन a. low-born. -कृत् m. a wicked per-son. -कृतं, -कृति: f. a sin, misdeed; उमे सुकृतं ते Bg. 2. 50. -क्रम a. ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsys-tematic. -क्रिया a misdemeanour, bad act. -चर a. 1. hard to be per-formed or accomplished, arduous,



difficult; R. 8. 79; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly. (-र) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-न्ते) misbehaviour, ill-conduct. -चर्मन् *a.* affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. (-*m.*) a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. -चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -चेष्टितं misconduct, error. -च्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -च्यावः an epithet of Siva. -छद् *a.* difficult to be clothed, tattered. -तर *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1. difficult to be crossed; R. 1. 2; Ms. 4. 242; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतन् 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द). -परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept; Pt. 1. 67. (-हः) a bad wife. -पान *a.* difficult to be drunk. -पार *a.* 1. difficult to be crossed. -2. difficult to be accomplished. -पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -प्रजस् *a.* having bad progeny. -प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. -प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. -प्रणीत *a.* ill-arranged or managed. (-न्ते) impolitic conduct. -प्रधर्षः, -प्रधृष्य *a.* 1. unassailable; see दुर्धर्ष; R. 2. 27. -2. secure from assault, intangible. -प्रमेय *a.* immeasurable. -प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report; R. 12. 51. -प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1. irresistible, terrible. -2. hard to bear or endure; M. 5. 10; R. 3. 58. -प्राप, -प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get; R. 1. 48; Bg. 6. 36. -प्रीतिः *f.* displeasure. -शंस *a.* Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -शक, -शक्त *a.* powerless, weak. -शकुनं a bad omen. -शला N. of the only daughter of धृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. -शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (नः) N. of one of the 100 sons of धृतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishthira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhsasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame

and ignominy. Bhīma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhsasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhīma encountered Duhsasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content]. -शील (दुःशील) *a.* ill-mannered or ill-behaved, reprobate. -शुनी a disloyal wife. -संचार *a.* difficult to be passed; Pt. 1. 173. -पम (दुःपम or दुष्पम), -सम (दुःसम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1. uneven, unlike, unequal. -2. adverse, unfortunate. -3. evil, improper, bad. -पमं, -समं *ind.* ill, wickedly. -सस्यं an evil being. -संवान, -संघेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साध, -साध्य *a.* 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed. -2. difficult to be cured. -3. difficult to be conquered. -सुप्त *a.* having bad dreams (in one's sleep). -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुस्थ and दुस्थित) 1. ill-conditioned, poor, miserable. -2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. -3. unwell, ill. -4. unsteady, disquieted. -5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थ *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. -स्थितिः *f.* 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. -2. instability. -स्पृष्टं (दुःस्पृष्टं) 1. slight touch or contact. -2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य, र, ल and व. -स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember; U. 6. 34. -स्वमः a bad dream.

दुह I. 2 U. (दोषि, दुग्धे, दुदोह, दुदुहे, अधुस्तन or अदुग्ध, बोधयति-ते, दोग्धुं, दुग्ध) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); भास्वन्ति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथुपदिष्टां दुहदुर्धरित्री Ku. 1. 2; यः पयो दोग्धि पाषाणं स रामान्जुतिमाप्नुयात् Bk. 8. 12; पयो घटोष्नीरपि ना दुहन्ति 12. 73; R. 5. 33. -2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुहन्निवात्मानं शोकं चित्तमवारुहत् Bk. 6. 9. -3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा दिव R. 1. 26. -4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्दुग्धे विप्रकर्षत्यलर्मी U. 5. 31. -5 To enjoy. -Caus. (दोहयति-ते) To cause to milk; -Desid. (दुहयति-ते) To wish to milk. राजन् दुह्यशसि यदि क्षितिधेनुमेतां Bh. 2. 46. -II. 1 P. (दोहति) To hurt, pain, distress.

दुग्ध *p. p.* [दुह-क] 1 Milked, milked out. -2 Extracted, drawn out &c. -3 Collected, filled, full. -रग्धं 1 Milk.

-2 The milky juice of plants. -3 Milk. ing. -Comp. -अग्र, -ताहीर the skim of milk, cream. -दा a milch-cow. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on the mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -दन्ध, -दन्धकः the post to which a cow is tied before being milked. -घोजा rice mixed with milk. -समुद्रः, -अब्धिः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुघ *a.* (At the end of comp.) Milking, yielding, granting, as in कम्पदु. q. v. -चा A milch-cow.

दोग्ध *m.* [दुह-न्] 1 A cowherd, a milkman; मेरा स्थिते दोग्धरि दोग्धरि Ku. 1. 2. -2 A calf. -3 A pandyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. -4 One who performs anything out of interested motives with a view to profit himself.

दोग्धी 1 A cow which yields milk. -2 A wet nurse (having much milk). -3 A female who gives anything (with acc.).

दोघ *a.* Ved. Milking. -वः Milking.

दोहः [दुह भावे वच्] 1 Milking; अश्वर्यां गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk.; Ku. 1. 2. R. 2. 28; 17. 19. -2 Milk. -3 A milk-pail. -4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success. -Comp. -अपनयः, -जं milk.

दोहन *a.* [दुह भावे ल्य ल्यट् वा] 1 Milking. -2 Yielding or granting (desired objects). -नं 1 Milking -2 A milk-pail. -नी A milk-pail.

दोहित *p. p.* Milked.

दोह्य *a.* [दुह कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be milked, milkable. -ह्यं Milk. -ह्यः A cow.

दुहितृ *f.* [दुहृ दृह वा वृच्] A daughter. -Comp. -पतिः a son-in-law (also दुहितृपतिः).

दू 4 P. (दूयते, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूरे सारत् तीक्ष्णर्यन्महामपराधयति Si. 2. 11; कथय वंचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदून् (see दु. pass.). -2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, -दूतकः [cf. Un. 3. 90] A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador. Chāṇ. 106. -Comp. -दूत *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. -2 A go-between, procuress. -3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. (N. B. The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened; see R. 18. 53, 19. 18; Ku. 4. 16 and Mali. thereon).

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. -2 An embassy. -3 A message.



द्वं Ved. An obstruction to the egress or door of a cow-pen.



**दृक्**: *f.* 1 A snake. -2 Thunderbolt. -3 A wheel. -*m.* The sun.

**दृन्**: *m.* 1 The thunderbolt (of Indra). -2 The sun. -3 A king. -4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

**दृ** I. 1 P., 10 U. (दृयति, दृयति-ते) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (दृयति, दृह) 1 To be proud, be arrogant or insolent; स किल नात्मना दृयति U. 5; दृप्यमानवदृयमानदिविषदृहुरदृः-खापदात् Git. 9. -2 To be greatly delighted. -3 To be mad or foolish. -III. 6 P. (दृयति) To pain, torture.

**दृपः** [दृप भावे वृत्तं कर्त्तरि अच् वा] 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 217; Bg. 16. 4. -2 Rashness. -3 Vanity, conceit. -4 Sullenness, sulkeness. -5 Heat. -6 Musk. -**Comp.** -आध्मात् *a.* inflated or puffed up with pride. -कल *a.* uttering a proud and agreeable sound; Ku. 1. 56. -छिद्, छिद्, -हर *a.* humbling, humiliating. -दः, -हन् *m.* N. of Vishnu.

**दृपक** *a.* Making proud, inflaming. -कः N. of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

**दृपणः** [दृप्-त्यु] 1 A looking-glass, mirror; लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दृपणः किं करिष्यति Chān. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 14. 37. -2 N. of a mountain inhabited by Kubera. -जं 1 The eye. -2 Kindling, inflaming, making proud.

**दृपित**, **दृपित्** *a.* (णी *f.*) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

**दृप्त** *a.* [दृप्-क] 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Mad, wild, frantic. -सः N. of Vishnu.

**दृप्त** *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Strong, powerful.

**दृ** I. 1, 6 P., 10 U. (दृमति, दृमति-ते) To tie, fasten, string together, arrange. -II. 10 U. (दृमयति-ते) To fear, be afraid of.

**दृध** *p. p.* 1 Tied, strung. -2 Afraid. -द्ये 1 A string. -2 Fear.

**दृध्**: *f.* Stringing together, arranging.

**दृप** (फ) 6 P. (दृप-क-ति) To afflict, torture, hurt.

**दृक्** *f.* A snake in general; cf. दृक्.

**दृश्** 1 P. (पश्यति, ददर्श, अदर्शत्, अद्राक्षीत्, द्रश्यति, द्रष्टुं, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; द्रश्यसि भ्रातृजायां Ms. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. -2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवत्सर्ववृत्तेषु यः पश्यति स पण्डितः Chān. 5; Pt. 1. 58. -3 To visit, wait or call upon; पश्यत्ययौ सुनि द्रष्टुं ब्रह्माणमिव वासवः Rām. -4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. -5 in-

spect, discover. -6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. -7 To see by divine intuition; क्रापेर्दर्शनात्तोनाच्च ददर्श Nir. -8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place).

-**Pass.** (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested; तव तच्चारु वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 18, 3; R. 3. 40; Bk. 3. 19; Ms. 112. -2 To appear or look like, seem, look; R. 3. 34. -3 To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.): द्वितीयाग्नेहितांतेषु ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; इति प्रयोगो भाष्ये दृश्यते. -4 To be considered or regarded; सामान्यमतिपात्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16. -**Caus.** (दृशयति ते) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. gen.) to see anything (acc.), to show, point out; दृशय तं चौरसिंहं Pt. 1; दृशयति भक्ताच्च हरिं Sk.; प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायादर्शयत्कुली R. 12. 64; 1. 47; 13. 24; Ms. 4. 59. -2 To prove, demonstrate; Bk. 15. 12. -3 To exhibit, display, make visible; तदेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. -4 To produce (as in a court of justice); Ms. 8. 158. -5 To adduce (as evidence); अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. -6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself; भवो भक्ताच्च दर्शयते Sk. (i. e. स्वयमेव); स्वां गृहेऽपि वनितां कथमास्यं ह्रीनिमीलि खलु दर्शयिताहे N. 5. 71; स संततं दर्शयते गतस्मयः कृताधिपत्यामिव साधु बंधुतां Ki. 1. 10; Ku. 4. 25. -**Desid.** (दिदृक्षत्) To wish or desire to see.

**दर्श** *a.* [दृश् भावे वृत्] Seeing, looking. -ज्ञः 1 Sight, view, appearance, (usually in comp.); दुर्दर्शः, निरदर्शः &c. -2 Ocular evidence or proof. -3 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या); एकत्रस्थितचंद्राकीर्दशनाद् दर्श उच्यते. -4 The new moon. -5 The half-monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -**Comp.** -यः a god. -यः मिनी the night of the new moon. -विपद् *m.* the moon.

**दर्शक** *a.* (शंका or शंका *f.*) [दृश्-च-ण्वल्] 1 Seeing, observing, &c. -2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6. 52. -3 Examining, looking out for. -4 Explaining, making clear, elucidating. -कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. -2 A door-keeper, warder. -3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

**दर्शत** *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि अतच्] Ved. 1 Visible. -2 Beautiful. -सः 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

**दर्शन** *a.* [दृश्-ल्यट्] 1 Seeing, looking at, (at the end of comp.); देव°, धर्म°,

&c. -2 Showing, exhibiting. Demonstrating, teaching. -नं 1 Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 41. -2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. -3 Sight, vision; चिंताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5. -4 The eye. -5 Inspection, examination. -6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. -7 Becoming visible. -8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देवदर्शनं. -9 (Hence) Going into the presence of, audience; मारीचते देवदर्शनं S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे कारु &c. -10 Colour, aspect, appearance, semblance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 51. -11 Appearance, producing (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. -12 A vision, dream. -13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. -14 Judgment, apprehension. -15 Religious knowledge. -16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. -17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वज्ञत्वग्रह. -18 A mirror. -19 Virtue, moral merit. -20 Opinion. -21 Intention. -22 Demonstration. -23 A sacrifice. -**Comp.** -ईच्छु *a.* anxious to see. -उज्ज्वला the great white jasmine. -पथः the range of sight or vision, horizon; सम दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3 'crossed my sight.' -यतिर्दृश्यात् appearance.

**दर्शनीय** *pot. p.* [दृश्-अनीयर्] 1 To be seen, visible, observable, perceptible. -2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful; अज्ञो दर्शनीयान्यक्षराणि Mu. 1; Pt. 4. 38. -3 To be produced in a court of justice. -**Comp.** -मानिन् *a.* conceited, proud, vain.

**दर्शयितु** *a.* (दृश्-णिच् वृच्) 1 Showing, exhibiting. -2 Directing, guiding. -*m.* 1 A warder, door-keeper. -2 A guide (in general).

**दर्शित** *p. p.* [दृश्-णिच्-क] 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. -2 Explained, demonstrated, proved. -3 Apparent, visible.

**दर्शित्** *a.* [दृश्-णिनि] (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, viewing, observing, knowing, understanding, showing, exhibiting, &c.

**दृश** *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. -2 Discerning, knowing. -3 Looking like, appearing. -4 The Seeing, viewing, perceiving. -5 The eye, sight; संधे दृशद्युद्यतारको B. 11. 69. -3 Knowledge. -4 The number 'two'. -5 The aspect of a planet. -**Comp.** -अव्ययः the sun. -कर्णः a snake. -क्षयः decay or loss of sight, becoming sighted. -गोचर *a.* visible. (-र) th







idol; see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. there-in.—अमीट *a.* 1. liked by or dear to gods.—2. sacred or dedicated to a deity. (—दा) piper-betel.—अरण्यं the garden of gods, the Nandana garden; R. 10. 80.—अरिः a demon.—अर्चनं, ना the worship of gods.—आवसथः a temple.—अश्वः an epithet of उज्जैःश्वसु, the horse of Indra.—आक्रीडः 'the garden of the gods,' Nandana garden.—आजीवः, —आजीविन् *m.* 1. an attendant upon an idol.—2. a low Brāhmaṇa subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it.—आत्मन् *a.* 1. consecrated, holy, sacred.—2. of a divine nature. (—*m.*) 1. the divine soul.—2. the holy fig-tree.—आयतनं a temple; Ms. 4. 46.—आयुधं 1. a divine weapon.—2. rainbow.—आयुषं the life-time of a god.—आलयः 1. heaven.—2. a temple.—आवासः 1. heaven.—2. the holy fig-tree (अश्वत्थ).—3. a temple.—4. the Sumeru mountain.—आहारः nectar, ambrosia.—इज् *a.* (nom. sing. देवेद्-ई) worshipping the gods.—इज्यः an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods.—इन्द्रः 1. an epithet of Indra.—2. of Siva.—इष्ट *a.* dear to gods. (—दा) bdellium. (—दा) the wild lime-tree.—ईशः an epithet of (1) Indra, (2) Siva, (3) Vishnu, (4) Brahman, (—ज्ञी) N. of Durgā; also of Devaki, mother of Krishna.—ईश्वरः N. of (1) Siva, (2) Indra.—उद्यानं 1. divine garden.—2. the Nandana garden.—3. a garden near a temple.—ऋषिः (देवर्षिः) 1. a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि, भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एवंवादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 (*i. e.* अंगिरस्).—2. an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13, 26.—ओकस् *n.* the mountain Sumeru.—कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph.—कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं 1. a religious act or rite.—2. the worship of gods.—काष्ठं the Devadāru tree.—कुटं a temple.—कुण्डं a natural spring.—कुलं 1. a temple.—2. a race of gods.—3. a group of gods.—कुल्या the celestial Ganges.—कुसुमं cloves.—खातं, खातकं 1. a natural hollow among mountains.—2. a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 203.—3. a pond near a temple.—विलं a cavern, chasm.—गणः a class of gods.—गणिका an *apsaras*, q. v.—गंधर्वः an epithet of Nārada. (—र्व) a particular mode of singing.—गजं ने thunder.—गायनः a celestial chorister, a Gandharva.—गिरिः N. of a mountain; Me. 42.—गुरुः 1. an epithet of Kasyapa (the father of gods).—2. of Brihaspati (the pre-

ceptor of gods).—गृही an epithet of Sarasvatī or of a place situated on it.—गुह्यं 1. a secret only known by gods.—2. death.—गृहं 1. a temple.—2. the place of a king.—3. a planetary sphere.—चर्यो the worship or service of gods.—चाकेत्सकौ (du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods.—हृद्दः a pearl-necklace having a hundred strings.—जनः the gods collectively.—जातं a class of gods.—जानिः *f.* a sister of the gods.—तक्षः 1. the holy fig-tree.—2. one of the trees of paradise, (*i. e.* मदार, पारिजात, संतान, कल्प, and हरिचंदन).—3. the tree in a village (चैत्यवृक्ष) where the villagers usually meet.—ताडः 1. fire.—2. an epithet of Rāhu.—तातः 1. a sacrifice.—2. N. of Kasyapa.—तातिः 1. a god.—2. divine service.—तीर्थं 1. the right moment for the worship of gods.—2. the tips of the fingers sacred to gods.—दत्त *a.* 1. god-given, granted by the gods.—2. given to the gods (as a village, &c.). (—त्तः). 1. N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 15.—2. a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely); देवदत्तः पचति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते &c.—3. one of the vital airs exhaled in yawning; देवदत्तो विजृम्भे. अयजः N. of Buddha.—दक्षिण *a.* visiting the gods. (—नः) N. of Nārada.—दारु *m. n.* a species of pine; Ku. 1. 54; R. 2. 36.—दासः a servant or attendant upon a temple. (—सी) 1. a female in the service of gods or a temple.—2. a courtesan (employed as a dancer in a temple).—3. the wild citron tree.—दीपः the eye.—दुद्रुभिः 1. a divine drum.—2. the holy basil with red flowers.—3. an epithet of Indra.—दूतः a divine envoy or messenger, an angel.—देवः 1. an epithet of Brahman.—2. of Siva; Ku. 1. 52.—3. of Vishnu.—द्रोणी a procession with idols.—धर्मः a religious duty or office.—धानी the city of Indra.—नदी 1. the Ganges.—2. any holy river; Ms. 2. 17.—नंदिन् *m. n.* of the door-keeper of Indra.—नगरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written.—नाथः Siva.—निकायः 'residence of gods', paradise, heaven.—निन्दकः a blasphemer, unbeliever, heretic, atheist.—निमित्त *a.* 'god-created', natural.—पतिः an epithet of Indra.—पादाः 'the royal feet or presence', an honorific term for a king; देवपादाः प्रमाणम्.—पथः 1. 'heavenly passage', heaven, firmament.—2. the milky way.—पशुः any animal consecrated to a deity.—पात्रं an epithet of Agni.—पुरः, पुरी *f.* an epithet of Amarā-

vati, the city of Indra.—पुत्रः an epithet of Brihaspati.—प्रतिष्ठिः *f.*, deity.—प्रश्नः 'consulting deities', astrology, fortune-telling.—प्रियः 'dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva; (देवानां प्रियः an irreg. comp. meaning 1. a goat.—2. a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in तेष्वतात्पर्येण renounces the world).—वलिः an oblation to the gods.—ब्रह्मन् *m. 1.* a Brāhmaṇa who lives on the proceeds of a temple.—2. a venerable Brāhmaṇa.—भवन् 1. the heaven.—2. a temple.—3. the holy fig-tree.—ब्रु *m.* a god. (—*f.*) heaven.—ब्रुमिः *f.* heaven.—धृतिः *f.* an epithet of the Ganges.—धृयं divinity, godhead.—धृत् *m.* an epithet 1. of Vishnu.—2. of Indra.—भोज्यं nectar.—भणिः 1. the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ.—2. the sun.—3. a curl of hair on horse's neck.—मातृ *f.* N. of Aditi, mother of gods.—मातृक *a.* 'having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother,' watered only by the clouds, depending on rain water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country); देशो नद्यं वृष्ट्यं दुसंपन्नं ब्रीहिपालितः । स्यान्नदीनां को देवमातृकश्च यथाक्रमः ॥ Ak.; cf. also वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाः (*i. e.* नदीमातृकाः) चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चासते Ki. 1. 17.—मापकः the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ.—मासः the eighth month of pregnancy.—मुनिः a divine sage.—यजनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed; देवयजनसंभवे सीते U. 4.—यज्ञ *a.* making oblations to gods.—यज्ञः a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire, or through fire to the gods; (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and पंचयज्ञ also).—यज्यं, यज्ञा a sacrifice.—यात्रा 'an idol-procession,' any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession.—यानं, रथः a celestial car.—युगं 1. the first of the four ages of the world; also called कृतयुग.—2. an age of the gods comprising four ages of men.—योनिः 1. a superhuman being, a demigod.—2. a being of divine origin.—3. fuel used in kindling fire; (*f.* also).—योषा an *apsaras*.—रहं *a.* a divine mystery.—राज्, राजः 1. an epithet of Indra.—2. a king.—3. N. of Buddha.—लता the Navamal-likā or double jasmine plant.—लोका the image or statue of a deity.—लोका heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182.—वक्त्रं an epithet of fire.—वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky.—वर्धकिः, शिल्पिन् *m.* Visvakarma, the architect of gods.—वाणी



'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वाहनः an epithet of Agni. —विद्या 1. divine science. —2. the science of Nirukta or etymology. —विश्वः the northern hemisphere. —विश्वः a deity. —वीतिः food of the gods. —वृक्षः the Mandāra tree. —वचस् *a.* Ved. occupied by the gods. —वत् 1. a religious observance, any religious vow. —2. the favourite food of the gods. (—तः) an epithet of 1. Bhishma. —2. Kārttikeya. —शत्रुः a demon. —शुनी an epithet of Sarāma, the bitch of the gods. —शेखरः the *damruka* tree. —शेषः the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods. —श्रीः *m.* a sacrifice. (*f.*) Lakshmi. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1. Vishnu. —2. Nārada. —3. a sacred treatise. —4. a god in general. —संघ *a.* divine. —सभा 1. an assembly of the gods (ययमन्). —2. a council of a king, council-chamber. —3. a gambling-house. —सस्यः 1. a gambler. —2. a frequenter of gambling-houses. —3. an attendant on a deity. —4. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सायुज्यं identification or union with the gods, deification. —सिंहः an epithet of Siva. —सुविः a tube or cavity (in the heart) leading to the gods; cf. उदान. —सृष्टा an intoxicating drink. —सेना 1. the army of gods. —2. N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कंदसंज्ञादिव देवसेना R. 7. 1; (Malli. —देवसेना = रक्षदली; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife). —पतिः, पतिः an epithet of Kārttikeya. —स्वः 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यज्ञं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद्विदुः इत्या Ms. 11. 20, 26. —अपहरणं sacrilege. —हविस् *n.* an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice. —हृतिः *f.* 1. invocation of the gods. —2. N. of a daughter of Manu Svāyambhuva and wife of Kardama. —हेडनं an offence against the gods. —हेतिः a divine weapon.

देवक *a.* [ दिव-ण्डुल ] 1 Sporting, playing. —2 Divine, godlike, celestial. —कः (at the end of comp.) A god, deity.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishna. —Comp. —नन्दनः, पुत्रः, मातृ *m.*, —सुतः epithet of Krishna.

देवकीय, देवक्य *a.* Divine, godlike.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. —2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. —3 The image of a deity. —4 An idol. —5 An organ of sense. —Comp. —आगारः, —रः, —आगारः, —रः, —गृहः, —स्थानं

a temple. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity. —आत्मन् *a.* of a divine nature; Ku. 1. 1. —आयतनं, —आलयः, —वेश्मन् *n.* a temple or chapel. —प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. —स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवत्व *a.* 1 Having as one's deity; as in अग्निदेवत्व. —2 Sacred to a deity.

देवग्रन्थ *a.* (द्विची *f.*) Adoring a deity.

देवन् *m.* The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः [ दिव्यत्वेन दिव् करणे ल्युट् ] A die. —नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. —2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. —3 Play, sport, pastime. —4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. —5 A lotus. —6 Emulation, desire to excel. —7 Affair, business. —8 Praise. —9 Going, motion. —10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. —ना 1 Gambling, a game at dice. —2 Sport, pastime. —3 Lamentation.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the *Asuras*. [ She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha —the daughter of Vishvaparan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; See Yayati also ].

देवयु *a.* 1 Pious, holy, virtuous. —2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः A god.

देवरः A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59, Y. 1. 68.

देवलः 1 An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmaṇa who subsists upon

the offerings made to an idol. —2 A virtuous man. —3 N. of Nārada. —4 A husband's brother. —5 N. of a law-giver.

देवलकः An attendant upon an idol; see the preceding word.

देवादः N. of a sacred place called Harihara.

देवसात् *ind.* To the nature of a god or gods. (—भू to be changed into a god).

देविक *a.* (की *f.*), देविल *a.* 1 Divine, godly. —2 Derived from a god. —3 Virtuous, pious.

देवितु, देविन् *m.* A gamester.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. —2 N. of Durgā. —3 N. of Sarasvatī. —4 N. of Sāvitrī. —5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रहिणी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); प्रेक्ष्यभावेन नामेयं देवीशब्दसमा सती। स्तानीयवक्रक्रियया पत्न्योर्णो बोधयुज्यते M. 5. 12; देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपदं कथं भजत्येषा K. P. 10. —6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank. —Comp. —कोटः the city of Bāna, (शोणितपुर). —गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. —2. the apartment of a queen.

देवु *m.* [ दिव्-ञ् ] 1 A husband's brother (especially younger). —2 The husband of a woman previously married (?).

देवेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

देव्यं Divine dignity, god-head.

देवटः An artisan, a mechanic.

देशः [ दिश-अच् ] 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को ह जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12; (often used after words like कपोल, स्कंध, अंस, निर्वह &c., without any meaning; स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19 'on the shoulder'). —2 A region, country, province, land, territory; यं देशं अयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितं H. 1. 171. —3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. —4 An institute, an ordinance. —5 Range, compass; दृष्टिदेशः Pt. 2. —Comp. —अतिथिः a foreigner. —अंतरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. —अंतरिन् *m.* a foreigner. —आचारः, —धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 118. —कालौ (*m. du.*) time and place. (—लं) *ind.* according to time and place; Pt. 2. 72. —कालज्ञ *a.* knowing the proper place and time. —ज, —जात *a.* 1. native, indigenous. —2. produced in the right country. —3. genuine, of genuine descent. —वृष्ट *a.* 1. seen in a country. —2. cus-



tōmary in a place. —भाषा the dialect of a country; आलोच्य लक्ष्यमधिगम्य च देशभाषा: Kāvya. 4. 35. —रूपं propriety, fitness. —व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः [ दिश-कर्तरि ण्डुल ] 1 A ruler, governor. —2 An instructor, a preceptor. —3 A guide in general.

देशना [ दिश-णिच् युच् ] Direction, instruction.

देशिक *a.* [ देशे प्रसितः ढ्व ] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. —कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). —2 A traveller. —3 A guide. —4 One familiar with places.

देशित *a.* 1 Told, directed, ordered. —2 Advised, instructed. —3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect; See Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय *a.* [ देशे भवः-छ ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. —2 Native, local. —3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in मगधदेशीय, तद्वेशीय, वंगदेशीय &c. —4 Not far distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादशवर्षदेशीयां कन्यां ददर्श K. 131 'a girl about 18 years old' (whose age bordered on 18); R. 18. 39; so पट्टदेशीय &c.

देश्य *a.* [ दिश-कर्मणि ण्यत् देश-यत् वा ] 1 To be pointed out or proved. —2 Local, provincial. —3 Born in a country, native. —4 Genuine, of genuine descent. —5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is due). —6 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. —इयः 1 An eye-witness of anything; अभियोक्ता दिशेद्देश्यं Ms. 8. 52, 53. —2 The inhabitant of a country. —इयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देणं Ved. A gift.

देणु *a.* 1 Very liberal. —2 Intractable, unruly. —*m.* A washerman.

देहः, -हं [ दिह-वच् ] The body; देहं दहति दहना इव गंधवाहाः Bv. 1. 104. —हः Anointing, smearing. —ही A rampart, wall, mound. —Comp. —अंतरं another body. —प्राप्तिः *f.* transmigration. —आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka. —आत्मवादि-*m.* a materialist, a Chārvāka. —आवरणं armour, drs. —आवरः the soul. —उद्भव, -उद्भूत *a.* born in the body, inborn, innate. —करः a father. —कर्तृ *m.* 1. the sun. —2. the Supreme

Soul. —3. father. —कोषः 1. the covering of the body. —2. a feather, wing &c. —3. skin. —क्षयः 1. decay of the body. —2. sickness, disease.

—गत *a.* incarnate, embodied. —जः a son. —जा a daughter. —त्यागः 1. death (in general). —2. voluntary death; resigning the body; तीर्थ

तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नुकन्यासरख्योर्देहत्यागात् R. 8. 95. —द्रुः quicksilver. —दीपः the eye. —धर्मः the function of the body.

—धारकं a bone. —धारणं living, life —विः a wing. —धृप् *m.* air, wind. —वद्भू *a.* embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35; Ku. 2. 47. —वधः bodily frame; U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20. —भाज्ज *a.* embodied, corporeal. (—*m.*) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man.

—भुज् *m.* 1. the soul. —2. the sun. —भृत् *m.* 1. a living being, especially

a man; धिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. life, vitality. —यात्रा 1. dying, death. —2. nourishment, food.

—लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. —वायुः one of the five vital airs or lifewinds; see प्राण.

—संचारिणी a daughter. —सारः marrow. —स्वभावः bodily temperament.

देहंभर *a.* Gluttonous.

देहवत् *a.* Embodied. —*m.* 1 A man. —2 The soul.

देहिन् *a.* ( नी. *f.* ) [ देह-इनि ] Incarnate, embodied. —*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man; त्वदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; Si. 2. 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49.

—2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नयानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 5. 13; 14. 5. —नी The earth.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः—ली *f.* The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विन्यस्यती शुचि गणनया देहलीदत्तयुत्तैः Me. 87; Mk. 1. 9. —Comp. —दीपः a lamp

suspended over the threshold; न्याय see under च्याय.

दे 1 P. (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. —2 To be purified. —3 To protect. —WITH अव 1. to whiten, brighten. —2. to purify.

दैतेयः [ दितेरपत्यं-ढक् ] 'A son of Diti, a Rākshasa, demon. —Comp. —इज्यः, —शुक्रः, —पुरोधस् *m.*, —पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras.

—निपुद्गः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —मातृ *f.* Diti, mother of the demons.

—मंदजा the earth.

दैत्यः [ दितेरपत्यं-ण्य ] See दैतेय. —Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. —2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —देवः 1. an epithet of

Varuṇa. —2. wind. —पतिः an epithet of Hiranyakasipu q. v. —युगं an age consisting of 12000

दैत्या 1 A drug. —2 Spirituous li-  
quor.

दैर्घ्यं ( नी. *f.* ), दैनंदिन ( नी. *f.* ), दैनिक ( नी. *f.* ) *a.* Diurnal, daily; Bv. 1. 103.

दैर्घ्यं दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्यं—घं Length, longness.

दैर्घ्यं—न्यं [ दैनिस्य भावः ष्व ] 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable

state; दुरिद्राणां दैन्यं G. L. 2; कपिलो दैन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21; इदोर्दैन्यं त्वदनुसरणक्रियकृतातेभिर्भति Me. 84. —2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. —3 Feebleness. —4 Meanness.

दैव *a.* ( नी. *f.* ) [ देवादागतः अच् ] Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial,

संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33; दैवीनां मातृपीणां च यति-  
हर्ता त्वमापदां R. 1. 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3; Ms. 3. 75.

—वः ( *i. e.* विवाहः ) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest;

यज्ञस्य ऋत्विजे दैवः Y. 1. 59; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). —चं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; देवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयति Mu. 3; विना युरूपकारेण देवमत्र न सि-  
द्ध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves'; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरव-  
मात्मज्ञकृत्या Pt. 1. 361. (देवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally). —2 A god, deity. —3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. —4 A kind of Śrāddha ceremony. —5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, *i. e.* the tips of the fingers; cf. Ms. 2. 59. —वी A woman married according to the form of marriage called *daiva* q. v. above. —Comp. —अत्ययः evil resulting from un-usual natural phenomena. —अधीन, —आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate; देवा-  
यत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33. —अहोरात्रः a day of the gods, *i. e.* the human year. —उपहत *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate; Mu. 6. 8. —क-  
मेत् *n.* offering oblations to gods. —कृत *a.* 1. fated. —2. natural. —को-  
विद्, —चित्तकः, —ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune-teller; Y. 1. 313; Kām. 9; 25. —गतिः *f.* turn or course of fate; सुकाजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो दैवगत्वा Me. 96; Pt. 3. 174. —तज्ज *a.* de-  
pendent on fate. —दीपः the eye. —दुर्विपाकः hardness of fortune, ad-  
verseness or unpropitiousness of



ate, an evil turn of fate; U. 1. 40.  
 -दोषः badness of fate. —पर a. 1.  
 -दोषः badness of fate, a fatalist. —2. fated,  
 predestined. —प्रज्ञः 1. fortune-tell-  
 ing, astrology. —2. a voice from  
 heaven. —युगं 'a Yuga of the gods',  
 said to consist of 12000 divine years,  
 see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. —योगः a  
 lucky coincidence, fortuitous com-  
 cination, fortune, chance; (दैव-  
 योगेन, देवयोगात् fortunately, accident-  
 ally). —लेखकः a fortune-teller, an  
 astrologer. —वशः, शं the power of  
 destiny, subjection to fate. —वाणी  
 1. a voice from heaven. —2. the  
 Sanskrit language; cf. Kāv. 1. 33  
 quoted above. —हीन a. ill-fated,  
 unfortunate, unlucky.  
 दैवकः A god, deity.  
 दैवत a. (ती f.) [देवता-अण्] 1  
 Divine. —2. (At the end of an adj.  
 comp.) Honouring or worshipping as  
 one's deity, as in स्वदैवता जनाः. —तं 1 A  
 god, deity, divinity; सुदैवा दैवतं विप्रं  
 सुमधु चतुष्पदं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वीत Ms. 4.  
 3, 153; U. 4. 4; Amaru. 3. —2  
 A number of gods, the whole class  
 of gods; Ve. 2. —3 An idol. (The  
 word is said to be m. also but is  
 rarely used in that gender. Mam-  
 ma's notices it as a fault called  
 अनुक्त; see अनुक्त). —4 N. of the  
 third Kāṇḍa of Yāska's Nirukta.  
 दैवतम् ind. By chance, fortunately,  
 luckily.  
 दैव्य a. Addressed or sacred to a  
 deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 189; 4. 124.  
 -त्वं A deity.  
 दैविक a. (की f.) [देव-इङ्] Re-  
 lating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1.  
 65, 8, 409. —कं An inevitable ac-  
 cident.  
 दैविन् m. An astrologer.  
 दैव्य a. (द्या or वी f.) Divine.  
 -त्वं 1 Fortune, fate. —2 Divine  
 power.  
 दैवलः, -लकः The servant of an  
 evil spirit.  
 दैवारिपः A conch-shell (शंख).  
 दैवांसुरं The natural enmity sub-  
 sisting between the gods and the  
 demons.  
 दैशिक a. (की f.) [देशेन निर्वृत्तं,  
 तस्मै वा-टङ्] 1 Local, provincial. —2  
 National, belonging to the whole  
 country. —3 Belonging or having  
 reference to space; Bhāṣhā P. 120.  
 —4 Acquainted with any place. —5  
 Teaching, pointing, directing, show-  
 ing. —कः 1 A teacher, preceptor. —2  
 A guide.  
 दैष्टिक a. (की f.) [दिष्टमिति मति-  
 र्ना, टङ्] Fated, predestined. —कः A

दैहिक a. (की f.) [देहे भवः, तस्येदं वा  
 टङ्] Bodily, corporeal.  
 दैह्य a. [देह भवः-टङ्] Bodily. —ह्यः  
 The soul (enshrined in the body).  
 दो 4 P. (यति, दित; Caus. दापयति;  
 desid. दित्सति) 1 To cut, divide. —2  
 To move, reap. —With अव to cut or  
 lop off; यदन्यास्मिन्यज्ञे सुच्यवद्यति Sat.  
 Br.  
 दोग्ध See under दुह.  
 दोषः A calf.  
 दोरः A rope (रज्जु).  
 दोरकं A string for fastening the  
 wires of a lute.  
 दोलः [दुल्-वच्] 1 Swinging, rock-  
 ing, oscillating. —2 A swing, litter. —3  
 A festival held on the fourteenth or  
 full-moon day of the month of  
 Phālguna when figures of 'young  
 Krishna' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a  
 swing.  
 दोला, दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin.  
 —2 A swing, hammock (fig. also);  
 आसीत्स दोलाचलचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34;  
 9. 46; 19. 44; सदेहदोलामारोप्यते K.  
 207. —3 Swinging, fluctuation. —4  
 Doubt, uncertainty. —5 The Indigo  
 plant. —Comp. —अधिरूढ, —आरूढ a.  
 (lit.) mounted on a swing; (fig.) un-  
 certain, irresolute, disquieted. —युद्धं  
 uncertainty of success, a fight with  
 varying success; Si. 18. 80.  
 दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock  
 to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, va-  
 cillate (fig. also). —2 To be restless  
 or uneasy.  
 दोलायमान a. 1 Swinging, oscillat-  
 ing. —2 Wavering, vacillating. —3  
 Perplexed, doubtful.  
 दोलायित, दोलित a. Swung, shaken,  
 oscillating &c.  
 दोलिका, दोली 1 A cradle. —2 A  
 swing.  
 दोष, दोषिक, दोषिन् See under दुष्.  
 दोषन् m., n. (This word has no  
 forms for the first five inflections,  
 i. e. before acc. pl.) An arm.  
 दोषस् f. Night. —n. Darkness.  
 दोषा ind. At night; दोषाऽपि नून-  
 महिमांशुरसौ किलेति Si. 4. 46, 62. —f.  
 1 The arm. —2 The darkness of night,  
 night; चर्मकालदिनस इव क्षयितदोषः K.  
 67 (where the word means 'a fault  
 or sin' also). —Comp. —आस्यः, —तिलकः  
 a lamp. —करः the moon.  
 दोषातन a. (नी f.) Nightly, noctur-  
 nal; R. 13. 76.  
 दोस् m. n. [दम्यते अनेन दम् दोसि अर्ध-  
 र्चा°; Un. 2. 69] (दोषन् is optionally  
 substituted for this word after acc.  
 dual) 1 The forearm, the arm; तसु-

पात्रवदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 15.  
 23; हेममात्रगतं दोर्म्यामादधानं पयश्च  
 10. 51; Ku. 3. 76. —2 The part of  
 an arc defining its sine. —3 The side  
 of a triangle or square. —Comp. —गडु  
 (दोर्गडु) a. crooked-armed. —ग्रह  
 (दोर्ग्रह) a. strong, powerful. (—हः)  
 pain in the arm. —ज्या (दोर्ज्या) the  
 sine of the base. —दंडः (दोर्दंडः) a  
 stick-like arm, strong arm; Mv. 7.  
 8; Bv. 1. 128. —निकर्तनं (दोर्निकर्तनं)  
 amputation of the arm. —मूलं (दोर्मूलं)  
 the arm-pit. —युद्धं (दोर्युद्धं) a duel;  
 Mv. 5. 37. —शालिन् (दोःशालिन् pos-  
 sessed of strong arms, warlike, brave;  
 Ve. 3. 32. —शिरं (दोःशिरं) the  
 shoulder. —सहस्रभृत् (दोःसहस्रभृत्)  
 m. 1. an epithet of the demon Bāṇa.  
 —2. an epithet of Sahasrārjuna. —स्थः  
 (दोस्थः) 1. a servant. —2. service. —3.  
 a player. —4. play, sport.  
 दोह, दोहनं, दोह्य &c. See under दुह.  
 दोहदः-दं [दोहमार्कं ददाति दा-क] 1  
 (a.) The longing of a pregnant  
 woman; प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14.  
 45; उपेत्य सा दोहददुःखशीलतां यदेव वच्चे  
 तदपश्यदाहृतं 3. 6, 7. (b) The desired  
 object itself. —2 Pregnancy. —3 The  
 desire of plants at budding time (as,  
 for instance, of the Asoka to be  
 kicked by young ladies, of the Ba-  
 kula to be sprinkled by mouthfuls  
 of liquor &c.). महीरुहा दोहदसेक-  
 शक्तेराकालिकं कोरकमुद्धिरंति N. 3. 21;  
 R. 8. 62; Me. 78; see अशोक. —4 Ve-  
 ment desire; प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा  
 नरपतयः Ve. 4. —5 Wish or desire in  
 general. —Comp. —लक्षणं 1. the foetus,  
 the embryo (= दोर्दुलक्षण q. v.). —2. the  
 period of passing from one stage of  
 life to another.  
 दोहदवती A pregnant woman long-  
 ing for anything.  
 दोहदिन् a. Eagerly longing for,  
 ardently desirous of.  
 दोहलः See दोहदः; वृथा वहसि दोहलं  
 (v. l.) ललितकामिसाधारणं M. 3. 16.  
 दोहली The Asoka tree.  
 दोःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness,  
 wicked disposition.  
 दोःसाधिकः 1 A door-keeper, port-  
 er. —2 The superintendent of a  
 village.  
 दोःसं Wrangling between women.  
 दोक्क (गू)लः A car covered with  
 silk cloth. —लं Fine silk cloth.  
 दौत्यं Message, mission.  
 दौरात्म्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or  
 wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72.  
 —2 Mischievousness; गुणानामेव दौरा-  
 त्म्याद् धुरि धुर्यो नियुज्यते K. P. 10.



**दौरित** *Mischief, evil, harm.*

**दौर्गत्यं** 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2. 92. -2 Wretchedness, distress.

**दौर्गन्धं** Bad or disagreeable smell.

**दौर्यहः** The Asvamedha sacrifice.

**दौर्घ्यं** Difficulty.

**दौर्जन्यं** Wickedness, depravity.

**दौर्जीवित्यं** A wretched or miserable life.

**दौर्बल्यं-लं** Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

**दौर्भागिन्यः** The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

**दौर्भाग्यं** Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

**दौर्भ्रात्रं** A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

**दौर्मनस्यं** 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.

**दौर्मन्त्र्यं** Evil advice, bad counsel; दौर्मन्त्र्यान्वृत्तिर्विनश्यति Bh. 2. 42.

**दौर्लभ्यं** Scarcity, rarity.

**दौर्वचस्यं** Evil speech, bad language.

**दौर्वीणं** 1 The sap of Dūrvā or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (इष्टपर्ण).

**दौर्हृदः, दौर्हृदं** 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दौर्हृदं in this sense). -2 Pregnancy; सुदक्षिणा दौर्हृदलक्षणं दधौ R. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in general.

**दौर्हृदयं** Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

**दौर्लेयः** A tortoise.

**दौर्लिम्** An epithet of Indra.

**दौर्वारिकः** (की. f.) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.

**दौर्ध्वयं** 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.

**दौष्क** *a.* (ष्की. f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.

**दौष्कुल** *a.* (ली. f.), दौष्कुलेय *a.* (यी. f.) 1 Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.

**दौष्ट्यं, दौष्टवं** Badness, wickedness.

**दौष्यं(ष्मं)तिः** A son of Dushyanta; दौष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19.

**दौहित्रः** [दहितृपत्यं अञ्] A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. -त्रं Sesamum seed.

**दौहित्रायणः** The son of a daughter's son.

**दौहित्री** A daughter's daughter.

**दौहिदिनी** A pregnant woman.

**यविष्वयी** *f.* A day.

**यु** 2 P. (यौति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 101.

**यु** *n.* 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness. -4 Heaven. -5 Sharpness; cf. अयु. -*m.* Fire. (यु is a substitute for दिव् *f.* before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -*Comp.* -*गः* a bird. -*चरः* 1. a planet. -2. a bird. -*जयः* attainment or gaining of heaven. -*दलः* noon. -*युनिः* *f.*, -*नदी* the heavenly Ganges. -*निवासः* a deity, god; जो-कामिनाऽगाद् युनिवासयुयं Bk. 3. 21. -*निवासिन्* *m.* 1. a deity. -2. a virtuous man. -*पतिः* 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Indra. -*मणिः* the sun. -*योषित्* *f.* an *apsaras*. -*लोकः* heaven. -*यद्, सद्* *m.* 1. a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. -2. a planet. -*सरित्* *f.* the Ganges.

**युकः** An owl. -*Comp.* -*अरिः* a crow.

**युक्ष** *a* Ved. 1 Celestial, heavenly. -2 Shining, brilliant. -*श्वः* An epithet of (1) Varuna, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.

**युत्** 1 A. (यौते, युति or यति : *desid.* दिद्युतिषते, दिद्योतिषते) To shine, be bright or brilliant, दिद्युते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104; 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89. -*Caus.* (योनयति-ते) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. -3 To express, mean. -*WITH अभि* (*Caus.*) to illuminate; R. 6. 36. -*वि* to shine, be bright; यद्योतिष सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखिरयी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20.

**युत्** *m.* A ray of light.

**युतिः** *f.* [यु-इत्] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचनसंसर्गाद्धते मारकतं युति H. Pr. 41, Māl. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87. -*Comp.* -*करः* the polar star or the sage Dhruva. -*धरः* Vishnu.

**युति** *a.* Illuminated, shining, bright.

**युतः** [यु-भावे वञ्] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in खयुत. -2 Sunshine. -3 Heat.

**युतक** *a.* [यु-ज्वल्] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

**युतन** *a.* [यु-युञ्] 1 Bright, shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating -*नः* A lamp. -*नं* 1 Shin-

ing. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing. -5 Light. -6 Dawn. **युतनिका** Explanation, elucidation.

**युतनि** *a.* Shining. -*निः* Ved. Splendour, lustre.

**युतित** *p. p.* 1 Illuminated. -2 Illustrated; see युत्.

**युतिन्** *a.* Splendid, bright.

**युतिस्** *n.* 1 Light, brightness, lustre. -2 A star. -*Comp.* -*ईगणः* (यौतिरिगणः) a fire-fly.

**युम्** *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Calm, serene. -*Comp.* -*गानं* a mode of chanting the Sāmaveda. -*सेनः* N. of a king of Sāiva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Sāvitri.

**युम्नं** 1 Splendour, glory, lustre. -2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration. -5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.

**युम्निन्** *a.* 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.

**युतः**, -*तं* [ दिव् भवि-क-ऊद् अर्थः ] 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; युतं हि नाम पुरुषस्यासिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; इयं लब्धं युतेनैव दारा भिन्नं युतेनैव दत्तं युक्तं युतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं युतेनैव Ms. 9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3 The prize won. -*Comp.* -*अधिकारिन्* *m.* the keeper of a gambling-house. -*करः*, -*कृत्* *m.* a gamester, a gambler; अयं युतकरः सन्निभेन खलीकियते Mk. 2. -*कारः*, -*कारकः* 1. the keeper of a gambling-house. -2. a gambler. -*क्रीडा* playing at dice, gambling. -*पूर्णिमा*, -*पौर्णिमा* the day of full moon in the month of Jyishna (also called कौजागर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -*प्रतिपद्* *f.* the first day of the bright half of Kārttika (usually spent in gambling). -*वर्ज* a *courie*, a shell used in playing. -*वृत्तिः* 1. a professional gambler. -2. the keeper of a gambling-house. -*सभा*, -*समाजः* 1. a gambling house. -2. an assembly of gamblers.

**युन** *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. -2 Lamenting, sorry. -*नं* The seventh sign of the zodiac.

**यै** 1 P. (यायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To disfigure.

**यो** *f.* (Nom. sing. यीः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; यौधिरायो हृदयं Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (In



Dravda compounds यो is changed to द्रवा, e. g. चावापुष्टिः, चावापुष्टी, चावापुष्टिः 'heaven and earth'. -Comp. -भूनिः a bird. -सद् m. (द्योद्) a god.

द्रवटः, द्रवगडः A kettle-drum; (used in awakening sleepers).

द्रवणं A measure of weight, a *hala*.

द्रवयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit.); as in जटाजूट-मणिं द्रवयति. -2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate; निवेदाः शैलानां तदि-मिति उद्धि द्रवयति U. 2. 27; विजुद्धे-स्वरस्त्वयि तु मम भक्तिं द्रवयति 4. 11.

द्रव्यम् m. 1 Tightness, firmness; द्रव्यं द्रव्यं द्रव्यं द्रव्यं पस्किरं G. L. 47. -2 Confirmation, corroboration; उक्तार्थस्य द्रव्येने Sankara. -3 Assertion, affirmation. -4 Heaviness.

द्रव्यम् a. Dripping, trickling down. -सः 1 A drop. -2 A spark (of fire). -तं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds; (also द्रव्यं).

द्रव्यम् 1 P. (द्रवति) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रव्यम् A drachma; (a word derived from the Greek *drachme*).

द्रव्यम् a. [द्रवती-मये अप्] 1 Running (as a horse). -2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping; आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रव-रागेव (पादं) R. 7. 7. -3 Flowing, fluid. -4 Liquid (opp. कठिन); Ku. 2. 11. -5 Melted, liquefied. -सः 1 Going, walking about, motion. -2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exuda-  
tion. -3 Flight, retreat. -4 Play, amusement, sport. -5 Fluidity, liquefaction. -6 A liquid substance, fluid; U. 3. 25; 2. 16. -7 Juico, essence. -8 Decoction. -9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृत means 'to melt, liquefy').

द्रवीकृत to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्रवीकृतं मे मनः Mv. 7. 34; द्रवीकृतं मेमा तव हृदयमस्मिन्क्षणं द्रव्य U. 3. 13; द्रवीकृतं मन्यं पतति जलरूपेण गगनं Mk. 5. 25. -Comp. -आधारः 1. a small vessel or receiver. -2. the hands joined together and hollowed (= बुद्धि १. v.). -इतर a. solid, hard. -उत्तर a. very fluid. -जः treacle. -द्रव्यं a fluid substance. -रसा 1. lac. -2. gum. -3. extract.

द्रवक, द्रवण a. 1 Running. -2 Oozing, trickling.

द्रवती A river.

द्रवत्यति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself. -2 To serve or wait upon a person.

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.); अति द्रविडेषु कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. -2 An inhabitant or native of that

country; जरद्द्रविडधार्मिकस्येच्छया नि-सृष्टः K. 229. -3 N. of a degraded tribe; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविणं [द्रवन्; Un. 2. 50] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance; Ve. 3. 20; Pt. 3. 174; Bv. 4. 29. -2 Gold; R. 4. 70. -3 Strength, power. -4 Valour, prowess. -5 A thing, matter, material. -6 That of which anything is made. -7 A wish, desire. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. -प्रदः an epithet of Vishnu.

द्रविणस्यु a. Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

द्रव्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. -2 The ingredient or material of anything. -3 A material to work upon. -4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction, &c.); Mu. 7. 14; see अद्रव्य also. -5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; (the *dravyas* are nine: -गुण्यर्थेन जायायाश्चाकाशकालादिगामनांति). -6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य मियो जनः U. 2. 19. -7 A medicinal substance or drug. -8 Modesty. -9 Bell-metal. -10 Spirituous liquor. -11 A wager, stake. -12 Anointing, plastering. -13 An ointment. -14 The animal-dye, lac. -15 Extract, gum. -Comp. -अर्जनं, -वृद्धिः, -विद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. -उत्थः affluence, abundance of wealth. -गणः a class of 37 similar substances (in Medic.). -परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृतिः f. the nature of matter. -वाचक a substantive. -संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्रव्यकः A carrier of anything.

द्रव्यमय a. (यि f.) 1 Material. -2 Having any substance. -3 Consisting of wealth.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रष्टव्य pot. p. [द्रश्-तव्य] 1 To be seen, visible. -2 Perceptible. -3 Fit to be seen, investigated, or examined. -4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं न दृष्टं S. 2; Bh. 1. 8. -5 To be understood. -6 To be regarded or considered as.

द्रष्टु m. [द्रश्-तु] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally; as in ऋषयो मंत्र-द्रष्टारः. -2 A judge.

द्रहः A deep lake.

द्रु 2 P. (द्राति, द्राण) 1 To sleep. -2 To run, make haste. -3 To

fly, run away. -4 To be ashamed.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. -2 Sleeping, sleepy. -तं 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Sleep.

द्राकू ind. Quickly, instantly, forthwith, immediately. -Comp. -भुतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape (the creeper or the fruit); द्राक्षे द्रक्ष्यति के त्वां Git. 12; R. 4. 65; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. -रसः grape-juice, wine.

द्राख् 1 P. (द्राक्षति) 1 To become dry. -2 To be able or sufficient. -3 To prohibit, prevent. -4 To adorn, grace.

द्राख् 1 A. (द्रावते) 1 To be able. -2 To stretch. -3 To exert oneself. -4 To be weary or fatigued. -5 To torment, vex. -6 To wander about.

द्रावयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To increase, intensify; द्रावयति हि मे शोकं स्मर्यमाणा युगास्तव Bk. 18. 33. -3 To tarry, delay.

द्राव्यम् m. 1 Length. -2 A degree of longitude.

द्राविष्ठ a. Longest, very long; (superl. of दीर्घ q. v.).

द्रावीयस् a. (सी f.) Longer, very long; (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1. 35.

द्राव् 1 P. (द्रावति) 1 To desire, long for. -2 To croak, sound (as a bird). -3 To utter a discordant sound.

द्राव् 1 A. (द्रावते) 1 To cut, divide, split. -2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire. -2 Heaven, sky. -3 A fool, an idiot. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chāṇakya.

द्रावः [द्र-मवे वृ] 1 Flight, retreat. -2 Speed. -3 Running, flowing. -4 Heat. -5 Liquefaction, melting. -Comp. -कर a flux.

द्रावक [द्र-वृ] a. 1 Attracting, captivating. -2 Solvent. -3 Liquefy-  
ing. -कः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. -2 The loadstone. -3 Moon-stone. -4 A thief. -5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. -6 A libertine, lecher. -कं Wax.

द्रावणं [द्र-गिन्-युच्] 1 Putting to flight. -2 Melting, fusing. -3 Distil-  
ling. -4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spitite, saliva.

द्रावित a. 1 Put to flight, driven away. -2 Fused, melted. -3 Softened, mollified.

द्राव्य a. 1 To be made to run or put to flight. -2 Fusible.



**द्राविडः** [ द्रविडदेशोऽभिजनोऽस्य अण् ] 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. -2 A general name for a Brāhmana of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, कुर्ज, महाराष्ट्र and तेलंग. -डाः *pl.* The Dravida country and its people. -डी Cardamoms.

**द्राविडकः** Zedoary. -कं Black salt.

**द्राह 1 A.** ( द्राहते ) To wake.

**द्रु 1. 1 P.** ( द्रवति, द्रुत; *desid.* द्रुहति ) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां बहवोऽनुवेगाः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवन्ति *Bg.* 11. 28; रक्षांसि भीतानि दिशो द्रवन्ति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः *Mb.* -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly; *Bk.* 9. 95. -3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (*lig.* also); द्रवति च हिमरश्माद्रुते चंद्रकांतः *Māl.* 1. 24; 8. 12; *U.* 6. 12; *Pt.* 4. 33; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् *Ve.* 5. 21; *Si.* 9. 9; *Bk.* 2. 12. -4 To go, move. -*Caus.* ( द्रावयति-ते ) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -*II.* 5 P. ( द्रुणाति ) 1 To hurt, injure; तं दुद्रावाद्भिजा कपिः *Bk.* 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

**द्रुत *p. p.*** [ द्रु-क्त ] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened; *Māl.* 5. 28; see *द्रु*. -तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. -तं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -*Comp.* -पद *a.* going quickly. -विलंबितं *N.* of a metre; see *App. I.*

**द्रुतिः *f.*** 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

**द्रु *m. n.*** [ द्रवत्सुर्वा द्रु-वा-डु ] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. -*m.* 1 A tree; *Ms.* 7. 131. -2 A branch. -*f.* Motion. -*Comp.* -किलिभं the Devadāru tree. -घणः 1. a mallet, wooden mace. -2. an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. -3. an axe, a hatchet. -4. an epithet of Brahman. -घ्नी a hatchet. -नखः a thorn. -नस ( नस ) *a.* large-nosed. -न ( न ) हः a scabbard; see *द्रुण-ह* also. -पदं *Ved.* a pillar (in general). -पदी a splay-footed female. -सल्लकः a kind of tree (विशाल).

**द्रुत, द्रुतिः** See under *द्रु*.

**द्रु 1, 6 P.** ( द्रोहति, द्रुहति ) To sink, perish.

**द्रु 6 P.** ( द्रुणति ) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To hurt, injure.

**द्रुणः** 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 A rogue. -जं 1 A bow. -2 A sword. -*Comp.* -हः a sheath, scabbard.

**द्रुणा** A bow-string.

**द्रुणिः** -णी *f.* 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

**द्रुपदः** *N.* of a king of the Pāṇchālas. [ He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school-fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father, Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhrishtadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also ].

**द्रुमः** [ द्रुः शाखास्यस्य मः; cf. *P. V.* 2. 108 ] 1 A tree; यत्र द्रुमा अपि द्रुगा अपि वंघ्रयो मे *U.* 3. 8. -2 A tree of Paradise. -3 An epithet of Kubera. -*Comp.* -अरिः an elephant. -आमयः lac, gum. -आश्रयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः 1. the palm tree. -2. the moon. -3 the परिजात tree. -उत्पल the Karvikāra tree. -नखः, -मरः a thorn. -व्याधिः lac, gum. -श्रेष्ठः the palm tree. -पदं a grove of trees.

**द्रुमिणी** An assemblage of trees.

**द्रुवयः** A measure ( मानं ).

**द्रुह 4 P.** ( द्रुहति, द्रुष ) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; ( generally with the dat. of the object of hatred ); यान्तेति मां द्रुहति महामेव सा त्रेत्युपालोभि तयालिवर्गः *N.* 3. 7; *Bk.* 4. 39.

**द्रुह *a.*** ( At the end of comp. ) ( *Nom. sing.* द्रुह-ग्, द्रुह-इ ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; *Si.* 2. 35; *Ms.* 5. 90. -*f.* Injury, damage.

**द्रुघ *p. p.*** Injured, plotted against. -ग्यं An offence, injury, malevolent act.

**द्रोघ *a.*** Malevolent, hater.

**द्रोघः** Injury, damage.

**द्रोहः** [ द्रुह् भावे-च्च् ] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अद्रोहशपथं कृत्वा *Pt.* 2. 35; *Bg.* 1. 38; *Ms.* 2. 161, 7. 48, 9. 17. -2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence. -4

Rebellion. -*Comp.* -अतः 1. *a.* religious impostor, hypocrite, impost. -2. a hunter. -3. a false man. -चित्तनं a malicious thought, malice, prepenae, a thought or attempt to injure. -इद्धि *a.* bent on mischief or evil design. ( -द्धिः *f.* ) a wicked or evil purpose.

**द्रोहित *a.*** Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

**द्रोहिन् *a.*** 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellious.

**द्रुहः** 1 A son. -2 A lake. -ही A daughter.

**द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः** *N.* of Brahman or Siva or Vishnu.

**द्रु 5, 9 P.** ( द्रुणो-णा-ति ) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

**द्रुः** Gold.

**द्रुघणः** A hammer, an iron club; see *द्रुघण*.

**द्रुणः** A scorpion. -जं A bow.

**द्रै 1 A.** ( द्रेकते ) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated.

**द्रै 1 P.** ( द्रायति ) To sleep; cf. *द्रा*.

**द्रोणः** [ cf. *U.* 3. 10 ] 1 A lake 400 poles long. -2 A cloud ( or a particular kind of cloud ) abounding in water ( from which rain streams forth as from a bucket ); कोयमेवंविधे काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि । अनावृद्धिहेतुं शस्ये द्रोणमेव इवोदितः *Mk.* 10. 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree ( in general ). -6 A tree bearing ( white ) flowers. -7 *N.* of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. [ Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghritachi, was preserved by the sage in a *droṇa*. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhīshma had been mortally wounded—'lodged in the cage of darts'—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pāṇḍava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhīma, at



the suggestion of Krishna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishtira, 'the truthful', who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added 'Gaja or elephant' in a very low tone: see Ve. 8. 9. So sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head]. —जः, जं A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or 1/16 of a Khari, or 32 or 64 shers. —जं 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. —ज A tub. —Comp. —आचार्यः see above. —काकः, काकलः a raven. —शिरः, या, दुग्धा, दुग्धा a cow yielding a droma of milk. —दुखं the capital of 400 villages. —मेघः see द्रोण (2) above.

द्रोणिः, -णी f. [द्रु-णि वा डीप् U. 4. 51] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel. —2 A water-reservoir (जलाधार). —3 A trough for feeding cattle. —4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Śarpas or 128 shers. —5 The valley or chasm between two mountains; इन्द्रद्रोणिशैलकांतारप्रदेशमधिष्ठितो माधवस्तानिकं प्रयाति Māl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणि &c. —6 N. of the wife of Drona. —7 The plantain tree. —8 The Indigo plant. —Comp. —दलः the Ketaka tree. द्रोणिका 1 A tub, bucket. —2 The Indigo plant.

द्रोणायनः, -निः, द्रौणिः An epithet of Asvatthaman; यद्रामेण कृतं तदेव कुर्वते द्रोणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31.

द्रौणिक a. (की f.) 1 Containing a droma. —2 Sown with a droma of grain (as a field). —की A vessel holding the measure droma.

द्रौणी A tub, trough.

द्रौपदी [द्रुदस्यापत्यं स्त्री-अण् डीप्] N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishtira lost

his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhshasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance and on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pāṇdavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharatī-war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names are recommended to repeat; see अहल्या].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

द्वंद्वः A plate on which hours are struck. —द्वं A pair, couple.

द्वंद्व [द्वो द्वौ सहाभिव्यक्तौ, cf. P. VIII. 1. 15. Sk.] 1 A pair, couple. —2 A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, i. e. male and female; द्वंद्वानि भावं कियया विव्रजः Ku. 3. 35; Me. 45; न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयो-जयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. —3 A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); चलवती हि द्वंद्वानां प्रवृत्तिः K. 135; द्वंद्वरेयाजयष्टेमाः सुखदःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6 81; सर्वद्विनिवृत्तिकरे निवसन्त्येति न द्वंद्वदुःखमि-ह किंचिदकिंचनोऽपि Si. 4. 64. —4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. —5 A duel. —6 Doubt, uncertainty. —7 A fortress, stronghold. —8 A secret. —द्वः 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे द्वंद्वः P. II. 2. 29; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. —2 A kind of disease. —3 The sign Gemini of the zodiac. —Comp. —चर, चारिन् a. living in couples. (—m.) the ruddy goose; दृष्टिता द्वंद्वचरं पतत्रिणं R. 8. 56, 16. 63. —ज a. 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours. —2, arising from a quarrel. —3, arising from a couple. —भावः antagonism, discord. —मिश्रं separation of the sexes. —भूत a. 1. forming a couple. —2. doubtful, uncertain. —मोहः trouble caused by doubt. —युद्धं duel, a single combat.

द्वंद्वः ind. Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वंद्वि a. 1 Forming a couple. —2 Opposed to one another (as सुख and दुःख), contradictory. —3 Quarrelsome, contentious.

द्वंद्वीय a. Engaged in a single combat.

द्वय a. (की f.) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1; sometimes used in pl. also; see Si. 3. 57. —यं 1 Pair, couple, brace; (usually at the end of comp.); द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगते R. 8. 6; 1. 19; 3. 8; 4. 4. —2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. —3 Untruthfulness. —4 (In gram.) The masculine and feminine gender. —की A pair, couple. —Comp. —अतिशय a. one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities राजस्व and तमस्व, a saint or a virtuous man. —आत्मक a. of a two-fold nature. —वादिन् a. double-tongued, insincere. —हीन a. of the neuter gender.

द्वयस a. (सी f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; सुल्फद्वयसे मदपयसि K. 114; नारीनितंबद्वयसे बभूव (अंभः) R. 16. 46; Si. 6. 55.

द्वज, द्वारिंशत्, द्वादश &c. See under द्वि.

द्वारः, -रं [द्वार्यां सत्येनयुगार्थां परः पृथो Tv.] 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301. —2 The side of a die marked with two points. —3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वारुष्यायणः = द्वारसुष्यायण q. v.

द्वार f. 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 88. —2 Access, way. —3 A means, an expedient. (द्वारा 'by means of', 'through'). —Comp. —स्थः, —स्थितः (द्वारःस्थः, द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थितः, द्वारस्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं [द्रु-णिच्-अच् Tv.] 1 A door, gateway, gate —2 A passage, entrance, ingress, opening; अथवा कृत-वाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन् R. 1. 4; 11. 18. —3 An aperture of the human body; (they are nine); see स्त्रे and Ku. 3. 50, Bg. 8. 12, and Ms. 6. 48 also. —4 Way, medium, means. (द्वारेण 'through' 'by means of'; Pt. 1.). —की A door. —Comp. —अधिपः a porter, door-keeper. —कंदकः the bolt of a door. —कपाटः, दे the leaf or panel of a door. —गोपः, —नायकः, —पटः, —पालः, —पालकः a door-keeper, porter, warder. (—पः) N. of Vishnu. —दक्षिन् m. a door-keeper. —दारुः teak-wood.



—पट्टः 1. the panel of a door. —2. the curtain of a door. —पिंडी the threshold of a door —पिधानः the bolt of a door —चलिमुज्ज् *m.* 1. a crow. —2 a sparrow. —बाहुः a door-post, jamb. —यंत्रं a lock, bolt. —वृत्तं black-pepper. —शाखा the leaf of a door. —स्थः a door-keeper.

द्वार(रि)का *N.* of the capital of Krishna on the western point of Gujarāth; (for a description of Dvārakā, see *Si.* 3. 33-63). —Comp. —ईशः, —नाथः, —पतिः epithets of Krishna.

द्वारवती, द्वारावती = द्वारका *q. v.*

द्वारिकः, द्वारिन् *m.* A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि *num. a.* (Nom. du. द्वौ *m.*, द्वे *f.*, द्वे *n.*) Two, both; सद्यः परस्परतुलान् धिरोहतां द्वे *R.* 5. 68. (*N. B.* In comp. द्वि is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन्, विंशति and विंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पंचाशत्, षष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अक्षति). [cf. *L. duo, bis or bi* in comp.; *Gr. duo, dis*; *Xend. dva*; *A. S. twi.*] —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* two-eyed, binocular. —अक्षर *a.* dissyllabic. (—रः) a word of two syllables. —अंगुल *a.* two fingers long. (—लं) two fingers' length. —अणुकं an aggregate or molecule of two atoms, a diad. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having two senses —2. ambiguous, equivocal. —3. having two objects in view. —अशीत *a.* eighty-second. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-two. —अष्टं copper. —अहः a period of two days. —आत्मक *a.* 1. having a double nature. —2. being two. —आहुष्यायणः 'a son of two persons or fathers,' an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. —कचं (द्वचं or द्वचर्चं) a collection of two verses or *riks*. —कः, —ककारः 1. a crow (there being two *Kas* in the word कक). —2. the ruddy goose (there being two *kas* in the word कक). —ककुद् *m.* a camel. —गु *a.* exchanged or bartered for two cows. (—गुः) a sub-division of the Tatpuru sha compound in which the first member is a numeral; इद्वौ द्विगुणपि चाहं *Udb.* —गुण *a.* double, two-fold. (द्विगुणाकृते plough twice; द्विगुणीकृतं to double, increase; द्विगुणीकृत *a.* doubled, augmented). —गुणित *a.* 1. doubled, multiplied by two; *Ki.* 5. 46. —2. folded double. —3. enveloped. —4. doubly increased, doubled. —चरण *a.* having two legs, two-legged; द्विचरणपञ्चूनां क्षितिमुजां *Sānti.* 4. 15. —चत्वारिंश *a.* (द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंश) forty-second. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंशत्) forty-two. —जः 'twice-born.

1. a man of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmana, Kshatriya or Vaisya); see *Y.* 1. 39. —2. a Brāhmana (over whom the Samskāras or purificatory rites are performed); जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते. —3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c.; स तजानन्दमविद्वत् द्विजः *N.* 2. 1; *S.* 5. 21; *R.* 12. 22; *Mu.* 1. 11; *Ms.* 5. 17. —4. a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गुणैः *Ph.* 1. 13 (where द्विज means 'a Brāhmana' also). —अग्रचः a Brāhmana. —अग्रनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. —आलयः 1. the house of a *devija*. —2. a nest. —इन्द्रः, ईशः 1. the moon; *Si.* 12. 3. —2. an epithet of Garuda. —3. camphor. —दासः a Sūdra. —देवः a Brāhmana. —पतिः, राजः an epithet of 1. the moon; *R.* 5. 23. —2. Garuda. —3. camphor. —प्रपा 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. —2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. —वंधुः, ब्रुवः 1. a man who pretends to be a Brāhmana. —2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brāhmana by name and birth only and not by acts; cf. ब्रह्मबंधुः सुख्यः a Brāhmana. —द्विगिन् *m.* 1. a Kshatriya. —2. a pseudo-Brāhmana, one disguised as a Brāhmana. —वाहनः an epithet of Vishnu, (having Garuda for his vehicle.). —सेवकः a Sūdra. —जन्मन् *a.* 1. having two natures. —2. regenerated. —3. oviparous. (—*m.*). —जातिः *m.* 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; *Ms.* 2. 24. —2. a Brāhmana; *Ki.* 1. 39; *Ku.* 5. 40. —3. a bird. —4. a tooth. —जातीय *a.* 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. —2. of a twofold nature. —3. of mixed origin, mongrel. (—यः) a mule. —जिह्व *a.* 1. double-tongued, (fig. also). —2. insincere. (—हः) 1. a snake; *Si.* 1. 63; *R.* 11. 64, 14. 41; *Bv.* 1. 20. —2. an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer. —3. an insincere person. —4. a thief. —ठः 1. the sign *visarga* consisting of two dots. —2. *N.* of Svāhā, wife of Agni. —त्र *a.* pl. two or three; *R.* 5. 25; *Bh.* 2. 121. —त्रिंश (द्वात्रिंश) *a.* 1. thirty-second. —2. consisting of thirty two. —त्रिंशत् (द्वात्रिंशत्) *f.* thirty-two. —लक्षण *a.* having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. —दंढि *ind.* stick against stick. —दत्त *a.* having two teeth. —दल *a.* having two parts, two-leaved. —दश *a.* pl. twenty. —दश *a.* (द्वादश) 1. twelfth; *Ms.* 2. 36. —2. consisting of twelve. —दशन् (द्वादशन्) *a.* pl. twelve. —अंशुः, अचिस् *m.* an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter. —2. Brihaspati, the preceptor of the

gods. —अक्षः, —करः, —लोचनः epithets of Kārttikeya. —अंगुल a measure of twelve fingers. —अध्यायी *N.* of Jaimini's *Mīmāṃsā* in twelve *Adhyāyas*. —अन्यिक *a.* committing twelve mistakes in reading. —अत्रं a dodecagon. —अहः 1. a period of twelve days; *Ms.* 5. 83, 11. 168. —2. a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. —आख्यः, —अक्षः a Buddha. —आत्मन् *m.* the sun. —आदित्याः *pl.* the twelve suns; see आदित्य. —आयुस् *m.* a dog. —वार्षिक *a.* twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; *Pt.* 1. —विष *a.* twelve-fold. —सहस्र *a.* consisting of 12000. —दशी (द्वादशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. —दश (द्वादशी) a collection of twelve. —दाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes. —द्वि-द्वानवत *a.* ninety-second. —नवतिः (द्वि-द्वानवतिः) *f.* ninety-two. —पः an elephant. —अधिपः Indra's elephant. —आस्यः an epithet of Ganesa. —पक्षः 1. a bird. —2. a month. —पंचाश (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाश) *a.* fifty-second. —पंचाशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाशत्) fifty-two. —परं 1. two ways. —2. a cross-way, a place where two roads meet. —पद् see द्विपाद् below. —पद् *a.* having two feet (as a verse). —पद्ः a biped, man. —पदिका, —पदी a kind of Prakṛita metre. —पाद्, —पादः 1. a biped, man. —2. a bird. —3. a god. —पाद्यः, —चं *a.* double penalty. —पायिन् *m.* an elephant. —विदुः a Visarga (:). —शुज an angle. —भूमः *a.* having two floors (as a palace). —माद्, —मातृजः an epithet of 1. Ganesa. —2. king Jarāsandha. —मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants). —सर्पिः a cross-way. —सुखा a leech. —रः 1. a bee; cf. द्विरक. —2. = चर्च *q. v.* —रदः an elephant; *R.* 4. 4; *Me.* 59. —अतकः, —अरातिः, —अशनः 1. a lion. —2. the Sarabha. —रसनः a snake. —रात्रं two nights. —रूप *a.* 1. biform. —2. written in two ways. —3. having a different shape. —4. bi-colour, bipartite. (—यः) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. —2. a word correctly written in two ways. —रेतस् *m.* a mule. —रेफः a large black bee (there being two *ras* in the word अरक); *Ku.* 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. —वचनं the dual number (in gram.). —वज्रकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides). —वाहिका a swing. —विंश (द्वाविंश) *a.* twenty-second. —विंशतिः (द्वाविंशतिः) *f.* twenty-two. —विष *a.* of two kinds or sorts; *Ms.* 7. 162. —वेशरा a kind of light car-



drawn by mules. —शतं 1. two hundred. —2. one hundred and two. —अथ *a.* worth or bought for two hundred. —शफ *a.* cloven-footed. —(अथ) any cloven-footed animal. —(अथ) an epithet of Agni. —षट् *a.* twice six, twelve. —षट् (द्विषट्) *a.* sixty-second. —षट् (द्विषट्) *a.* sixty-two. —सप्त (द्विषट्) *a.* seventy-second. —सप्त (द्विषट्) *a.* seventy-two. —सप्त (द्विषट्) *a.* fortnight. —सप्त (द्विषट्) *a.* triangle. —सप्त (द्विषट्) *a.* great serpent Sesha. —सप्त (द्विषट्) *a.* consisting of 2000. —(न) 2000. —शत *a.* ploughed in two ways, i. e. first lengthwise and then breadth-wise. —सुवर्ण *a.* worth or bought for two golden coins. —हन् *a.* an elephant. —हायन, वर्ष *a.* two years old. —हीन *a.* of the neuter gender. —हृदया *a.* pregnant woman. —शेष्ट *m.* an epithet of Agni.

द्वि *a.* 1 Two-fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. —2 Second. —3 Happening the second time. —4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विं शतं वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2. See द्वि under द्वि also.

द्विष *a.* (ची *f.*) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; दुसालुता किमंतरं यदि वायौ द्वितयेऽपि चलाः R. 8. 90; sometimes used in pl. —य *a.* pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्विष *a.* Second; रत्नं जीवितं त्वमसि द्विषं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Me. 83; R. 3. 49. —यः 1 The second in a family, a son. —2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.) यवपतिर्यद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; Ku. 3. 35; so द्वाय, दुःख &c. —3 The second letter of a class. —4 The second person (in gram.). —य 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. —2 A wife, companion, partner. —3 (In gram.) The accusative case. —यं The half. —य *ind.* A second time, again. —Comp. —अश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmana. i. e. गृहस्थ. —वयस् *a.* having arrived at the second stage of life.

द्विषाक 8 U. To plough twice.

द्विषिक *a.* 1 Second; also द्वितीयिक. —2 Happening the second time. —3. Returning every second day (as a fever).

द्विषाकृत *a.* Ploughed twice (as a field).

द्विषिक *a.* (नी *f.*) Occupying the second place.

द्वि 1 A pair, couple. —2 The number 'two'. —3 Duality. —4 The dual. —5 Reduplication.

द्विष *a.* Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विषा *ind.* 1 In two parts; द्विषा भिन्नाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विषेव हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्तदा Mb. —2 In two ways. —Comp. —करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. —गतिः 1. an amphibious animal. —2. a crab. —3. a crocodile.

द्विषस् *ind.* By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विस् *ind.* Twice; द्विरिव प्रतिशब्देन व्याजदार दिनालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. —Comp. —आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house. —आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. —उक्त *a.* (द्विरुक्त) 1. spoken twice, repeated. —2. said in two ways. —3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous. —(क) repetition. —उक्तिः *f.* (द्विरुक्तिः) 1. repetition, tautology. —2. superfluity, uselessness. —3. two-fold way of narration. —ऊढा (द्विरूढा) a woman married twice. —भावः, वचनं reduplication.

द्विष् - 2 U. (द्विट्, द्विष्टे, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न द्वेक्षि यजानमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रम्यं द्वेष्टि S. G. 4. (Prepositions like य, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning).

द्विष् *a.* Hostile, hating, inimical. —*m.* An enemy; रघुनन्देयपदक्षणां द्विषाममिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. —*f.* Ved. Hostility. —Comp. —सेवा treachery.

द्विषः An enemy. (द्विषतप *a.* Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् *m.* An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्प्रसहं द्विषद्भिः R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष्ट *p. p.* [ द्विष्-कर्मणि क ] 1 Hostile. —2 Hated, disliked. —यं Copper.

द्वेषः [ द्विष्-भावे च ] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18; Bg. 3. 34, 7. 27; so असद्वेषः, भक्तद्वेषः &c. —2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण *a.* Hating, disliking. —णः An enemy. —णं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषस् *n.* Ved. 1 Hatred. —2 Sin. —3 An enemy.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेषु *a.* Hating &c. —*m.* An enemy; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वेष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be hated. —2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28; Pt. 1. 239. —द्वयः An enemy, Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वीपः, द्वीपं [ द्विगता द्वयोर्दिशोर्वा गता आपो यव; द्वि-अर्, अप ईर् ] 1 An island. —2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. —3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct ocean. In N. 1. 5 the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जंबुद्वीप in which is included भरतखंड or India.) —य The skin of a tiger. —Comp. —कपूरः camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् *a.* Full of islands. —*m.* 1 A river. —2 The ocean. —ती 1 The earth, —2 A river.

द्वीपिन् *m.* 1 A tiger in general; चर्मणि द्वीपिन् हन्ति Sk. —2 A leopard, panther. —Comp. —नखः-खं 1. a tiger's nail. —2. a kind of perfume.

द्वीप्यः 1 An islander. —2 N. of Vyāsa. —3 A sort of crow, slight. —4 N. of Rudra.

द्वृ 1 P. (द्वृति) 1 To hinder. —2 To cover. —3 To disregard. —4 To appropriate wrongly.

द्वेषा *ind.* In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः, द्वेषण, द्वेष्य &c. See under द्विष्. द्वेषणिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वैगुण्यं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. —2 Duality. —3 The possession of two out of the three qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्.

द्वैतं [ द्विधा इतं द्वीतं तस्य भावः स्वार्थे अप ] 1 Duality. —2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles, such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul, are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं अवगेन यस्य गलति द्वैताधिकारोत्तरः Bv. 1. 86. —3 N. of a forest. —Comp. —वनं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. —वादः the doctrine of dualism; see above. —वादिन् *m.* a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिन् *m.* A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Second; द्वैतीयिकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गो निसर्गो ज्वलः N. 2. 110; cf. तार्तीयिक.



**द्वे** *a.* (घी *f.*) Two-fold, double.  
—घ 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. —2 Separation into two parts. —3 Double resource, secondary reserve. —4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; श्रुतिद्वयं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मादुभौ स्तुतौ Ms. 2. 14, 9. 32; Y. 2. 78. —5 Doubt, uncertainty; Bg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. —6 Double-dealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैधीभाव below and गुण. —7 Contradiction. —घ ind. 1 In two parts. —2 In two ways, doubly.

**द्वैधीकृ** 8 U. To separate, divide (into two).

**द्वैधीकृत** *a.* 1 Separated, made two-fold. —2 Brought into a dilemma, embarrassed, perplexed.

**द्वैधीसू** 1 P. 1 To become divided into two parts, be disunited. —2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense (as mind); कृत्ययोर्मिक्क-देशत्वाद् द्वैधीभवति मे मनः S. 2. 17.

**द्वैधीभावः** 1 Duality, double state or nature. —2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. —3 Doubt, un-

certainty, vacillation, suspense; धृत-द्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. —4 A dilemma. —5 One of the six Gunas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing' or 'duplicity', 'keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy'; चलिनोद्विष-तोर्मध्ये वाचात्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत्तु काकाक्षिबदलक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैधीभावः स्वबलस्य द्वि-धाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160. —6 A contest, dispute. —7 Falsehood, duplicity.

**द्वैध्यं** 1 Duplicity. —2 Diversity, difference. —3 Falsehood.

**द्वेष** *a.* (पी *f.*) [ द्विपिनो विकारः -अच्, द्विपादागतः -अण् वा ] 1 Relating to or living on an island. —2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. —घः A car covered with a tiger's skin. —घं The skin of a tiger.

**द्वैपक्षं** Two parties.

**द्वैपायनः** [ द्वीपः अयनं जन्मभूमिर्नैव N. of Vyāsa. ] 'The island-born'.

**द्वैप्य** *a.* (प्या, प्यी *f.*) Living on or relating to an island; Si. 3. 76.

**द्वैमातुर** *a.* Having two mothers, i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. —रः 1 N. of Gajesa. —2 N. of Jarāsandha; हते हिडिंबरिपुणा रति-द्वैमातुरे युधि Si. 2. 60.

**द्वैमातृक** *a.* (की *f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातृक.

**द्वैरथं** 1 A single combat in chariots. —2 A single combat in general. —थः An adversary.

**द्वैराज्यं** A dominion divided between two kings.

**द्वैवार्षिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Biennial.

**द्वैविध्यं** 1 Duality, two-fold nature. —2 Variance, diversity, difference.

**द्वैसमिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Two years old.

**द्वैहायनं** The period of two years.

## ध.

**ध** *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding, containing, causing &c. —घः 1 An epithet of Brahmā. —2 N. of Kubera. —3 Virtue, moral merit. —घं Wealth, property.

**धक्** An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

**धक्** 10 U. (धक्कयति-ते) To destroy or annihilate.

**धटः** 1 A balance, a pair of scales. —2 Ordeal by the balance. —3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

**धटकः** A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjās or Raktikās.

**धटिका, धटी** 1 Old cloth or raiment. —2 A strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

**धटिन्** *m.* [ धटोऽस्य-इति ] 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 The sign Libra of the zodiac. —3 A dealer, trader. —नी = धटी.

**धण्** 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

**धचूरः, धचूरकः** -का The white thorn-apple; (Mar. खोतरा).

**धन्** I. 1 P. (धनति) To sound. —II. 3 P. (धन्ति) Ved. To bear fruit.

**धनं** [ धन्-अच् ] 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); धनं तावद्दुलभं H. 1; (fig. also) an in तपोधन, विद्याधन, &c. —2 ( *a* ) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरसुरंजनीयः U. 1. 14; शूरोरपीदं धनमाहितोऽयः R. 2. 44; मानधन, अभिमान &c. ( *b* ) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. —3 Capital, (opp. वृद्धि or interest). —4 A booty, prey, spoil. —5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. —6 A contest for prizes, a match. —7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. —8 Surplus, residue. —9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. ऋण). —10 A sound. —Comp. —अधिकारः right to property,

right of inheriting property. —अधि-कारिन् *m.*, —अधिकृतः 1. a treasurer. —2. an heir. —अधिगोष्ठ *m.*, —अधिपतिः, —अध्यक्षः 1. an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. —2. a treasurer. —अपहारः 1. fine. —2. plunder. —अचित *a.* 1. honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. —2. wealthy, opulent. —अर्थिन् *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. —आधारः a treasury. —ईश्वरः 1. a treasurer. —2. an epithet of Kubera. —उष्मन् *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोष्मन्. —एषिन् *m.* a creditor who claims his money. —काम, काम्य *a.* covetous, greedy. —कलिः an epithet of Kubera. —क्षयः loss of wealth; धनक्षये वर्धति जातराशिः Pt. 2. 178. —गर्व, —गर्वित *a.* proud. —हृः the numidian crane. —जातं all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. —वृ *a.* liberal. (—वृः) 1. a liberal or muni-



acent man. -2. an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. -3. N. of fire. -4. = धनजय (4) q. v. अजयः an epithet of Ravana; R. 12. 52, 88. -दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. -दण्डि m. fire. -धानी treasury. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Kubera; तन्नागरं धन- 1. an epithet of Kubera; तन्नागरं धन- treasurer. -3. = धनजय (4) q. v. -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -पिशाचिका, -पिशाची 'the demon of wealth', an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -दण्डः usury. -मद a. purse-proud. (-दः) pride of wealth. -मूलः principal, capital. -लोभः avarice, cupidity. -व्ययः 1. expenditure. -2. extravagance. -स्थानं a treasury. -हरः 1. an heir. -2. a thief. -3. a kind of perfume. -हार्य a. to be won over by wealth; Mk. 1. 31, 5. 9. -हीन a. deprived of wealth, poor.

धनकः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनजयः 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb. :- सर्वज्जनपदा- विजया विजयादाय केवल । मये धनस्य तिष्ठामि तेनाहो धनजयम् ॥) -2 An epithet of fire. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

धनवत् a. Rich, wealthy. -ती N. of the constellation धनिद्रा.

धनायति Den. P. To wish for wealth; Ki. 13. 56; Mv. 4. 49.

धनिक a. [धनमादेशेनास्वस्य-उन्] 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Virtuous. -कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A money-lender, creditor; दापयेद्धनिकस्यार्थं Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. -3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The प्रियंयु tree. -का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree (प्रियंयु).

धनिन् a. (नी f.) Rich, opulent, wealthy. -m. 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61. -3 The possessor of any thing.

धनिष्ठ a. Very rich; (Superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). -द्रा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनीवती Den. P. To wish for wealth.

धनी (ने) यकं Coriander seed; see धन्याक.

धनुः 1 A bow (perhaps for धनुस् q. v.). -2 N. of the प्रियंयु tree. -3 A measure of four hastas. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. -f. A sandy shore.

धनुस् a. [धन् शब्दे-उत्ति] Armed with a bow. -n. 1 A bow; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त वार्ण Ku. 3. 66; so इन्द्रधनुः &c. (At the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्वन्; R. 2. 8). -2 A measure of length equal to four hastas; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 A desert; cf. धन्वन्. -m. N. of Siva. -Comp. -आकार a. (धनुराकार) bow-shaped, curved, bent. -कर (धनुष्कर) a. having or armed with a bow. (-रः) a bow-maker. -कांडं (धनुःकांडं) a bow and arrow. -खंडं (धनुःखंडं) part of a bow; Mc. 15. -गुणः (धनुर्गुणः) a bow-string. -ग्रहः (धनुर्ग्रहः), -ग्राहः an archer. -ज्या (धनुर्ज्या) a bow-string; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनकुरूपं S. 2. 4. -डुमः (धनुर्दुमः) a bamboo. -धरः, -भूत् m. (धनुर्धरः &c.) 1. an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -धारिन् m. an archer. -पाणि a. (धनुष्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. -मार्गः (धनुर्मार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. -विद्या (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. -वृक्षः (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1. a bamboo. -2. the अश्वत्थ tree. -वेदः (धनुर्वेदः) the science of archery, one of the four Upavedas q. v. -वेदिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

धनुष्मत् m. An archer.

धनु f. A bow. -m. A store of grain.

धन्य a. [धन् लब्धा-यत्] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. -2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good, virtuous. -न्यः 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवन्ति S. 7. 17; Bh. 1. 41; धन्यः कोऽपि न विक्रियां कलयते प्राप्ते नवे यौवने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atheist. -3 N. of a spell. -न्या 1 A nurse. -2 Coriander. -न्यं 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. -Comp. -वाद्ः 1. an expression of thanks, thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

धन्यमन्य a. Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. -2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्वं A bow (rarely used in classical literature). -Comp. -धिः a bow-case.

धन्वन् m., n. 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्वन्ति चंपकस्य सकले संहार- हेतावपि Bv. 1. 31. -2 Shore, firm land, -3 The sky. -Comp. -दुर्ग a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; Ms. 7. 70.

धन्वंतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four hastas; cf. देह.

धन्वंतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् a. (नी f.) [धन्व चापोऽस्वस्य इति] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. -m. 1 An archer; के सम धन्विनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of Siva. -4 of Vishnu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (शूकर).

धम a. (मा or मी f.) [धम धाने-अच्] (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; अग्निधम, नादिधम. -2 Melting, fusing. -सः 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Krishna. -3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahma.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoetic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन a. 1 Blowing. -2 Cruel. -नः A kind of reed.

धमनिः, -नी f. 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as a vein, a nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

धमिः f. The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c.; आकुलाकुल- गलद्धम्मिल्लं Git. 2; उरसि निपतितानां च- स्तधम्मिल्लकानां (वधूनां) Bh. 1. 49; S. Til. 1.

धय a. (Usually at the end of comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तनधय.

धर a. (रा or री f.) [धृ-अच्] (Usually at the end of comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing, &c.; as in अक्षधर, अक्षधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, असुधर, दिव्यावरधर, &c. -रः 1 A mountain; उक्तं धरं ब्रह्ममेवैव शौरि- सुक्तं धरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -2 A flock of cotton. -3 A frivolous or dissolute man (विट). -4 The king



of the tortoises, i. e. Vishnu in his Kṛma incarnation. -5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [ धृ-युच् ] Bearing, preserving, holding, &c. —णः 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge, the side of a mountain. -2 The world. -3 The sun. -4 The female breast. -5 Rice, corn. -6 The Himālaya (as king of mountains). —णं 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; धरणिधरणकिणचक्रगरिष्ठे Git. 1. -2 Possessing, bringing, procuring, &c. -3 Prop, stay, support. -4 Security. -5 A measure of weight equal to ten *pālas*.

धरणिः, -णी *f.* [ धृ-अनि वा डीप् ] 1 The earth; लुटति धरणिशयने बहु विलपति तव नाम Git. 5. -2 Ground, soil. -3 A beam for a roof. -4 A vein. —Comp. —ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. —कीलकः a mountain. —जः, -युजः, -सुतः 1. an epithet of Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. —जा, -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, (as born from the earth). —सरः 1. an epithet of Sessa. -2. of Vishnu. -3. a mountain. -4. a tortoise. -5. a king. -6. an elephant fabled to support the earth. —धृत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Sessa. —पतिः a king. —पूरः, -ह्रवः the ocean. —धृत् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -3. Vishnu. -4. Sessa. —मंडलं the globe. —रुहः a tree.

धरणीय *a.* 1 To be held, kept or carried. -2 Supportable.

धरा [ धरति विश्वं धृ-अच् ] 1 The earth; धरा धारापातमणिमयशरैर्भिद्यत इव Mk. 5. 22. -2 A vein. -3 Marrow. -4 The womb or uterus. -5 A mass of gold or other valuables given as a present to Brāhmaṇas. —Comp. —अधिपः a king. —अमरः, -देवः, -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —आत्मजः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. epithets of the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Sitā. —उद्धारः deliverance of the earth. —धरः 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -3. of Sessa. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —धृत् *m.* a king. —धृत् *m.* a mountain.

धरित्री [ धृ-इत् गौरा० डीप् ] 1 The earth; S. 2. 15; R. 14. 54; Ku. 1. 2, 17. -2 Ground, soil.

धरिन् *m.* 1 A balance, pair of scales. -2 A form, figure.

धरण *a.* [ धृ-उत्तन् ] Ved. Holding bearing, carrying, supporting. —णः

1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 Water, ( *n.* also ). -4 Opinion. -5 A place where anything is preserved. -6 Fire. -7 A sucking calf. —णं 1 Basis, prop, support. -2 Firm soil. -3 A reservoir. धर्णस, -सि, धर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Supporting. -2 Strong, able. -3 Durable, firm.

धर्तृ *m.* A supporter, holder.

धत्तूरः The Dhattūra plant.

धत्तं [ धृ-अच् ] 1 A house. -2 A prop, stay. -3 A sacrifice. -4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः [ ध्रियते लोकोत्थेन, धरति लोकं वा धृ-मन्; cf. Un. 1. 137 ] 1 Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. -2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. -3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works ( regarded as one of the four ends of human existence ); Ku. 5. 38 and see धर्म also ; एक एव सुदृढमो निधनेऽप्युद्यति यः H. 1. 65. -4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct ; पठांश्चतुत्तरपि धर्म एवः S. 5. 4 ; Ms. 1. 114. -5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. -6 Piety, propriety, decorum. -7 Morality, ethics. -8 Nature, disposition, character ; Māl. 1. 6 ; प्राणि०, जीव०. -9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, ( peculiar ) attribute ; वदंति वण्यविपर्यानां धर्मैर्व्यं दीपकं बुधः Chandr. 5. 45 ; Pt. 1. 304. -10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. -11 A sacrifice. -12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. -13 Devotion, religious abstraction. -14 Manner, mode. -15 An *Upanishad* q. v. -16 N. of Yudhishthira, the eldest Pāṇḍava. -17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -18 A bow. -19 A drinker of *Soma* juice. -20 ( In astrol. ) N. of the ninth lunar mansion. -21 An *Arhat* of the Jainas. -22 The soul. —Comp. —अंगः ( -गा *f.* ) the Indian crane. —अधर्मो ( *m.* du. ) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. विद *m.* a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. —अधिकरणं 1. administration of the laws. -2. a court of justice. ( -णः ) a judge. —अधिकारिकः, —अधिकारिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate, any judicial functionary. —अधिकारिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate. —अधिकारः 1. superintendence of religious affairs ; S. 1. -2. administration of justice. -3. the office of a judge. —अधिष्ठानं a court of justice. —अध्यक्षः 1. a judge. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —अनुष्ठानं acting according to religion, virtuous or

moral conduct. —अनुसारः conformity to virtue or justice. —अपेत *a.* deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. ( -तं ) vice, incurred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics ; धर्मारण्यं यद्वि- ति वजः S. 1. 33. —अर्थ *ind.* 1. for religious purposes. -2. justly, according to justice or right. —अलीक *a.* having a false character. —आगतः a religious statute, law-book. —आचार्यः 1. a religious teacher. -2. a teacher of law or customs. —आत्मजः an epithet of Yudhishthira q. v. —आत्मन् *a.* just, saint, a pious man. —आश्रयः, अश्रित *a.* righteous, virtuous ; Pt. 1. 415. —आसनं the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal ; न संभावितमद्य धर्मासनमध्यासितं S. 6 ; धर्मासनाद्विशति वासयुहं नरदः U. 1. 7. —अस्तिकायः ( with Jainas ) the category or predicament of virtue ; cf. अस्तिकाय. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Yudhishthira. —ईशः an epithet of Yama. —उत्तर *a.* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial ; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यमाश्रयं R. 13. 7. —उपदेशः 1. instruction in law or duty, religious or moral instruction. -2. the collective body of laws. —उपदेशक 1. a teacher of the law. -2. a spiritual teacher, a Gurm. —कथकः an expounder of law. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं, —क्रिया 1. any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. -2. virtuous conduct. —कथादरिद्रः the *Kali* age. —काम *a.* 1. devoted to virtue. -2. observing duty or right. —कायः 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2. a Jaina saint. —कीलः a grant, royal edict or decree. —कृत् *a.* observing duty, acting justly. ( -म्. ) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a pious man. —केतुः an epithet of Buddha. —कोशः, -वः the collective body of laws or duties ; धर्मकोषस्य उदये Ms. 1. 99. —क्रिया, —कृत्यं any act of religion, any moral or religious rite. —क्षेत्रं 1. Bharatavarsha ( the land of religion ). -2. N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. ( -त्रः ) a virtuous or pious man. —रुत *a.* observing and protecting religion. ( -सः ) N. of Vishnu. —ग्रन्थः a sacred work or scripture. —वदः a jar of fragrant water offered daily ( to a Brāhmaṇa ) in the month of Vaisākha. —वृ *a.* immoral, unlawful. —वृत् *m.* a Buddha or



Jaina. —चरणं, —चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. —चारिन् *a.* practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45. (—*m.*) an ascetic. —चारिणी 1. a wife. —2. *a.* a chaste or virtuous wife. —चित्तक *a.* 1. studying or familiar with duty. —2. reflecting on the law. —चतनं, —चिता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —चर 1. 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. —2. N. of बुधिर. —जन्मन् *m.* N. of बुधिर. —जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct; अथतो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jainini's Sūtra. —जीवन *a.* one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (—*n.*) a Brāhmaṇa who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. —ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. —2. just, righteous, pious. —त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy. —दानं a charitable gift (made without any self-interest). —दुग्धा a cow milked for religious purposes only. —द्वी *N.* of the Ganges. —द्वारा (—*m.* pl.) a lawful wife; श्रीणां भर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च पुंसां Māl. 6. 18. —द्वेहिन् *m.* a demon. —धत्तुः an epithet of Buddha. —ध्वजः, —ध्वजिन् *a.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor. —धनः an epithet of बुधिर. —नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. —नामः an epithet of Vishṇu. —निधिन् *a.* pious, holy. —निवेशः religious devotion. —निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty. —2. moral or religious observance. —पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2, 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. —पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —पर *a.* religiously-minded, pious, righteous. —पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. —पालः 'protector of the law,' said metaphorically of (दंड) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. —पीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. —पुत्रः 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. —2. an epithet of बुधिर. —3. any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —प्रवक्तु *m.* 1. an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. —2. a religious teacher, preacher. —प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty; U. 5. 23. —2. expounding the law. (—*n.*) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a mer-

chant. —2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit. —भगिनी 1. a lawful sister. —2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. —3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. —भागिनी a virtuous wife. —भाणकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhārata, Bhāgavata, &c. —भिक्षुकः a mendicant from virtuous motives. —भूत *m.* 1. 'a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. —2. a virtuous person. —भ्रातृ *m.* 1. a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. —2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. —युगं the Kṛita age. —यूपः an epithet of Vishṇu. —रति *a.* 'delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. —राज् *m.* an epithet of Yama. —राजः an epithet of 1. Yama. —2. Jina. —3. बुधिर. —4. a king. —राजन् *m.* N. of बुधिर. —रोधिन् *a.* 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful. —2. immoral. —लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law. —2. the Vedas. (—*णा*) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —लोपः 1. irreligion, immorality. —2. violation of duty; R. 1. 76. —वत्सल *a.* loving piety or duty. —वत्तिन् *a.* just, virtuous. —वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. —वादः discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —वासरः the day of full moon. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —विद् *a.* familiar with the law (civil or religious). —उत्तमः N. of Vishṇu. —विद्या knowledge of the law or right. —विधिः a legal precept or injunction. —विघ्नः violation of duty, immorality. —विवेचनं 1. judicial investigation. —2. dissertation on duty. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G. :—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरुपरि पतन्त्यथा कृपाणधाराः । अपहरतुतरां शिरः कृतांतो मम तु मतिर्न मनागपेतु धर्मात् ॥ —वृ *a.* advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. —वैतसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. —शाला 1. a court of justice, tribunal. —2. any charitable institution. —शासनं, —शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. —शील *a.* just, pious, virtuous. —संहिता a code of laws (especially

compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya, &c.). —संगः 1. attachment to justice or virtue. —2. hypocrisy. —संगीतिः 1. discussion about law. —2. (with Buddhists) a council. —सभा a court of justice. —सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. —सु *m.* the fork-tailed shrike. —सेतुः an epithet of Siva. —स्थः a judge. —स्वामिन् *m.* an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः *ind.* According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. —2. Virtuously righteously. —3. From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मत्वं 1 Morality, virtue, righteousness. —2 Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् *m.* [धृ-मन्] A preserver, maintainer, supporter. —*n.* 1 A religious rite. —2 Support, stay. —3 Religion, duty. —4 Law, custom. —5 A mode, manner. —6 Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्ममय *a.* Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मयु *a.* Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् *a.* 1 Holy, virtuous. —2 Upright, just. —3 Lawful, legal.

धर्मेन् *a.* [धर्मोऽस्त्यस्य-इति] 1 Virtuous, just, pious. —2 Knowing one's duties. —3 Obeying the law. —4 Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties or characteristics of anything, (at the end of comp.); षट् सुता द्विजधर्मिनः Ms. 10. 41; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मे काशि R. 11. 50. —5 Following the habits of any person. —*m.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

धर्मिष्ठ *a.* Very pious; (Superl. of धर्मेन्). —ष्ठः An epithet of Vishṇu.

धर्मीपुत्रः An actor, player.

धर्म्य *a.* [धर्मोऽनपेतः-यत्] 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22; 24-26. —2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. —3 Just, righteous, fair; धर्माद्धि युद्धाद्धेयोऽन्यत्क्षत्रियस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31; 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. —4 Legitimate. —5 Usual. —6 endowed with particular qualities; as तद्वर्त्यः.

धर्षः [धृष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. —2 Pride, arrogance. —3 Impatience. —4 Restraint. —5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). —6 Injury, wrong, insult. —7 A eunuch. —Comp. —कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्षक *a.* [धृष्-ण्डुल्] 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. —2 Violating, seducing. —3 Impatient. —कः 1 A



seducer, an adulterer, violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mime.

धर्षणं, -ण [धृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Insult, affront. -3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारी°. -4 Copulation. -5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse. -7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणः -णी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित a. [धृष्-कर्मणि क, इट् शुभ्रश्च] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. -2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. -3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -त 1 Contumely, pride. -2 Cohabitation, copulation. -3 Impatience, intolerance. -ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षित्व a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. -णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धवः 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in विधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

धवल a. [धव कंप् लाति, ला-क; Tv.] 1 White; धवलातपत्रं, धवलसुहृद्, धवलवर्ण &c. -2 Handsome. -3 Clear, pure. -लः 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent bull. -3 China camphor (चीनकम्पूर). -4 N. of a tree (धव). -लं White pepper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow; (धवला also). -Comp. -उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise). -गिरिः N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -गृहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -पक्षः 1 a goose. -2 the bright half of a lunar month. -सूक्तिका chalk.

धवलित a. Whitened, made white. धवलितम् m. 1 Whiteness, white colour. -2 Paleness; इयं सृष्टिर्नागे म्रिय-विरहजन्मा धवलिमा Subhāsh.

धवाणकः Wind.

धवित्रं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धस्र a. [धा-कस्र्] Holding; रेतो-वस्र, पुरोवस्र &c. -m. 1 N. of Brahmā. -2 Brihaspati.

धा 3 U. (दधाति, धत्ते, दधौ-दधे, अधा-त-अधित, धास्यति-ते, धातु, हित; pass. धीय-ते; caus. धापयति-ते; desid. धिस्तति-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञातदोषेषु दधाति दंडं Mb.; निःशङ्कं धीयते (v. l. for धीयंत) लोकः पश्य भ्रमरचये पदं H. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्दुर्बलं रणत्कोकि-

ले बालचूते Māl. 3. 12; दधुः कुमारान्-गने मनांसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present; (with dat., gen., or loc.); धुर्यो लक्ष्मीमथ मयि भूयं धेहि देव प्रसीद Māl. 1. 3; यद्यस्य सोऽदधात्सर्गे तत्तस्य स्वयमा-विज्ञात् Ms. 1. 29. -4 To hold, contain; तानपि दधासि मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54. -6 To wear, put on, bear; शुरुणि वासांसि विहाय तुर्यं तन्नूनि..... धत्ते जनः काममदालसांगः Rs. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94; दधतो मंगलक्षौणे R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 17. 54. -7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मार-कतीं द्युतिं H. Pr. 41; शिरसि मसीपदले दधति दीपः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23. 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3.46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1; 4. 16, 18; Si. 9. 3, 10. 86; Ki. 5. 5. -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामधा-स्यत्कथं नागो मृगालमुद्धिभः कणेः Ku. 6. 68. -9 To support, maintain; संपद्भिर्निमयेनोभौ दधतुर्धुवनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; सुगन्धा कुड्मलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32, 66. -12 To perform, do. -13 Ved. To bring, convey. -14 To appoint, fix. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. g. मनः, मर्ति, धियं, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon; पदं धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णे करं धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -WITH अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1. (a) to close, shut; ध्वनति मुधुपससृष्टे अरण-मपि दधाति Git. 5; 80 कर्णो-नयने-पि दधाति. (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो मुखं परिभवविधौ नाभिमानं पिधत्ते S. Til. 17 v. 1. प्रभावापहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. -2 to hinder, obstruct, bar; सुजंगपिहितद्वारं पातालमधि-तिष्ठति R. 1. 80. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions:—अधित कापि मुखे सलिलं सखी प्यधित कापि सरोजदलेः स्तनी । व्य-धित कापि हृदि व्यजनानिलं व्यधित कापि हिमं स्त-नोस्तनी N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannātha:— निधानं वर्मानां किमपि च विधानं नवमुद्रां प्रधानं तथैतानाम-मलपरिधानं त्रिजगत् । समाधानं बुद्धेरथ खलु तिरो-धानमपि ध्यामाधानं नः परिहर्तुं तापं तत्र वपुः ॥ G. L. 18).

धाकः [धा-उणा० क तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 An ox. -2 A receptacle, reservoir. -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar,

column. -5 Brahmā. -6 A sup-  
porter.

धातुः [धा-आचारे लृट्] 1 A constituent or essential part, an ingredient. -2 An element, primary or elementary substance, i. e. पृथिवी, अप, तेजः, वायु and आकाश. -3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7:—रसाद्युह्नांसमेदांसरियमज्जाशुक्राणि धा-तवः, or sometimes ten if केश, त्वग् and स्नायु be added). -4 A humour or af-  
fection of the body; (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). -5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुरसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7; त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां धातुरागेः निलयां Mo. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. -6 A verbal root; ध्रुवादयो धातवः P. I. 3. 1; पश्चादध्ययनाथस्य धातोर्धित्वामन् R. 15. 9. -7 The soul. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, i. e. रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part, portion. -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A supporter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c. -f. A milch cow. -Comp. -उत्पलः chalk. -काशीकं, -कासीकं red sul-  
phate of iron. -कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. -क्रिया metallur-  
gy, mineralogy. -क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -ग्राहिन् m. cala-  
mine. -हं, -नाशनं sour gruel (pre-  
pared from the fermentation of rice-  
water). -जं bitumen. -द्रावकः borax. -पः the alimentary juice, the chief  
of the seven essential ingredients of  
the body. -पाठः a list of roots arrang-  
ed according to Pāṇini's grammati-  
cal system; (the most important of  
these lists called धातुपाठ, being suppo-  
sed to be the work of Pāṇini himself,  
as supplementary to his Sūtras). -  
शुष्टिः f. nutrition of the bodily hu-  
mours. -भृत् m. a mountain. -मलं  
1. impure excretion of the essential  
fluids of the body. -2. lead. -माक्षि-  
कं 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral  
substance. -मारिन् m. sulphur. -रसः  
a mineral or metallic fluid; Ku. 1.  
7. -राजकः -कं semen. -वल्गुं borax.  
-वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. -वा-  
दिन् m. a mineralogist. -विष् f. lead.  
-वैरिन् m. sulphur. -ह्रस्वरं green sul-  
phate of iron, green vitriol. -सौध्वं  
-संसर्वं lead. -सम्यं good health,  
(equilibrium of the three humours).  
-हन् m. sulphur.

धातुमत् a. Rich or abounding in  
metals. ता richness in metals; Ku.  
1. 4.

धातुमय a. Full of metals, abound-  
ing in red minerals; R. 2. 49.



धारु *m.* [ धा-धृ ] 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. —2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. —3 An epithet of Brahmā, the creator of the world; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्तदृष्टिहरणे धातापि भद्रोद्यमः *Al.* 2. 165; *R.* 13. 6; *Si.* 1. 13; *Ku.* 1. 2. 165; *Ki.* 12. 33. —4 An epithet of Vishnu. —5 The soul. —6 N. of the seven sages (सप्तर्षि) being the first creation of Brahmā; cf. *Ku.* 6. 9. —7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer. —8 One of the forty-nine winds. —9 An arranger. —10 One who nourishes. —*Comp.* —धुत्रः an epithet of Sanatkumāra.

धारु [ धा-आधारेण ] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle.

धारी 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster-mother; उवाच धार्या प्रथमोदितं वचः *B.* 3. 25; *Ku.* 7. 25. —2 A mother; *Y.* 3. 82. —3 The earth. —4 The tree called आमलक. —*Comp.* —धुत्रः 1. a foster-brother. —2. an actor. —फलं An Amalaka fruit.

धात्रिका, धात्रेयी 1 A foster-sister; धात्रिकायाश्चतुर्वचश्च *Māl.* 1. 33; चतितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लवंगिकया *Māl.* 1. —2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, नी [ धा-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 A receptacle, seat; as in मसीधानी, राजधानी, नगरधानी. —2 Nourishing, nourishment. —नी 1 The site of a habitation. —2 Coriander.

धानाः *f.* pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. —2 Grain fried or powdered. —3 Corn, grain. —4 A bud, shoot. —5 Coriander. —*Comp.* —धूर्णं the meal of fried rice. —धूरः a cake of fried barley. —भर्जनं the frying of grain.

धानकं Coriander.

धानकाः *f.* pl. 1 Grain, corn. —2 fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

ढा Assault, attacking.

धारकः A gold coin (part of a Dināra).

धानयः —कः Coriander.

धारुदंडिकः, धारुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a Bowman; निमिषादपराद्धेयोर्धार्डुष्कस्येव वलितं *Si.* 2. 27.

धारुष्यः Bamboo.

धांघा Cardamoms.

धातु [ धाने पोषणे साधु यत् ] 1 Grain, rice; (for the distinction between तस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न see under तंडुल). —2 Coriander. —3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds. —*Comp.* —अचला a pile of grain presented to Brahmanas as a gift. —अरिः a mouse, rat. —अर्थः a wealth in rice or grain. —अस्लं sour gruel made of the

fermentation of rice-water. —अस्थि *n.* husk, chaff. —उत्तमः the best of grain, i. e. rice. —कलकं 1. bran. —2. chaff, straw. —कोशः, कोष्ठकं —कः a granary. —क्षेत्रं a corn-field. —चमसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. —ह्वच *f.* the husk of corn. —मायः a corn-dealer. —राजः barley. —वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. —बीजं (बीजं) coriander. —बीरः a sort of pulse (माष). —शीर्षकं the ear of corn. —शूकं the beard or awn of corn. —सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्वन *a.* (नी *f.*) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight, (माष *q. v.*)

धामन् *n.* [ धा-मनिन् ] 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्थायमुवं ययुः *Ku.* 2. 1, 44; पुर्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनपुरोधाम चंडीश्वरस्य *Me.* 33; *Bg.* 8. 21; *Bh.* 1. 33. —2 A place, site, resort; श्रियो धाम. —3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. —4 A ray of light; धाम्नाति-शाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः *Mu.* 3. 17; *Si.* 9. 53. —5 Light, lustre, splendour; *Mu.* 3. 17; *Ki.* 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; *Amaru.* 86; *R.* 6. 6; 18. 22. —6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity; *R.* 11. 85. —7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप); *Ki.* 2. 47. —8 Birth. —9 The body. —10 A troop, host. —11 State, condition. —12 A class. —13 Ved. law, rule. —14 Ved. Property, wealth. —15 A fetter. —16 Fashion, mode, manner. —*Comp.* —केशिन् *m.*, —निधिः the sun. —हृद् *m.* Ved. N. of Agni.

धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय, धायक *a.* Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस् *a.* Ved. 1 Sustaining, supporting. —2 Nourishing. —3 Drinking. —*n.* The act of drinking or sucking.

धातु *a.* 1 Sustaining, supporting. —2 Liberal. —3 Feeding, eating.

धातव्यः A Purohita or family priest.

धार *a.* [ धृ-गिञ्-अङ् ] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. —2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. —रः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. —3 Snow, hail. —4 A deep place. —5 Debt. —6 A boundary, limit. —7 A sort of stone.

धारक *a.* Holding, possessing, bearing &c.; नाम, °देह. —कः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk, &c.); a water-pot. —2 A debtor. —का The vulva of a female.

धारण *a.* (जी *f.*) [ धृ-गिञ्-ल्युट् ] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. —जी ( *du.* ) The two female breasts. —जं 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. —2 Possessing, possession. —3 Observing; holding fast. —4 Retaining in the memory; ग्रहणधारण-पटुर्बालकः. —5 Being indebted (to any one). —6 Steady abstraction of the mind. —7 Keeping, maintaining. —8 Restraining. —9 (In gram.) Pronouncing imperfectly. —जी 1 A row or line. —2 A vein or tubular vessel. —3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting preserving, &c. —2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; धीर्धारणावती मेधा *Ak.* —3 Memory in general. —4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; परिचेतुष्टपांश्च धारणां *R.* 8. 18; *Ms.* 6. 72; *Y.* 3. 201 (धारणेत्युच्यते चेयं धार्यते यन्मनो तथा). —5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. —6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion; इति धर्मस्य धारणा *Ms.* 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. —7 Understanding, intellect. —8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. —9 Conviction or abstraction. —*Comp.* —योगः deep devotion. —शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयिष्णु *a.* Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream; *Bh.* 2. 93; *Me.* 55; *R.* 16. 66; आवद्ध-धारमश्चु पावर्तत *Dk.* 74. —2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. —3 A continuous line or series; *Bv.* 2. 20. —4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. —5 The pace of a horse; धाराः प्रसाधयितुमव्यतिकीर्णरूपाः *Si.* 5. 60. —6 The margin, edge or border of anything; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेतुमु-षिर्व्यवस्यति *S.* 1. 18. —7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तजितः परधुधारया मम *R.* 11. 78; 6. 42; 10. 86. 41; *Bh.* 2. 28. —8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. —9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel; *R.* 13. 15. —10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. —11 The van or front line of an army. —12 The highest point, excellence. —13 A multitude. —14 Fame. —15 Night. —16 Turmeric. —17 Likeness. —18 The tip of the ear. —19 Speech. —20 Rumour, report. —*Comp.* —अर्धः the broad-edged head



of an arrow. —अंक्रुरः 1. a drop of rain. —2. hail. —3. advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). —अंगः a sword. —अटः 1. the Chātaka bird. —2. a horse. —3. a cloud. —4. a furious elephant, one in rut. —अधिरूढ *a.* raised to the highest pitch. —अवनिः *f.* wind. —अश्रु *n.* a flood of tears; Amaru. 10. —आसारः a heavy down-fall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower; धारासारैर्महती वृष्टिर्वसुव H. 3; V. 4. 1. —उष्ण *a.* warm from a cow (as milk). —गृहं a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49. —धरः 1. holder of streams, a cloud. —2. a sword. —निपातः, —पातः 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. —2. a stream of water. —यज्ञं a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —वर्षः, —र्षः, —संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. —वाहिन्य *a.* incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —विषः a crooked sword.

धाराल, धारावत् *a.* Having an edge, edged (as a sword &c.).

धारिणी The earth.

धारित *a.* Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारित् *a.* (जी *f.*) [धृ-णिनि] 1 Carrying, bearing, sustaining, preserving, having, holding, supporting; पादांभोरुधारि Git. 12; कर° &c. —2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रथितः श्रेष्ठ ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. —3 Edged.

धार्य *a.* 1 To be held or maintained. —2 Bearable. —3 To be worn. —4 To be suffered, supportable. —5 To be borne in mind. —र्षं Clothes, garments.

धार्तराष्ट्रः [धृतराष्ट्रस्य पुमान्-अण्] 1 A son of Dhritrāṣṭra. —2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निपतति धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवशान्मेदिनीपुटे Ve. 1. 6 (where the word is used in both the senses).

धार्म *a.* [धर्मस्तेदं-अण्] Belonging to justice or Dharma q. v.

धार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [धर्मं अयति चरति वा ष्ठ्] 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. —2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. —3 Religious.

धार्मिण An assemblage of virtuous men.

धाष्टर्य [धृष्टस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव् I. 1 P. (धावति, धावित) 1 (*a.*) To run, advance; अद्यापि धावति मनः

Ch. P. 36; धावत्यनी युगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः 1. 34. (*b.*) To move, glide. —2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67. —3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यभसि तैलवत् Susr. —4 To run or flee away. —5 To give milk (as a cow). —II. 1 U. (धावति-ते, धोत धावति) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; दधावाद्भिस्तत्तच्छुः सुग्रीवस्य विभीषणः। विदांचकार धोताक्षः स रिपुं खे ननर्द च॥ Bk. 14. 50, S. 6. 24; Si. 17. 8. —2 To brighten, polish. —3 To rub into one's person (Atm.).

धाव *a.* (At the end of comp.) Washing, cleaning &c.

धावक *a.* [धाव्-ण्वल्] 1 Running, flowing. —2 Quick, swift. —3 Washing. —कः 1 A washerman. —2 N. of a poet (said to have composed the Ratnāvali for king Sriharsha) श्रीहर्षदिर्घावकादीनामिव यज्ञः K. P. 1. v. 1; प्रथितयज्ञसां धावकसौमिल्लकवि-पुत्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v. 1.

धावनं [धाव्-भवेत्युट्] 1 Running, galloping. —2 Flowing. —3 Attacking. —4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. —5 Rubbing with anything.

धावित *p.* *p.* 1 Purified, cleansed. —2 Running towards, or against. —3 Running, going quickly.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. —2 Paleness.

धासम् *m.* Ved. A mountain.

धासिः Ved. Food.

धि I. 6 P. (धियति) To hold, have, possess. —WITH सं to make peace, treat with; cf. संधा. —II. or धिन् 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight, satisfy; पश्यंती चामरूपं तदपि विलुलितस्रग्धरेयं धिनोति Git. 12; धिनोति नास्माञ्जलजेन पूजा त्वयान्दं तन्वि वितन्यमाना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22.

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; as in उदधि, इषुधि, वारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक *ind.* An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame', 'out upon', 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc.); धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमां देहभूतामसारतां R. 8. 50; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगेतान् कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो मुदंगः; धिक् साञ्जं कुरुपति धिगजातशङ्खं Ve. 3. 11; sometimes with nom.; voc. and gen. also; धिक् मुखे, धिगर्थाः कष्टसंभयाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हृदयस्यास्य &c. —Comp. —दंडः reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129. —पारुष्यं abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिकृ 8 U. To despise, disregard, condemn, reproach.

धिकारः-धिक्रिया Reproach, con-tempt, disregard.

धिकृत *a.* Censured, reproached. —तं Reproach, censure, contempt.

धिष्ण 1 A. (धिक्षते) 1 To kindle. —2 To live. —3 To be harassed. —4 To be weary.

धिग्वणः A man of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Brāhmana and a female of the Ayogava tribe).

धिष्टु *a.* Wishing to deceive, de-ceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन् See धि II.

धिब 3 P. (दिबेदि) To sound.

धिष *f.* = धिषणा q. v. below.

धिषणः N. of Brihaspati, preceptor or of the gods. —णं A dwelling-place, an abode, residence. —णः 1 Speech. —2 Praise, hymn. —3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. —4 Earth. —5 A cup, bowl. —Comp. —अधिपः N. of Brihaspati.

धिष्य *a.* Ved. 1 To be praised or meditated upon. —2 Worthy of a high place. —ष्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; अग्नी वेदिं परितः कृतधिष्यः S. 4. 7. —2 N. of Sukra, preceptor of the demons. —3 The planet Venus. —4 Power, strength. —ष्यः 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न भौमान्येव धिष्यानि हित्वा ज्योतिर्मवा-न्यपि R. 15. 59. —2 A meteor. —3 Fire (*m.* also). —4 A star, an asteria.

धी 4 A. (धीयते) 1 To disregard, disrespect. —2 To propitiate. —3 To hold, contain. —4 To accomplish fulfil.

धीः *f.* [धे भावे क्तिप् संप्रसारणं च] 1 (*a.*) Intellect, understanding; धियः समग्रः स युगेरुदारधीः R. 3. 30; cf. कुधी, दुषी &c. (*b.*) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30. —2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception; न धियां पथि वर्तसे Ku. 6. 22; Pt. 1. 136. —3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensivity; Ki. 1. 37. —4 Devotion, prayer. —5 A sacrifice. —6 Knowledge, science. —Comp. —इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (= ज्ञानेन्द्रिय q. v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह। नास्ति चेति षट् तानि धीन्द्रियाणि प्रवक्षते॥ —धुणः (pl.) intellectual qualities; they are:— बुद्ध्या अवर्णं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा। उद्भापोहोर्ध्वविज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीधुणः। Bri-Kāmandaka. —पतिः (धियांपतिः) Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —मन्त्रिन् *m.*, —सचिवः 1. a minister for counsel (opp. कर्मसचिव 'a minister for action or execution'). —2. a wise or prudent adviser. —सक्तिः intellectual quality or faculty. —सखः a counsellor, adviser, minister.



धीमत् *a.* Wise, intelligent, learned.  
An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीम् = धीम् *q. v.*

धीत *a.* 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे.  
2 Reflected upon, thought about.

3 Propitiated.

धीति *f.* 1 Drinking, sucking. -2  
Thirst. -3 Ved. The fingers. -4

Thought, notion. -5 Devotion. -6  
Disrespect, disregard.

धीदा 1 Intellect. -2 A daughter,  
virgin.

धीर *a.* [ धियं राति रा-क, धियमीरयति ईर-  
ज्ज् च उप-स. Tv. ] 1 Brave, bold,

courageous; धीरोद्धता गतिः U. 6.

19. -2 Steady, steadfast, firm, dur-  
able, lasting; constant; R. 2. 6.

3 Strong-minded, persevering,  
self-possessed, resolute. of firm re-

solve or purpose; धीरा हि तरत्यापदं K.

175; विकारहतौ सति विक्रियंते येषां न  
चेत्तसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59. -4

Composed, calm, collected. -5

Seriate, sober, grave, solemn; R.

18. 4. -6 Strong, energetic. -7

Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensi-  
ble, learned, clever; धृतेश्च धीरः

मनुष्यैर्व्यक्तः सः R. 3. 10; 5. 38,

16. 74; U. 5. 31. -8 Deep, grave,  
loud, hollow (as sound); स्वरेण

धीरेण निवर्तयन्निव R. 3. 43, 59; U. 6.

17. -9 Well-conducted, Well-behav-  
ed. -10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,

pleasing (as a breeze); धीरस्तमोरे  
पुनरावीरे वसति बने वनमाली Git. 5. -11

Lazy, dull. -12 Daring. -13 Head-  
strong. -रः 1 The ocean. -2 An

epithet of Buddha. -3 The thinking  
principle, the soul (चिदात्मन्). -4 An

epithet of king Bali. -रं Saffron. -रं  
Boldly, firmly, steadfastly,

steadily; Bh. 2. 31; Amaru. 11.

-Comp. -उदात्तः the hero of a poetic  
composition (i. e. a play or poem)

who is brave and noble-minded;  
अविकल्पनः क्षमावानतिगंभीरो महासत्त्वः।

सेवाभिरुद्धमानो धीरोदात्तो बृहन्नतः कथितः॥  
S. D. 66. -उद्धतः the hero of a

poetic composition who is brave but  
laughy; मायापरः प्रचंडश्चपलोऽहंकार-

वर्गधृष्टः। आत्मश्लाघानिरतो धीरधरि-  
वतः कथितः S. D. 67. -चेतस् *a.* firm,

resolute, strong-minded, courageous.

-यशांतः the hero of a poetic com-  
position who is brave and calm;

सामान्यगुणैर्धृष्टान् द्विजातिको धीरमशांतः  
सात् S. D. 69. -ललितः the hero of

a poetic composition who is firm and  
brave, but sportive and reckless;

निश्चितो मुदुरनिशं कलापरो धीरललितः  
सात् S. D. 68. -स्कंधः a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage,  
strength of mind; विपत्तौ च महौल्लोकि

धीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 44; V. 2. -2

Suppression of jealousy &c. -3  
Gravity, solemnity (as shown by  
silence &c.); प्रत्यादेशात् खलु भवतो  
धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114. -4 Stead-  
iness, firmness. -5 Wisdom, clever-  
ness. -6 Refusal. (For other mean-  
ings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-  
position who, though jealous of her  
husband or lover, suppresses all out-  
ward manifestation or expression of  
her resentment in his presence, or as  
the Rasamanjari puts it, व्यंग्यकोप-  
प्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105  
also. -Comp. -अधीरा the heroine of  
a poetic composition who, being  
jealous of her husband or lover, alter-  
nately expresses and conceals her  
jealousy; ( व्यंग्यव्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका  
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari ).

धीलटिः-टी *f.* A daughter.

धीवन् *a.* ( री *f.* ) Clever, skilful.

-म. 1 An artist. -2 A fisherman.

धीवरः A fisherman; मृगमीनसज्ज-  
नानां तृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनां। लुब्ध-  
कधीवरापिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति ॥  
Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. -रं Iron. -री 1  
A fisherman's wife. -2 A kind of  
harpoon for catching fish. -3 A fish-  
basket.

धीवरकः A fisherman.

धु 5 U. ( धुनोति, धुनुते, धुत ) See धू.

धुः *f.* Shaking, trembling.

धुत *a.* 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. -2  
Left, abandoned.

धुन *a.* Ved. 1 Sounding. -2 Shak-  
ing, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar.  
-2 To flow.

धुक् 1 A. ( धुक्षते, धुक्षित ) 1 To be  
kindled. -2 To live. -3 To be weary.  
-Caus. ( धुक्षयति-ते ). To kindle, in-  
flame. -WITH सं to be kindled or  
excited ( fig. also ); संधुक्षे तयोः कोपः  
Bk. 14. 109. (-Caus.) to kindle,  
inflammate, excite; निवारणधुविष्टमथास्य  
वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुनिः, नी *f.* A river; पुराणां संह-  
र्तुः सुरधुनि कपदोऽधिरुद्धे G. L. 22.

-Comp. -नाथः the ocean.

धुंधुमारः 1 A kind of insect ( इंद्र-  
गोप ). -2 The smoke of a house.

धुर *f.* ( Nom. sing. धू ) 1 A yoke  
( lit. ); न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4.  
17; अत्रस्तुभिर्द्युधुरं तुरंगैः R. 14. 47.  
-2 ( a ) That part of a yoke which  
rests on the shoulder. ( b ) The fore-  
most part of the pole where the yoke  
is fixed. -3 The pin at both ends of  
an axle for fastening the nave of the  
wheel. -4 The shaft or pole of a  
carriage. -5 A load, burden ( fig.

also ); responsibility, duty, task;  
तेन धूर्जगतो धूर्वा सच्चिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R.  
1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35, 5. 66; Ku. 6. 30;  
कार्यधुरं वहति Mu. 1. 14; आत्मेरप्यनवा-  
त्तपौरुषफलैः कार्यस्य धूरुज्जिता Mu. 6. 5,  
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. -6  
The foremost or highest place, van,  
front, top, head; अपांसुलानां धुरि की-  
र्तनीया R. 2. 2; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेव-  
तानां 14. 74; अविज्ञमस्तु ते स्थेयाः धिते-  
व धुरि युजिषां 1. 91; धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयित  
व्य एव M. 1. 16, 5. 16. -7 A finger.  
-8 Agitation, trembling. -9 Reflec-  
tion. -10 A spark of fire. -11 Dis-  
tress, affliction. -12 A part, portion,  
share. -13 Wealth. -14 N. of the  
Ganges. ( धुरि कृ 'to place at the head  
or in front of'; S. 7. 4 ). -Comp. -गत  
( धूर्गत ) *a.* 1. standing on the pole  
of a chariot. -2. standing at the  
head, chief, head, foremost. -जटिः  
( धूर्जटिः ) an epithet of Siva. -धर  
( धूर्धर, also धुरंधर ) *a.* 1. bearing  
the yoke. -2. fit to be harnessed. -3.  
laden with good qualities or import-  
ant duties. -4. chief, head, foremost,  
pre-eminent; कुलधुरंधरो भव V. 5.  
( -रः ) 1. a beast of burden. -2. a  
man of business. -3. a chief, head,  
leader. -4. an epithet of Siva. -वह  
( धूर्वह ) *a.* 1. carrying or bearing a  
burden. -2. managing affairs. ( -हः )  
a beast of burden; so धूर्वोह.

धुरः ( At the end of comp. ) 1 A  
yoke, pole. -2 Burden. -3 A pin at  
the end of an axle &c. see धुर.

धुरंधर See धूर्धर above.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3.  
5.

धुरीण, धुरीय *a.* [ धुरं वहति, अर्हति वा, धू-  
रु छ वा ] 1 Able to bear or carry a  
burden. -2 Fit to be harnessed. -3  
Charged with important duties.  
-णः, -यः 1 A beast of burden. -2  
A man of business, or one charged  
with important duties. -3 A chief,  
head, leader.

धुर्य *a.* [ धुरं वहति, यत् ] 1 Fit for a  
burden, able to bear a burden &c.  
-2 Fit to be entrusted with import-  
ant duties. -3 Standing at the head,  
chief, foremost; see below. -र्यः 1  
A beast of burden. -2 A horse or bul-  
lock yoked to the pole of a carriage;  
नाविनिर्तैर्जज्ज् धुर्यः Ms. 4. 67; येनेदं  
ध्रियते विश्वं धुर्यैर्नानिवाध्वनि Ku. 6. 76;  
धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति R. 1. 54, 6. 78;  
17. 19. -3 One who carries a burden  
( of responsibility ); R. 5. 66. -4 A  
chief, leader, head; न हि सति कुल-  
धुर्यैः सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. -5 A  
minister, one charged with important  
duties. -6 An epithet of Vishnu.  
-र्ये The fore-part of a pole.



धुर्व 1 P. (धुर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धुवका The introductory stanza of a song; cf. धुवका.

धुवित्रं A sort of fan (made of deer-skin) used in kindling the sacred fire; cf. धवित्र.

धुवनः Fire.

धुस्तु (स्तु) रः N. of a plant (=धत्तू q. v.).

धू 6 P., 1, 5, 9, 10 U. (धुवति, धवति-ते, धुनोति, धुनुते, धुनाति, धुनीति, धुनयति-ते, धुत-धून) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble; धुन्वति पक्षपवनैर्न नभो बलाकाः Rs. 3. 12; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमाकिसलयानि Me. 62; Ku. 7. 49; R. 4. 67; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off; स्रजमपि शिरस्यधः क्षिप्तं धुनोत्यहिंशकया S. 7. 24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, excite, fan (as fire); वायुना धूयमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb.; पवनधूतः... अग्निः Rs. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure; मा न धावीररिं रणे Bk. 9. 50; 15. 61. -6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from; (सेवकाः) आरोहन्ति शनैः पश्चाद्धुन्वंतमपि पाणिबि Pt. 1. 36. -7 To strive against, resist, oppose. (The following stanza from Kavirahasya illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—धुनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं धूतं धुनाति धुवति स्फुटितातिधुकं । वायुर्विधुनयति चंपकधुष्परेषु यत्कानने धवति चंदनमंजरी ॥); cf. धु 5 U.

धू f. Shaking, trembling, agitating. धूकः 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

धूत p. p. [धू-क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Reviled. -6 Judged. -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. -ता A wife. -Comp. -कल्मषः, -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धूतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

धून p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

धूननः Wind. -नं Shaking, agitation.

धूनिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धूप I. 1 P. (धूपायति, धूपायति) To heat or to be heated. -II. 10 U. (धूपायति-ते, धूपित) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. -2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 (In astr.) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

धूपः [धूप-अच्] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.), aromatic vapour or smoke; धूपोष्मणा त्याजितमात्रं भावं Ku.

7. 14; Me. 32; V. 3. 2; R. 16. 50. -3 A fragrant powder. -Comp. -अगुरु n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंगः 1. turpentine. -2. the Sarala tree. -अर्द्ध a black kind of agallochum. -पात्रं a vessel for incense, censer. -वासः fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूप (पि) कः A perfumer.

धूपनं 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense; Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित, धूपायित a. 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

धूमः [धू-क्ये मक्] 1 Smoke, vapour; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां सन्निपातः क मेवः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 (a) A meteor. (6) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). -6 Belch, eructation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. -Comp. -आभ a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. (-भः) purple. -आवलिः f. a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac.

-उद्गारः 1. issuing of smoke or vapour; Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch. -ऊर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -केतनः, -केतुः 1. fire; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10; R. 11. 81. -2. a meteor, comet, falling star; धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालं Git. 1; धूमकेतुरिवोदितः Ku. 2. 32. -3. Ketu. -ग्रहः Rāhu; Māl. 2. 8. -जः a cloud. -अंजनं ammoniac. -ध्वजः fire.

-प a. inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. -पथः 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works. -3. an air-hole, a window. -पानं inhaling smoke or vapour. -प्राश a. feeding only on smoke (as a hermit). -लता a mass of curling smoke; Mu. 1. 9. -महिषी fog, mist. -योनिः a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

धूमयति Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken. धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple. -लः 1 Purple. -2 A kind of musical instrument. धूमवत् a. 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

धूमायति-ते Den. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken; धूमायिता दश दिशो दलितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104; Mk. 5. 27. -2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

धूमायनं 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist. धूमित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30. -ता (i. e. दिक्) The quarter towards which the sun turns first.

धूमिन् a. Smoking. -नी N. of one of the tongues of fire.

धूम्या [धूमानां समूहः य] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke; Māl. 5. 6.

धूम्र a. [धूमं तद्वर्णं राति रा-ङ्] 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey; Bh. 3. 55; R. 15. 16. -2 Dark-red. -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. -अः 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple (the colour). -4 An epithet of Siva. -आ An epithet of Durgā. -अं Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. -अक्षिः a pearl of a bad colour. -अदः the fork-tailed shrike. -आभः air, atmosphere. -रञ्ज a. of a purple hue. -लोचनः a pigeon. -लोहित a. dark-red, deep-purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -वर्णः 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. -वर्णकः a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. -शूकः a camel.

धूम्रकः A camel.

धूर 4 A. (धुर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

धूर्त a. [धूर्-धूर वा क्त, उणा० तद् वा Tv.] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. -2 Mischievous, injurious. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Gay, licentious; Mu. 3. 10. -तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay deceiver; तत्ते धूर्तं हृदि स्थिता यियता काचिन्ममेवापरा Pt. 4. 6; धूर्तानां जुञ्जति Amaru. 16; so धूर्तानामभिरासत्वरहदां Git. 11. -4 The thorn-apple (धूर्त). -5 Hurting, injuring. -सै 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Black-salt. -Comp. -कितवः a gamester. -कृत a. crafty, dishonest. (-म.) The Dhattūra plant. -जंतुः a man -रचना a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue.

धूर्व 1 P. (धुर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धूर्वा The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः m. f. धूली 1 Dust; अनिला पंकतां धूलिद्वन्द्वं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -3 Powder. -Comp. -कुहिमं, -केदार 1. a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. -ध्वजः wind. -पटलः a cloud of dust. -पुष्पिका, -पुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धूय (धू-स्) 10 U. (धूययति-ते) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर a. [धू-सर किञ्च न षत्वम् Tv.] Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; शशी दिवसधूसरः Bh. 2.



36; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41. —3 A camel. —4 a pig. —5 An oilman. —6 Anything of a grey colour.

**धूसरित** *a.* Made grey, greyish.

**धृत्** *n.* The thorn-apple.

**धृ** I. 6 A. (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (ध्रियते, धृत).)

1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; आर्यपुत्रं ध्रिये एषा ध्रिये U. 3; ध्रियते यावदेकापि रिपुस्तावदुक्तः सुखं Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. —2 To be maintained or preserved, remained, continue; दुरतश्चमसंभूतो दुखे ध्रियते स्वेदलवो-

द्वोऽपि ते R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. —3 To resolve upon. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (धरति, usually धारयति-ते, धृत, धारित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, धृजगमपि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4; वैष्णवीं धारयेद्यष्टिं सुपदं च कमंडलुं Ms. 4. 39; Bk. 17. 54; V. 4. 36. —2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; धृतमंदरं पृ

Git. 1; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते सप्त Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; व्रतः कुंदमसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; निरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35; U. 3. 29. —3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्कृता धारयते Bh. 2. 19. —4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); कैशव धृतशूकररूप Git. 1. धारयति कोकनद्रूपं 10. —5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); अतिकमलाकुचमंडलं धृतकुंडलं पृ Git. 1. —6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. —7 To fix upon, direct towards, (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मण्ये धृतमानसः, मनो दध्रे राजसूयाय &c. —8 To suffer, undergo. —9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. —10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); दृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1; तस्मै तस्य वा धनं धारयति &c. —11 To hold, contain. —12 To observe, practise. —13 To cite, quote. —14 To keep, retain (in one's service). —15 To preserve, maintain. —16 To seize, lay hold of. —17 To hold out or on, endure. —18 To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected;

c. g. मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा, सूक्ष्मं धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडं धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीवितं, —प्राणान्, —शरीरं, —गान्, —देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow; R. 2. 25; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c.; मनः, —मतिं, —चित्तं, बुद्धिं धृ to

bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; गर्भं धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारणां धृ to practise concentration or self-control &c.).

**धृक्** *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c.; कालरूपं, शक्तिं &c.

**धृत्** *a.* (At the end of comp.) Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c.

**धृत** *p. p.* [ धृ-कर्मणि क ] 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. —2 Possessed. —3 Kept, preserved, retained. —4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. —5 Worn, used, put on; Ku. 5. 44. —6 Placed, deposited. —7 Practised, observed. —8 Weighed. —9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. —10 Intent upon. —11 Prepared ready. See धृ also. —तं 1 Falling. —2 State, existence. —3 Taking, seizing. —4 Wearing, putting on. —5 A particular manner of fighting. —Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. (—*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. —दंडः *a.* 1. inflicting punishment. —2, one on whom punishment is inflicted. —दीपितिः fire. —पट *a.* covered with a cloth. —राजन् *a.* ruled by a good king (as a country). —राष्ट्रः 1. a good king. —2, a country ruled by a good king. —3. N. of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of विचित्रवीर्य. [ As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of Pandu; but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishthira and Bhīma. Krishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhīma was marked out by the king as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces, and Bhīma escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years ]. —वर्मन् *a.* clad in armour, mailed. —व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows, performing religious rites. —2. devoted, attached. —3. of a fixed law or order. (—तः) an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Varuṇa. (3) Agni.

**धृतिः** *f.* [ धृ-क्तिन् ] 1 Taking, holding, seizing. —2 Having, possessing. —3 maintaining, supporting. —4 Firmness, steadiness, constancy. —5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-

command; भज धृतिं त्यज भीतिमहेतुकां N. 4. 105; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8. 66. —6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy; धृतेष्व धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत् सः R. 3. 10; 16. 82; न चक्षुर्धनानां धृतिं V. 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. —7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (in Rhetoric); ज्ञानाभीटागमाद्येस्तु संपूर्णसुहृता धृतिः। सोहित्यवचनोद्धाससहासप्रतिभादिद्वत् S. D. 198, 168. —8 A sacrifice. —Comp. —सुधृ *a.* destroying all composure, discomposing.

**धृतिमत्** *a.* 1 Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. —2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content; R. 13. 77.

**धृत्स्व** *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 Of Brahmā. —3 Virtue, morality. —4 The sky. —5 The sea. —6 A clever man.

**धृत्वरी** The earth.

**धृज्**, **धृज्** 1 P. ( धजति, धृजति ) To go, move.

**धृष्ट** I. 1 P. ( धर्षति, धर्षति ) 1 To come together, be compact. —2 To hurt or injure. —II. 1 P., 10 U. ( धर्षति, धर्षयति-ते ) 1 To offend, hurt, injure. —2 To insult, treat with indignity. —3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. —4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. —5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). —III. 5 P. ( धृष्णति, धृष्ट ) 1 To be bold or courageous. —2 To be confident. —3 To be proud or overbearing. —4 To be impudent or impatient. —5 To dare, venture (with inf.). —6 To brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102. —7 To insult, treat with contumely. —IV. 10 A. ( धर्षयत ) To assail, attack, outrage.

**धृषित** *a.* Brave, bold.

**धृषु** *a.* [ धृ-क् ] 1 Bold, brave. —2 Clever. —धुः A heap, group, multitude.

**धृष्ट** *p. p.* [ धृ-क् ] 1 Bold, courageous, confident. —2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent; धृष्टः पात्रं वसति H. 2. 26. —3 Forward, presumptuous. —4 Profligate, abandoned. —5 Cruel, unkind. —धृः A faithless husband or lover; कृतागा अपि निःशंकस्त-जितोऽपि न लज्जितः। दृष्टदोषोऽपि मिथ्या-वाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. —धृः A disloyal woman. —Comp. —द्रुपः N. of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadi. [ He with his father fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas, and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrishtadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil this vow on the



morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthaman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pandavas, and was stamped to death]. —धी *a.* bold, presumptuous. —मानिन् *a.* having too high an opinion of oneself, presumptuous.

धृष्टि *a.* Ved. Bold. —*m.* A pair of tongs. —*f.* Boldness, bravery.

धृष्णञ् *a.* 1 Bold, confident. —2 Impudent, shameless.

धृष्णिः A ray of light.

धृष्ट्यु *a.* [धृष्ट्यु] 1 Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). —2 Shameless, impudent. —3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

धृष्ट्यु *a.* To be attacked, assailable, conquerable; as in अशुष्ट्यु *q. v.*

धे 1 P. (धयति, धीत; *caus.* धायति; *desid.* धियसि) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also), अधाद्धानासीच्च रुधिरं वन्दवासिनां Bk. 15. 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. —2 To kiss; धन्यो धयत्याननं Git. 12. —3 To suck out, draw or take away. —4 To appropriate. —*Caus.* To suckle, nourish.

धेनः [धयति एनं धेनम् इच्च] 1 The ocean. —2 A male river (नद्). —ना 1 A river. —2 Speech. —3 A milch cow (Ved.).

धेनुः *f.* [धयति शुगान्, धीयते वसिष्ठा, धेनु इच्च Tv.] 1 A cow, milch-cow; धेनुः धीराः सुदृतां वाचमातुः U. 5. 31. —2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); as लघुधेनुः, वडधेनुः &c. —3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive: as आसधेनुः, लघुधेनुः). —4 A gift, present. —*Comp.* —मक्षिका a gadfly.

धेनुकः *N.* of a demon killed by Balarāma —*Comp.* —सुदनः an epithet of Balarāma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. —2 A milch-cow. —3 A gift, an offering. —4 A female animal in general.

धेनुदरी A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

धेनुव्या A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धेय *a.* 1 To be held or taken. —2 To be produced. —3 To be fed or nourished. —4 To be drunk. —5 An affix, as in नाम°, माग°, *q. q. v. v.* —यं 1 Nourishing. —2 Drinking. —3 Holding, taking &c.

धेयुक 1 A herd of cows. —2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिकथ).

धैर्यं [धीरस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यमवष्टभ्य Pt. 1; विषदि धैर्यं Bh. 2 63; so धैर्यवृत्ति Si. 9. 59. —2 Calmness, composure. —3 Gravity, patience. —4 Inflexibility. —5 Boldness, forwardness; Me. 40 (घाट्यं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धौडः = दुडुमः *q. v.*

धौर् 1 P. (धोरति) 1 To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. —2 To be skilful (in general).

धोरणं [धोर करणे ल्युट्] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.) —2 Going well or quickly. —3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः —णी *f.* [धौर्-अनि वा झीप्] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity; येषां कंद्वने मनोज्ञपवने सद्यःस्खलन्माधुरीधाराधोरणिधौतधामनि धराधीशत्वमालंभ्यते । तेषां नित्यविनोदिनां सुकृतिनां माध्वीकपानां पुनः कालः किं न करोति केतकि यतस्त्वं चापि कालिस्थली Udb. —2 Tradition.

धोरितं [धौर्-भवि क] 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. —2 Going, motion. —3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* [धा-क् ऊट्] 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कुल्याभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; Sik. 53; Ku. 1. 6, 6. 57; R. 16. 49; 19. 10. —2 Polished, brightened. —3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; हरशिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7, 44; विकसद्वंतांशुधौताधरं Git. 12. —त 1 Silver. —2 Cleaning, washing. —*Comp.* —कटः a bag of coarse cloth. —कोपजं, —कोदयं bleached or purified silk. —खंडी sugar-candy. —झिल rock-crystal.

धौलेयः, —यं A kind of salt (सैषव).

धातरि *a.* Ved. Shaking, trembling; Rv. 6. 44. 7.

धाति-ती *f.* Ved. 1 A spring. —2 A river. —3 One of the ways of practising Yoga.

धौत्रः 1 Greyness. —2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way.)

धौरितकं A horse's trot; cf. धौरित.

धौर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [धुर वहति ढक्] Fit for a burden. —यः 1 A beast of burden, —2 A horse. —3 A chief, leader.

धौतिकं, धौतिकं, धौत्यं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

धौर्यं A horse's trot, cf. धोरणं.

ध्मा 1 P. (धनति, ध्यात; *caus.* ध्यायति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. —2 To blow (as a wind-instrument),

produce sound by blowing; इजौ प्रतापवान् Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 64; Bk. 3. 34; 17. 7. —3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धनेच्छांतं च पावक Mb. —4 To manufacture by blowing. —5 To cast, blow, or throw away

ध्माकारः A blacksmith, smith.

ध्मत *p. p.* [ध्मा-क्] 1 Blown (as a wind-instrument). —2 Blown up or into, inflamed, blown, fanned, excited. —3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

ध्मानं Blowing.

ध्मापनं Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

ध्मापित *a.* Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

ध्मां (ध्वां) ध् 1 P. (ध्मांसि) 1 To crow, or caw. —2 To desire.

ध्मांशः see ध्मांश.

ध्यात, ध्यान, ध्यानिक &c. See under ध्ये.

ध्याम *a.* Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. —नं A kind of grass.

ध्यामन् *m.* 1 Measure. —2 Light. —*m.* Meditation (less correctly ध्यानम्).

ध्ये 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात; *desid.* धियमति; *pass.* ध्यायते) 1 To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुंसः संवस्तेष्वजायते Bg. 2. 62; न ध्यातं पदनीश्वरस्य Bh. 3. 11; विदुर्न ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायन्ति चान्यं विषय Pt. 1. 136; Me. 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21.

ध्या Thought, meditation, reflection.

ध्यात *p. p.* [ध्ये-क्] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

ध्यातव्य, ध्येय *a.* 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated. —2 Fit for meditation. —3 To be imagined or conceived.

ध्यान [ध्ये-भवि ल्युट्] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं निश्चिज्यते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6. 72. —2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तद्वै ध्यानाद्भगवतोऽस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. —3 Divine intuition or discernment. —4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. —*Comp.* —गम्य *a.* attainable by meditation only. —अत्पर-निड, —रर *a.* lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. —नात्र mere thought or reflection. —योगः profound meditation. —स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक *a.* Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.



अ. ( At the end of comp. )  
 Hoisting, suppoing; as in महीध्रः,  
 कुनः &c.

ध्रुवः, ध्रुवः 1 P. ( ध्रुवति &c. ) To go,  
 move.

ध्रुवः f. Gliding motion ( of wind )  
 &c.

ध्रुवः f. Ved. 1 = ध्रुवः. -2 Impulse.  
 3 Strong wind, storm.

ध्रुवः 1 P. ( ध्रुवति ) To sound.

ध्रुवः 9 P., 10 U. ( ध्रुवति, ध्रुवयति-ते )  
 To throw or toss up.

ध्रुवः 1 P. ( ध्रुवति ) To go.

ध्रुवः 1 P. 1 To be dry or arid. -2  
 To clear.

ध्रुवः 1 A. To be able or com-  
 petent.

ध्रुवः 1 P. 1 To crow, caw. -2 To  
 desire.

ध्रुवः 1 A. To divide, split.

ध्रुवः Gathering flowers ( ध्रुवयति )

ध्रुवः 1 P. To go, move.

ध्रुवः 1, 6, P. ( ध्रुवति, ध्रुवति ) 1 To be  
 firm or fixed. -2 To go, move. -3 To

ascertain, know definitely. -4 To kill

ध्रुवः f. Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. -2  
 Misleading, corrupting.

व. a. 1 ( a ) Fixed, firm, in-  
 moveable, stable, permanent, con-

stant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेच्छास-  
 उभासती सुतां Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual,

overlasting, eternal; ध्रुवेज भवति Ku.  
 7. 85; Ms. 7. 208. -2 Fixed ( in

astrology ). -3 Certain, sure, inevi-  
 table; जाजस्य हि ध्रुवा मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृ-

त्स च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य  
 अयं परिपेवते Chāṇ. 63; Pt. 1. 419.

-4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुवा  
 स्मृतिः. -5 Strong, fixed, sealed ( as a

day ). -6 1 The polar star; R 17  
 35; 18 34; Ku. 7. 85. -2 The pole

of any great circle. -3 The distance  
 of a planet from the beginning of

the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. -4  
 The Indian fig tree. -5 A post, stake.

-6 The stem or trunk ( of a tree  
 lopped off ). -7 The introductory

stanza of a song ( repeated as a kind  
 of chorus; see Git. ). -8 Time, epoch,

era. -9 An epithet of Brahmā. -10  
 Of Vishnu. -11 Of Siva. -12 A

constant arc. -13 The tip of the nose.

-14 A sacrificial vessel. -15 N. of  
 the son of Uttānapāda and grandson

of Manu. [ Dhruva is the polar star,  
 but personified in mythology as the

son of Uttānapāda. The account  
 of the elevation of an ordinary

star runs thus. Uttānapāda had two  
 wives, Suruchi and Suniti, but the

latter was disliked by him. Suruchi  
 had a son named Uttama, and Suniti

gave birth to Dhruva. One day the  
 boy tried, like his elder brother, to  
 take a seat in his father's lap, but he  
 was contemptuously treated both by  
 the king and his favourite wife. The  
 poor child went sobbing to its mother  
 who told him, in consolatory terms  
 that fortune and favour were not  
 attainable without hard exertions.  
 At these words the youth left the  
 paternal roof, retired to the woods,  
 and, though quite a lad, performed  
 such rigorous austerities that he was  
 at last raised by Vishnu to the  
 position of the Polar Star. -व 1  
 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Heaven.  
 -वा 1 A sacrificial ladle ( made of  
 wood ). -2 A virtuous woman. -3 A  
 cow who stands still when being  
 milked. -व इन्द्र. Certainly, surely,  
 verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -Comp.  
 -अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu.  
 -आवर्तः the point on the crown of  
 the head from which the hair radiate.  
 -तारा, तारक the Polar Star.

ध्रुवः 1 The introductory stanza of  
 a song ( repeated as a sort of chorus );  
 see मुर. ( 7 ). -2 A trunk, stem. -3 A  
 post. -4 Polar longitude.

ध्रुवि a. Ved. Firm, stable.

ध्रुवः 1 A. ( ध्रुवते ) 1 To sound. -2  
 To grow, increase. -3 To be filled  
 with joy.

ध्रुवे 1 P. ( ध्रुवति ) To be pleased or  
 satisfied.

ध्रुव्यं 1 Fixedness, firmness, sta-  
 bility. -2 Duration. -3 Certainty.

ध्रुवः 1 A. ( ध्रुवते, ध्रुवते ) 1 To  
 fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced

to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14.  
 55. -2 To drop, sink, despond; Mā.

9. 44. -3 To perish, be ruined or  
 decayed. -4 To be eclipsed; Mu. 3.

28. -5 To be covered with dust. -6  
 To scatter or sprinkle over. -7 To

go. -Caus. ( ध्रुवयति ) To destroy,  
 ruin, remove.

ध्रुवः [ ध्रुव-भावे वच् ] 1 Falling  
 down, sinking, falling to pieces. -2

Vanishing, disappearance. -3 Loss,  
 destruction, ruin. -सी A mote in

the sun-beam.

ध्रुवः a. [ ध्रुव-गि-ल्यु ] 1 Destroy-  
 ing, ruining. -2 Scattering, dispers-

ing. -3 Sprinkling, covering. -न 1  
 Perishing, dying. -2 Loss, destruc-

tion. -3 Falling. -4 Going.

ध्रुवः The hundredth part of a  
 Muhūrta.

ध्रुवित a. 1 Destroyed, demolish-  
 ed, ruined. -2 Removed, driven

away.

ध्रुवसि a. 1 Destroying, demolish-  
 ing, removing. -2 Falling, perish-

ing, as in ध्रुवसिन्. -m. The Pīlu  
 tree.

ध्रुवः p. p. 1 Fallen. -2 Destroyed,  
 removed. -3 Lost. -4 Covered. -5  
 Eclipsed.

ध्रुवः f. Destruction, ruin, loss.

ध्रुवः 1 P. ( ध्रुवति ) To go, move.

ध्रुवः [ ध्रुव-अच् ] 1 A flag, banner  
 standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32;

Pt. 1. 26. -2 A distinguished or  
 eminent person, the flag or orna-

ment ( at the end of comp. ); as in  
 कुलध्वजः ' the head, ornament, or dis-

tinguished person of a family. ' -3  
 A flag-staff. -4 A mark, emblem,

sign, a symbol; -वृषभ°, मकर° &c.

-5 The attribute of a deity. -6 The  
 sign of a tavern. -7 The sign of a

trade, any trademark. -8 The organ  
 of generation, ( of any animal, male

or female ). -9 One who prepares  
 and sells liquors. -10 A house situated

to the east of any object. -11 Pride.  
 -12 Hypocrisy. -13 A skull carried

on a staff ( as a mark of ascetics ).  
 -14 ( In prosody ) An iambic foot.

( ' ध्वजिकु ' to hoist a flag; fig. to use  
 as a plea or pretext ). -Comp. -अञ्चुकं,

-पदः, -दं a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहत  
 a. seized on the battle-field. -उत्थानं

a festival in honour of Indra. -गृहं a  
 room in which banners are kept.

-धुमः the palm tree. -प्रहरणः air,  
 wind. -भंगः -पातः inability to beget

children. -यंत्रं any contrivance to  
 which a flag-staff is fastened. -यष्टिः

a flag-staff; Ms. 9. 285.

ध्वजवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags.

-2 Having a mark. -3 Having the  
 mark of a criminal, branded. -m.

1 A standard-bearer. -2 A vendor of  
 spirituous liquors, distiller. -3 A

Brāhmaṇa who carries with him the  
 skull of the man murdered by him

to places of pilgrimage by way of  
 penance.

ध्वजिकः A hypocrite ( who only  
 makes a pretence of religion ).

ध्वजिन् a. ( नी f. ) [ ध्वजोऽस्त्यस्य इति ]  
 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. -2

Having as a mark. -3 Having the  
 mark of a liquor-vessel ( इराभाजनचिह्नः );

Ms. 11. 93. -m. 1 A standard-bear-  
 er. -2 A distiller or vendor of spirit-

uous liquors; Y. 1. 141. -3 A car,  
 carriage, chariot. -4 A mountain. -5

A snake. -6 A peacock. -7 A horse.  
 -8 A Brāhmaṇa. -नी An army; R.

7. 40; Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9.

ध्वजीकरणं 1 Raising a standard,  
 hoisting a flag. -2 Setting up as a

protext or claim, making anything  
 a plea.



ध्वन् 1 P. ( ध्वनति ) To sound ; cf. ध्वन्.

ध्वन् 1 P. ( ध्वनति, ध्वनित ) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar ; विभिद्यमाना इव दध्वद्भिः Ki. 14. 46 ; अयं धीरं धीरं ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60 ; कपिर्दध्वान नेषवत् Bk. 9. 5 ; 14. 3 ; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणमपिदधाति Git. 5. —Caus. ( ध्वनयति ) To cause to sound, ring ( as a bell ) ; but ध्वनयति ' to cause to articulate indistinctly '.

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. -2 Hum, buzz. Comp. —मोदिन् m. a bee.

ध्वननं [ ध्वन्-करणे ल्युट् ] 1 Sounding. -2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying ( as a meaning ). -3 ( In Rhet. ) The same as व्यञ्जना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power ; cf.

अञ्जन also. -4 Humming, indistinct utterance.

ध्वनिः [ ध्वन्-इन् ] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general ; सुदृग्धीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13 ; 2. 72 ; 4. 72 ; U. 6. 17. -2 Tune, note, tone ; Si. 6. 48. -3 The sound of a musical instrument ; R. 9. 71. -4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. -5 A mere empty sound. -6 A word. -7 Hint, implied meaning. -8 ( In Rhet. ) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the expressed sense ; or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense ; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यादध्वनियुधेः कथितः K. P. 1 ( R. G. gives 5 kinds of ध्वनि ). —Comp. —ग्रहः 1. the ear. -2. hearing. -3. a life, pipe. —विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c. ; see काकु.

ध्वनित p. p. 1 Sounded. -2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. —तं 1 A

sound. -2 The roar or thunder of a cloud ; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वानः [ ध्वन्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Sound ( in general ). -2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वस्त, ध्वस्ति &. see under ध्वंस.

ध्वसिरं a. Ved. Destroyed ; also ध्वस्मन्, ध्वस्य.

ध्वांसः 1 A crow. ( Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt ; e. g. तीर्थध्वांसः q. v. ). -2 A beggar. -3 An impudent fellow. -4 A gull, crane. -5 A carpenter. —Comp. —अरातिः an owl. —पुष्टः the ( Indian ) cuckoo.

ध्वांतं Darkness ; ध्वांतं नीलनिचोले चारु सुदृशां प्रत्यंगमालिङ्गति Git. 11 ; N. 19. 42 ; Si. 4. 62. —Comp. —उन्मेषः a fire-fly. —ज्ञात्रवः, अरातिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. the white colour.

धृ 1 P. ( ध्रति ) 1 To bend. -2 To kill.

न.

न a. 1 Thin, spare. -2 Vacant, empty. -3 Same, identical. -4 Unwearied. -5 Praised. -6 Undivided. —नः 1 A pearl. -2 N. of Ganesa. -3 Wealth, prosperity. -4 A band, tie. -5 War. -6 N. of Buddha. -7 A gift. —ind. ( a ) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not', 'no', 'nor', 'neither', and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. ( b ) Used with the potential mood न may sometimes have the force of 'lest', 'for fear lest', 'that not' ; क्षत्रियैर्धर्मिते शस्त्रं नार्तेशब्दो भवेदिति Rām. ( c ) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so.' ( d ) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. ; नाधीयीताश्चमारुदो न वृक्षं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोष्ट्रं नेरिणस्थो न यानगः ॥ Ms. 4. 120 ; प्रविशंतं न मां कश्चिदपश्यन्वाप्यारयत् Mb. ; Ms. 2. 195 ; 3. 8, 9 ; 4. 15 ; S. G. 17. Some-

times न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा ; संपदि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. ( e ) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion ; प्रत्युवाच तदुपि न तस्यतस्त्वं न वेष्टि पुरुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85 ; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11 ; न पुनरलंकारभिर्यं नपुष्यति S. 1. नादुड्यो नान राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335 ; Me. 63, 106 ; नासौ न काम्यो न च वेद सम्यगदृष्टं न स्त R. 6. 30 ; Si. 1. 55 ; Ve. 2. 10. ( f ) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound ; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल ; see P. VI. 3. 75. ( g ) न is often joined with other particles ; नच, नवा, नैव, नह, नचेद्, नखलु &c. &c. ( h ) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of 'like', 'as', 'as it were' ; गायो न गव्यूतीरहः ; Si. 20. 4. v. l. —Comp. —असत्त्वौ ( m. du. ) Asvins, the twin physicians of the gods. —एक a. 'not one', more than one, several, various. ( —कः ) an epithet of Viṣṇu

आत्मन् a. of a manifold or diverse nature. ( —m. ) N. of the Supreme Being. —चर a. 'not living alone' gregarious, living in society. —ज the Supreme Being. —धा ind. in many ways, diversely. —भेद, रूप a. various, multiform. —शस् ind. repeatedly, often. —किंचन a. very poor, beggarly.

नशुक a. ( की f. ) 1 Injurious, destructive. -2 Going astray, being lost. -3 Small, minute, thin.

नकुटं The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon ; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः Vās. -2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince ; अहं तस्य अतिशयित-दिव्यरूपिणो नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोत्सुका जाता Ve. 2 ( where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Dor. yodhana ). -3 A son. -4 An epithet of Siva. —ली 1 A female mungoose. -2 Saffron.

नक्त 10 U. ( नक्षति-ते ) To destroy completely.

नक्त a. [ नक्ष-क ] Ashamed. —कं 1 Night. -2 Eating only at night, as



a sort of religious vow or penance. —अंध *a.* blind at night. —घूम. wandering at night. —चर्च *m.* 1. an owl. —2. a cat. —3. a thief. —4. a demon, goblin, evil spirit. —भोजनं supper. —मालः *N.* of a tree; *R.* 5. 42. —मुखा evening. —व्रतं 1. fasting by day and eating at night. —2. any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं *ind.* At night, by night; नक्षत्राणां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तं *Ms.* 37; *Ms.* 6. 19. —Comp. —चरः 1. any animal that goes about at night. —2. a fiend, demon, goblin. —3. a thief. —चर्या wandering by night. —चारिन् *m.* = नक्षत्राणि *q. v.* —दिनं night and day. —दिनं, दिवं *ind.* night and day.

नक्षत्र *n.*, नक्षिः *f.* Ved. Night. नक्षकः Dirty or ragged cloth (*इति*). नक्षः [ क्रान्तीति ] 1 A crocodile, an alligator; नक्षः स्वस्थाननासाद्य गजदन्ति कर्पति *Pt.* 3. 46; *R.* 7. 30; 16. 55. —2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. —क्रं 1 The upper timber of a door. —2 The nose. —क्रा 1 The nose. —2 A swarm of bees or wasps. —Comp. —राज *m.*, —राजः, —हारकः a shark or any other large sea-animal.

नक्ष 1 P. (नक्षति) 1 To go. —2 To come near, approach.

नक्षत्रं [ नक्षति; cf. *Un.* 3. 105 also ] 1 A star in general. —2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion; नक्षत्राणां ग्रहसंकुलाणि *R.* 6. 22; (they are twenty-seven). —3 A pearl. —4 A necklace of 27 pearls. —Comp.

—ईशः, ईश्वरः, —नाथः, —पतिः, —राजः the moon; *R.* 6. 66. —कान्तिविस्तारः the white Yāvanāla flower. —चक्रं 1. the sphere of the fixed stars. —2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —दर्शः an astronomer or astrologer. —नेमिः 1. the moon. —2. the pole-star. —3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —(मिः *f.*) Revati, the last asterism.

—पथः the starry sky. —पाठकः an astrologer. —पुरुषः (in astr.) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which are shown the various asterisms. —माला 1. a group of stars. —2. a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. —3. the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. —4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अनंगवारणशिरानक्षत्रमालायामने मेखलादाम्ना *K.* 11. —योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions. —लोकः the starry region, the firmament. —वर्त्मन *n.*

the sky. —विद्या astronomy or astrology. —वृष्टिः *f.* shooting or falling stars. —सूचकः a bad astrologer; तिथ्युत्पत्तिं न जानन्ति ग्रहाणां नैव साधनं । परवाक्येन वर्तते ते वे नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or अविदित्वैव यः शास्त्रं देवज्ञत्वं प्रपद्यते । पंक्तिरूपकः पापो ज्योति नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ *Bri.* S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. —2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

नक्षत्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to the stars in general. —2 Twenty-seven. —3 Not a Kshatriya.

नस् 1 P. (नक्षति) To go, move.

नखः, —खं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कश्मिन्मृगपतिः *Bv.* 1. 2; *R.* 2. 31; 12. 22. —2 The number 'twenty'. —खः A part, portion. —Comp. —अंकः a scratch, nail-mark; *Bv.* 2. 32. —आघातः a scratch, nail-wound; *Māl.* 5. 23. —आयुधः 1. a tiger; *Māl.* 3. 17. —2. a lion. —3. a cock. —आशिन् *m.* an owl. —कुट्टः a barber. —जाहं the root of a nail. —द्वारणः a falcon, hawk. (—जं) a pair of nail-scissors. —निकृत्तनं, —रजनी a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. —पदं, —व्रणः a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपदसुखान् प्राप्य वर्षाग्रविद्धून् *Me.* 35. —सूचः a bow. —लेखकः a nail-painter. —लेखा 1. a nail-mark. —2. nail-painting. —विषः a man; नखविषा नरादयः. —विष्किरः a bird of prey (tearing with claws). —झंखः a small shell.

नखपच *a.* Nail-scorching; *Si.* 9. 85; *P.* III. 2. 34 Sk.

नखरः, —रं [ नखं राति, रा-क, नख वा० उणा० अर वा० ] A finger-nail, claw, talon; *Bv.* 1. 52. —Comp. —आयुधः 1. a tiger. —2. a lion. —3. a cock. —आह्वः fragrant oleander (कवरी).

नखानखि *ind.* [नखेनेखेः प्रहृष्येदं युद्धं प्रवर्त्तं] Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* [नखः अस्स्यस्य —इनि] 1 Having or armed with nails, claws, &c. —2 Thorny. —*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः [न गच्छति, गन्-ड] 1 A mountain; *Ku.* 1. 1; 7. 72; *Si.* 6. 79. —2 A tree. —3 A plant in general. —4 The sun. —5 A serpent. —6 The number 'seven'. —Comp. —अटनः a monkey. —अधिपः, —अधिराजः, —इन्द्रः 1. Himālaya (the lord of mountains). —2. the Sumeru mountain. —अरिः an epithet of Indra. —आवासः a peacock. —उच्छ्रायः the height of a mountain. —ओकस् *m.* 1. a bird (in general). —2. a crow. —3. a lion. —4. the fabulous animal called शरभ. —ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born; *Bk.* 10. 9. (—जः) an elephant.

—जा, —नन्दिनी epithets of Pārvatī. —पतिः 1. The Himālaya mountain. —2. the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). —भिद्व *m.* 1. an axe. —2. an epithet of Indra. —3. a crow. —सूयन् *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. —रंभकरः an epithet of Kārtikeya; *R.* 9. 2. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva.

नगरं [ नग इयं प्रासादाः संत्यज वा० र; of. *P. V.* 2. 107 Vārt. ] A town, city (opp. ग्राम); नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति *S.* 2. —Comp. —अधिकृतः, —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः 1. the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. —2. governor or superintendent of a town. —अभ्याशः —सः the Vicinity of a town. —उपांतः a suburb, the skirt of a town. —ओकस् *m.* a townsman. —काकः 'a town-crow', an expression of contempt. —कीर्तनं repeating the name of a god while wandering through a city. —वत्तः an elephant. —जनः 1. townsfolk. —2. a citizen. —प्रदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. —मांतः a suburb. —मर्दिन् *m.* an intoxicated elephant. —मार्गः a principal road, high-way. —रक्षा superintendence or government of a town. —रक्षिन् *m.* 1. the superintendent of a town. —2. a town-watchman. —स्थः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी = नगर *q. v.* —Comp. —काकः the (Indian) crane. —यकः a crow.

नगरिय *a.* [ नगर-इ ] Belonging to a town, urban, civil.

नग्न See under नज् below.

नंगः A lover, paramour (जार).

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* See अचिर; *Bg.* 5. 6; 12. 7.

नज् 1 A. (नजते) To be ashamed, modest or bashful.

नग्न *a.* [ नज्-न-कर्तरि क्त नस्य नः ] 1 Naked, nude, bare; न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत् *Ms.* 4. 45; नग्नक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति *Chāṇ.* 110. —2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate. —ग्रः 1 A naked mendicant. —2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षपणक). —3 A hypocrite. —4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. —5 N. of Siva. —ग्रा 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. —2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). —Comp. —अटः, —अटकः 1. one who goes about naked. —2. especially a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the द्विग्वर class).

नग्नक *a.* (शिका *f.*) Naked, nude. —कः 1 A naked mendicant. —2 A Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the द्विग्वर class). —3 A bard.



नक्षत्रकः-नक्षत्रिका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation.

नक्षत्रकरणं Making naked.

नक्षत्रभविष्णु, -भाबुक a. Becoming naked.

नक्षत्रि 8 U. To make naked, to convert into a naked (Jaina) mendicant; Pt. 4. 34.

नक्षत्रित a. 1 Made naked, undressed. -2 Converted into a naked mendicant.

ind. The technical term for the negative particle न.

नट् I. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to न after त्र in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance; यदि ननसा नटनीये Git. 4. -2 To act. -3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -Caus. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शरसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. &c. -2 To imitate, copy; स्कटिककटकधुनिनाटयत्येष शैलः...अधिगतयवलम्बः झलपाणेरभिख्यां Si. 4. 65. (N. B. नट् forms नाटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126). -II. 10 U. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To drop or fall. -2 To shine. -3 To injure.

नटः [नट्-अच्] 1 A dancer; न नटा न विना न नायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor; कुर्वन्नायं महसनस्य नटः कृतादेशि Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a degraded Kshatriya. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of reed. -Comp. -अंतिका shame, modesty. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -चर्या the performance of an actor. -धूपणः, -मंडनः (yellow) orpiment. -रंगः a theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of a drama. -संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer. -सूत्रं directions or rules for actors.

नटकः An actor.

नटनं [नट्-भावि ल्युट्] 1 Dancing, dance. -2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटितं Representation, gesticulation, acting.

नटी 1 An actress. -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). -3 A courtesan, harlot. -4 Red arsenic. -Comp. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नडः-डं A species of reed. -डः N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelets. -Comp. -अगारं, -आगारं a hut of reeds. -ग्राय a. abounding in reeds. -भक्तं a place abounding in reeds. -वनं a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः f. a collection or quantity of reeds.

नडकं A bone between the shoulders.

नडश a. (शी f.) Covered with reeds; (also नडकीय).

नडिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नडिल a., नडुत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नड्या A quantity of reeds.

नडुल a. Abounding in reeds. -लं,

-ला A quantity or a bed of reeds; यो नडुलानीव गजः परेषां बलान्यमृद्वाकालि-नाभवन्नः R. 18. 5.

नडह a. Beautiful, lovely.

नत् p. p. [नम्-क्त] 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk, depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. -त् 1 The distance of any planet from the meridian. -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit. -Comp. -अंशः zenith distance. -अंग a. 1. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed. (-शी) 1. a woman with stooping limbs. -2. a woman in general. -उन्नत a. high and low; S. 4. 15. -नडी, -नाडिका 1. the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. -नासिक a. flat-nosed. -पर्वन् a. flat-jointed. -भ्रूः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः f. [नम्-भावे क्ति] 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

नट् 1 P. (नटति, नडित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud &c.); वामश्रायं नटति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9; नटत्याकाशगंगायाः क्षीतस्फुटामदिगजे R. 1. 78; Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाड &c. as object); ननाडु बलवत्कार्यं, शब्दं चोरतरं नटति Mb. -3 To vibrate. -Caus. (नटयति-ते) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound. -WITH उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56.

नडः [नटति शब्दायते -अच्] 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 4. 66 (where Malli. remarks: -नाड-क्षीतसो नयः प्रत्यक्षक्षीतसो नदा नर्मदा विनेत्याहुः). -2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser (ऋषि). -Comp. -पतिः, -राजः the ocean.

नडधुः [नट्-अधुच्] 1 Noise, roaring. -2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Roaring. नडुः 1 A lion. -2 Sounding, roaring. -3 The sound of praise. -4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

नडिः Ved. Praise.

नडिका A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

नदी A river, any flowing stream; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोत्तेन हि पुन्यते नदी Ku. 4. 41. -Comp. -ईनः, -ईशः, -क्षीतः the ocean. -कांत 1. the rose-apple. -2. a shrub. -झलप्रियः a kind of reed. -ज a. aquatic. (-ज) 1. an epithet of Bhishma. -2. antimony. (-जं) a lotus. -तरस्थानं a landing-place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -घरः an epithet of Siva. -पंकः the marshy bank of a river. -पतिः, -ईनः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -पूरः a river which has overflowed its banks. -पुंस् river-salt. -नायक a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.); N. 3. 38; cf. देवनाड. -रयः the current of a river. -बन्धः the bend or arm of a river. -स्नः (स्नः) 1. bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; ततः समाज्ञापयद्वाहु सर्वानानाथिनस्तद्विचारे न दीप्मान् R. 16. 75; (hence) -3. experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्य a. Connected with a river.

नदाल a. Fortunate. -लं A possessor.

नद्ध p. p. 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -3 Joined, connected; see नद्. -द्ध A tie, bond, bond, knot.

नद्धिः Binding, fastening.

नद्धी A leather-strap.

ननदं, ननादु A husband's sister;

ननादुः पत्या च देव्याः संदिष्टमुच्यते U. 1. -Comp. -ननादुपतिः (also ननदुपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

नना Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter; Rv. 9. 112. 3.

ननु ind. (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying inquiry or interrogation; ननु न मासकृत्यो गीतमः M. 4. -2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदाश्चेति नो निश्चयोपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य नो ननु M. 1. -3 Of course, certainly (अवधारणं); उपपन्नं ननु त्वि ससस्वंगेषु R. 1. 60; त्रिलोकनाथेन सदा



नन्दित्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3.  
 4. It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh'; ननु मानव  
 5. ननु सूर्याः पठितमेव युष्माभिस्तकाडे  
 6. It is used in propitiatory  
 7. It is used in the sense of 'pray',  
 8. expressions in the sense of 'pleased'; ननु मां प्रापय पत्युरतिक  
 9. It is sometimes used  
 10. as a corrective word like the English  
 11. 'why' or 'I say'; ननु पदे परिवृत्त्य भग  
 12. ननु भणामि चित्तिता उपाय इति  
 13. ननु भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2; ननु  
 14. ननु भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2; ननु  
 15. In argument-  
 16. discussions ननु is frequently  
 17. used to head an objection or advance  
 18. a contrary proposition (generally  
 19. followed by उच्यते); नन्वेतन्नाथेव वृ-  
 20. त्तिकादिशरीराणि अचेतनानां च गोनया-  
 21. दीनां कार्याणीति उच्यते S. B.  
 ननु 1 P. (नंदति, नंदित) To be glad  
 2. to be pleased, delighted or satisfied,  
 3. rejoice at (any thing); नन्ददुस्तस्त्र-  
 4. त्तस्त्रो R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 1.  
 5. Bk. 15. 28. —Caus. (नंदयति-ते)  
 6. To please, delight, gladden, make  
 7. happy; अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुण्डलती ने  
 8. नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2;  
 9. Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52.  
 नंदः [नंद-भाव-वत्] 1 Happiness,  
 2. pleasure, joy. —2 A kind of lute  
 3. (11 inches long). —3 A frog. —4  
 5. N. of Vishnu. —5 N. of a cowherd,  
 6. husband of Yasodā and foster-father  
 7. of Krishna (to whose care the  
 8. child was committed when Kamsa  
 9. wanted to destroy it). —6 N. of the  
 10. founder of the Nanda dynasty; or  
 11. of nine brother-kings of Pātāliputra  
 12. killed by the machinations of Cha-  
 13. nākya, the minister of Chandra-  
 14. Gupta; सद्यस्ताता नन्दा नव हृदयरोगा इव  
 15. मु. 1. 13; अग्रहीते राक्षसे किमु-  
 16. त्वात नन्दोऽस्य Mu. 1, 3. 27, 28. —7  
 17. One of the nine treasures of Ku-  
 18. bera. —दी An epithet of Durgā.  
 —Comp. —आत्मजः, नन्दनः an epithet  
 2. of Krisṇa. —पालः an epithet of  
 3. Varuṇa.  
 नन्दक a. [नंद-कृत्] 1 Rejoicing,  
 2. making happy, gladdening. —2  
 3. Delighting or rejoicing in. —3 Glad-  
 4. dening a family. —कः 1 A frog. —2  
 3. N. of the sword of Krishna. —3 A  
 4. sword in general. —4 Happiness. —5  
 6. Nanda, the foster-father of Krishna.  
 नन्दकिः Long pepper.  
 नन्दकिम् m. An epithet of Vishnu.  
 नन्द्युः Happiness, pleasure, delight.  
 नन्दन a. [नन्द-कृत्] Delighting, pleas-  
 2. ing, gladdening; S. 7; Mal. 9. 21.  
 3. —नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 2. 41.  
 4. —2 A frog. —3 An epithet of Vishnu.  
 5. —4 N. of Siva. —5 N. of the twenty-  
 6. fifth year (संवत्सर). —नः A daughter.

—नं 1 N. of the garden of Indra, the  
 Elysium; अभिज्ञाद्वेदपातानां क्रियते  
 नन्दनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 31; R. 8. 95.  
 —2 Rejoicing, being glad. —3 Joy.  
 —Comp. —जं yellow sandal-wood  
 (हरिचंदन).

नन्दनकः A son.

नन्दंत a. Delighting, making happy.  
 —नः 1 A son. —2 A friend. —3 A  
 king or prince. —ती A daughter.

नन्दा [नंदयति नन्द-अच्] 1 Delight,  
 joy, happiness. —2 Affluence, wealth,  
 prosperity. —3 A small earthen  
 water-jar. —4 A husband's sister. —5  
 The first, sixth and eleventh days  
 of a lunar fortnight (considered as  
 auspicious *tithis*). —6 An epithet of  
 Gauri.

नन्दिः m. f. [नन्द-इत्] Joy, pleasure,  
 delight; कौसल्यानन्दिवर्धनः. —दिः m.  
 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 Of  
 Siva. —3 N. of an attendant of  
 Siva. —4 Gambling, gaming; (n.  
 also in this sense). —5 The speaker  
 of a prelude or benediction (in a  
 drama). —Comp. —आवर्तः a sort of  
 building in the form of a quadr-  
 angle without a western gate; (n.  
 also). —ईशः, ईश्वरः an epithet of  
 Siva. —ग्रामः N. of a village where  
 Bharata lived during Rāma's ban-  
 ishment; R. 12. 18. —द्वोषः 1. N. of  
 the chariot of Arjuna. —2. a sound  
 of joy —3. the proclamation of a  
 herald. —नृपं a musical instrument  
 played on festive occasions. —वर्धनः  
 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a friend.  
 3. the end of a lunar fortnight, i.e.  
 the day of new or full moon. —4.  
 a son.

नन्दिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. —2 A  
 small water-jar. —3 An attendant of  
 Siva. —का 1 A small water-jar. —2  
 =नन्दा (5) above. —3 N. of Indra's  
 pleasure-ground. —Comp. —ईशः, ई-  
 श्वरः 1. N. of one of Siva's chief at-  
 tendants. —2. N. of Siva.

नन्दिन् a. [नन्द-णिनि] 1 Happy, pleas-  
 2. ed, glad, delighted. —2 Making  
 happy, gladdening, giving delight;  
 U. 3. 14. —3 Delighting in, liking.  
 —m. 1 A son. —2 the speaker of a  
 prelude or benediction in a drama.  
 —3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva,  
 his chief attendant, or of the bull  
 which he rides; लताग्रह्वरगतोऽथ नन्दी  
 Ku. 3. 41; M.M. 1. 1. —4 An epi-  
 thet of Vishnu. —5 The Indian fig-  
 tree. —नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9.  
 —2 A husband's sister. —3 A fabulous  
 cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding  
 all desires (कामधेनु) and in the  
 possession of the sage Vasishṭha; अ-  
 निद्या नन्दिनी नाम धेनुराववृते घनात् R. 1.

82, 2. 69. —4 An epithet of the  
 Ganges. —5 The holy basil.

नपरजित् m. An epithet of Siva.

नपात् m. 1 A grandson (usually  
 restricted to the Vedas), as in त-  
 दूनपात्. —2 A descendant, son.

नपुंस m., नपुंसः Not a man, a  
 eunuch.

नपुंसकः, -कं [न पुमान् न स्त्री] 1 A  
 hermaphrodite (neither man, nor  
 woman). —2 An impotent man, a  
 eunuch. —3 A coward. —कं 1 A word  
 in the neuter gender. —2 The neuter  
 gender.

नप्तु m. A grandson (a son's or  
 daughter's son).

नभ् 1 A. (नभते) 1 To hurt, in-  
 jure; सुग्रीवः प्रवसं नेभे Bk. 14. 33. —2  
 To be torn or rent, to burst.

नभ् f. Ved. Hurt, injury.

नभ a. Killing, hurting. —भः The  
 month Śrāvaṇa. —भं The sky, at-  
 mosphere. —भा A spitting-pot.

नभत्तु a. Ved. Hurting. —त्तु f. A  
 river.

नभन्तु a. Ved. 1 Injuring, de-  
 stroying. —2 Ethereal.

नभस् n. [नहतं मेघैः नद-अनुत्तम-  
 श्रान्तदेशः; cf. Up. 4. 210] 1 The sky,  
 atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19;  
 Rs. 1. 11. —2 A cloud. —3 Fog,  
 vapour. —4 Water. —5 Period of  
 life, age. —m. 1 The rains or rainy  
 season. —2 The nose, smell. —3 N.  
 of the month of Śrāvaṇa (corres-  
 ponding to July-August), (said to be  
 n. also in this sense); प्रत्यासक्ते नभसि  
 दावेताजीवितालं वनाधी Mo. 4; R. 12.  
 29; 17. 41; 18. 6. —4 The fibres in  
 the root of the lotus. —5 A spitting-  
 pot. —(Dual) Both the worlds, hea-  
 ven and earth. —Comp. —अंबुषः the  
 Chātaka bird. —केतनः, -रायः the sun.  
 —क्रांतिन् m. lion. —ग a. going in  
 the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.).  
 —गजः a cloud. —गति f. soaring,  
 flying. —चक्षुस् m. the sun. —चमसः  
 1. the moon. —2. magic. —चर a.  
 moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (—र)  
 1. a god or demi-god, R. 18. 6. —2.  
 a bird. —तलं 1. the atmosphere. —2.  
 the lower region of the sky. —दुहः a  
 cloud. —दृष्टि a. 1. blind. —2. looking  
 towards the sky. —द्वीपः, —धूमः a  
 cloud. —नदी the celestial Ganges.  
 —प्राणः wind. —मणिः the sun. —मं-  
 डलं the firmament, the atmosphere;  
 नेदं नभोमंडलमंडुराशिः S. D. 10. द्वीपः  
 the moon. —योनिः an epithet of  
 Siva. —राजस् n. darkness. —रेणुः f.  
 fog, mist. —लयः smoke. —लिङ्ग a.  
 licking the sky, lofty, very high;  
 cf. अप्रलिङ्ग. —वासः wind. —सद् m.



1. a bird. -2. a star. -3. a god; Si. 1. 11. —सरित् *f.* 1. the milky way. -2. the celestial Ganges —स्थलः an epithet of Siva. —स्थली the sky. —सृष्ट् *a.* reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस *a.* Vapoury, misty. —सः 1 The sky. -2 The rainy season. -3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्य *a.* Vapoury, foggy. —स्यः N. of the month Bhādrapada (corresponding to August-September); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* 1 Vaporous; misty, cloudy. -2 Young. —*m.* The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8; 10. 73, Si. 1. 10.

नभ्य *a.* Cloudy, misty. —भ्यं The central part of a wheel; cf. नाभि.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 A cloud. -4 The sky.

नभाज् *m.* A dark cloud.

नम् 1 P., sometimes A. (नमति ते नमाम, अनंसति, नस्यति, नत; *caus.* नमयति-ते or नमयति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only; *desid.* निनंसति), 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् जिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 37; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; Si. 4. 57. -2 To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अज्ञातः संधिमान् नमेत् Kām. 8. 55. -3 To bend, sink; go down; अनसीदुर्भरेणास्य Bk. 15. 25. नेसुः सर्वदिशः K. 55; उन्नमति नमति वर्धति.....नेवः Mk. 5. 26. -4 To stoop, be inclined. -5 To be bent or curved. -6 To sound. -7 To change a dental to a lingual letter. —*Caus.* 1 To bend, make curved. -2 To bend, (as a bow); S. 2. 3. -3 To cause to sink. -4 To prevent, ward off.

नमत *a.* [नम्-अत] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. —तः 1 An actor. -2 Smoke. -3 A master, lord. -4 A cloud. —तं Woollen stuff.

नमनं [नम्-ल्युट्] 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Sinking. -3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. —नः One who causes to bend or bow.

नमस् *ind.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration; (this word is, by itself, invariably used with dat.; तस्मै वदाम्यश्रुत्वे तस्मै नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमस्त्रिमूर्तेय तस्यै Ku. 2. 4; but with कृ, generally with acc.; मुनित्रये नमस्कृत्य Sk.; but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कृमो वृषिहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable). -2 Ved. Food. -3 A thunderbolt. -4

A gift, present. -5 A sacrifice. —*Comp.* —कारः, कृतिः *f.*, —करं bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). —कृत *a.* 1. bowed down to, saluted. -2. revered, adored, worshipped. —कुरुः 1. a spiritual teacher. -2. a Brāhmaṇa. —वाक् *ind.* uttering the word नमस्, *i. e.* making a low obeisance; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वभ्यो नमोवाक् प्रशस्महे U. 1. 1. —वृत् *m.* a sacrifice.

नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमस्यत *a.* Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति Den. P. 1 To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; Bh. 2. 94. -2 To act humbly towards.

नमस्य *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. -2 Respectful, humble. —स्या Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमस्यु *a.* Ved. Worshipping, saluting.

नमित *a.* Bowed, bent down.

नम्य *a.* Venerable, respectable.

नम्र *a.* [नम्-र] 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; भवति नम्रास्तरवः कलायैः S. 5. 12; श्लोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Me. 82; Pt. 1. 106; Rātā. 1. 19. -2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अमृच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; इत्युच्यते ताभिश्च स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28. -3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential; as in भक्तिनम्रः Mc. 55. -4 Crooked, curved. -5 Worshipping. -6 Devoted or attached to. —*Comp.* —अंग, —मूर्ति *a.* bent, stooping.

नम्रक *a.* Bent, stooping. —कः A kind of reed.

नम्रता, —त्वं 1 Obeisance, respect. -2 Submissiveness, humility. -3 Condescension.

नम्रित *a.* Bent or bowed down, stooping.

नमुचिः [न मुचति] 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; वनमुचे नमुचेररये शिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Sarasvatī also, as the

story goes) then supplied Indra with a Vajra with which he cut off the demon's head]. -2 N. of the god of love. —*Comp.* —वृद्धनः, -द्विष्टः, -हरः epithets of Indra.

नमेरुः N. of a tree (इन्द्राक्षरं पुत्राय); गणा नमेरुसत्त्वावतंसः Ku. 1. 55; 3. 43; R. 4. 74.

नय 1 A. (नयते) 1 To go. -2 To

conducting. —नी माये अच्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 A guide. -3 Suitable, right, proper. —य 1 Guiding, leading, managing. -2 (a) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नय. (b) Prudence or righteous conduct, virtue. -3 Prudence, foresight, circumspection. —Pt. 1. 371; 3. 176. -4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy; नयचारं व्यवहारदुष्टतां Mk. 1. 7; नयसुचितामिव भूपतेः सद्गुणकारकलां जियमनिः R. 9. 27; नयशालिभिः Mu. 1. 22

-5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity; चलति नयात् जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29, 2. 3, 8, 6. 38, 16. 42. -6 A plan, design, scheme; Pt. 1. 339; 37; Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. -7 A maxim, principle. -8 Course, method, manner. -9 A system, doctrine, opinion. -10 A philosophical system; वैज्ञानिके नये Bhāṣā P. 105. -11 N. of Vishnu. -12 A kind of game. —*Comp.* —कोविद, —ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. —चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent; B. 1. 55. —नेत्र *m.* a master in politics. —पीठी the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. —नयः political wisdom, statesmanship. —वादिन् *m.* a politician; Pt. 3. —विद् *m.*, —विशारदः a politician, statesman. —शास्त्र 1. the science of politics. -2. any work on politics or political economy. -3. a work on morality. —शालिन् *a.* just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24.

नयकः 1 A skilful manager. -2 One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयनं [नी-कणे ल्युट्] 1 Leading, guiding; conducting, managing. -2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. -3 Ruling, governing. -4 Obeying. -5 The eye. -6 Passing, taining. -7 The eye. -8 Passing, taining. -9 The eye. -10 The eye. —नी The pupil of the eye. —*Comp.* —अभिरामः a. gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (—सः) the moon. —आमोघः *a.* blinding the sight, obscuring the eyes. -3. any lovely object. —उत्सवः 1. a lamp. -2. delight of the eyes. -3. any lovely object. —उपांतः the corner of the eye; Ki. 4. 23. —गोचर *a.* visible, within the range of sight. —दृष्टः an eyeball.



नरः-वारि *n.* tears. —यथः the range of sight. —युट् the cavity of the eye. —विषयः 1. any visible object. —2. the horizon. —3. the range of sight. —सलिलं tears; Me. 39.

नरः [नृ-नये-अच्] 1 A man, male, person; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगापि नरं सरित् । सद्युद्धमिव दुर्धर्मे हृषं भाग्यमतः नरं सरित् । Ms. 1. 96; 2. 213. नरं H. Pr. 5; Ms. 1. 96; 2. 213. —2 A man or piece at chess. —3 The pin of a sun-dial. —4 The Supreme Spirit, the original or eternal man. —5 Man's length (=पुरुष १. v. ). —6 N. of a primitive sage. —7 N. of Arjuna; see नरनारायण below. —8 A horse. —9 ( In gram. ) A personal termination. —Comp. —अंगः 1. the penis. —2. eruption on the face. —अधमः a wretch, miscreant. —अधिपतिः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, देवः, पतिः, नरः a king; Bg. 10. 27; Ms. 7. 13; R. 2. 75, 3. 42; 7. 62; Me. 37; Y. 1. 311. —अंतकः death. —अयणः an epithet of Vishnu. —अज्ञः a demon, goblin. —आधारः N. of Siva. (—रा) the earth. —इतरः 1. a being higher than a man. —2. an animal. —इन्द्रः 1. a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ms. 9. 253. —2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons; तेषु कश्चिद्रेन्द्राभिमानी तां निर्वर्ण्य Dk. 51; सुनिग्रहा नरेण्ड्रेण फर्णाद्रा इव शत्रवः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses). —मार्गः a high street, main road. —उत्तमः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Buddha. —ऋषभः 'the chief of men', a prince, king. —कपादः a man's skull. —कौलकः the murderer of a spiritual preceptor. —केशरिन् *m.* 1. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह below. —2. the chief of men. —धिः the world. —द्विष्ट *m.* a demon, goblin; Bk. 94. —नारायणः N. of Krishna. (—जौ dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings. Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nārāyaṇa. [ In some places they are called देवौ, पूर्वदेवौ, ऋषी or ऋषिसत्तमौ. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Nārāyaṇa put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvāsi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमुषि विलोभयत्यस्तद्वरु-संभवासिनां दृष्ट्वा व्रीडिताः सर्वा अप्सरस इति V. 1 ]. —पशुः 'a beast-like', a beast in human form. —पुंगवः 'best of men', an excellent man. —शलिः a human sacrifice. —शुचः *a.* man-eating,

cannibal. —शूः *f.* the Bharata-Varsha i. e. India. —मानिका, मानिनी, मालिनी 'manlike woman', a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon. —माला a girdle of skulls. —मेघः a human sacrifice. —यन्त्रं sun-dial. —यानं, रथः, वाहनं a vehicle drawn by men. —लोकः 1. 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world. —2. mankind. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. —विष्वङ्गः a demon, goblin. —वीरः a brave man, hero. —व्याघ्रः, शार्ङ्गः an eminent man. —शृङ्गं 'man's horn', an impossibility, a chimera, non-entity. —संसर्गः human society. —सखः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa; V. 1. 3. —सिंहः, हरिः 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमद्भुतशृङ्गं दलितहिरण्यकशिपुतनुभृङ्गं । केशव धृतनहरिस्तु जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1. —स्कंधः a multitude or body of men. —हयं a fight or enmity between man and horse.

नरंगं 1 The penis. —2 Eruption on the face; cf. नरंग.

नरंघिः Worldly life or existence.

नरंघिपः N. of Vishnu.

नराज्ञंसः 1 A sacrifice. —2 Agni.

नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्य *a.* Ved. [ नृम्यो हिते यत् ] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c.). —2 Manly, strong. —3 Human. —र्यः 1 A man. —2 Indra. —र्यौ (du.) The two objects of human desire, i. e. Heaven and earth. —र्यं 1 manly deed. —2 A gift for men.

नरकः, —कं Hell, infernal regions; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). —कः N. of a demon, king of Prāgyjyotiṣa. [ According to one account he carried off Aditi's earrings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarma and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These, it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth, and hence called 'Bhauma.' ]. —Comp. —अंतकः, —अरिः, —जित् *m.* epithets of Krishna. —आमयः 1. the soul after death. —2. a ghost, spirit. —आवासः an inhabitant of hell. —कुंडं a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented; ( 86 such places are

enumerated ). —देवता 'the deity of hell', Nirriti ( निर्वृति ). —रूपिन् *a.* hellish. —स्थः the Vaitaraṇi river.

नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell.

नरिद्या Ved. 1 Sport, pastime. —2 A human sacrifice.

नकुटकं Nose.

नर्त *a.* [ नृ-अच् ] Dancing. —र्तं Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः [ नृ-कर्तरि ण्वृत् ] 1 A dancer; sometimes a dancing preceptor. —2 An actor, mime, mummer. —3 A bard, herald. —4 An elephant. —5 A king. —6 A peacock. —7 An epithet of Siva. —8 N. of a mixed tribe; ( देव्यायां रजकाज्जातो नर्तको गायको भवेत् ). —की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Sān. K. 59; Ki. 10. 41; R. 19. 14, 19. —2 A female elephant. —3 A peahen.

नर्तनः [ नृ-ल्युट् ] A dancer. —नर्तनं Gesticulation, dancing, dance. —Comp. —रुहं, शाला a dancing hall. —प्रियः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a peacock.

नर्तयितु *m.* A dancing-master; अद्य नर्तयितास्मि M. 2.

नर्तित *a.* 1 Danced, made to dance. —2 Dancing, moving to and fro.

नर्तु *a.* dancing on the edge of a sword. —*f.* a female dancer or actress.

नर्द 1 P. (नर्दति, नर्दित) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general; अनर्दिषुः कपि-व्याघ्राः Rk. 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. —2 To go, move.

नर्द *a.* Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं [ नर्द-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Bellowing, roaring. —2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दित *a.* 1 Sounded, bellowed. —2 Celebrated. —तः A kind of die or a throw at dice; नर्दितदक्षितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. —तं Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्दिन् *n.* Sounding, roaring, bellowing.

नर्द 1 P. (नर्दति) To go, move.

नर्मः Ved. Sport, pastime.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-herd. —2 The sun.

नर्मटः [ नर्मन्-अट् ] 1 A jester. —2 A lecher, rake, libertine. —3 Sport, pastime, amusement. —4 Copulation, coition. —5 The chin. —6 The nipple.

नर्मन् *n.* [ नृ-नन्ति ] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport; जित-कमले विमले परिकर्मय नर्मजनकमलकं



मुखे Git. 12 (कितुकजनक); R. 19. 28. -2 Jest, joke, humour, wit; नर्म-यामिः कथामिः K. 70 'jocular, humorous'. -Comp. -कीलः a husband. -वर्ग a. humorous, full of humour, witty. (-र्मः) a secret lover. -द a. delighting, making happy. (-दः) a jester (= नर्मसचिव q. v.). -वा N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay. -द्युति a. bright with joy, cheerful, merry. (-तिः f.) enjoyment of a joke. -सचिवः, -सुहृद् m. 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank; इदं त्वेदं यदुत नृपते-नर्मसचिवः सुतादानामियं भवतु Mā. 2. 7; तां याचते नरपतेनर्मसुहृदं नो नृपसुखेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.

नर्मवत् a. Humorous, witty. -n. A kind of drama.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. -2 A bellows. -3 An old woman past menstruation. -4 The plant Saralā.

नर्य See under नर.

नल 1 P. (नलति) 1 To smell. -2 To bind.

नलः 1 A kind of reed; Pt. 1. 96. -2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhas and hero of the poem called 'Naishadhacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous king. He was chosen by Damayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was disappointed in securing her hand—resolved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother and having lost everything, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandoned his wife, almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and so deformed he entered the service of king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horsegroom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved, and they led a happy life, see नृपवर्ण and दमयंती also]. -3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarman, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Rāma passed to Lankā with his army. -लं 1 A lotus. -2 Smell, odour. -Comp. -कीलः the knee. -कुव (व)रः N. of a son of Kubera. -दं 1. a fragrant root (उशीर); Ki. 12. 50; N. 4. 116. -2. the honey of a flower. -पटिका a sort of mat made of reeds. -मीनः a shrimp or prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body; M. 1. 35; Mā. 5. 17. -2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. -2 The leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. -नं 1 A lotus-flower, water-lily. -2 Water. -3 The Indigo plant. (नलि-नेशयः an epithet of Vishnu).

नलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; न पर्वताग्रि नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीदल-गतजलमतितरलं Moba M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. -4 A lotus or the stalk of it. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 The intoxicating juice of the cocoa-nut. -Comp. -खंडं, -पेडं a group or assemblage of lotuses. -रुद्रः an epithet of Brahmā. (-हं) a lotus stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नल्वः A measure of distance equal to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 New, fresh, young, recent; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46; एते वयं पुनर्नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19; R. 1. 83, 2. 47, 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1. 4; नववयसि Mu. 3. 3; Si. 3. 31; Ki. 9. 43. -2 Modern. -नः 1 A crow. -2 Praise. -नं ind. Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. -Comp. -अंगी a woman. -अन्नं 1. new rice or grain. -2. a ceremony performed on first eating the new rice. -अंजु n. fresh water. -अहः the first day of a fortnight. -इतर a. old; R. 8. 22. -उद्धतं fresh butter.

-ऊढा, -पाणिग्रहणी 1. a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212. Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. -2. a kind of heroine (in dramas). -कारिका, -कालिका, -कलिका 1. a woman newly married. -2. a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. -छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. -नी f., -नीतं fresh butter; अहो न-पनीतकलमहदय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3. -नीतकं 1. clarified butter. -2. fresh butter. -पाठकः a new teacher. -प्रसूता a woman who has lately brought forth (a child). -माशनं eating of new rice. -मालिका, -मालिका a kind of jasmine. -पञ्जः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. -यौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. (-ना) a young woman. -रजस् f. a girl who has recently menstruated. -वरिः, -वरिका 1. a newly-married girl. -2. a daughter-in-law. -वस्त्रं a kind of sandal. -वस्त्रं a new cloth. -शर्यं the first fruits of the year's harvest. -शरिभूः m. an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. -सूतिः f.,

-सूतिका 1. a milch-cow. -2. a woman recently delivered. नवता-त्वं Freshness, novelty. नवनं The act of praising or exal-ling.

नवीकृ 8 U. 1 To make new, renew, revive. -2 To refresh.

नवीन, नव्य a. 1 New, fresh, recent. -2 Modern.

नवम् num. a. (always pl.) Nine; नवति नवधिकां R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवम् drops its final न्). -Comp. -अ-श्रितिः f. eighty-nine. -अचिस् m. ind. nine times. -ग्रहाः (m. pl.) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-ninth. -चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-nine. -छिद्रं, -द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see त्). -त्रिंश a. thirty-ninth. -त्रिंशत् f. thirty-nine. -दश pl. nineteen. -दुर्गा Durgā in her nine forms. -नवतिः f. ninety-nine. -निधि m. pl. the nine treasures of Kubera, i. e. महापद्मम् पद्मं शंखो मकरकच्छपी । सुकुन्दं दन्तीनाम् खड्गं निधयो नय ॥ -पञ्चाश a. fifty-ninth. -पञ्चाशत् f. fifty-nine. -रत्नं 1. the nine precious jewels, i. e. सुकान्तं, गिर्यवन्द्यं गोमेदा वज्रविद्युनौ । पद्मरागो मकरं नीलश्रुति यथाक्रमं ॥ -2. 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramaditya: -यन्त्रतरिः क्षपणकोमरसिद्धशकुन्तलमहद-कर्षकालिदासाः । ह्यतो वराहमिहिरौ नृपतेः समस्तं रत्नानि ये वरुचिर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥ -रसाः (v. pl.) the nine sentiments in poetry; see under अदरन and रस also. -रात्रं 1. a period of nine days. -2. the first nine days of the month of Āsvina held sacred to Durgā. -विंश a. twenty-ninth. -विंशतिः f. twenty-nine. -विष a. nine-fold, of nine kinds or sorts. -व्यूहः an epithet of Vishnu. -सतं 1. one hundred and nine. -2. nine hundred. -शायकः N. given to nine inferior tribes; they are: -गोषो माती तथा तेली तंत्री मोदकवारजी । कुडालः कर्मकाष्ठ नाभिरो नवशायकाः ॥ Parāśara. -षष्टिः f. sixty-nine. -सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवक a. Consisting of nine. -नं The aggregate of nine.

नवत a. (ती f.) Ninetieth. -न 1 An elephant's painted housings. -2 A woollen cloth, blanket. -3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः f. Ninety; नवनवतिसहस्र-कोटीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. -2 A paint-brush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवधा ind. In nine ways, ninefold. नवम a. (सी f.) Ninth. -सी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः ind. By nines.



नञ् I. 4 P. (नश्यति, ननाश, अनशत्, नश्य-  
ति, नश्यति, नष्ट; *caus.* नाशयति; *desid.* नि-  
शयिष्यति) 1 To be lost, to dis-  
appear, vanish, become invisible;  
अप्रापि तस्य नश्यति H. 1; तथा सीमा  
नश्यति Ms. 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षण-  
नश्यति Mk. 5. 24. -2 To be  
destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined;  
क्षयितुं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms. 8.  
106, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. -3 To run  
away, fly away, escape; नश्यति वृद्धा-  
ययि कर्षीन्द्र Bk. 10. 12; नेशुञ्चिना  
निदुर्ग कर्षीन्द्र Bk. 10. 12; Ratn. 2. 3. -4  
To be frustrated, 'become unsuccessful'.  
-*Caus.* 1 To cause to disappear.  
-2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive  
away, cause to fly away. -3 To vio-  
late (as a virgin). -4 To cause to  
be lost, lose. -5 To forget. -6 To  
extinguish, put out (as fire). -II.  
1 U. (नश्यति) Ved. 1 To reach, attain.  
-3 To meet with, find.

नश f. नशः, -नशनं Destruction,  
perishing, loss, disappearing.

नश्यत्सुतिका A woman who brings  
forth a dead child.

नश्वर a. (रि f.) [ नश्-कर ] 1  
Perishable, transitory, evanescent,  
transient, frail; निखिलं जगदेव नश्वरं  
R. G. -2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट p. p. [ नश्-क्त ] 1 Lost, dis-  
appeared, vanished, invisible; Pt.  
3. 6; 2. 167. -2 Dead, perished,  
destroyed. -3 Spoiled, wasted. -4  
Fled or run away. -5 Deprived of,  
free from (in comp.). -6 Depraved,  
corrupted, debauched. -ष्ट 1 De-  
struction, loss. -2 Disappearance.  
-Comp. -आग्निः a household who  
has lost his consecrated fire, (it be-  
ing extinguished). -अर्थ a. reduced  
to poverty (having lost one's wealth).  
-आतंक ind. without anxiety or fear;  
नशतकं हरिणशिखो मंदमंदं चरति S. 1.  
14 (v. l.). -आत्मन् a. deprived of  
sense. -आसिद्धं booty, plunder.  
-आशंक a. fearless, secure, free  
from fear; S. 1. 14. -इंद्रकला the  
day of new moon. -इन्द्रिय a. de-  
prived of senses. -चेतन, -चेष्ट, -संज्ञ  
a. one who has lost his senses, un-  
conscious, insensible, fainted. -वे-  
ष्टा universal destruction. -जन्मन्  
a. -जातक subsequent calculation of  
a lost nativity. -स्मृति a. forgetful.  
नष्टि f. Loss, destruction.

नश् 1 A. (नश्ते) Ved. 1 To ap-  
proach, go towards. -2 To copulate.  
-3 To be crooked or curved, to bend.

नश्व f. The nose (a word optional-  
ly substituted for नासिका after acc.  
dual). -Comp. -क्षुद्र a. small-nosed.  
नशा The nose.

नस्तः The nose. -स्तं A sternu-  
tatory, snuff. -स्ता A hole bored in  
the septum of the nose. -Comp.  
-ऊतः an ox led by a string through  
the nose.

नस्तस् ind. From the nose; Y. 3.  
127.

नस्तकं A hole bored in the septum  
of the nose (of cattle).

नस्तित a. Nozzled (with a string  
through the nose).

नस्य a. [ नासिकयि हितं तव भवं वा यत्  
नस्येति ] Nasal. -स्य 1 The hairs in  
the nose. -2 A sternutatory. -स्या  
1 The nose. -2 The string through  
the nose of an animal; Si. 12. 10.

नद्ध 4 U. (नद्यति-ते, नद्ध; *desid.* निनस्तति  
-ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round  
or together, gird round; नैलेयनञ्जानि  
शिलातलानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57; 16.  
41. -2 To put on (oneself), to dress,  
arm oneself (Atm.). -*Caus.* To  
cause to put on. -WITH अप to untie.  
-अपि (अपि being often changed to  
ति) 1. to fasten, gird round, bind;  
अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1; नद्धारमाला ह-  
रिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. -2. to put on,  
wear; Bk. 3. 47. -3. to cover, en-  
velop; कुटुमनिव पिनद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S.  
1. 19.

नहि ind. Surely or certainly not,  
by no means, not at all; आशंसा नहि  
नः प्रेतो जीवेम दशमूर्धनि Bk. 19. 5.

नह्यस् m. 1 A neighbour. -2 A man.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar  
race, son of Ayus and grandson of  
Pururavas and father of Yayāti.  
[ He was a very wise and powerful  
king, and when Indra lay conceal-  
ed under waters to expiate the sin  
of having killed the demon Vritra,  
a Brahmana, he was asked to oc-  
cupy his seat. While there he  
thought of winning the love of In-  
drāni and caused the seven sages to  
convey him in a palanquin to her  
house. On his way he asked each  
of them to be quick using the words  
'sarpa' 'sarpa' (move on,  
move on), when one of the sages  
(Agastya?) cursed him to be a  
'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down  
from the sky, and remained in that  
wretched state till he was relieved  
from it by Yudhishthira ].

नहुष्य a. Ved. Human -न्यः A  
man.

ना No, not (= न q. v.).

नाक a. [ न कं अकं दुःखं; तच्चास्ति यत्र न  
ब्राह्म्यादि निः प्रकृतिभावः ] Happy, pain-  
less. -कः 1 Heaven; आनाकरथवर्त्म-  
नां R. 1. 5; 15. 96. -2 Vault of  
heaven, upper sky, firmament.  
-Comp. -आपगा the heavenly Gan-

ges. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra.  
-ओकस् m. a god. -चरः 1. a god.  
-2. a demi-god. -नायः, -नायकः an  
epithet of Indra. -पुष्ट 1. the upper-  
most heaven. -2. the vault of heaven.  
-वनिता an *Apsaras*. -सद् m. a god;  
Bk. 1. 4.

नाकिन् m. A god; Si. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An ant-hill. -2 A moun-  
tain.

नाक्षत्र a. (त्री f.) [ नक्षत्राणामिदं  
अण ] Starry, sidereal. -ञ्च A month  
computed by the moon's passage  
through the 27 lunar mansions, a  
month of 30 days of sixty Ghatīs  
each; नाडीवट्यां तु नाक्षत्रमहोरात्रं प्रकी-  
र्तितं Sūrya S.

नाक्षत्रिक a. (की f.) [ नक्षत्रादागतः  
-रन् ] Sidereal. -कः A month of 27  
days (each day being the period of  
the moon's passage through a lunar  
asterism). -की The state (दशा)  
which a man suffers agreeably to  
the asterism presiding over his nati-  
vity.

नाग a. (नी f.) 1 Serpentine, form-  
ed of snakes, snaky. -2 Elephan-  
tine. -गः [ न गच्छति इत्यगः न अगो नागः ]  
1 A snake in general, particularly  
the cobra. -2 A fabulous serpent-  
demon or semi-divine being, having  
the face of a man and the tail of a  
serpant, and said to inhabit the  
Pātāla; Bg. 10. 29; R. 15. 83. -3  
An elephant; Me. 14. 36; Si. 4.  
63; V. 4. 25. -4 A shark. -5 A  
cruel or tyrannical person. -6 (At  
the end of comp.) Any pre-emi-  
nent or distinguished person, e. g.  
पुरुषनागः. -7 A cloud. -8 A peg  
projecting from a wall to hang any-  
thing upon. -9 Piper betel. -10  
One of the five vital airs of the  
body, that which is expelled by  
eructation. -11 The number 'seven'.  
-१ 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 One of the  
astronomical periods (Karapas)  
called घृत्. -4 The effects of that  
period on anything done during it.  
-5 The asterism called आश्लेषा. -गी  
1 A female Nāga. -2 A female ele-  
phant. -Comp. -अंगं Hastināpura.  
-अंगना 1. a female elephant. -2.  
the proboscis of an elephant. -अंच-  
ला, -अंजना = नागयष्टि q. v. -अंजना  
a female elephant. -अधिपः an epi-  
thet of Śeṣha. -अंतका, -अरातिः, -अरिः  
1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. a pea-  
cock. -3. a lion. -अशनः 1. a pea-  
cock; Pt. 1. 159. -2. an epithet of  
Garuḍa. -3. a lion. -आख्यः = नाग-  
केसर q. v. -आननः an epithet of  
Gaṇeśa. -आनन्द a drama by Sri-  
harsha. -आहः Hastināpura. -इन्द्रः 1.



a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. -2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -3. an epithet of Sēsha. -इशः 1. an epithet of Sēsha. -2. N. of the author of Paribhāshendusekhara and several other works. -3. N. of Patanjali. -उदरं 1. a breast-plate. -2. a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भेपिप्रवृद्धे). -कन्यका a serpent-virgin. -कर्णः the castor-oil plant. -किंजल्कः = नागकेसर q. v. -केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers, Mesua Roxburghii. -गर्भं red lead. -चूडः an epithet of Siva. -जं 1. red lead. -2. tin. -जिह्विका red arsenic. -जीवनं tin. -दंतः, दंतकः 1. ivory. -2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -द्विती 1. a kind of sunflower. -2. a harlot. -नक्षत्रं, नायकं the constellation called Asleśhā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नामकं tin. -नामन् m. holy basil. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -निर्युहः a large pin or bracket projecting from a wall. -पंचमी 1. N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvāṇa. -2. the fifth day in the dark half of Ashāḍha. -पतिः an epithet of (1) Airāvata. (2) Sēsha. -पदः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). -पाशः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. -2. N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -पाशकः a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). -पुरं 1. Hastināpura. -2. N. of a city in Pātāla. -पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Punnāga tree. -बंधकः an elephant-catcher. -बन्धुः the holy fig-tree. -बलः an epithet of Bhīma. -भूषणः an epithet of Siva. -संडलिकः 1. a snake-keeper. -2. a snake-catcher. -मल्लः an epithet of Airāvata. -यष्टिः f., -यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. -2. a boring-rod driven into the earth. -रक्तं, रेणुः red lead. -रंगः the orange. -राजः 1. an epithet of Sēsha. -2. a large elephant. -रकः the orange tree. -लता 1. the penis. -2. the piper betel. -वल्लीरी, वल्ली piper betel. -लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वारिकः 1. a royal elephant. -2. an elephant-driver. -3. a peacock. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5. the chief of a herd of elephants. -6. the chief person in an assembly. -वीथी that part of the moon's path which contains the asterisms अश्विनी, भरणी and कृत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका याम्या नागवीथीति शब्दिता V. P. -संभवं, संभूतं ed lead. -साहचर्यं Hastināpura.

नागिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

नागर a. (रि f.) [नगरे भवः अग्र] 1 Town-born, town-bred. -2 Relating to a town, civic. -3 Spoken in a town. -4 Polite, civil. -5 Clever, sharp. -6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -7 Nameless. -रः 1 A citizen (पौर); Me. 25, Sānti. 4. 19. -2 A husband's brother. -3 A lecturer. -4 An orange. -5 Fatigue; hardship, toil. -6 Desire of final beatitude. -7 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets (in astrol.). -8 Denial of knowledge. -रं 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. -2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; इताभीरीः स्मरतु स कथं संवृतो नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant सड्डी. -Comp. -आहं dry ginger.

नागरक, नागरिक a. [नगरे भवः वृत्] 1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैनां S. 5; साधु आर्य नागरिकोऽसि V. 2. -3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विदग्ध). -कः 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief. -5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6. -कं 1 Dry ginger. (-रिक्) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक a. (की f.) [नगर्यं भवः टकञ्] Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीदः, नागरीदः 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागर्यं Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः [नट-वृत्] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Karnaṭaka country.

नाटकं [नट-वृत्] 1 A play, drama (in general). -2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information; see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer. -की The court of Indra.

नाटकीय a. [नाटक-ङ] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्ववर्गः प्रसंगात् नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः [नटया अग्र्ये आरक्] The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparūpakas, q. v.; c. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarśikā or Vid-dhasālabhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it: -नाटिका कुतश्चुता स्वास्त्रीया चतुरङ्गिका । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्वास्त्र-को नृपः । ...स्यादंतःपुरसंस्था संगीतव्यायुता-यथा । नवातुरागा कल्याञ्च नायिका नृपस-जा । संप्रवर्तते नेतासां देव्यान्नासिन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा प्रगल्भा नृपसंज्ञा । पदं पदं मानवती तद्वशः संगमे द्वयोः । वृत्तिः स्वास्त्रीया-की स्वल्पविमर्शः संभवः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटिकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; भित्तिनाटि-केन S. 5.

नाटयः, -रः [नटया अपत्यं ढङ् ङङ् वा] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाटयं [नटयेदं कृत्यं ञञ्] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाटये च दृशा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; नूनं नाटये भवति च चिरं नोर्वशी गर्वशीला Vikr. 18. 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाटयं भिन्नचर-नस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. -4 The costume of an actor. -दयः An actor. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धर्मिका, -धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -दियः an epithet of Siva. -शाला 1. a dancing-hall. -2. a theatre. -शास्त्रं 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy. -2. a work on dramatic representation.

नाड = नाल q. v.

नाडिः, -डी f. 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. -3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); षडधिकदशनाडीचक्रमध्यास्थिताया Māl. 5. 1, 2. -4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. -8 A period of time = Muhūrta. -9 A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick. -Comp. -चरणः a bird. -चौरं 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the wool is wound. -जंघः 1. a crow. -2. a kind of crane. -तरंगः 1. an astrologer. -2. a debaucher, ravisher. -नक्षत्रं = जन्मनक्षत्र q. v. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse. -संडलं the celestial equator. -वंशं any tubular instrument. -व्रणः sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाडिका 1 A tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. -2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपदहः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70. -3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore. -5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong (on which the hours are struck).



**नादि(दी)धम** *a.* Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नादिधमेन श्वासेन K. 353. —सः A goldsmith.

**नादिधय** *a.* Drinking or sucking through a tube.

**नादीका** The wind-pipe or throat.

**नादिकेलः** = नारिकेल q. v.

**नाणक** A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणक-नयिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

**नातिचिर** *a.* Of no long duration, not very long.

**नातिदूर** *a.* Not very far or distant.

**नातिवादः** Avoiding abusive language.

**नात्रः** 1 Siva. —2 A sage. —त्रं 1 Praise. —2 Surprise, wonder.

**नाथ** 1 P. (नाथति, but sometimes also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); नोनाथ नाथते युनिः Vop.; नाथसे किमु पति न भूयतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिष्टानि नमिददेवं नाथति के नाम न लोकनाथं N. 3. 25. —2 To have power, be master, prevail. —3 To harass, trouble. —4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथितस्ये Mv. 1. 12; (Mammata quotes the line दीनं त्वामनुनाथते कुच-पुं पत्रावृतं मा कृथाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg' and says that नाथते should, therefore, be नाथति); सपिपो नाथते Sk.

**नाथः** [नाथ-अच्] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं नृनानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; त्रिलोक, कलस &c. —2 A husband. —3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft-ox. —4 A possessor. —Comp. —हरिः a beast (पशु).

**नाथवत्** *a.* 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवत्तत्त्वया लोकास्त्व-मनाथा विपत्त्यसे U. 1. 43. —2 Dependant, subject.

**नादः** [नद्-वच्] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंह-नादः वन &c. —2 A sound in general; Mal. 5. 20. —3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ). —4 One who praises.

**नादवत्** *a.* Sonant, resounding.

**नादि** *a.* Sounding, roaring.

**नादिर** *a.* 1 Sounding, resonant; अंबुद्वेदनादी रथः Mb., R. 3. 59; 19. 5. —2 Bellowing, roaring; खर, सिंह &c.

**नादेय** (सी f.) (नद्या नदस्य वा ढक्) River-born, aquatic, marine. —यं

**नाद्य** *a.* Belonging to a river, river-born.

**नाथ** = नाथ q. v.

**नाना** *ind.* 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. —2 Distinctly, separately. —3 Without (=विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.); नाना नारीं निष्फला लोकयात्रा Vop.; (विश्वं) न नाना इयुना रामात् वर्षेणाधोक्षजोवरः *ibid.* —4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148. —Comp. —अत्यय *a.* of different kinds, manifold, diverse. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having different aims or objects. —2. having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). —आत्मवादिक *a.* maintaining the Sāṅkhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. —कारं *ind.* having done variously. —ग्रहः taking separately. —जातीय *a.* of diverse kinds or sorts. —ध्वनिः a musical instrument producing more than one sound. —रस *a.* of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. —रूप *a.* of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. —वर्ण *a.* of different colours. —विध *a.* of various sorts, diverse, manifold. —विधं *ind.* in various ways. —वीर्य *a.* having manifold energy.

**नानानं** *ind.* Ved. Differently, separately &c.

**नानाद्रः** A husband's sister's son.

**नांत** *a.* Endless, infinite.

**नांतरीयक** *a.* Inseparable, invariably connected; अविनाभावः संबन्धमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकत्वं = तदभावे तदभावस्यापि).

**नात्रं** Praise, eulogy.

**नादिकरः**, नादिक् *m.* The speaker of the नादी or benediction.

**नादी** [नंदति देवा अत्र नंद-वच् गुणोः वृद्धिः ङीप्] 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. —2 Prosperity. —3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. —4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते। देवद्विजगृहादीनां तस्माच्चादीति संज्ञिता || or देवद्विजगृहादीनामाशीर्वचनपूर्विका। नंदंति देवता यस्यां तस्माच्चादीति कीर्तिता || —Comp. —करः see नादिक्. —निनादः, नादः, —रवः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. —पटः the lid or cover of a well. —मुख *a.* (the class of Manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नादीमुखआहुति is offered, (—खं),

आहुति a Śrāddha ceremony performed in memory of the Manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (खः) the cover or lid of a well. (—खी) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the above Śrāddha. —वादिक् *m.* 1. the speaker of a prologue to a drama. —2. a drummer. —आहुति see नादीमुख above.

**नादीकः** 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. —2 = नादीआहुति see above.

**नापितः** A barber, shaver. —Comp. —शाला a barber's shop, shaving-house.

**नापितायनिः** The son of a barber. **नापित्वं** The trade of a barber. —त्यः The son of a barber.

**नामकः** A myrobalan.

**नामस** *a.* (सी f.) Heavenly, celestial.

**नाभि** —भी *m. f.* [नद्-इच् मध्यांतादेशः cf. Up. 4. 125] 1 The navel; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नभिः Dk. 2 &c.; निम्नाभिः Me. 82; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. —2 Any navel-like cavity. —*m.* 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. —2 The centre, focus, chief point. —3 Chief, leader, head; कृत्स्नस्य नाभिर्गुपमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. —4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. —5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 15. —6 A near relation. —7 A Kshatriya. —8 Home. —भिः *f.* Musk. (i. c. घृणामि). (N.B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाम when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभः). —Comp. —आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. —कटकः, —यु(गो)लकः ruptured navel. —जः, —जन्मन् *m.*, —भूः epithets of Brahmā. —नाडी, —नाल 1. the umbilical cord. —2. rupture of the navel. —मूलं the part of the body immediately under the navel. —वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. —2. rupture of the navel. —3. corpulency.

**नाभिका** A cavity shaped like a navel.

**नाभिल** *a.* [नाभिरस्यस्य सिष्मा लच्] Relating to or coming from a navel.

**नाभील** 1 The cavity of the navel. —2 Pain. —3 A ruptured navel. —4 The groin of a woman.

**नाम्य** *a.* [नाभि-यच्] Relating to, proceeding from, or being in the navel, umbilical. —स्यः An epithet of Siva.

**नाम** *ind.* A particle used in the following senses: —1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; त्रकंदिनीं सुहृतां नाम Dk. 7.



-2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं V. 2. 17; विनीतवेवेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16 'when I was just consoled'; तन्नाम निष्ठुराः पुण्याः Mk. 5. 32 'that means men are cruel'. -3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. 'perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards'; मा नाम अकार्थं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. -4 Possibility; त्वेव नामात्मगतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम मुनिविमान्यः S. 5. 20 'is it possible &c.' (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I wish', 'would that', 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. -5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक); कार्त्तिको नाम धृत्वा Dk. 130; नो भीतो नामावमुत्स्य 104 'as if afraid'; परिश्रमं नाम विनीय च क्षणं Ku. 5. 32. -6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तद्भवतु नाम शोकावेगाय K. 328; अतस्तु विभवेण ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8; Bh. 1. 16; एवं नामास्तु 'be it so, if you like'; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14 'though he may exert himself'; so Māl. 10. 7. -7 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम दृष्टान्तस्य परेः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply 'censure' also); किं नाम विस्फुरति शस्त्राणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वरभिमुख्यते गृह्याः S. 6. -8 Wonder; आश्चर्यमधो नाम पुत्रं द्रक्ष्यति Sk. -9 Recollection. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अयि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; R. 16. 82; Bh. 2. 44; H. 1. 104; को नाम राज्ञां गिरिः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकाभिमुखस्य जंतुर्द्वाराणि देवस्य पिशातुमीडे U. 7. 4.

नामन् n. [ ज्ञायते अम्यस्यते नम्यते अभिधीयते अर्थो ज्ञेयः ] 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गैरः); किं नु नामैतदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम ज्ञः 'to address or call upon by name'; नामग्राहमरोदीत्ता Bk. 5. 5; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ 'to give a name, call, name'; चकार नाम्ना रघुमत्सम्भवं R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलवौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रापीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः वृच्छेयं S. 7. -2 The mere name; संततायति संस्थितस्य पश्यतो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67 'not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c.; Pt. 1. 250. -3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिधायति सत्त्वं; संस्थायानानि नामानि Nir. -4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति पुष्कलानामानि. -5 Substance (opp. गुण). -6 Water. -7 Ved, Mark, sign, token.

-8 Form, mode, manner. -Comp. -अंक a. marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुज्ञासनं, -अभिधानं 1. declaring one's name. -2. a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आख्यातिक a. relating to nouns and verbs. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् n. 1. the ceremony of naming a child after birth. -2. a nominal affix. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name; पुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महासुचीनां K. 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41; 6. 67. -ग्रहं ind. by naming, by mentioning the name; Bk. 5. 5. -त्यागः abandonment of name; स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'. -द्वादशी a kind of religious ceremony, the worship of Durgā daily under one of her 12 names. -घातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पार्थायते, वृषस्यति &c.). -धारक, -धारिन् a. bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं 1. a name, appellation; यन्जयोस्तेनेति कृतनामधेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -2. the ceremony of naming a child. -नामिकः an epithet of Vishṇu. -निर्देशः indication by name. -मात्र a. having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. (-त्रं) the mere name or mention (of a thing); नाममात्रप्रस्तावो मे विषादाय कल्पते S. 7; Pt. 3. 81; H. 1. 128; नाममात्रावशेषिताः शत्रवः Rām. -माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नमस्तुदाक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. -लिंगं gender of nouns. -अनुज्ञासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित a. 1. nameless. -2. stupid, foolish. -वाचक a. expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष a. having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नामक (At the end of an adj. comp.) = नामन्; as कृतनामकः.

नामतः ind. By name, namely.

नामधः -धा m. Ved. A name-giver.

नामधा ind. By name.

नामिक a. Relating to a name or a noun.

नामिः An epithet of Vishṇu.

नामित a. Bent, bowed down &c.

नाम्य a. Pliable, flexible, pliant.

नायः [ नी-कर्तरिण ] 1 A leader, guide. -2 Guiding, directing. -3 Polity. -4 Means, expedient.

नायक a. [ नी-पुंलृ ] Guiding, leading, conducting. -कः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. -2 A chief, master, head, lord. -3 A pre-eminent or principal person, distinguished or commander. -4 A general, hero of a poetic composition (the play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः - श्रीराजा, श्रीराज, श्रीराज, श्रीराज, q. q. v. v.; these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 48; see S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिक; 95. 110). -5 The central gem of a necklace. -6 A paradigm or leading example; दृश्यते श्रीयु नायकाः. -8 An epithet of Sākyaṃuni. -Comp. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. -2 A wife. -3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्त्री or स्त्रीया, अन्ता or परकीया, and साधारणक्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112, and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यक्री also). -4 A kind of musk.

नार a. (री f.) [ नरस्ते-अण् ] 1 Human, mortal. -2 Spiritual. -र 1 A calf. -2 Water (said to be, also; cf. Ms. 1. 10). -रं 1 A multitude or assemblage of men. -2 Dry ginger. -Comp. -कीटः a deceiver, (disappointing expectations raised by himself.). -जीवनं gold.

नारक a. (की f.) [ नरक एव यज्ञः अण् नरकस्यदं अण् वा ] Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. -2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय a. Hellish. -म्. An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. -2 A lecher, libertine. -3 A living being. -4 A twin. -गं, -गकं 1 The fruit of the orange tree; सद्योऽनुदितमत्तद्वृक्षविशुक्लप्रसूति नारंगकं. -2 A carrot. -3 The juice of the pepper plant.

नारदः [ नरस्य धर्मो नारः, तद् ददाति दारकं ] N. of a celebrated Devārshi (deified saint or divine sage). [ He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and vice versa, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of Kalipriya. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or Vina. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name ].



**नारसिंह** *a.* (ही *f.*) Pertaining to Narasimha. — *ह:* An epithet of Vishnu.

**नाराचः** [ नरन् आचामति आ-चम्-ड ] 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराचदुर्दिनं R. 4. 41. — 3. An arrow in general; कनका-नाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. — 3 Water-elephant.

**नाराचिका, नाराची** A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

**नारायणः** 1 An epithet of Vishnu; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1.

10; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नर-सूतः । ता यदुत्थायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः सृजतः ।) — 2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Urvashi from his thigh; cf. ऊरुद्वया नरसखस्य मुनेः सुरस्री V. 1. 3; see ननारायण under नर also. — 3 1 An epithet of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. — 2 An epithet of Durgā. — *Comp.* — *प्रियः* 1. N. of Siva. — 2. yellow sandal-wood.

**नारिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Watery, aqueous. — 2 Spiritual.

**नारिकेरः, -लः** The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलसमाकारा दृश्यन्ते हि सुहृज्जनः H. 1. 84. (The word is also written नारिकेली, नारिकेल, नारिकेलि-ली, नाडि (डी) -के, नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली). — *ली* Fermented liquor made from the water of the cocoa-nut.

**नारी** [ नृ-न-या जाती डीर्-नि० ] A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. — *Comp.* — *तरंगकः* 1. a paramour. — 2. a libertine. — *दूषणं* a woman's vice, (they are : — पानं दुर्जन-सम्यः पत्न्या च विरहोऽनन्यम् । स्वमोक्षयुद्धवासश्च नारीयं दूषयानि पद Ms. 2. 13). — *प्रसंगः* lechery, libertinism. — *रत्नं* a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

**नार्य** *a.* Kingly, relating to royalty.

**नार्यः** The orange tree.

**नाल** *a.* [ नलस्येदं अण् ] Consisting or made of reeds. — *लं* 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकचकमलेः स्निग्धवैद्युर्नालेः Me. 76; R. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 89. (—*m.* also in this sense). — 2 Any tubular vessel of the body. — 3 Yellow orpiment. — 4 A handle. — *लः* A canal, drain.

**नालवी** The lute of Siva.

**नाला** A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

**नालिः-ली** *f.* [ नल्-णिच् इन् वा डीर् ] 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. — 2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. — 3 A period of 24 minutes (वटिका). — 4 An instrument

for boaring an elephant's ear. — 5 A canal, drain. — 6 A lotus-flower. — 7 A piece of metal on which the hours are struck (घडी).

**नालिकः** [ नलदेव नालमस्त्वस्य डन् ] A buffalo. — *का* 1 The stalk of a lotus. — 2 A tube. — 3 An instrument for boaring an elephant's ear. — 4 A period of 24 minutes. — *कं* 1 A lotus-flower. — 2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute. — 3 Myrrh.

**नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली** See नारिकेर &c. **नालीकः** [ नाल्यां कायति के-क Tv. ] 1 An arrow. — 2 A dart, javelin. — 3 A lotus. — 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. — 5 A water-pot (कमंडलु) made of the cocoa-nut. — *कं* An assemblage of lotus-flowers.

**नालीकिनी** 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus-flowers. — 2 A lotus-pond.

**नालीपः** = कदंबकः q. v.

**नाविकः** [ नावा तरति-डन् ] 1 The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अख्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्ना नौनाविकं त्वयि, नाविकपुरुषे न विश्वासः Mb. — 2 A navigator, sailor. — 3 A passenger on board a ship.

**नाविच्** *m.* A boatman.

**नाव्य** *a.* [ नावा तायि नौ-यच् ] 1 Accessible by a boat or ship navigable (as a river &c.). ; नाव्याः सुमतरा नदीः R. 4. 31; नाव्यं पयः केचिदुत्तरिपुत्रैः Si. 12. 76. — 2 Praiseworthy. — *व्यं* Newness, novelty. — *व्या* Ved. A navigable river.

**नावनीत** *a.* (ती *f.*) Mild, soft, gentle.

**नावमिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Ninth.

**नाशः** [ नश्-भावे षच् ] 1 Disappearance; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधविव जने Mk. 5. 25. — 2 Frustration, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40, R. 8. 88, 12. 67; so वित्तं, बुद्धिः &c. — 3 Death. — 4 Misfortune, calamity. — 5 Abandonment, desertion. — 6 Flight, retreat. — 7 (In arith.) Elimination. — 8 Want of apprehension, non-perception (अहुरालम्).

**नाशक** *a.* [ नश्-णिच् ष्वल् ] Destructive, destroying.

**नाशन** *a.* [ नश्-णिच्-ल्यु ] (नी *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp.). — *नं* 1 Destruction, ruin. — 2 Removing, removal, expulsion. — 3 Perishing, death. — 4 Forgetting.

**नाशित** *p.* Destroyed, ruined, made to perish, lost.

**नाशिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) [ नश्-णिनि ] 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. — 2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 1. 185.

**नाश्यं** *a.* Destructible.

**नाटिकः** The owner of anything lost.

**नाट्टा** Ved. 1 Danger, destruction. — 2 An evil spirit, a goblin.

**नात्** 1 A. (नास्ते) To sound.

**नासत्य** See under न.

**नासा** [ नास्-भावे अ ] 1 The nose; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 27. — 2 The trunk of an elephant. — 3 The upper timber of a door. — 4 A sound. — *Comp.* — *अग्रं* the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. — *छिद्रं*, — *रंध्रं*, — *विवरं* a nostril. — *दाह* *n.* the upper timber of a door-frame. — *नाहः* the thickening of the membrane of the nose. — *परि-स्त्रावः* running at the nose, a running cold. — *पुटः*, — *पुटं* a nostril. — *मयीदा* the septum of the nose. — *वंशः* the bridge of the nose. — *स्त्रावः* a running cold.

**नासिकंधन** *a.* Blowing or breathing through the nose.

**नासिकंधय** *a.* Drinking through the nose.

**नासिका** [ नास्-ष्णल् ] 1 The nose; see नासा. — 2 Any nose-shaped object. — 3 The trunk of an elephant. — 4 The upper timber of a door. — 5 A projection. — 6 An epithet of the nymph Asvini. — *Comp.* — *मलः* the mucus of the nose.

**नासिक्य** *a.* [ नासिका-ग्य ] 1 Nasal. — 2 Being in the nose. — *व्यः* A nasal sound. — *व्यो* (du.) An epithet of the Asvins. — *व्यं* The nose.

**नासिक्यकं** The nose.

**नास्य** A nose-cord, the rein of a draught-ox (passed through the septum of the nostrils.).

**नासरिं** [ नासाय ईर्त्तं, ईर्-क Tv. ] Advancing or fighting in front of an army. — *रः* 1 The van or front (of an army &c.). ; नासरिचरयोर्भवयोः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. — 2 A champion who advances before the line.

**नास्ति** *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिक्षोरा &c. — *Comp.* — *वादः* assertion of the non-existence of God or a supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बौद्धेनेव सर्वदा नास्तिवादश्चरेण K.

**नास्तिक** *a.* or — *कः* [ नास्ति परलोकस्त-साधनमदृष्टं तत्साक्षीश्वरो वा इति मतिरस्य डन् ] An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas, and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 8. 22.

**नास्तिक्यं** Atheism, infidelity heresy.

**नास्तिदः** The mango tree.

**नास्यं** See under नासा.



नाहः [ नह् भावे चञ् ] 1 Binding, confinement. -2 A trap or snare. -3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-विः An epithet of Yayāti.

नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.): -1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below'); निपत्, निपद्. -2 A group or collection; निकर निकाय. -3 Intensity; निकाम, निगृहीत. -4 Command, order; निदृश. -5 Continuance, permanence; निविज्ञते. -6 Skill; निपुण. -7 Restraint, confinement; निबध्. -8 Inclusion ('into', 'in'); निपीतशुद्धकं. -9 Proximity, nearness; निकट. -10 Insult, wrong, harm; निकृति, निकार. -11 Showing; निदर्शन. -12 Cessation; निवृत्. -13 Resort, refuge; निलय. -14 Doubt. -15 Certainty. -16 Affirmation. -17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgādāsa).

निःक्षिप = निक्षिप q. v.

निःक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or sent away; -2 Passed, spent (as time).

निःक्षेपः 1 Throwing, sending away. -2 Spending (time). -3 Wiping (tears.).

निःशिष्य *Caus.* 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. -2 To leave no remainder.

निःशेष *a.* [ निगते शेषो यस्य ] Whole, complete, entire; निःशेषविश्राणित-कोशजातं R. 5. 1. -द, -वेण *ind.* Wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय (यि)णी, निःश्रेणी *f.* A ladder, staircase; R. 15. 100.

निःश्रेयसं [ निश्चितं श्रेयः निः ] Final beatitude, absolution.

निःश्वस् [ often written निश्स् ] 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing.

निःश्वसित *p. p.* 1 Breathed out, sighed. -2 Sighing. -त् 1 Expiration. -2 A sigh; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. -2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह *a.* 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. -2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued; अयि विरम निःसहासि जाता Māl. 3; so Māl. 2, 7, U. 3. -3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense).

निःसृ 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from;

भागेः खरकार्शुकानिःसृतैः Rām. ; Si. 9. 25. -2 To depart, set out for; Ms. 6. 4. -3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude; यो हेमकुम्भस्तननिःसृतानां R. 2. 36. -*Caus.* To turn out, expel, drive away.

निःसरणं 1 Going out, exit. -2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate. -3 Final departure, death. -4 A means, expedient, remedy. -5 Final beatitude.

निःसारः Going forth or out, exit. निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. -2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसारित *a.* Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःश्रवः Remainder, surplus.

निःश्रावः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. -2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट *a.* Near, close, hard by, proximate. -दः, -दं Proximity. ( निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close by'; वहति निकटे कालस्रोतः समस्तभयावहं Sānti. 3. 2. ).

निकम् 10 A. To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकाम *a.* [ निकम् चञ् ] 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant; निकामजलां स्रोतोवहं S. 6. 16. -2 Desirous of. -मः, -मं Wish, desire. -मं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. -2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content; रात्रौ निकामं शयित्व व्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 'I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night.' -3 Very much, exceedingly, निकामं क्षमांसी Māl. 2. 3; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final म्; निकामनिरंकुशः Git. 7; Ku. 5. 23; Si. 4. 54.

निकामनं Desire, longing after.

निकरः [ निकृ भावाद् अप् ] 1 A heap, pile. -2 A flock, multitude, collection; पपात स्वेदांशुपसर इव हर्षाशुनिकरः Git. 11; Si. 4. 58; Rs. 6. 18. -3 A bundle. -4 Sap, pith, essence. -5 A suitable gift, honorarium. -6 A treasure.

निकर्षण See under निकृष्.

निकषः ( सः ) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone; निकषे हेमरेखेव R. 17. 46; Mv. 1. 4. -2 ( Fig. ) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test; न-वेष दुर्पनिकषस्तव चन्द्रकेतुः U. 5. 10; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां सुचरितानिकषः Mk. 1. 48; Dk. 1; K. 44. -3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch-stone; कनकानिकषरुचिद्विषयसनेन श्वसिति न सा परिजनहसनेन Git. 7; कनकनिकष-स्निग्धा विद्युत्प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4.

1; 5. 19. -*Comp.* -उपलः, -भावात् *a.* a touch-stone, whet-stone. तत्त्वमहेमनिकपोपलतां तनोति Git. 11. 2. 80.

निकपा N. of the mother of Mā. vana or of imps in general. -*ind.* Near, hard, close by, at hand ( with acc. ); निकपा सौधभित्ति Dk. विलम्ब्य लंकां निकपा हनिष्यति Si. 1. 6. -*Comp.* -आत्मजः a demon.

निकायः [ नि-वि-वच् कुलम् ] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general; M. 1. -2 a congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. -3 A house, habitation, dwelling-place; काशीनिकाय &c. -4 The body. -5 Aim, butt, mark. -6 The Supreme Being. -7 Ved. a wind.

निकायः [ cf. P. III. 1. 129 ] A dwelling, habitation, house; न यथा-द्यो जनः कश्चिन्निकायं तेषधित्वति B. 6. 66.

निकार &c. See under निकृ.

निकाशः, -सः [ निकाश-वच् ] 1 Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness, resemblance ( at the end of comp. ) Māl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing; M. 7. 6.

निकुञ्चनः A measure of capacity equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Kuduca (also निकुञ्च).

निकुञ्जः, -जं 1 A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers; यमुनातीरवानीरनिकुञ्जं मन्दमास्थितं Git. 4, 2, 11; Rs. 1. 2. -2 A vault; Māl. 2. 12. -3 A cavern; Māl. 9. 3.

निकुञ्जः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva; R. 2. 35. -2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुम्भिला 1 A cave or grove at the western gate of Lankā. -2 An image of Bhadrakālī on the west side of Lankā. -3 A place where oblations are offered.

निकुरं ( रुं ) वं A flock, collection, mass, multitude; लतानिकुरं वं Git. 11. किरणं A. L. 20; चिकुरं 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकृ 8 U. Ved. 1 To maltreat, subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat, act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong, offend.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. -3 Lifting up. -3 Killing; slaughtering.



Humiliation, subjugation. -5 In-  
jury, wrong, offence तीर्ण  
निकारणः Ve. 6. 43; Mv 3. 41; 5.  
14; 7 8; Ki. 1. 43; 3 44. -6 Abuse,  
reproach, disrespect. -7 Wickedness,  
malice. -8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारणं Killing, slaughter.  
निकृत् *p. p.* 1 Humbled, cast down,  
humiliated. -2 Insulted, offended;  
U. 6. 14. -3 Deceived, cheated. -4  
Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6  
Wicked, dishonest. -7 Base, low,  
vile. -8 Humiliation. -Comp. -प्रज्ञ  
a. evil-minded. -मति *a.* depraved  
in mind, base.

निकृति *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked.  
निति *f.* 1 Baseness, wickedness.  
-3 Dishonesty, fraud, deception;  
निकृतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौण्ड Ve. 5.  
21; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence,  
humiliation; Mu. 4. 11. -4 Abuse,  
reproach. -5 Rejection, removal.  
-6 Poverty, indigence. -7 The earth.  
-8 N. of one of the eight Vasus.  
-Comp. -प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded,  
wicked.

निकृतिव *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked.

निकृत् 6 P. 1 To cut down, cut  
to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up;  
निष्सादयमुत्पन्नं मूलान्यपि निकृत्तति Pt.  
2. 39; निकृत्तस्त्रिं मानसं Bk. 7. 11;  
मुनिकृत्तकटे: R. 7. 58. -2 To cut  
oneself (A.).

निकृत्तं Cutting down or off,  
tearing.

निकृत्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Cutting down, de-  
stroying; विरहिनिर्कृतनकुतमुखाकृतिकेत-  
विन्दुविराजे (वसन्ते) Git. 11. -नं 1 Cutting,  
cutting off, destruction. -2 An in-  
strument for cutting; एकेन नखनिकृत्त-  
नेन सर्वं काण्यसिं विज्ञाते स्यात् S. B.

निकृत् 1, 6 P. 1 To lessen, dimi-  
nish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull  
down.

निकृत्तणं 1 An open space for  
recreation, or a play-ground in or near  
a town. -2 A court at the entrance of  
a house. -3 Neighbour-hood. -4 An  
uncultivated or unploughed plot of  
ground.

निकृत् *p. p.* 1 Low, base, vile. -2  
Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4  
Near. -हं Proximity.

निकृत्तयः Piling or collecting  
repeatedly.

निकेतः, -तकः 1 A house, habita-  
tion, mansion, abode; अितगोर्कणनि-  
क्षेपमीश्वरं R. 8 33; 14. 58; Bg. 12  
19; Ku. 5. 25; Ms. 6. 26; Si. 5. 26.  
-2 A mark, countersign.

निकेतनः An onion. -नं A man-  
sion, house, abode; सिंजाना मंजुमंजीरं  
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प्रविशेन निकेतनं Git. 11; Ms. 6. 26, 11.  
129; Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compres-  
sion.

निक्रमणं Ved. 1 Trampling down.  
-2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निकणः, निकणः 1 A musical tone  
or sound -2 A sound in general.

निक्ष् 1 P. (निक्षति) Ved. 1 To  
pierce. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निक्षा A nit (a wrong form for  
लिक्षा q. v.).

निक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast  
down, put or place down; Y. 1. 103;  
Amaru. 80. -2 To entrust, commit,  
consign to the care of; देवीहस्ते निक्षि-  
पत्ता Ratn. 1; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179, R. 1.  
34. -3 To deposit, place as deposit.  
-4 To encamp. -5 To cast off, reject.  
-6 To give or hand over, grant, be-  
stow (on). -7 To install, appoint.

निक्षित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or put down,  
thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged,  
pawned. -3 Sent, sent off. -4 Reject-  
ed, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on  
(with loc.); अलं मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु  
कदाश्चनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit,  
pledge; pawn in general; Pt. 1. 14;  
Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited  
without a seal in trust or as a  
compensation, an open deposit; समक्षं  
तु निक्षेपणं निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4  
Sending away. -5 Throwing away,  
abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपणं 1 Putting down, placing  
down (the feet); Ku. 1. 33. -2 A  
means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित *a.* 1 Caused to be put  
down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caus-  
ed to be deposited.

निक्षेप्त *m.* A depositor, pawner.

निक्षुभा 1 The wife of the sun. -2  
A female Brāhmaṇa (ब्राह्मणी).

निखन् 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2  
To bury, inter; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखन्तु Y.  
3. 1; वसुधायां निखन्तु: R. 12. 30;  
Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. -3 To erect (as a  
column); निखन्तु जयस्तंभान् R. 4. 36.  
-4 To implant, infix, pierce into;  
निखन्तु इरं मुजे R. 12. 90, 3. 55; Bk.  
3. 8; H. 4. 72.

निखननं Digging in, burying; as in  
स्थूणां निखननस्याय.

निखात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated.  
-2 Fixed, planted (as a stake),  
infix; शल्यं निखातमुद्वहयतामुस्तः R.  
9. 78; 13. 61; अष्टादशदीपनिखातयुः 6.  
38; गार्ध निखात इव ये हृदये कदाश्च Ms. 1.  
29. -3 Dug in, buried.

निखर्व *a.* Dwarfish. -ई A billion.

निखिल *a.* [निवृत्तं खिलं शेषो यस्मात्]  
Complete, whole, entire, all; प्रत्यक्षं  
ते निखिलमचिराद् भ्रातरुक्तं मया यत् Me.  
94.

निगड *a.* [नि-गड्-अच् लस्य डः]  
Fettered, chained; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च  
Ms. 4. 210. -डः. -डं 1 An iron chain  
for the feet of an elephant; बद्धाप-  
राणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत् Si. 5. 48;  
Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or  
shackle in general.

निगडनं Chaining, fettering.

निगडयति Den. P. To put in chains,  
fetter; (fig. also); निद्रानिगडितजन-  
दृशि Dk.

निगडित *a.* Fettered, put in irons,  
chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial  
fire or burnt offering.

निगद् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, de-  
clare, announce; Si. 9. 76. -2 To  
declare, say, speak; R. 2, 33. -3  
To speak to, address, (any one). -4  
To enumerate. -5 To call, name.

निगद्, निगाद्: 1 Recitation, audi-  
ble recitation of prayers. -2 A prayer  
repeated aloud. -3 Speech, discourse.  
-4 Learning anything without know-  
ing the meaning; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निग-  
देनैव शन्यते Nir. -5 Mention, men-  
tioning; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्यातम्.

निगदित *a.* Told, said, spoken. -तं  
A discourse, speech.

निगद्य 1 P. 1 To go to, attain,  
acquire, obtain; यत्र दुःखांतं च निगच्छ-  
ति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. -2 To get  
knowledge, learn. 3 To be inserted.  
-4 To enter (with acc. or loc.).

निगमः 1 The Veda or Vedic text;  
साख्ये साध्वा साधेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113,  
VII. 2. 64; Mā. 9. 4. -2 Any pass-  
age or word quoted from the Vedas,  
a Vedic sentence; तथापि च निगमो  
भवति (often found in Nirukta). -3  
A work auxiliary to, and explana-  
tory of, the Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and  
Kull. thereon. -4 A sacred precept,  
the words of a god or holy man. -5  
A root (as the source of a word). -6  
Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8  
Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair. -10  
A caravan of wandering merchants.  
-11 A road, market-road. -12 A city.  
-13 Insertion of the name of a deity  
into a liturgical formula.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from  
the Veda or the word so quoted. -2  
(In logio) The conclusion in a syl-  
logism, a deduction (the fifth mem-  
ber of the five-membered Indian  
syllogism). -3 Going in or into.

निगमित *a.* Knowing the Vedas.

निगमः, -रणं &c. See under निगु.



निघ *a.* Pleasing. -घ: 1 The mind. -2 Dirt, excrement. -3 A root. -4 Painting.

निघृ 6 P. 1 To swallow, eat up; devour; Bv. 1. 38. -2 To conceal, hide (fig.).

निगर: निगार: Swallowing, devouring.

निगरणं 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. -ण: 1 The throat. -2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग (गा)ल: 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 The throat or neck of a horse; वत् *m.* a horse.

निगार (ल)क *a.* Swallowing, eating.

निगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानेनांतनिगीर्णस्योपमेयस्य यदध्यवसानं सैका K. P. 10.

निगूढ *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. -2 Secret, private. -3 Mysterious, obscure. -4 Inscrutable. -इ *ind.* Secretly, privately.

निगूहनं Concealing, hiding.

निग्रथनं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रह 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. -2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control; निग्रह शोकं K. 25; स्वकं तेजो निग्रह Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59; 14. 85. -3 To stop, obstruct; निग्रहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. -4 To punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. -5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमार्यग्रहं निग्रहीतधेनु: R. 2. 33. -6 To close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोक्षिणी निग्रह Mk. 2. -7 To subdue, conquer, overpower, प्रज्ञया निग्रहीतुं शक्य: Mu. 1; 1. 26. -8 To draw in, restrain; निग्रहंता-मभीक्ष्व: S. 1.

निग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Seized, arrested. -2 Restrained, curbed, checked, subdued. -3 Attacked. -4 Defeated in argument, caught; भो निग्रहीतोसि U. 4. निग्रहीति: *f.* 1 Restraint, check. -2 Overpowering, subjugation.

निग्रह: 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इंद्रिय-निग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. -2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. -3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; त्वस्मिन्ने ह वरगात्रि न मे प्रयत्न: Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. -4 Confinement, imprisonment. -5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. -6 Dispelling, destruction, removing; R. 9.

25, 15, 6; Ku. 5. 53. -7 Arresting of disease, cure. -8 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहादुग्रहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहोऽप्ययमनुग्रहोक्त: R. 11. 90, 55; 12. 52, 63. -9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. -10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. -11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument) cf. Mu. 5. 10. -12 A handle. -13 A limit, boundary. -14 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -स्थानं the reason of defeat, unfitness to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyāyikas.

निग्रहण *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. -णं 1 Subduing, suppression. -2 Capture, confinement. -3 Chastisement, punishment in general. -4 Defeat.

निग्रह: 1 Punishment. -2 An imprecation; as in निग्रहस्ते भूयात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निघ *a.* As high as broad. -घ: 1 A ball. -2 Sin.

निघंडु: 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. -2 Particular the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

निघर्ष: निघर्षण See under निघृष.

निघस: 1 Eating, dining. -2 Food.

निघात: 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. -2 Suppression or absence of accent. -3 A vowel having a grave accent.

निघाति: *f.* An iron club.

निघुष्टं Sound, noise.

निघृष 1 P. 1 To rub, pound, grind. -2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

निघर्ष: निघर्षण 1 Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51. -2 Grinding.

निघृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Chafed, grazed. -3 Subdued, overpowered.

निघृष *a.* 1 Rubbed off, exoriated. -2 Small, trifling, insignificant. -घ: 1 A hoof. -2 Wind. -3 An ass or mule. -4 A boar. -5 A road. -घं The mark of a hoof.

निघ्न *a.* 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निघ्नं नृपसावकीने: प्रदीकृतं मे हृदयं गुणोचै: Ki. 3. 12; निघ्नस्य मे भर्तुनिदेशरोक्ष्यं देवि क्षमस्वेति वभूव नम्र: R. 14. 58. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Dependent on (*i. e.* following the gender &c. of) a substantive; इति विशेष्यनिघ्नवर्ग: -4 (After a numeral) Multiplied by.

निचि 5 U. 1 To pile up, heap up. -2 To cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in *p. p.*); निचितं

खमुपेत्य नीरदे: Ghaṭ. 1; शकुंतलीनिघ्नितं विभ्रज्जटामडलं S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6. 17.

निचय: 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. -2 Store, stock, provisions; as पण्मासनिचय: -3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिचय: -4 Certainty.

निचयिन् *a.* Full of, abounding in.

निचाय: A heap.

निचित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overspread; Si. 17. 14. -2 Full of, filled. -3 Raised up. -4 Piled or heaped up.

निचिक्री, -नैचिक्री An excellent cow.

निचुपण: Ved. 1 The sea. -2 An epithet of Soma. -3 N. of an *abhrita* q. v.

निचुल: 1 A kind of reed. -2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa: स्थानादस्मात् सरसनिचुलाहृतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14 (where Malli. observes: निचुलो नाम महाकवि: कालिदासस्य सहायः; but this explanation is very doubtful). -3 An upper garment, cover, cf. निचोल. -4 The tree called हिमजट (Barringtonia Acutangula).

निचुलकं 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. -2 An outer garment.

निचोल: 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; ध्वातं नीलनीचोलचारं Giṭ. 11: शील्य नीलनिचोलं 5. -2 A bed-cover. -3 The cover of a litter (दोदिकारणं).

निचोलक: 1 A jacket, bodice. -2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निच्छवि: N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छिवि: N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from out-cast Kshatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निच्छेद: 1 Cutting off. -2 (In arith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

निज 3 U. (नेनेकि, नेनिके, प्रवेनेकि) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सच्छु: पय: पयुरनेनिजुरंवरणि Si. 5. 28. -2 To wash or clean oneself. -3 To nourish to be purified (A.). -3 To nourish. -With निज् to wash, clean, purify. R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निज *p. p.* Washed, cleansed &c.

निज *a.* [निरा जायते निज-इ] 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. -2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वयु: पुनरन्यत्रिणि हविं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18, 27; Ms. 2.



3 Peculiar. -4 Continual, perpetual. -m. pl. One's own people.  
 निज 2 A. (निज) To wash. -WITH  
 to wash (प्रणिके).  
 निजल (Sometimes written निजि-  
 ल) The forehead; निजिलतदुचिंत  
 4, 15. -Comp. -अक्ष: N. of  
 शिरः.

निजि The downward flight or  
 swoop of birds; see झिन.  
 निष्य a. Ved. 1 Hidden, con-  
 cealed. -2 Secret, mysterious. -यं  
 A secret or mystery.

नित्यः [निभृतं तस्यते काशुकैः, तसु काश्यानां]  
 1 The buttocks, posteriors (of a  
 woman), (th. circumference of  
 the hip and loins); यत्तं यच्च नित्ययो-  
 गं विलासादिव S. 2. 2; R.  
 4. 52, 6. 17; Me. 41; Bh. 1. 5; M.  
 2. 7. -2 The slope, ridge, side,  
 flank of a mountain; सनाकवनितं  
 नित्यचिरं (गिरिं) Ki. 5. 27; लेख्या  
 नित्याः किमु धूराणां सुत स्मरस्मर-  
 विगतिनीनां Bh. 1. 19; V. 4. 26;  
 Bh. 2. 8; 7. 58. -3 A precipice. -4  
 The sloping bank of a river. -5 The  
 shoulder. -Comp. -धिचं round or  
 circular hips; Rs. 1. 4.

नित्यवत् a. Having beautiful hips.  
 -नी A woman; चारु चुचुच नित्यवती  
 इति Git. 1; V. 4. 26.

नित्यवत् a. [नित्य - अस्सर्थे इति] 1  
 Having beautiful hips, having well-  
 sloped buttocks (often applied  
 to जवन); cf. M. 2. 3; Ki. 8. 16;  
 R. 19. 26. -2 Having beautiful  
 sides (as a mountain). -नी 1 A  
 woman with large and handsome  
 hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68; Kn. 3.  
 7. -2 A woman in general; Pt.  
 4. 32, 86.

नितरां ind. 1 Wholly, entirely,  
 completely; प्राणास्त्यजानि नितरां तद-  
 राहितोः Ch. P. 41; Bh. 1. 96. -2  
 Exceedingly, excessively, very much;  
 इति चेतो नितरां प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4;  
 Anaru 10; Bh. 2. 18; शोषितसरास  
 निदाये नितरामेवोद्धतः सिंधुः Pt. 1. 104;  
 नितरां नीचोस्मीति Bv. 1. 9. -3 Con-  
 tinually, always, eternally. -4 At  
 all events. -5 Certainly. -6 Ved. In  
 a low tone. -7 Downward.

नितलं One of the seven divisions  
 of the lower regions; see पाताल.  
 नितांत a. Extraordinary, exces-  
 sive, very much, intense; नितांतक-  
 र्णां रुजं मम न वेद या मानसी V. 2. 11;  
 R. 3. 8. -तं ind. Excessively, very  
 much, exceedingly, in a high degree;  
 Pt. 2. 113.

नित्य a. [नियमेन नियतं वा भवं नि-त्यम्  
 cf. P. IV. 2. 104 Vart.] 1

(a) Continual, perpetual, con-  
 stant, ever-lasting, eternal, uninter-  
 rupted; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्यते H. 1.  
 48; नित्यज्योत्स्नाः प्रतिहतमोहात्तरस्याः  
 यदोपाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as  
 an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. (b)  
 Imperishable, indestructible; पृथिवी  
 द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च Tarka K. -2  
 Invariable, regular, fixed, not op-  
 tional, regularly prescribed (opp.  
 काम्य). -3 Necessary, obligatory,  
 essential. -4 Ordinary, usual (opp.  
 वैमिक्तिक). -5 (At the end of comp.)  
 Constantly dwelling in, perpetually  
 engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीरं,  
 अरण्यं, आदानं, ध्यानं, &c. -त्यः  
 The ocean. -स्या An epithet of the  
 goddess Durgā. -स्य An indispen-  
 sable or inevitable act. -स्य ind.

Daily, constantly, always, ever, per-  
 petually, eternally. -Comp. -अन-  
 ध्यायः invariable suspension of Ve-  
 dic studies; Ms. 4. 107. -अनित्य a.  
 eternal and perishable. -कतु a. re-  
 gularly recurring at the seasons.  
 -कर्मन् n., -कृत्यं, -क्रिया any daily  
 and necessary rite, a constant act or  
 duty, as the five daily Yajnas. -गतिः  
 air, wind. -दानं daily alms-giv-  
 ing. -नियमः an invariable rule.

-नैमित्तिकं an occasional act regular-  
 ly recurring, or any ceremony con-  
 stantly performed to accomplish a  
 particular object, (e. g. a वर्षश्राद्ध).  
 -ग्रलयः sleep. -सुक्तः the Supreme  
 spirit. -यौवना (ever youthful) an  
 epithet of Draupadi. -शंकित a. per-  
 petually alarmed, ever suspicious.

-समासः 'a necessary compound',  
 a compound the meaning of which  
 cannot be expressed by its consti-  
 tuent members used separately (the  
 separate ideas having merged in  
 one); e. g. जमदग्नि, जयद्रथ &c.; इवेन  
 नित्यसमासः &c.

नित्यता, -स्त्वं 1 Invariableness, con-  
 stancy, continuance, eternity, per-  
 petuity. -2 Necessity. -3 Persever-  
 ance.

नित्यदा ind. Perpetually, always,  
 constantly, eternally.

नित्यशम् ind. Constantly, always,  
 eternally; Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96;  
 4. 150.

निद् 1 U. (नेद-निते) 1 To be near.  
 -2 To blame, censure, approach;  
 cf. निद्.

निद् f. Ved. Mocking, despising,  
 censuring.

निद् a. Censuring. -दं Poison;  
 (also निदा).

निदुः 1 A man. -2 One without  
 herpes.

निदर्शक, -नं &c. See under निदृश.

निदाघः [नि-द्-आघारे वच् न्यङ्कादि-  
 कुलं] 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot  
 season, summer (the months of ज्येष्ठ  
 and आषाढ); निदाघमिहिरज्ज्वालाश्लैः Bv.  
 1. 16; निदाघकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Rs.  
 1. 1; Pt. 1. 104; Ku. 7. 84. -3  
 Sweat, perspiration. -4 The water  
 of perspiration. -Comp. -करः the  
 sun. -कालः summer. -सिंधुः a river  
 in hot season, (nearly dry).

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter.  
 -2 A rope for tying up a calf. -3 A  
 primary cause, the first or essential  
 cause; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R.  
 3. 1; अथवा बलमारंभो निदानं क्षयसंपदः  
 Si. 2. 94. -4 A cause in general;  
 हुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Git. 5. -5 (In  
 medicine) Inquiry into the causes  
 of a disease, pathology. -6 Dia-  
 gnosis of a disease. -7 End, termi-  
 nation. -8 Purity, purification, cor-  
 rectness. -9 Claiming the reward of  
 penitential acts. -Comp. -स्थानं one  
 of the departments of medical  
 science.

निदिग्ध p. p. [नि-दि-क्] 1  
 Smeared, anointed. -2 Increased,  
 accumulated. -यद्वा Small carda-  
 moms

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं See  
 under निध्ये.

निदि 6 P. To order, point out  
 &c.; see निर्दिश.

निदिष्ट p. p. 1 Pointed out. -2 Or-  
 dered, directed. -3 Advised, en-  
 joined.

निदिशः 1 Order, command, direc-  
 tion, instruction; वाक्येनेयं स्थापिता  
 स्वे निदिशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निदिशे पृथगा-  
 दिदिश R. 14. 58; Ku. 3. 4. -2  
 Speech, narration, conversation. -3  
 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -4 A ves-  
 sel, vase.

निदिशित् a. Pointing &c. -नी 1 A  
 quarter, point of the compass. -2 A  
 region.

निदृश् Caus. 1 To show, point  
 out; R. 6. 31. -2 To prove, esta-  
 blish, demonstrate. -3 To consider,  
 treat of, discuss (as in a book). -4  
 To teach, explain. -5 To illustrate by  
 an example; cf. निदर्शन. -6 To in-  
 troduce, cause to enter. -7 To show  
 oneself to (a person).

निदर्शक a. 1 Seeing. -2 Seeing in-  
 to, perceiving. -3 Pointing out,  
 proclaiming, indicating, showing.

निदर्शन a. 1 Pointing, showing. -2  
 Proclaiming, declaring, announcing.  
 -3 Teaching. -नं 1 View, insight,  
 looking into, sight, vision. -2 Point-  
 ing to, showing. -3 Proof, evidence;



बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. -4 An instance, example, illustration; ननु प्रसूरेव निदर्शनं S. 2; निदर्शनमसारणां लघुर्वहुवृणं नरः Si. 2. 50; R. 8. 45. -5 A scheme, system. -6 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction. -7 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.). -ना A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined:—निदर्शना। अभवन्स्तुसंघ उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10; c. g. R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2 P. To fall asleep, sleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रच्छाया-सुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3; निद्रासुप्तां क्षिप्त् Māl. 2. 12. -2 Sloth. -3 Shutting, budding state. -Comp. -अलस a. dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep; निद्रालसा बहिनः V. 3. 2. -भंगः awaking. -वृक्षः darkness. -संजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण a. 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut, closed (as a bud).

निद्रालु a. Sleeping, asleep. -लुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित a. Asleep, slept.

निधन a. [निधत्त धनं यस्मात्; Un. 2. 81.] Poor, indigent; अहो निधनता सर्वापिदामास्यद् Mk. 1. 14. -नः -नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35; म्लेच्छनिधनिधने कलयसि करवालं Git. 1; कल्पान्तेष्वपि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्या-रूपमंतर्धनं Bh. 2. 16; Pt. 1. 21; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sāman sung in chorus. -3 The finale (in music). -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination. -6 Ved. Residence; receptacle. -नः The head of a family. -नं Family, race. -Comp. -कारिन् a. fatal, destructive. -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. निधनता Indigence, poverty; Mk. 1. 14.

निधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, put or set down; शिरसि निवधानोजलियुद्धं Bh. 3. 123; R. 3. 50, 62; 12. 52; Si. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of; निदधे विजयाज्ञां चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with; दिनांते निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain; सलिले निहितं रजः क्षितौ Ghaṭ. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground); Ms. 5. 68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon; cf. निश्चै. -7 To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish. -11 To lay up, treasure up.

-12 To remember, keep or bear in mind. -13 To end, close.

निधा Ved. 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. -2 Keeping, preserving. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir; निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure; निधानगर्भांश्च सागरांश्च R. 3. 9; Bg. 9. 18; विद्यैव लोकस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. -5 Hoard, store, property, wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

निधिः [नि-धा-आधारे किं] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir; जलं, तोयं, तपोनिधि &c. -2 A store-house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, hoard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं [नितरां धुवनं हस्तपादादिचालनम्] 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Sexual enjoyment, coition; अतिशय-मधुरिपुनिधुवनशीलं Git. 2, Si. 11. 18; Ch. P. 4, 8, 25. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निध्य 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember; Bk. 14. 65. -2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at; अंगुलीयकं निध्यायती M. 1; Si. 8. 69; 12. 40; Ki. 10. 46, 14. 58.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निध्यात a. Meditated or thought on.

निध्यानं Seeing, beholding, sight.

निध्वानः Sound.

निनंक्षु a. 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away; Bk. 4. 33.

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, shout; R. 5. 75; M. 5. 10; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

निन (ना)द् 1 Sound, noise; U. 3. 7; उच्चचार निनदौऽभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 11. 15; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.). -3 A sound like that of a chariot.

निनादित a. Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. -तं A sound.

निनादिन् a. 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing (as a musical instrument).

नियनं See under निनी.

निनर्द् 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

निनर्दः Prolonging a note in chanting.

निनाहाः A water-jar to be put in to the ground.

निनी 1 P. 1 To take near or towards, carry near, bring, fetch; Y. 3. 295. -2 To bend, incline; Y. निनीय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform. -5 To spend (time).

नियनं 1 Performance. -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out.

नियुक्त a. Repeated (as a portion of a verse).

निरुतिः f. Repetition.

निर्द् 1 P. (निर्दति, निर्दित; प्रवृत्ति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn; निर्दयेन पार्वती Ku. 5. 1; सा निर्दती सा नि भाग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निर्दक a. [निर्-दुश्च] Blaming, cursing, abusing, defaming.

निर्दनं, निर्दा [निर्-धावे-त्युद् अ वा] 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation; व्यास-स्तुतिर्दुखे निर्दा K. P. 10; परं, वेदं. -3 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. -स्तुतिः f. 1. ironical praise, irony. -2. covert praise.

निर्दित p. p. [निर्-क] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -3 Low despicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

निंघ a. 1 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निदुः f. A woman bearing a dead child.

नियः-पं A water-jar. -पः The Kadamba tree.

निय (पा) ठः, नियठनं, नियठिनिः f. Reading, reciting, studying.

नियत् 1 P. 1 To fall or come down, descend, alight, sink down; नियतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 33; Bk. 15. 27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate; देवास्तद्वंते हरमुद्वारं किं रीढबद्धांजलयो नियत्य Ku. 7. 92; R. 4. 50; Bh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon; सिंहो शिशुरपि नियतति मदनलिंगे Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot; सङ्कटंशो नियतति 47. -7 To be placed, occupy a place; अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वं नियतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fall into ruin. -10 To fall into (any state). -Caus. 1 To cause to fall down,



throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy; तत्तं निपात्य सह बंधुजनाक्षितोयैः Ms. 5. 7. Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy (as a tribute). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation; एते पंचविंशतिरजंता निपात्ये Sk.

निपातनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down.

निपात्या 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, alighting; पयोधरोत्सेधनि पातयुजिताः Ku. 5. 24; Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging; Ku. 3. 15. -4 Descending, fall; निशितनिपातः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death; Ms. 6. 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or mention. -7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; एते निपाताः, निपातोयं &c. -8 A particle, an indeclinable; see P. I. 4. 56. -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातन 1 Killing, destroying. -2 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception. -6 Falling or flying down.

निपातित *a.* 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Irregular.

निपातिन् *a.* 1 Falling down, alighting; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying; R. 11. 21.

निपातशं *ind.* Ved. Without speaking (like a tree without foliage).

निपा 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयतेधरः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छदं म्रियतमेन निपीतसारं Rs. 4. 13. -4 To feast on (with the eyes or ears).

निपातं 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; गाहंतां महिषा निपातसलिलं वृणुषुस्तुष्टाडितं S. 2. 6; H. 1. 172; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत *p. p.* Drunk in, absorbed.

निपीतिः *f.* Drinking.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपादः Ved. 1 Low ground. -2 High and low ground.

निपीड् 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injure, punish, trouble; Ms. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace; श्रोतः सदारस्य निपीड्य पादौ R. 2. 23, 5. 65. -4 To impress. -5 To eclipse.

निपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. -2 Hurting, injuring. -ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित *p. p.* 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt. -3 Embraced.

निपुण *a.* 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful; वयस्य निसर्गनिपुणाः स्त्रियः M. 3. -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.); वाचि निपुणः; वाचा निपुणः. -3 Experienced. -4 Kindly or friendly towards. -5 Acute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp. -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. -जं *ind.* or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; निपुणमन्विष्यक्षुपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

निपुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबन्ध 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; आत्मवन्तं न कर्माणि निबन्धन्ति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41; 9. 9; 14. 7; 18. 17; Ms. 6. 14; Ku. 5. 10. -2 To fix upon, rivet; त्वयि निबद्धरतेः V. 4. 29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect; R. 13. 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange; हेम-निबद्धं चक्रं, पापाणचयबद्धः कूपः &c. -5 To write, compose; मया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. -6 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose. -8 To appoint. -9 To place, locate.

निबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of. -4 Set or inlaid with. -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. -7 Composed, written. -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with.

निबद्ध *m.* 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder.

निबन्धः 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness; Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work; प्रत्यक्षरभ्रलेपमयप्रबंधविन्यासवेदगव्य-निधिनिबन्धचक्रे Vās. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; सूर्या पिता-

महोपात्ता निबन्धो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -12 Cause, reason. -धं Song, singing.

निबन्धनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. -2 Constructing, building. -3 Restraining, checking, confining. -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay; आज्ञानिबन्धनं जाता जीवलोकस्य U. 3; यस्त्वनिव गामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबन्धनं Māl. 3. -6 Dependence, connection; ते त्वदाज्ञानिबन्धनाः M. 4. 14; परस्परनिबन्धनः Pt. 1. 79 'inter-dependent.' -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation; वाक्यतिष्ठानिबन्धनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Māl. 4 'based on' &c.; प्रत्याशा<sup>3</sup>; अनिबन्धन causeless, accidental; U. 5, 7. -8 Abode, seat, receptacle; Māl. 2. 6. -9 Composing, arrangement; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment; सद्बुद्धिः सन्निबन्धना Si. 2. 112 (where निबन्धन means 'a treatise' also). -12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबन्धनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निबन्धित *a.* 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निब (व) हण *a.* Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.); Ki. 2. 43; Mv. 3. 37. -जं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1. 131.

निबिड *a.* Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult; Ku. 3. 59. See निबिड.

निबुध् 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn; निबोध साधो तव चेच्छु-तुहलं Ku. 5. 52; 3. 14; Ms. 1. 68; Y. 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. -Caus. To explain, inform, acquaint.

निबोधः -धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, informing.

निभ [ नि-भा-ञ् ] ( /t the end of comp. only ) Like, similar, resembling; उद्बुद्धसुगधकनकाञ्जनिभं वहंती Māl. 1. 40; so चन्द्रनिभानना &c. -भः, -भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at; निभाल्य सूर्यो निजगौरि-माणं मा नाम मानं सहसैव यासीः Bv. 2. 176; or यन्मां न भासिनि निभालयसि प्र-भातनीलारविदं दंभं गिपदैः कदाहैः 3. 4. निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception.

निभूत *a.* 1 Quite frightened (अत्यंतभीत). -2 Gone, past.



**निष्ठ** *a.* 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. -2 Filled with, full of; चित्तया निष्ठः Bhāg. -3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निष्ठो भूत्वा Pt. 1; नभसा निष्ठोऽनुना R. 8. 15 'with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down'; Ve. 6. 2, Si. 6. 20. -4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. -5 (*a*) Still, silent; निष्ठद्विरेकं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (*b*) Steady, fixed, immovable, motionless; S. 1. 8. -6 Mild, gentle; अनिष्ठत वायवः Ki. 13. 66 'not gentle, violent or strong'; Māl. 2. 12; Mv. 3. 14. -7 Modest, humble; अनिष्ठतकरोषु धियेषु Me. 68; प्रणामनिष्ठता कुलवधूरिव Mu. 1. -8 Firm, resolute. -9 Lonely, solitary; निष्ठतनिकुञ्जयहं गतया Git. 2. -10 Shut closed (as a door). -11 True, faithful, firmly attached. -त Modesty, humility. -त *ind.* 1 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3; Si. 3. 74; Me. 9. 263. -2 Silently, quietly; K. 134. -3 Out of sight, in a corner. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* firm, resolute.

**निम्न**: A distinct but slow pronunciation.

**निमंत्र** 10 *A.* To invite, call, summon; दिग्ग्यो निमंत्रिताश्चैनमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225.

**निमंत्रण** 1 Invitation. -2 Summoning, calling. -3 A summons. -Comp. -पत्र 1. an invitation card or note. -2. a summons.

**निमय**: Barter, exchange.

**निमज्ज** 6 *P.* 1 To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig. also); यथा हृषेनोपलेन निमज्जत्युदके तरत् । तथा निमज्जतोऽर्धस्तादज्ञौ द्वातृपतीच्छको Ms. 4. 194; 5. 73; शोके सुहृश्चाविरतं न्यमाक्षीत् Bk. 3. 30; 15. 31; Si. 9. 74; Git. 1. -2 To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि द्वयोः गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीद्वोः किरणेष्विवाकः Ku. 1. 3. -3 To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

**निमग्न** *p. p.* 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); बल्मीकार्धनिमग्नमूर्तिः S. 7. 11; निमग्नस्य पयोराशौ, चित्तानिमग्न &c. -2 Gone down, set (as the sun). -3 Overwhelmed, covered. -4 Depressed, not prominent.

**निमज्ज्युः** 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. -2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तल्पे कांतांतरेः सार्धं मन्येऽहं धिक् निमज्ज्युं Bk. 5. 20.

**निमज्जनं** Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); दृङ् निमज्जनमुपैति सुधायां N. 5. 94; एवं संसारगहने उन्मज्जननिमज्जने Mb.

**निमानं** 1 Measure. -2 Price (निमानं = मूल्यं Sk.).

**निमिः** 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). -2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvāku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilā.

**निमित्तं** [ निमि-क् Tv. ] 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason; निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान). -3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमात्रं भव सद्यः साच्चिद् Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवक्रोधेन भवितव्यं Ve. 1. -4 A mark, sign, token. -5 A butt, mark, target; निमित्तादुपरारद्धेयोर्धातुक्रस्येव वलिमतं Si. 2. 27. -6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं सूचयित्वा S. 1; निमित्तलि च पद्याभि विपरीतानि केशव Bg. 1. 31; R. 1. 86; Ms. 6. 50; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किमिचित्तोयमातंकः S. 3. निमित्तं, निमित्तेन, निमित्तात् 'because of', 'on account of.') -Comp. -अर्थः the infinitive mood (in gram.). -आवृत्तिः *f.* dependence on a special cause. -कारणं, हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. -कालः a specific time. -कृत् *m.* a crow. -धर्मः 1. expiation. -2. an occasional rite. -विद् *a.* knowing good or bad omens. (-*m.*) an astrologer.

**निमित्तिन्** *a.* Having a cause, influenced by (some cause or ground).

**निमिश्र** *a.* Ved. 1 Commingling, mixing with. -2 Devoted to.

**निमिष** 6 *P.* To shut the eyes; wink, twinkle; Bg. 5. 9.

**निमिष** *f.* Ved. 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 Shutting the eyes. -*m.* A god.

**निमिषः** 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. -2 Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment. -3 the shutting of flowers. -4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. -5 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतरं the interval of a moment.

**निमेषः** Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमिष; हरति निमेषात् कालः सार्धं Moha M. 4.; अनिमेषेण चक्षुषा 'with a steadfast or fixed look'; R. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. -Comp. -कृत् *f.* lightning. -रुच् *m.* a fire-fly.

**निमेषकः** 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 A fire-fly.

**निमील** 1 *P.* 1 To shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. -2 To close the eyes in death, die; निमिमील नरोत्तममिया हतचंद्रा तमसेव कौशुदी R. 8. 37. -3 To obscure (fig.); प्रजालोप-

**निमीलितः** R. 1. 68. -4 To be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव एकजानां. -5 To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); जीवलोकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति II. 3. 145; यौनिमीलितनक्षत्रा Hariv. -Comp. 1 To shut, close; उन्मीलितानि बुद्धिनिद्वज्जनयनं नलिनी Si. 9. 11; न्यमिमीलन्यमीलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -2 To kill.

**निमीलनं** 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिमीलनसिद्धया यथा ने Git. 4; Amaru. 33. -2 Closing the eyes in death, death. -3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

**निमीला, निमीलिका** 1 Shutting the eyes. -2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. -3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

**निमीलित** *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Obscured, darkened; R. 9. 74. -3 Benumbed, stupefied. -4 Disappeared, set.

**निमूलं** *ind.* Down to the root; निमूलकायं कपति.

**निमेषः** Barter, exchange.

**निम्न** *a.* 1 Deep (lit. and fig.); चक्रितहरिणीप्रक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; R. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. -2 Low, depressed. -रन् 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (क्रः) पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपत् Ku. 5. 5; न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Y. 2. 151; Rs. 2. 13. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 A gap, chasm in the ground. -4 A depression, low part; जलनिविडितवक्ष्यक्तनिम्नोत्तताभिः Māl. 4. 10. -Comp. -उन्नत *a.* low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. -गतं a low place. -गा a river, a mountain-stream; R. 8. 8.

**निंबः** A tree with bitter fruits; आग्रं छित्त्वा कुटारेण निंबं पश्चिरेतु यः । यश्चैनं पयसा सिंचेन्नैवास्य मधुरो भवेत् Rām. -Comp. -तरुः 1. the Mandar tree. -2. the Nimba tree.

**निंब** *f.* A kind of जंजीर (lime).

**निंबकः** The common lime.

**निम्बुक्तिः** *f.*, निम्बुचः Sunset.

**नियंत्रणं** -णा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनियंत्रणाद्युपयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. -2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense); अनियंत्रणं कार्यस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थनियंत्रणं S. D. 2. -3 Guiding, governing. -4 Defining.

**नियंत्रित** *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained, checked. -2 Guided, governed. -3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word).

**नियम्** 1 *P.* 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकृत्या नियमा-



स्य Bg. 7. 20 ; (सुतां) शशाक मेना  
न नियन्त्रयमात् Ku. 5. 5 'could not  
dissuade her' &c. -2 To suppress,  
suspend, hold in (as breath, &c.) ;  
Ms. 2. 192 ; न कथंचन दुर्योनिः प्रकृति  
नो निवच्छति Ms. 10. 59 'does not  
suppress or conceal', &c. -3 To offer,  
give ; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छ-  
ति S. 6. 24. -4 To punish, chastise ;  
तोति S. 6. 24. -5 To regulate or direct in general ; लोको  
नियतव्यश्च राजानिः Ms. 9. 213. -6 To  
regulate or direct in general ; लोको  
नियतव्यश्च राजानिः Ms. 9. 213. -6 To  
obtain ; तालज्ञश्चाप्रयासेन मोक्ष-  
मर्त्यं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115 ; Ms. 2. 93.  
-7 To put on, assume. -8 To place  
upon. —Caus. (नियन्वति) 1 To restrain,  
control, regulate, check, punish ;  
नियमयति विमार्गस्थितानात्तद्वदः S. 5. 8.  
-2 To bind, fasten ; Si. 7. 56 ; R. 5.  
73. -3 To moderate, lessen, mitigate,  
relieve ; द्यावाद्भूमौ नियमितार्कमयूखतापः S.  
4. 10 ; Ku. 1. 60.

नियत *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained. -2  
Subdued, controlled, self-possessed,  
self-governed. -3 Abstemious,  
temperate. -4 Attentive, intent. -5  
Fixed, permanent, constant, steady.  
-6 (a) Certain, settled, sure ; Pt. 1.  
284. (b) Fixed ; प्रकृतिनियतत्वाद्वक्तव्यः  
U. 6. 14. -7 Inevitable. -8 Positive,  
definite. -9 Forming the subject of  
consideration, relevant or irrelevant ;  
see तुल्ययोगिता. -10 Maintained, ob-  
served (as a vow &c.) ; S. 7. 20.  
—*ind.* 1 Always, constantly. -2  
Positively, certainly, invariably,  
inevitably, surely. -3 Forcibly.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restriction, restriction.  
-2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune  
(good or bad) ; नियतिवलाङ्घ्र Dk. ;  
नियतनियोगात् Si. 4. 34 ; Ki. 2. 12, 4.  
21. -3 A religious duty or obligation.  
-4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियन्तृ *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver ;  
Si. 12. 24. -2 A governor, ruler,  
master, regulator ; R. 1. 17, 15. 51.  
-3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The  
Supreme Being.

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking.  
-2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining,  
preventing. -4 A restraint, check ;  
वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2 ; Ms. 8. 122. -5  
Restriction, limitation. -6 A rule or  
precept, law (in general), usage ;  
नार्यमेकांतस्य नियमः S. B. -7 Regularity ;  
Ratn. 1. 20. -8 Certainty, ascertain-  
ment. -9 An agreement, promise, vow,  
engagement. -10 Necessity, obliga-  
tion. -11 Any voluntary or self-  
imposed religious observance (depen-  
dent on external conditions) ; R. 1.  
94 ; Ki. 5. 40 ; (see Malli. on Si.  
13. 23). -12 Any minor observance

or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to  
be done, but which is not so  
obligatory as a यम q. v. ; शौचनियम-  
तपो दानं स्वाध्यायोपस्थानियमः । व्रतमौपो-  
वासं च स्नानं च नियमा दश ॥ Atri.  
-13 Penance, devotion, religious  
austerities ; नियमविश्वकारिणी S. 1 ;  
R. 15. 74. -14 (In Mim. phil.) A  
rule or precept which lays down or  
specifies something which, in the  
absence of that rule, would be  
optional ; विधिरत्यंतमन्त्रादौ नियमः पाक्षिके  
सति. -15 (In Yoga phil.) Restraint  
of the mind, the second of the 8  
principal steps of meditation in yoga.  
-16 (In Rhet.) A poetical common-  
place or convention, as the  
description of the cuckoo in spring,  
peacocks in the rains &c. -17 Defin-  
ing, definition. -18 Keeping down,  
lowering (as the voice). (नियमेन as  
a rule, invariably). —Comp. —निष्ठ  
rigid observance of prescribed rites.  
—पत्रं a written agreement. —विधिः a  
religious rite, daily ritual ; Ku. 1. 60.  
—स्थ *a.* observing penance ; Ku. 5.  
13. —स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of  
religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing ; re-  
straining, subduing ; नियमनादसतां च  
नराधिपः R. 9. 6. -2 Restriction, li-  
mitation. -3 Humiliation. -4 A  
precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, ty-  
ing down.

नियमवती A woman having the  
monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed,  
restrained. -2 Moderated, tempered.  
-3 Removed, lessened. -4 Governed,  
guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed,  
laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon,  
stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8  
Observed (as a vow or penance).

नियामः 1 Restraint. -2 A religious  
vow. -3 A boatman.

नियामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restraining,  
checking. -2 Subduing, over-  
powering. -3 Limiting, restricting,  
defining more closely. -4 Guiding,  
governing. —कः 1 A master, ruler.  
-2 A charioteer. -3 A boatman,  
sailor. -4 A pilot.

नियामकता 1 Controlling. -2 Exact  
definition.

नियवः Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture.  
-2 A continuous line.

नियानं Ved. A cow-pen ; Rv. 10.  
19. 4.

नियतन See निपातन.

नियुज्ज 7 A. 1 To appoint, depute,  
order (with loc.) ; यन्मां विधेद्विषये  
समवाचिषुंके Māl. 1. 9 ; असाधुदर्शी तत्र-  
भवात् काश्यपः य इमामाश्रमधर्मं नियुंके

S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 13 ; R. 5. 29. -2 To  
join, unite, fasten to. -3 To pre-  
scribe, ordain. -4 To yoke, harness  
(as horses). -5 To employ, engage. -6  
To authorize. -7 To commit, con-  
sign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite.  
constrain. -9 To trouble, harass.  
—Caus. 1 To join, unite, provide, or  
endow with, give to ; (स्मरं) वयसा स्वेन  
नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42. -2 To yoke,  
harness. -3 To incite, urge ; Bg. 3.  
1 ; प्रश्नकर्तृणि मां नियोजयति K. ; Pt.  
5. 81. -4 To appoint, employ ; ईदृ-  
शेषु नियोगेषु नियोजितः Mu. 6. -5 To  
use, employ ; Pt. 1. 72 ; Ku. 4. 15. -6  
To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put  
to ; अमाय मां नियोजयति Pt. 2.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered,  
instructed, commanded. -2 Authoris-  
ed, appointed. -3 Permitted to  
raise issue ; see नियोग (7) below. -4  
Attached to. -5 Fastened to. -6  
Ascertained. -7 Prompted, incited.  
—कः A functionary, an officer, any  
one charged with some business.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order,  
command. -2 Appointment, commis-  
sion, office, charge.

नियोकृ *m.* An employer, a master.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, ap-  
plication. -2 An injunction, order,  
command, direction, commission,  
charge, appointed task or duty, any  
business committed to one's care ;  
यः सावज्ञो माधवश्चानियोगे M. 5. 8 ; मनो  
नियोगक्रिययोस्तुक्ते ने R. 5. 11 ; अथवा  
नियोगः खल्वीदृशो मंदभाग्यस्य U. 1 ;  
आज्ञापयतु को नियोगोऽप्युपयुक्तमिति S. 1.  
त्वमपि स्वनियोगमश्नुष्य कुरु 'go about  
your own business', 'do your ap-  
pointed duty', (frequently occur-  
ring in plays, and used as a courte-  
ous way of asking servants to with-  
draw). -3 Fastening or attaching to.  
-4 Necessity, obligation ; तत्सिद्धे  
नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17.  
49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certain-  
ty, ascertainment. -7 A practice  
prevalent in ancient times which  
permitted a childless widow to have  
intercourse with the brother or any  
near kinsman of her deceased hus-  
band to raise up issue to him, the  
son so born being called श्वेजः ; cf.  
Ms. 9. 59 :—देवराज्ञा सपिडाद्वा स्त्रिया सत्यं  
नियुक्त्या । प्रजैस्सितापिर्गन्त्या संतानस्य परि-  
क्षेयं ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa be-  
gote पांडु and धृतराष्ट्र on the widows of  
विचित्रवीर्य in this way).

नियोगिन् *a.* 1 Appointed, employed.  
-2 Authorized. —*m.* An officer, de-  
pendant, minister, functionary.

नियोग्यः A lord, master.



नियोजनं 1 Fastening, attaching. -2 Ordering, prescribing. -3 Urging, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5 Ved. That with which anything is tied. -नी A halter.

नियोजित *a.* 1 Directed, ordered. -2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 Instigated, incited. -5 Used, employed.

नियोज्य: One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employe; सिध्यति कर्मसु महत्त्वपि चान्नियोज्या: S. 7. 4.

नियुत् *m.* Ved. 1 A horse, particularly of Vāyu. -2 A praiser. -*f.* A line, row.

नियुतं 1 A million. -2 A hundred thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्धं Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियुद्ध *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. -2 A cock.

नियोधक: A combatant, wrestler.

निर् *ind.* A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निस् and cf. अ also. -Comp. -अंश *a.* 1. whole, entire. -2. not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. -अक्ष: the place of no latitude (in astronomy). -द्वेष्टा: 1. a first meridian, as Lankā. -2. a place where the sun is always vertical and the days and nights are equal. -3. the equatorial region. -अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. -अंकुश *a.* 'not curbed by a hook,' unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विप: Bhāg.; कामो निकामनिरंकुश: Gīt. 7; निरंकुश: कवय: Sk.; Bh. 3. 105; Mv. 3. 39; विनयसूचय: सदैव निरंकुश: Mu. 3. 6. 'ता self-will, independence. -अव *a.* sinless, blameless. -अंग *a.* 1. having no parts. -2. deprived of expedients or resources. -अजिन *a.* skinless. -अंजन *a.* 1. without collyrium; Ki. 8. 52. -2. unstained, untinted. -3. free from falsehood. -4. simple, artless. (-न:) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N. of the Supreme Being. (-ना) 1. the day; of full moon. -2. an epithet of Durgā. -अतिशय *a.* unsurpassed, matchless, unrivalled; Pt. 1. 30. (-य:) the Supreme Being. -अत्यय *a.* 1. free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. -2. free from fault, un-

blameable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13. 61. -3. completely successful. -अव *a.* one who has lost one's way. -अनुक्रोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted. (-श:) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. -अनुग *a.* having no followers. -अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. -अनुरोध *a.* 1. unfavourable, unfriendly. -2. unkind, unamiable; Māl. 10. -अंतर *a.* 1. constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराधिपदलै: Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्वतयातवृष्टिषु Ku. 5. 25. -2. having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close, closely contiguous, in close contact; मृदे निरंतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk. 5. 15; हृदयं निरंतरवृद्धकठिनस्तनमंडलावरणमप्यभिदन् Si. 9. 66. -3. compact, dense; Si. 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross. -5. faithful, true (as a friend). -6. not hidden from view. -7. not different, similar, identical. -8. sincere, sympathetic; Pt. 1. 341. (-रं) *ind.* 1. without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. -2. without intervening space or interval. -3. closely, tightly, firmly. (परिष्वजस्व) कांतेरिद्धं मम निरंतरमंगमंगै: Ve. 3. 27; परिष्वजेते ज्ञायने निरंतरं Rs. 2. 11. -4. immediately. -अभ्यास: constant study, diligent exercise or practice. -अंतराल *a.* 1. without an intervening space, close. -2. narrow. -अन्वय *a.* 1. having no progeny, childless. -2. unconnected, unrelated. -3. not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). -4. without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. -5. without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. -6. without retinue, unaccompanied, see अन्वय. -7. sudden, unexpected; U. 7. -अपत्रप *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold. -अपराध *a.* guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless. (-ध:) innocence. -अपवर्त *a.* 1. not turning back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no common divisor, reduced to the lowest terms. -अपाय *a.* 1. free from harm or evil. -2. free from decay, imperishable. -3. infallible. -अपेक्ष *a.* 1. not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वाच्चिरपेक्षनिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -2. disregarding, taking no notice of. -3. free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. -4. careless, negligent, indifferent. -5. indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. -6. disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5. -7. without purpose. (-श:) indifference, disregard. -अपेक्षित *a.* 1. dis-

regarded. -2. regardless. -अपेक्षित *a.* disregarding, indifferent. -अपिभ *a.* 1. not subject to humiliation or disgrace. -2. not to be surpassed, unrivalled. -अभिमान *a.* 1. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. -2. void of self-respect. -3. unconscious. -अभिलाप *a.* not caring for, indifferent to; स्वहृदयनिरभिलापः cloudless. -अमर्य *a.* 1. void of anger, patient. -2. apathetic. -अन्य *a.* 1. abstaining from water. -2. waterless, destitute of water. -अनल *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed, unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; Māl. 5. 26. (-लं) *ind.* freely. -अप *a.* 1. void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt. 1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). -3. non-sensical. -4. vain, useless, purposeless. (-थ:) 1. loss, detriment. -2. nonsense. -अर्थक *a.* 1. useless, vain, unprofitable. -2. unmeaning, non-sensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. -3. (a consonant) not followed by a vowel. (-न्) an expletive; निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूर्णकयोः ज्ञं Chandr. 2. 6. -अवकाश *a.* 1. without free space. -2. without leisure. -अवग्रह *a.* 1. 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. -2. free, independent. -3. self-willed, headstrong. (-हं) *ind.* 1. uninterruptedly. -2. intensely, strongly. -अवय *a.* 1. blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; हृद्यनिरवयुरूपो रूपे चयुव Dk. 1. -2. an epithet of the Supreme Being (having no passions). -अवधि *a.* 1. having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44; 6. 30; Māl. 1. 6. -2. continuous; Māl. 4. 3. -अवयव *a.* 1. without parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without limbs. -अवतं *a.* 1. unsupported, without support; S. 6. -2. not affording support. -3. not depending or relying on. -अवशेष *a.* whole, complete, entire. (निर्वशेषेण *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally). -अव्यय *a.* eternal, immutable. -अशन *a.* abstaining from food. (-नं) fasting. -अह *a.* Ved. driven away, scattered. (-हः) a horse twenty-four year's old. -अस्त्र *a.* weaponless, unarmed. -अस्थि *a.* boneless. -अहंकार, -अहंकृति *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. -अहंकृत *a.* 1. having no egotism or self-consciousness. -2. without individuality. -3. unselfish. -अहम् *ind.* free from egotism or self-conceit. -आकांक्ष *a.* 1. wishing nothing, free from desire. -2. wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense of



a word or sentence). —आकार *a.* 1. devoid of form, formless, without form. —2. ngly, deformed. —3. disguised. —4. unassuming, modest. (—रः) 1. the universal spirit, Almighty. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —आकृति *a.* 1. formless, shapeless. —2. deformed. (—तिः) 1. a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. —2. especially, a Brahmana who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. —3. one who neglects the five great religious duties or Yajnas. —आकाश *a.* leaving no free space, completely filled or occupied. —आकुल *a.* 1. unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered. —2. steady, calm. —3. clear. —4. perspicuous. (—लः) 1. calmness, serenity. —2. perspicuity, clearness. —आक्रुद्ध *a.* not crying or complaining. (—दः) a place where no sound can be heard. —आक्रोश *a.* unaccused, unrevealed. —आगम *a.* not founded on revelation or scripture, not derived from the Vedas. —आगम्य *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 43. —आचार *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless, barbarian. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. without drums. —2. without show, unostentatious. —आतंक *a.* 1. free from fear; R. 1. 63. —2. without ailment, comfortable, healthy. —3. not causing pain. —4. unchecked, unhampered; Māl. 5. 34. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आतप *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays. (—पा) the night. —आदर *a.* disrespectful. —आदानः an epithet of Buddha. —आधार *a.* 1. without a receptacle. —2. without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारो ह्यसौ दिमि कथय केचन निहुरः G. L. 4, 39. —आधि *a.* secure, free from anxiety. —आनन्द *a.* cheerless, sad, sorrowful. —आत्र *a.* 1. disembowelled. —2. having the entrails hanging out. —आपद् *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. (—फः) prosperity. —आवाध *a.* 1. unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. —2. unobstructed. —3. not molesting or disturbing. —4. (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); *a. g.* असद्व्यग्रहदीपमकाशेनार्यं स्वगृहे व्यवहरति Mīt. —आमय *a.* 1. free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. —2. untainted, pure. —3. guileless. —4. free from defects or blemishes. —5. full, complete. —6. infallible. —7. not liable to failure or miscarriage. (—यः) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happiness.

ness. (—यः) 1. a wild goat. —2. a hog or boar. —आमिष *a.* 1. fleshless. —2. having no sensual desires or covetousness. —3. receiving no wages or remuneration. —आय *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. —आयत *a.* 1. full-stretched or extended; निरायतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8. —2. contracted, compact. —आयास *a.* not fatiguing, easy. —आयुध *a.* unarmed, weaponless. —आलम्ब *a.* 1. having no prop or support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. —2. not depending on another, independent. —3. self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालम्बो लंबोदरजननि कं यामि शरणं Jag. (—वा) spike-nard. (—वं) Brahman. —आलोक *a.* 1. not looking about or seeing. —2. deprived of sight. —3. deprived of light, dark; Māl. 5. 30. —4. invisible. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आज्ञ *a.* 1. devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनो बध्वेन्दुमतीनिराज्ञं R. 6. 2. —2. depriving (one) of all hope. —आज्ञक, —आज्ञिन् *a.* hopeless. —आज्ञक *a.* fearless. —आज्ञिस् *a.* 1. without a boon or blessing. —2. without any desire, wish or hope, indifferent; जगच्छरण्यस्य निराज्ञिपः सतः Ku. 5. 76. —आश्रय *a.* 1. without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. —2. friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाधुना वत्सलता. —3. not deep (as a wound). —आस्वाद *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. —आहार *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (—रः) fasting. —आङ्ग *a.* immovable, stationary. —आच्छ *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. —आङ्घ्रिय *a.* 1. having lost a limb or the use of it. —2. mutilated, maimed. —3. weak, infirm, frail. —4. barren. —5. without means or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. —6. destitute of manly vigour, impotent (Ved.). —आङ्घ्रन *a.* destitute of fuel. —आङ्घ्रि *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see इति. —आङ्घ्र *a.* goddess, atheistic. —आङ्घ्रं the body of a plough. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. desireless, indifferent; R. 10. 24. —2. inactive. (—हा), निरीहता —त्वं 1. inactivity. —2. indifference. —आङ्घ्रस *a.* 1. breathless, without breathing. —2. narrow, contracted. (—सः) absence of breath. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. answerless, without a reply. —2. unable to answer, silenced. —3. having no superior. —आङ्घ्र *a.* without festivities; चिरतं गेयमुत्तुनि-रत्सवः R. 8. 66. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. inactive, indolent. —2. devoid of energy. (—हः) 1. absence of energy. —2. indolence. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. indifferent. —2. calm, tranquil. —आङ्घ्र *a.* water-

less. —आङ्घ्र, —आङ्घ्र *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —आङ्घ्र *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —आङ्घ्र *a.* without a commencement. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. —2. free from national distress or tyranny. —3. causing no affliction. —4. auspicious (as a star). —5. secure, peaceful. —आङ्घ्र *a.* guileless, honest; U. 2. 2. —आङ्घ्र *a.* unsuitable. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. without any title or designation; Mu. 3. —2. unconnected with a subordinate word. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपपन्नानि नः कर्मणि संवृत्तानि S. 3. —2. not causing any affliction or misery. —3. an epithet of Siva. —आङ्घ्र *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. —आङ्घ्र *a.* free from portents. —आङ्घ्र *a.* not corrupted, pure. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. not injured, unhurt. —2. auspicious, lucky. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. unreal, false, non-existent (as ब्रह्मपुत्र). —2. immaterial. —3. invisible. (—र्यः) the supreme Brahman. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. without expedients, helpless. —2. unsuccessful. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. free from trick or fraud. —2. not neglectful. —आङ्घ्र *a.* devoid of heat, cold. —आङ्घ्र *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गन्ध इव किंशुकाः. —आङ्घ्र *a.* the Sālmali tree. —आङ्घ्र *a.* free from pride. —आङ्घ्र *a.* windowless. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. stringless (as a bow). —2. devoid of all properties. —3. devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्युगः शोभते नैव विपुलाङ्घ्रोऽपि ना Bv. 1. 115. —4. without attributes. —5. having no epithet. (—गः) the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मक *a.* having no qualities. —आङ्घ्र *a.* houseless, homeless; सुगृही निर्युहीकृत Pt. 1. 390. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. without dignity, undignified. —2. devoid of respect. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. freed from all ties or hindrances. —2. poor, possessionless, beggarly. —3. alone, unassisted. (—यः) 1. an idiot, a fool. —2. a gambler. —3. a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. clever, expert. —2. unaccompanied, alone. —3. deserted, abandoned. —4. fruitless. (—कः) 1. a religious mendicant. —2. a naked devotee. —3. a gambler. —आङ्घ्र *a.* clever. (—कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. —आङ्घ्र 1. a free market. —2. a crowded market. —आङ्घ्र *a.* 1. cruel,



merciless, pitiless. -2. shameless, immodest. -घृणा cruelty. -शेष *a.* noiseless, still, calm. -जन *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नं) *a.* a desert, solitude, lonely place. -जर *a.* 1. young, fresh. -2. imperishable, immortal. (-रः) *a.* a deity, god; (nom. pl. निजः -निजसः). (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. -जरायु *a.* Ved. skinless. -जल *a.* 1. waterless, desert, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-लः) *a.* a waste, desert. -एकादशी *N.* of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. -जिह्वा *a.* a frog. -जीव *a.* 1. lifeless. -2. dead : चित्ता दहति निजर्वं चित्ता दहति जीवितम्. -जानि *a.* having no kinsmen, alone. -जर *a.* feverless, healthy. -दंष्ट्रा *a.* Saltra -दृष *a.* 1. merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; सुखे विदेहि मयि निदृषदंष्ट्रं Git. 10; निर्दृषति शत्रुनालताः R. 19. 32; निर्दृषाश्लेषहेतः Me. 1. 6. -दृष *ind.* 1. unmercifully, cruelly. -2. violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -दश *a.* more than ten days old. -दशन *a.* toothless. -दुःख *a.* 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain. -देव्य *a.* happy, comfortable. -दोष *a.* 1. faultless, defectless; न निर्दोषं न तिष्ठेत्. -2. guiltless, innocent. -द्रव्य *a.* 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. -द्रोह *a.* not hostile, friendly, well disposed, not malicious. -द्वंद्व *a.* 1. indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वंद्वो नित्यसदस्थो निर्योगनेम आत्मवान् Bg. 2. 45. -2. not dependent upon another, independent. -3. free from jealousy or envy. -4. not double. -5. not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. -धन *a.* without property, poor, indigent; शास्त्रिनस्तुल्यधनोऽपि निर्धनः परिभ्रूयते Chan. 82. (-नः) *a.* an old ox. -ता, त्वं poverty, indigence. -धर्म *a.* unrighteous, impious, unholy. -धूम *a.* smokeless. -नमस्कार *a.* 1. not courteous or civil, not respecting any one. -2. disrespected, despised. -नर *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. -नाथ *a.* without a guardian or master. -ता 1. want of protection. -2. widowhood. -3. orphanage. -नाभि *a.* going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7. 7. -नाशन. -नाशिन *a.* expelling, banishing. -निद्र *a.* sleepless, wakeful. -निमित्त *a.* causeless. -निमेष *a.* not twinkling. -बन्धु *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. -बल *a.* powerless, weak, feeble. -बाध *a.*

1. unobstructed. -2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary. -3. unmolested. (-धः) 1. a part of the marrow. -2. a knob. -बुद्धि *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. -बुध, -बुध *a.* unhusked, freed from chaff. -भक्त *a.* taken without food (as a medicine). -भय *a.* 1. fearless, undaunted. -2. free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -भर *a.* 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; त्रपाभरनिर्भरस्मरश्च &c. Git. 12; Amaru. 42. -2. ardent. -3. fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुम्भनिर्भरपरिभ्रान्तं बाधति Git. 5; परिभ्रम्य निर्भरं Git. 1. -4. sound, deep (as sleep). -5. full of, filled with (at the end of comp.); आनन्दः, गर्वः &c. (-रः) *a.* a servant receiving no wages. (-रं) excess. (-रं *ind.*) 1. excessively, exceedingly, intensely. -2. soundly. -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. -भोग *a.* not fond of pleasures. -भूति *a.* without wages. -मक्षिक *a.* 'free from flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (-कं) *ind.* without flies, i. e. lonely, private; कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्मक्षिकं S. 2. 6. -मज्ज *a.* fatless, meagre. -मत्सर *a.* free from envy, unenvious. -मत्स्य *a.* fishless. -मद *a.* 1. not intoxicated, sober, quiet. -2. not proud, humble. -3. sad, sorry. -4. not in rut (as an elephant). -मज्जुज, -मज्जुज्य *a.* tenantless uninhabited, deserted by men. -मज्जु *a.* free from anger. -मम *a.* 1. free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारनिव निर्ममः (ततार) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 20. -2. unselfish, disinterested. -3. indifferent to (with loc.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मयूरा मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; प्रासेत्यर्थेषु निर्ममः Mb. -4 an epithet of Siva. -मर्याद *a.* 1. boundless, immeasurable. -2. transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मज्जजपञ्चनिर्भरमर्यादमिदं बुद्धेः Ve. 3. 22. -3. confused. -4. insolent, immodest. (-वं) *ind.* confusedly, topsy-turvy. (-वं) confusion, disorder. -मल *a.* 1. free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीराश्विर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2. resplendent, bright; Rh. 1. 56. -3. sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 318. (-लं) 1. tale. -2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. -उपलः *a.* crystal. -मशक *a.* free from gnats. -मांस *a.* fleshless. -मातृष *a.* uninhabited, desolate. -मार्ग *a.* roadless, pathless. -मुट्टः 1. a tree bearing large blossoms. -2. the sun. -3. a rogue. (-टं) 1. rootless (as a tree). -2. baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge,

&c.). -3. eradicated. -मेघ *a.* cloudless. -मेघ *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -मोह *a.* free from illusion. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. -यत्न *a.* inactive, lazy, dull. -यत्न *a.* 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. -2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (-यं) 1. squeezing out, independent of restraint, independence. -यत्न *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -युक्ति *f.* 1. disunion. -2. absence of connection or government. -3. untidiness, impropriety. -युक्ति *a.* 1. disjoined, unconnected. -2. illogical, unmeaning. -3. unfit, improper. -युध *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -युध = निर्यास. -योग्य *a.* free from care. -रक्त *a.* (निरक्त) colourless, faded. -रज, -रजस्व *a.* (निरज, निरजस्व) 1. free from dust. -2. devoid of passion or darkness. (-जः) an epithet of Siva. -रजस्व (निरजस्व) *a.* see निरज. (-रः) a woman not menstruating. -रत (निरत) *a.* not attached to, indifferent. -रंध्र *a.* (निरंध्र) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 23. -2. thick, dense. -3. coarse, gross. -रव *a.* (निरव) not making any noise, noiseless, R. 8. 58. -रस *a.* (निरस) 1. tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. -2. (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; निरसनां पयानां S. D. 1. -3. sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. -4. vain, useless, fruitless; अरुच्यफलनिरसत् नम विधाय तस्मिन् जवे V. 2. 11. -5. disagreeable. -6. cruel, merciless. (-सः) the pomegranate. -रसन *a.* (निरसन) having no girle (रसना); Ki. 5. 11. -रुच *a.* (निरुच) without lustre, faded, dim. -रुज, -रुज *a.* (निरुज, निरुज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; निरुजस्य किमौषधेः H. 1. -रूप *a.* (निरूप) formless, shapeless. (-रः) 1. air, wind. -2. a god. (-रं) ether. -रोग *a.* (निरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. -लक्षण *a.* 1. having no auspicious marks, illfeatured. -2. undistinguishable. -3. unimportant, insignificant. -4. unspotted. -5. having a white back. -लज्ज *a.* shameless, impudent. -लिङ्ग *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लिप्त *a.* 1. unanointed, undefiled, unsullied. -2. undefiled, unsullied. -3. indifferent to. (-तः) 1. N. of Krishna. -2. a sage. -लेप *a.* 1. unsmear, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. -2. stainless, sinless. (-पः) a sage. -लोभ *a.* free from desire or avarice,



indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting in discrimination, foolish.—विशोक *a.* fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85.—विशेष *a.* 1. showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं ह्यपि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50 'a difference without distinction'. —2. having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.); निर्विशेषाकृति 'having the same form'; प्रधाननीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku. 1. 46; स निर्विशेषप्रवृत्तिरासीत् R. 14. 22.—3. indiscriminate, promiscuous. (—अः) absence of difference. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्व-मुहनिर्विशेषमत्र स्थितायां H. 1; R. 5. 6).—विशेषण *a.* without attributes.—विष *a.* poisonous (as a snake); निर्विषा हुंहुभाः स्मृताः.—विषय *a.* 1. expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 32.—2. having no scope or sphere of action; किञ्च एवं काव्यं प्रविरलविषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1.—3. not attached to sensual objects (as mind).—विषाण *a.* destitute of horns.—विहार *a.* having no pleasure.—बीज, बीज *a.* 1. seedless.—2. impotent.—3. causeless.—वीर *a.* 1. deprived of heroes; निर्वीरुर्भीतलं P. R. 1. 31.—2. cowardly.—वीरा *a.* woman whose husband and children are dead.—वीर्य *a.* powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं शुकशपभाषितवशात् किं मे तवेवायुधं Vc. 3. 34.—वृक्ष *a.* treeless.—वृष *a.* deprived of bulls.—वेग *a.* not moving, quiet, calm.—वेतन *a.* honorary, unsalaried.—वेद *a.* not acknowledging the Vedas, an atheist, infidel.—वेष्टनं *a.* a weaver's shuttle.—वैर *a.* free from enmity, amicable, peaceable. (—रः) absence of enmity.—व्यञ्जन *a.* 1. straight-forward.—2. without condiment. (—नं *ind.*) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner.—व्यथ *a.* 1. free from pain.—2. quiet, calm.—व्यपेक्ष *a.* indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39.—व्यलीक *a.* 1. not hurting or offending.—2. without pain.—3. pleased, doing anything willingly.—4. sincere, genuine, undissembling.—व्याघ्र *a.* not haunted or infested by tigers.—व्याज *a.* 1. candid, upright, honest, plain.—2. without fraud, true, genuine.—3. got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct); Māl. 5. 12.—4. not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (—जं *ind.*) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79.—व्यापार *a.* 1. without employ-

निरसन *a.* Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 5. 47. -2 Vomiting. —नं १ Expelling, ejecting, ex-



pulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting. -3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter. &c.)

निरस *a.* [ निरुचो रसो यस्मात् प्रा० व० ] Tasteless, insipid, dry. —सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Want of juice, dryness. -3 Want of passion or feeling.

निराकः 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3 The recompense of a bad action (*v.l.* for निराक).

निराकुल *a.* 1 Full of, filled or covered with, अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुमसमूह-निराकुलवकुलकलपे Git. 1. -2 Distressed; see under निर also.

निराक 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate; Bk. 6. 100; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion). -3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, condemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

निराकरण 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away; निराकरणविक्रवा S. 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contempt. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

निराकरिण *a.* 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdaining. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

निराकारः Reproach, censure; see under निर also.

निराकृत *p. p.* 1 Expelled, banished. -2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see निराक above. —*Comp.* —अन्योत्तर *a.* irrefutable, unanswerable.

निराकृतिः *f.* निराक्रिया 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. -2 Refusal. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. -4 Opposition.

निराग *a.* Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट *a.* Paid off as a debt. निरादेशः Complete payment of a debt.

निरासः See under निरस्. निरामालुः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

निरिगिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्ष 1 A. 1 To gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely; (धेन्वा) ... निरीक्ष्यमाणः सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 52; Bg. 1. 22, Ms. 4. 38. -2 To look for, search after; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -3 To observe, perceive, contemplate; view.

निरिक्षक *a.* Looking at, observing &c.

निरिक्षणं, निरीक्षा 1 A look. -2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. -3 Looking out for, searching. -4 Consideration, regard; निरीक्षया as to, in respect of. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 Aspect of planets.

निरिक्ष(णं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त *a.* 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. -2 Loud, distinct. —क्त 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedāṅgas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Niḡhaṇṭus by Yāska. —*Comp.* —कारः N. of the sage Yāska. —जः one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law (= क्षेत्रज *q. v.*).

निरुक्तिः *f.* 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word; thus defined:—निरुक्तिर्योगितो नाम्नामन्या-धैत्वप्रकल्पनं । इदृशैश्चरितैर्ज्ञाने सत्यं दोषाकरो भवान् ॥ Chandr. 5. 168 (where दोषाकरः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः). -3 N. of Yāska's commentary on the Niḡhaṇṭus.

निरुत्सुक *a.* 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up; न्यरुधंश्चास्य पंधानं Bk. 17. 49; 16. 20; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up; Ms. 11. 177; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check; S. 7. 10.

निरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed; U. 1. 29. -2 Confined, imprisoned; U. 1. 11. —*Comp.* —कंठ *a.* having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated. —शुद्धः obstruction of the rectum. —प्रकाशः stricture of the urethra.

निरोधः, निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up; Amaru. 87. -3 Restraint, check, suppression, control; योगश्चित्तवृत्ति-निरोधः Yoga S.; Ku. 3. 48. -4

Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. -6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language). -9 (With the Buddhists) Suppression of pain.

निरुद्ध *a.* 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its दौर्गिक or etymological sense); द्यौर्न काचिद्व्यवस्ति निरुद्धा सेव Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. —दः 1 Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red'). -2 (In Rhet.) The accepted and popular meaning of a word. —*Comp.* —लक्षणा *a.* lakṣaṇa or secondary use of a word which is based not on the *vivakṣā* or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

निरुद्धिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency; वृषविद्यासु निरुद्धिमागता Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation. -4 = निरुद्धलक्षणा *q. v.*

निरूप 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully; न च महान्वने पंधा निरूपितः K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent dramatically, gesticulate. -7 To perform.

निरूपणं —णा 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, searching. -4 Ascertaining, investigation; determination. -5 Definition.

निरूपित *p. p.* 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered. -4 Ascertained, determined.

निरूपितिः *f.* 1 Definition (of an idea); ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

निरुहः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. -4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरुहणं 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemata not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

निरुह 3 P. Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

निरुह्यत *a.* Dissolved, decaying, enervated, weakened.

निरुहतिः 1 *f.* Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2 A calamity, evil, bane,



position. 3. 30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. 4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

निरिभ *a.* Noiseless.  
निरिभन्तः Killing, slaughter.  
निरिभ 1 P. 1 To go out or forth, depart; प्रकाशं निरिभः S. 4; हुतवहपरि-  
वेदादश्च निरिभ्य कसात् Rs. 1. 27; Ms. 3. 83; S. 6. 3; Amaru. 61; S. 3. 26. -2 To spring forth, arise; अन्य-  
दृक्कियेभ्यो निरिभे K. 136. -3 To re-  
move; as in निरिभयिञ्चकः. -4 To be cured of a disease. -5 To come out or appear (as a bud); S. 6. 3. -6 To go away, disappear. -7 To be freed from (with abl.). -8 To enter into or attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

निरिभः Country, region, place.  
निरिभ *p. p.* 1 Come forth or out, appeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Disappeared, become extinct. -4 Freed from. -5 Removed.

निरिभः 1 Going forth or out, going away; R. 11. 3. -2 Departure, vanishing, passing away; R. 19. 46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress; कथमप्यदातनिरिभः प्रययौ K. 159. -4 Exit, issue.

निरिभन्तः 1 Going out or forth. -2 A door. -3 A chamberlain, door-keeper (?).

निरिभ *a.* Perceivable; U. 4. 21.

निरिभः The hollow of a tree.

निरिभन्तः Killing, slaughter.

निरिभटः -ट 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. -2 A table of contents (सूचीपत्र).

निरिभर्षणः Rubbing, friction.

निरिभर्षण *a.* Rubbing. -कं A den-tifice.

निरिभतः 1 Destruction. -2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. -3 The noise of contending winds (vapours?) &c. in the sky; निरिभतिः कुञ्जलीनाञ्च निरिभञ्ज्यानि-  
रिभोः क्षोभयामास सिद्धान् R. 9. 64; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 105, 7, Y. 1. 145; (वायुना निहतो वायुर्गमनाञ्च पतत्ययः । प्रचंडवोरनिरिभो निरिभति इति कथ्यते ॥) -4 An earth-quake. -5 A thunder-stroke. -6 A stroke in general; अहह दारुणो देशनिरिभतः U. 2.

निरिभतः Forcing out, bringing out.

निरिभोपः 1 A sound in general; Ve. 4; R. 1. 36. -2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging &c. ज्यानिरिभोपः क्षोभयामास सिद्धान् R. 9. 64; भारतीनिरिभोपः U. 3,

निर्जर्जल्प *a.* Ved. Ragged, tattered.  
निर्जात *a.* Visible, come forth, appeared.

निर्जित 1 P. 1 To conquer, defeat. R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 52; 7. 94; Y. 3. 292. -2 To win, acquire by conquest; Ms. 8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4 To surpass, excel.

निर्जयः, निर्जितिः *f.* Complete vic-tory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्जित *p. p.* 1 Conquered com-pletely, vanquished. -2 Acquired, gained, won. -3 Claimed.

निर्झरः -रं A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain torrent; झीतं निर्झरवारि पानं Nāg. 4; R. 2. 13; Sānti. 2. 17, 21; 4. 6. -रः 1 Burn-ing claff. -2 An elephant. -3 A horse of the sun.

निर्झरिन् *m.* A mountain.

निर्झरिणी, निर्झरी A river, mountain-torrent; स्वलनमुल्लसन्निभोततो निर्झ-  
रिण्यः U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40.

निर्जयः, निर्जात, निर्जेतु &c. See under निर्जी.

निर्जरः N. of one of the horses of the sun.

निर्जामः Ved. 1 The joint of a wing (?). -2 Excessive bouding.

निर्जिञ्ज 3 U. 1 To wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127. -2 To dress oneself.

निर्जिक्त *p. p.* 1 Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated, atoned.

निर्जिक्तिः *f.* 1 Washing. -2 Expi-ation, atonement; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्जिञ्ज *a.* Ved. 1 Clearing, wash-ing. -2 Well-nourished. -*m.* 1 A form, shape. -2 A bright or shining garment. -3 Purification, washing.

निर्जेकः 1 Washing, cleaning. -2 Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्जेजकः A washerman.

निर्जेजनः 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).

निर्जी 1 P. 1 To take or carry away or off. -2 To determine, ascer-tain, settle, decide, come to a deci-sion, fix, resolve upon; कथमप्युपाय-  
मात्मनेव निर्जीय Dk.; Ki. 11. 39.

निर्जयः 1 Removing, removal. -2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settle-ment; संदेहनिर्जयो जातः S. 1. 28; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10; हृदयं निर्जयमेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. -3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). -4 Dis-cussion, investigation, consideration. -5 Sentence, verdict, judgment;

सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयान्मुपगमो दो-  
षाय M. 1. -6 Application of a con-  
clusive argument. -7 (In Rhet.)  
Narration of events. -Comp. -पादः a  
sentence, decree, verdict (in law).  
निर्णयनं 1 Ascertainment, determi-  
nation. -2 Positive conclusion, set-  
tlement.

निर्णायक *a.* 1 Settling, conclusive. -2 Determining.

निर्णयनं 1 Making certain. -2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णीत *p. p.* Settled, decided; de-  
termined, resolved, &c.

निर्णेतु *a.* Decisive, conclusive -*m.*  
1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A  
guide.

निर्णेतु 6 U. 1 To throw back, re-  
ject; धाना मत्स्यान्पयो मांसं शाकं चैव  
न निर्णेतु Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove,  
dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4  
To repudiate.

निर्णोदः Removal, banishment.

निर्दिष्ट -ड *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling  
unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the  
faults of others. -3 Envious. -4 Abu-  
sive, slanderous. -5 Useless, un-  
necessary. -6 Violent. -7 Mad, in-  
toxicated.

निर्दर *a.* 1 Hard. -2 Pitiless. -3  
Shameless. -रः, निर्दरिः 1 A cave,  
cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. -रं  
Essence (सार).

निर्दलनं Splitting, breaking, de-  
stroying.

निर्दह 1 P. 1 To burn, consume. -2 To torment, distress, pain.

निर्दग्ध *a.* 1 Burnt. -2 Unburnt.

निर्दहन *a.* 1 Burning, consuming. -2 Without fire or heat. -नं Burn-ing, consuming.

निर्दातु *m.* 1 A digger up of  
weeds, weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A  
husbandman, reaper.

निर्दारित *a.* 1 Torn, rent. -2  
Opened, split open; Si. 18. 28.

निर्दिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smear-  
ed. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्दिञ्ज 6 P. 1 To point out, indi-  
cate, show; एकैकं निर्दिशन् S. 7; अं-  
गुल्या निर्दिशति &c. -2 To assign,  
give; निर्दिष्टं कुलपतिना स पर्णशालाम-  
ध्यास्य R. 1. 95. -3 To allude to, men-  
tion, make a reference to. -4 To  
foretell, predict. -5 To advise, re-  
commend. -6 To tell, communicate.  
-7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enume-  
rate, specify, name. -9 To define,  
determine. -10 To describe. -11 To  
denounce, accuse.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown,  
indicated. -2 Specified, particulariz-  
ed. -3 Described. -4 Assigned, allot-



ted. -5 Asserted, declared. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Ordered.

निर्देशः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, declaring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अयुक्तोय निर्देशः Mbh. ; Bg. 17. 23. -6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation. निर्देशक *a.* Pointing out, showing &c.

निर्देश *m.* An authority, a guide.

निर्धारः-रण &c. see under निर्धु.

निर्धु 1 P. 1 To wash off or away, cleanse; निर्धुति सति हरिचन्दने जलौघैः Si. 8. 51; निर्धुतदानामलग्नमिति R. 5. 42, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

निर्धुत *p. p.* 1 Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

निर्धु 5, 9 U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निर्धुतोऽधरशोणिना Gīt. 12; ज्ञाननिर्धुतकल्पनाः Bg. 5. 17; R. 12. 57. -2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

निर्धुत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, removed; dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, Bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted. -6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered, undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away. -तः A man deserted by his relations and friends.

निर्धु 1 P., 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

निर्धारः, निर्धारण 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यत्तश्च निर्धारणं P. II 3. 41; V. 3. 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धारित *p. p.* Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

निर्धार्य *a.* 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

निर्धु 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

निर्धु *p. p.* 1 Fixed or fastened upon. -2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

निर्धुः 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity, निर्धुसं-

जातरुपा (युरुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5. 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्धुः स जगद् सर्वं R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्धुः S. 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

निर्धुणः See निर्धुणः.

निर्धु *a.* 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

निर्धु *a.* Hard, firm (दृढ).

निर्धु 10 A. 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53. -3 To menace; Si. 6. 62.

निर्धुसंन-न 1 Threat, menace; Si. 15. 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. -3 Malignity. -4 Red paint, lac.

निर्धुसित *p. p.* 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

निर्धु 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine; अक्षोजवलयेन निर्धुः R. 11. 65. -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाक्षमो हि निर्धुः Ms. 5. 44; 2. 10.

निर्धुसः Appearing or shining forth.

निर्धु 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst or tear asunder, break or pierce through; अनेन निर्धुततुः स वध्यः V. 5. 6; Bk. 9. 67; निर्धुतोपरि कणिकार-मुकुलान्यालीयते वदपदः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge; निर्धुतप्रयं रहस्यं Dk., वृत्तांतैकदेशं निर्धुतं *ibid.* Si. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

निर्धु *p. p.* 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

निर्धुः 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent. -3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration; निर्धुतवृत्तेषु मालविकायामयमुपन्यासः शंकरायति M. 4. -5 The bed of a river. -6 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्धु *a.* 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

निर्धु *p. p.* 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other; Māl. 6. 12.

निर्धुति *f.* Ved. Disappearing.

निर्धु 1, 9 P. 1 To churn, shake, stir round; अमृतस्यार्थे निर्धुष्यामहे जलं Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh, beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

निर्धुः, निर्धुनं, निर्धुः, निर्धुनं 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The

wood used for producing friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -4 stick. -दाह 1. = 2 above. -2. a church.

निर्धु *a.* 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -धुः The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्धु 3 A., 2 P. 1 To make, create, bring into existence; निर्धुः प्रभवेन्मनोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 2. Ms. 7. 5; 1. 13. -2 (a) To build, form, construct; स्नायुनिर्मिता एते यवः II. 1 (b) To cause to be settled, colorize (as a town &c.); निर्धुः निर्धुः पु मधुरं मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce; शलाकाजनिर्धुः Ku. 1. 47. -4 To compose, write; स्वनिर्मिता टीकया समेतं काव्यं. -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

निर्धुण 1 Measuring, meting out; यत्तश्चाध्वकालनिर्धुणं P. I. 4. 31 Vāt. -2 Measure, reach, extent; अयमन्तः निर्धुणः (वालः) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth'. -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture; निर्धुः निर्धुणभागः पतिगताः U. 4. -4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्धुणमेव हि तदादरालनीयं Māl. 9. 42. -5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्धुः सदृशो नन्वस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. -9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Transformation. -णः Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्धुत *p. p.* 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c. -2 Artificial.

निर्धुतिः *f.* Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरसरचिरां निर्धुतिमाधृतां भारती कौर्जयति K. P. 1.

निर्धु *a.* Pure, clean, stainless. -ह्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. -2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्धुः निर्धुः तदुपपदानिकारे का वदपदानां रतिः S. Til. 10. -3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्धुः निर्धुः वृत्तेऽधीरितानां Si. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

निर्धु 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release; हिमनिर्धुकोयोगे चित्राचन्द्रनीलो रिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

निर्धु *p. p.* 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined. -कः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.



निर्मुक्तिः *f.* Freedom, liberation.  
 निर्मुक्तिः 1 Setting free, liberating.  
 निर्माः 1 A hide, skin; especially, the  
 length of a serpent; R. 16. 17; Si.  
 47; N. 1. -3 Armour, mail. -4  
 The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.  
 निर्माः Liberation, deliverance; R.  
 2.  
 निर्माचने Liberation, deliverance.  
 निर्मुक्त 10 U. To eradicate, ex-  
 erminate.  
 निर्मुक्तने Eradication, uprooting, ex-  
 erminating (fig. also); कर्मेनिर्मुक्तनक्षमः  
 Bā. 3. 72.  
 निर्मुक्त 2 P. To wipe off, wash out.  
 निर्माचने Cleaning, washing off;  
 wiping out.  
 निर्मुक्त *p. p.* Wiped off, washed out,  
 rubbed out; निर्मुक्तरागोद्धरः S. D. 1.  
 निर्मुक्त 10 U. 1 To return, restore;  
 निर्वातय हस्तन्यासं V. 5; Ms. 11. 164.  
 -2 To requite, repay, retaliate; राम-  
 हस्तन्यासोर्वै स्वयं निर्वातयामि वै Rām. -3  
 To forgive, pardon.  
 निर्वातनं 1 Returning, restoring,  
 delivering, restitution (as of a de-  
 posit). -2 Payment of a debt. -3  
 Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, re-  
 quital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्वातन). -5  
 Killing, slaughter.  
 निर्वा 2 P. 1 To go out, go out  
 of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse  
 (as time).  
 निर्वाणं 1 Exit, issue, setting out,  
 departure. -2 Vanishing, disappear-  
 ing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal  
 emancipation, final beatitude. -5  
 The outer corner of the eye of an  
 elephant; वारणं निर्वाणं नागेऽभिज्ञं Dk  
 97; निर्वाणनिर्वाणं चलिं निर्वादी Si.  
 5. 41. -6 A rope for tying cattle or  
 the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in  
 general; निर्वाणहस्तस्य पुरो द्रुक्षतः Si.  
 12. 41. -7 Iron.  
 निर्वातिः *f.* 1 Exit, departure. -2  
 Departure from life, dying, death.  
 निर्वापणं Banishing, expelling.  
 निर्वासः A sailor, pilot, boatman.  
 निर्वासः, -सं 1 Exudation of  
 trees or plants, gum, juice, resin;  
 सालनिर्वासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6.  
 -2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3  
 Any thick fluid substance.  
 निर्वाहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, pro-  
 jection (on columns or gates); वि-  
 शालि, renders निर्वाहं by मचवाणाख्य उताश्रयः  
 and quotes Vaijayanti; perhaps it  
 was so called from its resemblance  
 to the shape of an elephant in rut);  
 चारुवर्णनिर्वाह Rām. -2 A chaplet,

crest, head-ornament. -3 A peg  
 projecting from a wall. -4 Wood  
 placed in a wall for pigeons to build  
 their nests or to perch upon. -5 A  
 door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction.

निर्मुचने Pulling out or off, tearing  
 off, peeling.

निर्मुठने 1 Robbing, plundering. -2  
 Tearing off.

निर्लेखने 1 Scraping, scratching.  
 -2 An instrument for scraping, a  
 scraper.

निर्लेखनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वच 2 P. 1 To interpret, explain;  
 वेदा निर्वचनक्षमः. -2 To derive, trace  
 to its etymology (as a word). -3 To  
 relate, tell, declare, announce. -4 To  
 name, call.

निर्वचने 1 Utterance, pronunciation.  
 -2 A proverbial expression, proverb.  
 -3 Etymological interpretation,  
 etymology. -4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्वप 1 P. 1 To pour out, sprinkle  
 -2 To scatter, strew (as seed). -3 To  
 offer, present; श्रौत्रियायान्यायताय  
 वस्ततरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपेति गृहमेधिनः  
 U. 4. -4 To offer libations especially  
 to the Manes. -5 To perform.

निर्वपण *a.* (जी) 1 Relating to ob-  
 lations. -2 Pouring out, scattering.  
 -3 Giving, bestowing. -जं 1 Pour-  
 ing out, offering. -2 Particularly,  
 the presentation of funeral offer-  
 ings to the Manes, a libation; Ms.  
 3. 248, 260. -3 Bestowing presents.  
 -4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle  
 &c.) for pouring.

निर्वयनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वर्ण 10 U. 1 To look at care-  
 fully, mark attentively. -2 To see,  
 behold, observe, perceive.

निर्वर्णेन 1 Looking at, seeing, sight.  
 -2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्वस 1 P. 1 To live out, i. e.  
 to go to the end of (as a period).  
 -2 To dwell abroad. -*Caus.* To  
 banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.

निर्वासः, निर्वासनं 1 Expulsion, ba-  
 nishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3  
 Leaving one's home, living abroad  
 (निर्वास only in this sense).

निर्वह 1 P. 1 To carry out, ex-  
 tricate oneself. -2 To be finished.  
 -3 To live upon, live by the aid of.  
 -*Caus.* 1 To take to the end of,  
 complete, finish, manage; यथा प्रिय-  
 तस्त्रीं बहुजनशोचनीया न भवति तथा  
 निर्वाह्य S. 3. -2 To carry out, ac-  
 complish, effect. -3 To pass, spend  
 (as time).

निर्वहणं 1 End, completion; Si. 14.  
 63. -2 Maintaining, carrying to the  
 end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्वहणं Ama-

ru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation.  
 -4 (In dramas). The cata-trophe,  
 the last stage in which the action of  
 the play is brought to a head, the  
 denouement; तत्किमिति कुक्कुरना-  
 टकस्येव अन्यन्मुखेऽन्यनिर्वहणे Mu. 6.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplish-  
 ing, performing. -2 Completion, end.  
 -3 Carrying to the end, supporting,  
 steadfast adherence, perseverance;  
 निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रवत्  
 Mu. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on. -5  
 Sufficiency, competent provision,  
 competency. -6 Describing, narrat-  
 ing.

निर्वाहण *a.* 1 Carrying out, effect-  
 ing. -2 Removing. -जं Accomplish-  
 ment, completion; see निर्वाहण.

निर्वाहिन *a.* 1 Effecting. -2 Dis-  
 charging (as a wound).

निर्वा 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be  
 cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig.  
 also); वयुर्जलाद्रापवनेन निर्वायौ Si. 1.  
 65; त्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वाति मनो  
 मनोभवज्वलितं Subhāsh. -3 To blow  
 out, be extinguished, be extinct;  
 निर्वाणदीपे किमु तेलदानं Subhāsh.; नि-  
 र्वाणधुविष्टमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वयुर्-  
 णेन Ku. 3. 52; Si. 14. 85; Mu. 3.  
 28. -*Caus.* (-वाययति) 1 To blow or  
 put out, extinguish, destroy, kill; R.  
 3. 58. -2 To cool, alleviate the heat  
 of, act as a refrigerant; सखि अन्यादृश  
 एव त्वेय निर्वापयति शरीरस्यज्ञः Māl. 6,  
 Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19. 56. -3 To gratify,  
 soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63.

निर्वाण *p. p.* 1 Blown or put out,  
 extinguished (as a lamp or fire);  
 निर्वाणवेदहनाः प्रशमाद्वीणां Ve. 1. 7;  
 Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3  
 Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from  
 existence. -5 Set (as the sun). -6  
 Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. -जं  
 1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; शतैर्निर्वा-  
 णमाप्नोति चिरिधन इवानलः Mb. -2 Va-  
 nishing from sight, disappearance.  
 -3 Dissolution, death. -4 Final liber-  
 ation or emancipation from matter  
 and reunion with the Supreme Spirit,  
 eternal bliss, निर्वाणमवि मन्वेऽहमंतरायं  
 जयाश्रियः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. -5  
 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction  
 or annihilation, complete extinction  
 of individual or worldly existence.  
 -6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose;  
 Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfaction  
 or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest  
 felicity; अये लब्धे नेत्रनिर्वाणं S. 3; M.  
 3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. -8 Cessation,  
 desisting. -9 Vacuity. -10 Union,  
 association, confluence. -11 The  
 bathing of an elephant; as in अनिर्वाण  
 at R. 1. 71. -12 Instruction in sciences.  
 -*Comp.* -पुराण offering oblations to  
 the dead (?). -सृष्टि *a.* almost



vanished or departed; see under निर्वा (3) above.—मस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वापः 1 See निर्वपण. -2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire). -3 Alms.

निर्वापण 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Putting out, extinguishing. -4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). -5 (a) Offering, giving. (b). Offering oblations (especially funeral). -6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखिते दुःखनिर्वापणानि U. 3. -7 Annihilation. -8 Killing, slaughter. -9 Cooling, refreshing; शरीरनिर्वापणाय S. 3. -10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

• निर्वापयितु a. 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. -2 Allaying the heat of, cooling; स्मर एव तापहेतु-निर्वापयिता स एव मेजातः S. 3. 12.

निर्वादः 1 Blame, reproach. -2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. -3 Decision of a controversy. -4 Absence of dispute (वादभाव). -5 Rumour; report.

निर्विद्व 4 A. To be dissatisfied or disgusted with (with instr.); Pt. 1. 240.

निर्विण्ण p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. -2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. -3 Emaciated with grief. -4 Abused, degraded. -5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्याश्नस्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. -6 Impaired, decayed. -7 Humble, modest. -8 Known, certain.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. -2 Satiety, cloy. -3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिभवाच्चिर्वेदमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14. -4 Humiliation. -5 Grief. -6 Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52 (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शान्ति (quietude); निर्वेदस्थायिभावोस्ति शान्तोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; (see R. G. under निर्वेद). -7 Self-disparagement or humiliation (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under निर्वेद; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्ष्मण सा युगक्षणा न मदीक्षासरणिं समेप्यति । अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं ॥). -8 Shame.

निर्विश्व 6 P. 1 To enjoy; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विश्वति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34; निर्विश्वविषयस्नेहः स दशावहपुष्यवान् R. 12. 1; 4. 51; 6. 50; 9. 36; 13. 60; 14. 80; 18. 3; 19. 47; Me. 110; Ku. 1. 29. -2 To adorn, embellish. -3 To marry; निर्वेषुकामोस्ति नरं

V. P. -4 To feel, experience. -5 To reward, recompense.

निर्विष्ट p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. -2 Fully enjoyed or used. -3 Obtained as wages; निर्विष्टं वैद्यशूद्रयोः Gantama. -4 married. -5 Engaged in. -6 Arrived at, attained to. -7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

निर्विज्ञः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Wages, hire, employment. -3 Eating, enjoyment, use. -4 Return of payment. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Marriage. -7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वृत् 5 U. (usually in p. p. only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied; निर्वृत्तार मधुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. See निर्वृत् below.

निर्वृत्त p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृत्तो स्वः S. 2; S. 4; 5. 1. -2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. -3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृत्तिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; व्रजति निर्वृत्तिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; R. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64, 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. -2 Tranquillity, rest, repose; Ku. 5. 55; Pt. 1. 208. -3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; द्वारं निर्वृत्तिसप्तनो विजयते कृष्णेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. -4 Completion, accomplishment. -5 Freedom. -6 Disappearance; death, destruction.

निर्वृत् 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. -2 To be got or accomplished; R. 17. 18; Ms. 7. 61. -3 To be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6.—Caus. To perform; accomplish, finish, complete; आहारं निर्वर्तयामास K. 16; R. 2. 45; 3. 33; 11. 30.

निर्वर्तक a. (तिका f.) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तनं 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तिन् a. 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. -2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolitic.

निर्वृत्त p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.; Ku. 7. 11.

निर्वृत्तिः f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1. -2 Completion, end. -3 (In gram.) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another (opp. अनुवृत्ति). -4 Result, fruit. -5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaining from. -6 Inactivity. -7 Improperity. -8 Final beatitude.

निर्वेषनं A weaver's shuttle.

निर्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, pain, afflicting. -2 Freedom from pain. -3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ p. p. 1 Completed, finished; Mu. 2. 18. -2 Grown, increased; निर्व्यूढसौहृदभरेति 6. 17 (उपविष्ट Jagedhara). -3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully, or to the end; हा तात जदायो निर्व्यूढस्तदुपत्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्यूढः लंभावनाभारो बुद्धरक्षितया Māl. 8; निर्व्यूढं ताम्रकापालिकत्वं Māl. 4, 9, 10; Mr. 7. 8. -4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढिः f. 1 End, completion. -2 A helmet, crest. -3 A door, gate. -4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. -5 Decoction; cf. निर्व्यूढ.

निर्हादः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्हृ 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract; R. 14. 42. -2 To carry out the dead body; Ms. 5. 91; Y. 3. 15. -3 To remove (as a fault &c.). -4 To carry or take away. -5 To export (goods). -6 To change or mix together (clothes &c.).

निर्हरणं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. -2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. -3 Rooting up, extirpation, destruction.

निर्हारः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. -2 Drawing out, extracting. -3 Rooting up, destruction. -4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. -5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 19. -6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार). -7 Putting forth or out. -8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving.

निर्हारिन् a. 1 Carrying out. -2 Diffusive, spreading wide (as fragrance). -3 Fragrant.

निर्हृतिः f. Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्द्वादः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलिपः 1 A god; निलिपेनिलिका G. L. 15. -2 नपि च निरयांतनितितान् G. L. 15. -3 A troop of Maruts. -Comp. -निर्हृतिः the celestial Ganges.

निलिपा, निलिपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. 1 To stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलित्ये सुनिं शुभ्रोत्त Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. -2 To lurk or hide oneself in; शुहास्वने न्यलेपत Bk. 15. 32; निशि रहसि निलीय Git. 2. 3. To hide or conceal oneself from



(with abl. ) ; मातुर्निलीयते कृष्णः Sk. To die, perish.

**निलयः** 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); 2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of a group in the sense of 'living or residing in'. -3 Hiding oneself. -4 Total destruction. -5 Setting, disappearance; दिनांते निलयाय गंतुं R. 2. 15 (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

**निलयन्** 1 Settling in a place, alighting. -2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation. -3 The act of going out.

**निलीय p. p.** 1 Melted or fused into. -2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. -3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. -4 Destroyed, perished. -5 Changed, transformed. -6 Full.

**निवचने ind.** Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कृ ; e. g. निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा ; P. I. 4. 76).

**निवत् f.** A valley. —ता ind. Downwards; (also निवना in this sense).

**निवप 1 P. 1** To scatter about, sow (as seed). -2 To offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes; न्युप्य पिंडांस्तः Ms. 3. 216; (स्मरहृदिष्य) निवपेः स्मरकार्मजरीः Ku. 4. 38. -3 To immolate, kill (as an animal).

**निवपन् 1** Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. -2 Sowing. -3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छति S. G. 24.

**निवापः 1** Seed, grain, seed-corn. -2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Srāddha ceremony; एको निवापसलिलं पिबसीत्युक्तं Māl. 9. 40; निवापदत्तिभिः R. 8. 86; निवापांजलयः पिद्वानां 5. 8, 15. 91, Mu. 4. 5. -3 A gift or offering in general.

**निवापकः** A sower, scatterer.

**निवर a.** Preventing, warding off. -1 One who prevents. -2 Protection, covering.

**निवरा** A virgin, an unmarried girl.

**निवस् I. 1 P. 1** To live, dwell, stay; आहो निवस्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1. 26; निवासिष्यति मध्येव Bg. 12. 8. -2 To be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. -3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. -4 To sojourn, pass the night.

—II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. -2 To change one's clothes.

**निवसतिः f.** A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

**निवसथः** A village.

**निवसनं 1** A house, habitation, dwelling. -2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41.

**निवासः 1** Living, dwelling, residing. -2 A house; abode, habitation, resting-place; निवासस्थितायाः Mk. 1. 15; Si. 4. 63; 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. -3 Passing the night. -4 A dress, garment. -5 Nightquarters. -6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum; जगज्जिवासा बहुदेवसदानि Si. 1. 1.

**निवासनं 1** Residence. -2 Sojourn. -3 Spending time.

**निवासिन् a.** 1 Dwelling, residing. -2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. —m. A resident, an inhabitant.

**निवह 1 U. 1** To bring or lead near. -2 To bear up, sustain, support; वेदाङ्गद्वारे जगज्जिवाहते Git. 1.

**निवहः 1** A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37; 80 घनं, दैत्यं, कपोतं &c. -2 N. of one of the seven winds. -3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

**निवात a.** [ निवृत्तो निरुद्धो वा वाताऽस्मात् ] 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 3. 17; 19. 42. -2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. -3 Safe, secure. -4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail. —तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. -2 An impenetrable coat of mail. —तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निवातनिष्कंपमिव प्रदीपं Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52, 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. -2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. -3 A secure spot. -4 A strong armour.

**निवाकु a.** Not speaking, silent.

**निवान्या** A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

**निवि (वि) ड a.** 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. -2 Firm, tight, fast; निविडो हृष्टिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. -3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable; R. 11. 15. -4 Gross, coarse. -5 Bulky, large. -6 Crooked-nosed.

**निविद् 2 P.** (generally in the caus.) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); उपस्थितां होमवेलां श्रुत्वा निवेद्यामि S. 4; काश्यपाय वनस्पतिसेवां निवेद्यावः ibid., R. 2. 68. -2 To declare or announce oneself; कथमात्मानं निवेद्यामि S. 1. -3 To in-

dicare, betray, show; शंकापरिग्रहनिवेद्यता Mu. 1; दिग्बरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72; R. 17. 40. -4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of; स्वराज्यं चंद्रापीडाय न्यवेद्यत् K. 367; राज्यमस्मै न्यवेद्यत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47. Ms. 2. 51; Y. 1. 27. -5 To entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to.

**निविद् f.** Ved. 1 Speech, a short Vedic text. -2 Instruction, precept, direction. -3 Invocation.

**निवेद्य a.** Informing, communicating &c.

**निवेदनं 1** Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. -2 Delivering, entrusting. -3 Dedication. -4 Representation. -5 An offering or oblation. —नः An epithet of Siva.

**निवेदित p. p.** 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. -2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

**निवेद्यं** Offering of food to an idol; cf. नेवेद्य.

**निविरी (डी) श-स a.** 1 Compact, close; उरुनिविरीसनितं भारखेदि Si. 7. 20. -2 Coarse, gross. —सा A crooked-nose.

**निविश 6 A. 1** To sit down, take a seat; नवांशुदृश्यामवपुर्न्यविशत (आसने) Si. 1. 19. -2 To halt, encamp; R. 12. 68. -3 To enter; रामशालां न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. 6. 143, 8. 7; R. 9. 82; 12. 38. -4 To be fixed on, be directed towards; सूर्य-निविष्टदृष्टिः R. 14. 66. -5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise; श्रुतिग्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधर्मे निविशेत् वै Ms. 2. 8. -6 To marry (for निविश q. v.). -7 To alight, descend. —Caus. 1 To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 8. -2 To put, place, keep; मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयति Ki. 14. 4; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. -3 To seat, install; R. 15. 97. -4 To cause to settle in life, get married; दौर्घ्येतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य S. 4. 19; R. 11. 57. -5 To encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. -6 To draw, paint, portray; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितस्त्वयोया S. 2. 9; M. 3. 11. -7 To commit to writing, inscribe on; V. 2. 14. -8 To intrust or commit to; Mu. 5. 7; R. 19. 4. -9 To introduce. -10 To found (a city).

**निविष्ट p. p.** 1 Seated, sitting upon. -2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. -3 Fixed or intent upon. -4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. -5 Initiated. -6 Arranged. -7 Entered, gone into.

**निविदिः f** Copulation, coition. (Ved.).



**निवेशः** 1 Entering, entrance, -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (a) A halting place, camp, encampment; **सेना-निवेशं तुल्यं चकार** R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. -4 A house, an abode; a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. -5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. -6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration. -11 Founding (a town).

**निवेशनं** 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling, house, habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. -नी The earth.

**निविशेष** a. Not different, alike. -यः Want of difference, sameness.

**निवीतं** 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); **निवीतं मधुप्याणां प्राचीनावीतं पिपुणाक्षपवीतं देवानां** J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn. -तः, -तं A veil, mantle.

**निवीति** a. Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a garland).

**निवृ 5, 9. 1 U.** To surround, enclose; Bk. 14. 29. -**Caus.** 1 To ward off, keep away from, avert from (with abl.); **पापानिवारयति योजयते हिताय** Bh. 2. 72; **निवारयन्ती महतो मुनिव्रतात्** Ku. 5. 3. -2 To surround, protect.

**निवारः, निवारणं** 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; **द्वानिवारणैश्च** R. 2. 5. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

**निवृत्त** p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. -तः, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper.

**निवृत्तिः** f. Covering, enclosing.

**निवृत् 1 A.** 1 To come back, return; न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मे तत्र हृदयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30; R. 2. 40; Bg. 8. 21; 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23; 7. 61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from; **प्रसन्नस्य निवर्तते सर्वमास्य भक्षणत्** Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; **निवृत्तमासस्तु जनकः** U. 4. -5 To be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 136. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in. -12 To be reversed. -13

To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden. -**Caus.** 1 To cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert; R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

**निवर्तक** a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

**निवर्तन** a. 1 Causing to return. -2 Turning back, ceasing. -नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालवो न चापि निवर्तनं Sānti. 3. 2. -2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kām. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. -6 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rods). -8 Keeping back from (with abl.).

**निवर्ति** a. 1 Turning back, flying from, returning. -2 Desisting or abstaining from. -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

**निवृत्त** p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted; Ku. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. -6 Finished, completed, whole; see वृत् with नि. -तं 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** m. 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -**कारण** a. without further cause or motive. (-यः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -**मांस** a. one who abstains from eating meat; **निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः** U. 4. -**राग** a. of subdued passions. -**वृत्ति** a. quitting any practice or occupation. -**हृदय** a. with relenting heart.

**निवृत्तिः** f. 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension; **शापनिवृत्तौ** S. 7; R. 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). -4 Abstaining from, aversion; **प्राणायातानिवृत्तिः** Bh. 3. 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, seclusion from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. -9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention. -11 Ceasing to be valid or binding (as a rule). -12 Completion.

**निवेशः** A cover, an envelope. **निवेशनं** Covering, enveloping.

**निवेद्य** a. Whirling. -**व्यः** 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 A whirlwind or a similar phenomenon. -3 Frost. -**व्यं** Extent (व्याप्ति).

**निवृद्धं** Perseverance, energy; etc. **निवृद्ध**.

**निश** f. (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after first five inflections) 1 Night. -2

**निशट** a. Honest, candid.

**निशब्द** a. Silent, not speaking.

**निशब् 4 P., 10 U.** 1 To hear, listen to, come to know; **निशब्दं तपसे कृतोद्यमं** Ku. 5. 3; S. 5. 2; 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12. Bk. 2. 9; **निशामय प्रियसखि** Mā. 7. -2 To see, observe.

**निशामनं** 1 Looking at, beholding. -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

**निशांत** p. p. Tranquil, calm, quiet, patient. -तं A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40. -**Comp.** -**नारी** a housewife.

**निशामः** Observing, perceiving, seeing.

**निशामनं** 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

**निश(शा)रणं** Killing, slaughter.

**निशा** [नितरा इति तद्वदिति व्याकरणे 'क' Tv.] 1 Night; या निशा सर्वव्यापकं तस्यां जायते संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius and Capricorn. -**Comp.** -**अट**, -**अटक** 1. an owl. -2. a demon, ghost, goblin. -**अटकः** bdellium. -**अतिक्रमः**, -**अत्यन्तः** 1. the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. -**अन्धः** Nishāda q.v. -**अंध** a. blind at night. (-यः) the creeper called जटुका. -**अर्धः**, -**अर्धः**, -**पतिः**, -**पतिः** 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -**अर्धः** the first part of the night. -**आदिः** the evening twilight. -**अस्तमः** end of night. -**अस्तमः** a crane. -**अस्तमः** the moon; Ku. 4. 13. -2. a cock. -**अस्तमः** the moon. -**अस्तमः** bed-chamber. -**जरा** a. (-रा-रि) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रः) 1. a fiend, goblin, an evil spirit; R. 12. 69. -2. an epithet of a snake. -3. a jackal. -4. an owl. -5. a snake. -6. the ruddy goose. -7. a thief. -**पतिः** 1. an epithet of 1. Siva.



निषिद्ध 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back ; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्युक्तवाचिर्बर्गः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18, -2 To oppose, contradict, object to ; R. 14. 43, -3 To prohibit, forbid ;



निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्णं दंडमर्हति Ms. S. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1. -5 To remove, drive off, counteract; न्यवेधत्वावकाशेण रामस्तद्राक्षस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1. 15. —Caus. To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

निषिद्ध *p. p.* Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

निषिद्धिः *f.* 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention. -2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation; द्वौ निषेधौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषुद्ध 10 U. or Caus. To kill, slay.

निषुद्धनं Killing, slaughter. —नः A killer; as in बलवृत्रनिषुद्धनः &c.

निषेव् 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. -2 To enjoy; निषेवते श्रान्तमना विविक्तं S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसेक्षणा मया हनः सरागं नितरां निषेवित्वा Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use, employ; विषतां निषेवितमपक्रियया सनुपेति सर्वमिति सत्यमदः Si. 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience; Pt. 1. 334.

निषेवक *a.* 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to. -3 Enjoying.

निषेवणं, निषेवा 1 Serving, service, attending, waiting upon. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Practice, performance. -4 Attachment or adherence to. -5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. -6 Familiarity with, use.

निषेवित *p. p.* 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed (as a vow &c.).

निष्क 10 A. ( निष्कयते ) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः —कं 1 A golden coin ( of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one *Karsha* or *Suvarṇa* of 16 *Māshas* ). -2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 *Suvarṇas* q. v. -3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast; Ku. 2. 49. -4 Gold in general. -5 A golden vessel. —कः A *Chāṇḍāla*.

निष्कस् *Caus.* 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel; निष्कासयद्रविमपेतवधुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं लीलाकाशिकासयिष्ये Mu. 6.

निष्कासः ( शः ) 1 Exit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

निष्कासित *p. p.* 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited. -4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown, expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी A female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कालनं 1 Driving away ( cattle &c. ). -2 Killing, slaughter ( माण ).

निष्कुटः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुटिः—टी *f.* Large cardamoms ( पला ).

निष्कुष 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out; उपांतयोनिष्कुषितं विहंगः R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so काकै-निष्कुषितं श्वभिः कवलितं गोमायुभिर्लुडितं Gangāshṭaka; Māl. 5. 17. -2 To husk, shell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

निष्कुषित *p. p.* 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. -2 Expelled.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. -2 Husking, shelling.

निष्कोषणकं A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

निष्कुहः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कुट.

निष्कु 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from ( blame, sin &c. ), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

निष्कारणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Killing; cf. निष्कारणं.

निष्कृत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked. —ते 1 Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendezvous.

निष्कृतिः *f.* 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoiding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces. -2 To loosen.

निष्कर्तनं Cutting off, tearing away.

निष्कृष 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्य चकमे कुबेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in pieces. -4 To destroy, annihilate. —Caus. To

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः ( often used by commentators ); Ms. 4. 125; Bhashā P. 138. -3 Measuring. -4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. -2 Ducting.

निष्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart. -2 To issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्क्रामः सर्वे. -4 To stop, cease; नेतावतपि एति निष्क्रामति S. 2 'the evil does not stop here.'

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. -2 Departure from, exit. -3 One of the *Samskāras* or religious rites: i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 = निष्क्रम ( 3 ) above; चतुर्थे मासि दध्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम ( 3 ).

निष्क्री 9 U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

निष्क्रयः 1 Redemption, ransom; दूतं ससुदेनं पीतेनेवात्मनिष्क्रयं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्क्रयणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रीतिः *f.* Ved. Redemption.

निष्काथः 1 Decoction. -2 Broth.

निष्टप् 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्टपनं Burning, scorching.

निष्टप्त *p. p.* 1 Burnished. -2 Well-dressed or cooked.

निष्टापः Burning, slight heating; Māl. 5. 17.

निष्टानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्टुर *m.* Ved. A conqueror of enemies.

निष्टय *a.* Ved. Foreign, exotic. —ष्टयः An outcast, a *Chāṇḍāla* &c.



**निष्ठ** *a.* [ नि-स्था-क पत्वद्वे ] ( Usual-ly at the end of comp. ) 1 Being in or on, situated on; तन्निष्ठे फेन. -2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to; तन्मोनिष्ठः Ms. 12. 95. -3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on; सत्यनिष्ठ. -4 Skilled in. -5 Believing in; धर्मनिष्ठ. -ठा 1 in. -5 Basis, condition, state. -2 Basis, Position, foundation. -3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness; मनो निष्ठायुक्तं भ्रमति च किमप्या-निति च Māl. 1. 31. -4 Devotion or attachment, close attachment. -5 Be- application, firm adherence, faith; शास्त्रेषु निष्ठा Māl. 3. 11; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excel- lence, skill, proficiency, perfection. -7 Conclusion, end, termination; अत्यारुढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4. r. 1. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, comple- tion ( समाप्ति ); Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, de- struction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. -12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, dis- tress, anxiety. -15 ( In gram. ) A technical term for the past partici- pal terminations क्त, क्तवत् ( *i. e.* त and तवत् ). -16 N. of Vishnu.

**निष्ठा** *a.* Ved. Concluding, decid- ing.

**निष्ठित** *p. p.* 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in. -4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, as- certain.

**निष्ठानं** Sauce, condiment.

**निष्ठि** 1, 4 P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth; S. 4. 4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14; Kāv. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit; Ms. 4. 132; Y. 2. 213.

**निष्ठी** ( ष्टे ) नः - वं, निष्ठी ( ष्टे ) वनं, नि- ष्ठीवितं Spitting out, spitting; Bh. 1. 92.

**निष्ठूत** *p. p.* 1 Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out; निष्ठूतश्चरणोप- रोगमुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4; R. 2. 75; Si. 3. 10. -2 Uttered. -तं Spitting out.

**निष्ठूतिः** *f.* Spitting out.

**निष्ठुर** *a.* [ नि-स्था-उरच् पत्वद्वे ] 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2 Severe, sharp, smart ( as a bow ). Si. 5. 49. -3 Cruel, harsh, hard-heart- ed ( said of persons or things ); व्यव- सायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. 3. 62. -4 Motionless, stiff. -5 Contumelious. -त A harsh speech, abusive language.

**निष्ठा**, **निष्ठात** *a.* [ नि-स्था-क पत्वं द्वे ] 1 Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert; निष्ठातोपि च

वेदांते साधुत्वं नैति दुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87; Bk. 2. 26; Si. 8. 63; Y. 1. 321; Māl. 2. 7. -2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished; Māl. 10. 24; ( निःशङ्कं विहितः Jagaddhara ). -3 Su- perior, perfect. -4 Agreed upon.

**निष्पक्व** *a.* 1 Decocted, infused. -2 Well-cooked.

**निष्पत्** 1 P. 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of; अरवि- वरेण्यश्चातकेनिष्पत्तद्भिः S. 7. 7; एषा विदूरीभवतः सद्यद्वात्सकानना निष्पत्तरीव भूमिः R. 13. 18, Ms. 8. 55, Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me. 69. -2 To fall away. -*Caus.* To annihilate, destroy.

**निष्पतनं** Rushing out, issuing quickly.

**निष्पद्** 4 A. 1 To issue out of, spring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यते च सस्यानि Ms. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared. -4 To become ripe, ripen. -*Caus.* To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; त्वं नित्यमेकमेव पदं निष्पाद- यसि Pt. 5.

**निष्पातिः** *f.* 1 Birth, production. शस्यनिष्पातिः. -2 Ripeness, maturity ( परिपक्व ); Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Com- pletion, accomplishment, termina- tion.

**निष्पन्न** *p. p.* 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready.

**निष्पादनं** 1 Effecting, accomplish- ing. -2 Concluding. -3 Producing; causing.

**निष्पन्द** *a.* Motionless, immovable, fixed.

**निष्पिष्ट** 7 P. 1 To pound, pow- der, pulverize, reduce to atoms; ( तं ) निष्पिषेप क्षितौ क्षिप्रं पूर्णं कुम्भमि- चांभसि Mb.; शिलानिष्पिष्टमुद्गरः R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120. -3 To rub the hands. -4 To gnash the teeth. -*Caus.* To destroy.

**निष्पिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Pounded. -2 Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

**निष्पीडित** *p. p.* Squeezed, pressed together or out; निष्पीडितैर्दुकरकंदल- जो नु सेकः U. 3. 11.

**निष्पू** 9 U. 1 To purify. -2 To win- now, fan.

**निष्पवनं** Winnowing.

**निष्पाव** *a.* Certain. -वः 1 Winnow- ing, cleaning corn &c. -2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

**निष्पेपः**, **निष्पेपणं** 1 Rubbing to- gether, grinding, bruising, pulveriz- ing; भुजांतरनिष्पेप Ve. 3, Māl. 8, 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction; R. 4. 77; Mv. 1. 34; K. 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

**निष्प्राणं**, **णि** *n.* New unbleached cloth; शुगलं Dk.

**निस्** *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it implies separation ( away from, outside of ), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over transgressing &c. ; ( for examples see under निर ). -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of ( *a* ) ' out of ', ' away from ' ; as in निर्वन, निष्कौशावि ; or ( *b* ) more usually ' not ', ' without ', ' devoid ' of ( having a privative force ); निःशेष ' without a remainder ' ; निष्फल, निर्जल &c. *N. B.* ( In compound the स् of निस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants ( see निर ), to a visarga before sibilants, to श् before ह् and च्, to प् before क् and प् ; cf. दुस्. -*Comp.* -कंदक ( निष्कंदक ) *a.* 1. thornless. -2. free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. -कंद ( निष्कंद ) *a.* without edible roots. -कपट ( निष्कपट ) *a.* guileless, sincere. -कंप ( निष्कंप ) *a.* motionless, steady, im- moveable ; निष्कंपचामरशिखाः S. 1. 8 ; Ku. 3. 48. -करुण ( निष्करुण ) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. -कल ( निष्कल ) *a.* 1. without parts, undivided, whole. -2. waned, decayed, diminish- ed. -3. impotent, barren. -4 maimed. ( -लः ) 1. a receptacle. -2. the puden- dum muliebri. -3. N. of Brahmā. ( ला, ली ) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. -कलंक, -कलम ( निष्कलंक ) *a.* stainless, spot- less. -कपाय ( निष्कपाय &c. ) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. -काम ( निष्काम ) *a.* 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, un- selfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. ( -मं *ind.* ) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. -कारण ( निष्कारण ) *a.* 1. causeless, unneces- sary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive ; निष्कारणो बंधुः. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. ( -जं *ind.* ) without any cause or reason, causelessly, need- lessly. -कालकः ( निष्कालकः ) a peni- tent shaven and smeared with clari- fied butter. -कालिक ( निष्कालिक ) *a.* 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invin-



oible (अजय्य). -किंचन (निष्किंचन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. -किल्बिष (निष्किल्बिष) *a.* sinless, faultless. -कुल (निष्कुल) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कृ 'to cut off completely, exterminate'; निष्कुला कृ 1. to exterminate one's family. -2. to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति दाडिमं Sk.). -कुलीन (निष्कुलीन) *a.* of low family. -कूज (निष्कूज) *a.* still, silent; U. 2. 16. -कूट (निष्कूट) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. -कृप (निष्कृप) *a.* pitiless, merciless, cruel. -कैवल्य (निष्कैवल्य) *a.* 1. mere, pure, absolute. -2. deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षहीन). -कौशांभि (निष्कौशांभि) *a.* who has gone out of Kausāmbi. -क्रिय (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1. inactive. -2. not performing ceremonial rites. -क्षत्र (निष्क्षत्र), -क्षत्रिय, (निःक्षत्रिय) *a.* destitute of the military tribe. -क्षेपः (निःक्षेपः) = निक्षेप q. v. -चक्रं (निश्चक्रं) *ind.* completely. -चक्षुस् (निश्चक्षुस्) *a.* blind, eyeless. -चत्वारिंश (निश्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty. -चिंत (निश्चित) *a.* 1. free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure. -2. thoughtless, unthinking. -चेतन (निश्चेतन) *a.* unconscious. -चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not in one's right senses, mad. -चेष्ट (निश्चेष्ट) *a.* motionless, powerless. -चेष्टाकरण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). -छंदस् (निश्छंदस्) *a.* not studying the Vedas (छंदस्). -छिद्र (निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1. without holes. -2. without defects or weak points. -3. uninterrupted, unhurt. -तंतु *a.* having no offspring, childless. -तंद्र, तंद्रि *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. -तमस्क, -तिमिर *a.* 1. free from darkness, bright; S. 7. 6. -2. freed from sin or moral impurities. -तर्क्य *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable. -तल *a.* 1. round, globular; मुक्ताकलपस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42. -2. moving, trembling, shaking. -3. bottomless. -4 down, below. (-ला) a pill, round ball. -तृप *a.* 1. freed from chaff. -2. purified, cleansed. -3. simplified. \*तिरिः wheat. \*रत्नं a crystal. -गुहित *a.* 1. husked. -2. made thin. -3. abandoned. -तेजस् *a.* 1. destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. -2. spiritless, dull. -3. obscure. -त्रप *a.* impudent, shameless. -त्रिश *a.* 1. more than thirty; निश्त्रिशानि वर्षाणि चैत्रस्य P. V. 4. 73. Sk. -2. pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. (-ज्ञः) a sword. \*भृत् *m.* a sword-bearer. -त्रैगुण्य *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्). -पंक निष्पंक *a.* free from mud, clear, pure.

-पताक (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. -पतिवृता (निष्पतिवृता) *a.* a woman having no husband and no sons. -पत्र (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1. leafless. -2. unfeathered, featherless. [निष्पत्रा-कृ 'to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side; to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति मृगं व्याधः (सपुत्रस्य शरस्य अपरपार्थे निगमनाविषयं करोति Sk.); एकश्च मृगः सपत्राकृतोऽप्यथ निष्पत्राकृतोऽपत्तः Dk 165; so यांती मृगजैः साकं सम्यमानाननां बुजा । तिर्यग्ग्रिवं यद्वाक्षीत्तलिष्पत्राकरोज्जगत् Bv. 2. 132.] -पद (निष्पद) *a.* having no foot. (-दं) a vehicle moving without feet. -पराक्रम (निष्पराक्रम) *a.* weak, powerless. -परिकर (निष्परिकर) *a.* without preparations. -परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions; Mu. 2. (-हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -परिच्छिद्र (निष्परिच्छिद्र) *a.* having no retinue or train. -परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. -परीहार (निष्परीहार) *a.* 1. not avoiding. -2. not observing caution. -पर्यंत (निष्पर्यंत), -पार (निष्पार) *a.* boundless, unbounded. -पाप (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. -पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless, childless. -पुरुष (निष्पुरुष) *a.* 1. unpeopled, tenantless, disolate. -2. without male issue. -3. not male, feminine, neuter. (-पः) 1. a eunuch. -2. a coward. -पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. -पौरुष (निष्पौरुष) *a.* unmanly. -पक्षप (निष्पक्षप) *a.* steady, immovable, motionless. -प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) *a.* 1. without distinction of species, without specification, absolute. -2. without the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, see निधिकल्प (7); निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निधिकल्पकं T. S. -प्रकाश (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. -प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1. not moving away, remaining in one place. -2. concentrated, intently fixed. -प्रणय (निष्प्रणय) *a.* cold. -प्रताप (निष्प्रताप) *a.* destitute of glory, mean, base; Pt. 2. 90. -प्रतिक्रिय (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1. incurable, irremediable; सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकारेण्यमाप-दुपस्थिता K. 151. -2. unobstructed, uninterrupted. (-रं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. -प्रतिघ (निष्प्रतिघ) *a.* unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 78. -प्रतिद्वंद्व (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1. without enemies, unopposed. -2. matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. -प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1. devoid of splendour. -2. having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. -3. apathetic. -प्रतिमान (निष्प्रतिमान) *a.* having no flag

भान) *a.* cowardly, timid. -प्रतीप (निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1. looking straight forward, not turned backwards. -2. unconcerned (as a look). -प्रत्यक्ष (निष्प्रत्यक्ष) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded; Māl. 9. 45. -प्रपंच (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1. without extension. -2. without deceit, honest. -प्रभ (निःप्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1. lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. -2. powerless. -3. gloomy, obscure, dim, dark. -प्रमाणक (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. -प्रयत्न (निष्प्रयत्न) *a.* inactive, dull. -प्रयोजन (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1. without motive, not influenced by any motive. -2. causeless, groundless. -3. useless. -4. needless, unnecessary. (-नं) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object; Mu. 3. -प्राण (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. -फल (निष्फल) *a.* 1. bearing no fruit, fruitless (fig. also), unsuccessful; futile; निष्फलारभयत्ताः Me. 54. -2. useless, profitless, vain; Ku. 4. 13. -3. barren (as a tree). -4. meaningless (as a word). -5. seedless, impotent. (-ला, ली) a woman past child-bearing. -फेन (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. -शक *a.* free from fear or risk, secure, fearless. -शब्द (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं रोदितुमा-रेभे K. 135. (-ब्दः, ब्दं) silence, a calm. -शमः (निःशमः) uneasiness, anxiety. -शरण *a.* (निःशरण) helpless, forlorn. -शलाक (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. (-कं) a retired place, solitude; अरण्ये निःशलाके वा मंत्रयेद्विभावितः Ms. 7. 147. -शूल *a.* 1. free from arrows. -2. free from thorns or darts. -शोध्य (निःशोध्य) *a.* washed, pure, clean. -श्रीक *a.* 1. deprived of lustre, beauty. -2. unhappy. -श्रेयस *a.* the best, most excellent. (-सः) an epithet of Śiva. (-सं) 1. final beatitude, absolution; see निःश्रेयस also. -2. devotion, faith, belief. -3. apprehension, conception. -4. happiness (in general), welfare. -संशय (निःसंशय) *a.* 1. undoubted, certain. -2. not doubtful, not suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. (-चं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. -संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1. not attached or devoted to, regardless of, indifferent to; यस्मिंसंगस्त्वं फलस्यानतेभ्यः Ki. 18. 24. -2. one who has renounced all worldly attachments; Mu. 1. 14. -3. unconnected, separated, detached. -4. unobstructed. (-गं) *ind.* unobstructed. -संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. -सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1. unenergetic, weak, impotent. -2. mean, insignificant, low. -3. non-existent, unsubstantial. -4. deprived of living beings. (-त्वं) 1. absence of power



or energy. -2. non-existence. -3. insignificance. —संतति ( निःसंतति ), —संतान ( निःसंतान ) *a.* childless. —संदिग्ध ( निःसंदिग्ध ), —संदेह ( निःसंदेह ) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. —सपत्न ( निःसपत्न ) *a.* 1. having no rival or enemy ; वन-विरकलायो निःसपत्नो जातः V. 4. -2. not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. —सर्ग ( निःसर्ग ) *ind.* 1. unseasonably, at a wrong time. -2. wickedly. —संपात ( निःसंपात ) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. (—तः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संघात ( निःसंघात ) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. —सार *a.* 1. sapless, pithless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. —ता 1. asplendence, pithlessness ; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity, unsubstantial or transitory nature. —सीम ( निःसीम ), —सीमन् ( निःसीमन् ) *a.* immeasurable, boundless ; अहह नृणां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35 ; निःसीमशर्मयद् 3. 97. —स्नेह ( निःस्नेह ) *a.* 1. not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. -2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for ; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to. (—ह) lin-seed. —स्पन्द ( निःस्पन्द, or निःस्पन्द ) *a.* motionless, steady ; R. 6. 40. —स्पृह ( निःस्पृह ) *a.* 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to ; ननु वक्तुविशेष-निःस्पृहाः Ki. 2. 5 ; R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. —स्व ( निःस्व ) *a.* poor, indigent ; निःस्वो वष्टि ज्ञातं Santi. 2. 6 ; Pt. 1. 9. —स्वादु ( निःस्वादु ) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निःसंपात See निःसंपात.

निःसारः A multitude (सङ्घ).

निःसूदन *p. p.* Killing, destroying. —ने Killing, slaughter ; cf. निःसूदन.

निःसृज् 6 P. 1 To set free, release ; न स्वाभिना निःसृजोऽपि शूद्रो दास्याद्विमुच्यते Ms. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निःसृज्.

निःसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away ; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition ; निःसर्गदुर्बोध Ki. 1. 6 ; 18. 31 ; R. 3. 35 ; Ku. 4. 16 ; निःसर्गत, निःसर्गेण 'by nature', or 'naturally'. -7 Exchange, barter. —Comp. —ज, —सिद्ध *a.* innate, inborn, natural.

—भिन्न *a.* different by nature ; निःसर्ग-भिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29. —विनीत *a.* 1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निःसूय *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. -5 Central, middle. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (—र्थः) 1. an envoy, ambassador. -2. a messenger, an agent ; See S. D. 86, 87. —इती *a.* female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord ; तस्मिन्निष्पद्यते Jagaddhara explains निःसूयइती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कर्तुं साधयति या ).

निस्तनी A pill, bolus.

निस्तब्ध *a.* 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निस्तृ 1 P. 1 To pass through, cross over (fig. also) ; निस्तृणीं प्रतिज्ञासन्ति Mu. 1 ; Bh. 3. 4 ; Ve. 6. 36. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome ; धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरेति Subhāsh. ; R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of ; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend (as a time). -6 To expiate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape, be saved from. —Caus. 1 To deliver, rescue, save. -2 To overcome, surmount.

निस्तारणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over. -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering (परममन).

निस्तारः 1 Crossing or passing over ; संसारं तव निस्तारपदवी न वृथीयसि Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital ; वेत्तनस्य निस्तारः कृतः H. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निस्तारणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 Delivering, liberating.

निस्तृणी *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. -2 Crossed (fig. also).

निस्तृटी Cardamoms.

निस्तानः Residue of articles after a sale.

निस्पन्द *a.* Immoveable, steady.

—दः Trembling, throbbing motion.

निस्तोदः Pricking ; stinging.

निस्त्यं (ज्यं) दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dripping,

dripping, streaming, oozing ; वल्कल-शिखानिस्त्यंदरेखाकिताः S. 1. 14. -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice ; U. 2. 21 ; Māl. 9. 6. -3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down ; हिमाद्रिनिस्त्यंद् इवावतीर्णः R. 14. 3, 3. 41, 16. 70 ; मदानिस्त्यंदरेखयोः 10. 57 ; Me. 42. -4 Necessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निस्त्यंदिन् *a.* 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing. -2 Dropping or pouring down ; कनकरसनिस्त्यंदी साधुमानालोचयते S. 7.

निस्त्यवः, निस्त्यवः 1 A stream, torrent. -2 The scum of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निस्त्यनः, निस्त्यानः, निस्त्यनितं 1 Noise, voice ; R. 3. 19 ; Rs. 1. 8 ; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow (only निस्त्यान in this sense).

निहृ 2 P. 1 To kill, destroy ; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10 ; R. 11. 71 ; Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit ; तानेव सामर्थ्या निहृणुः R. 7. 44 ; Ms. 7. 27. -3 To conquer, overcome ; देव निहृत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike (as a drum) ; Bk. 14. 2. -5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate ; R. 12. 92. -6 To cure (as a disease). -7 To disregard. -8 To remove, dispel ; Ki. 5. 36. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 (In grain.) To cut off, separate ; अतिजंतात् पदात्पदं तिङ्गंतं निहृत्यते Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29, 30. —Caus. To kill, destroy.

निहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infixed. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहननं Killing, slaughter.

निहृत् *a.* 1 A killer. -2 Destructive, murderous.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहाका 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm.

निहार See नीहार.

निहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered, entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon ; applied to. -4 Inserted, infixed. -5 Treasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid (as dust). -8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन *a.* Low, vile. —नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निहृ 2 A. 1 To hide, conceal ; देव्या निहृतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं Mu. 1. 1, Bk. 10. 36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any one, to hide from (with dat.) ; Bk. 8. 74.

निहवः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge ; कार्यः स्वमतिनिहवः Māl.



1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. -2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11. 267. -3 A secret. -4 Mistrust; doubt, suspicion. -5 Wickedness. -6 Atonement, expiation. -7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp. उत्तर an evasive reply. -वादिन् *m.* a defendant or witness who prevaricates or gives evasive replies.

निह्वन 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge. -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निह्वत *p. p.* 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Concealed, dissembled.

निह्वति: *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. -2 Dissimulation, reserve. -3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

निह्वद: A sound; cf. निह्वद.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ते, निनाय निन्ये, अनेषत्-अनेष्ट, नेषति-ते, नेष्टु, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives, see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk.; नय मां नवेन वसति पयोधुचा V. 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीता लंकां नीता सुरारिणा Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. -4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself (Atm). -6 To spend or pass (as time); येनामंदमरं दे दलद्वर्षिदे दिनान्य-नायिषत् Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासान् कति-चित् Me. 2; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां नि-नाय R. 1. 95. -7 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तमपि तरलतामनयदंगः K. 143; नीत-स्त्वया पंचतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v.; e. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां दासत्वं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Śūdra, slave &c.; साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दंडं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां-भस्मसात्-नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.). -8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; डलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहाराज्येच्युः Y. 2. 19; एवं शास्त्रेषु भिक्षेषु बहुधा नी-यते क्रिया Mb. -9 To trace, track, find out; एतैर्लिंगैर्नयेत् सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्यसृक्पातैर्गुणस्य सुगन्धः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. -10 To marry. -11 To exclude from. -12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk. -Caus. (नायति-ते). To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr.

of agent); तेन मां सरस्तीरमनाययत् K. 38. -Desid. (निनीषति-ते) To wish to carry &c.

नी *m.* (Used at the end of camp.) A leader, guide; as in ग्रामणी, सेनानी, अग्रणी.

नीत *p. p.* [ नी-कर्मणि क ] 1 Carried, conducted, led. -2 Gained, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to. -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -तं 1 Wealth. -2 Corn, grain.

नीति: *f.* 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum. -4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आर्जवं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Māl. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिद्वयं नीति-रित्ययी Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. -7 Righteousness, moral conduct, morality. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquirement, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुशल, -ज, -निष्ण, विद् *a.* 1. one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. -2. prudent, wise. -दोषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; निर्वापणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विद्या 1. political science, political economy. -2. moral science, ethics. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः 1. transgression of the rules of moral or political science. -2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. -शास्त्रं the science of ethics or of politics; morality. -संधिः method of policy; Pt. 2. 41. नीतिमत् *a.* 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious. -3 Moral. नीथः Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश *a.* See निकाश; Si. 5. 35.

नीक्षणं Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (पाकपरीक्षा-साधन).

नीच *a.* [ निक्षुटतमीं शोभां चिनोति, चि-ड Tv. ] 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. -2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. -3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). -4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतेः सुखमास्यते कैः 59; Bv. 1. 48. -5

Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -चं The lowest point of a planet. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* a low or vulgar expression. -उच्चरत् an epicycle. -उपगत *a.* situated low in the sky. -ग *a.* 1. going downwards, descending (as a river). -2. low, base, vile. (-ग) a river. (-गं) water. -ग्रहं (in astr.) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. -भोज्यः *o.* one. so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -ज्रं a kind of gem (वैक्रांत).

नीचक *a.* 1 Low, short, dwarfish. -2 Low, soft (as the voice). -3 Base, mean, vile.

नीच (चि)का An excellent cow; (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिन् *m.* 1 The top of anything. -2 The head of an ox. -3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैस् *ind.* See नीचैस् below.

नीचा *ind.* Ved. Low, downward.

नीचीकृ 8 U. 1 To lower (as the voice). -2 To utter without an accent.

नीचीन *a.* Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नीचैस् *ind.* (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 102. -2 Bowing down humbly, modestly; R. 5. 62. -3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वा-स्यति Me. 42. -4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः स्तब्धं हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रोत्यति Amaru. 67; नीचैरुदात्तः P. 1. 2. 30. -5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनयादद्भुत्यत R. 3. 34. -*m.* N. of a mountain; नीचैराख्यं गिरिमणिवत्-स्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25. -Comp. -गतिः *f.* slow pace. -मुख *a.* with downcast countenance.

नीडः, डं [ नितराभिलंति खगा अत्र नि-ड्-क लस डः Tv. ] 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A lair, den. -4 The interior of a carriage. -5 A place in general, abode, resting-place. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नीध्रिं (त्रं) [ नितरां ध्रियते घृ लुबि क ईर्ष- Tv. ] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circumference of a wheel. -4 The moon. -5 The asterism रेवति.

नीप *a.* Situated low, deep. -प 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपायते Mk. 5. 14; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं







-2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout.

-II. 1 A. ( नवते ) To go.

हु ( नृ ) *p. p.* Praised, extolled &c.

हुः *f.* Praise. — *m.* 1 A weapon. -2 Time.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric ; परगुणहुतिभिः ( *v. l.* ) स्तान् शुणान् ख्यापयतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 Worship, reverence.

हुइ 6 P. ( हुइति ) To hurt, kill.

हुइ 6 U. ( हुइति-ते, हुइ or हुइ, प्रहुइति )

1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel ; मंदं मंदं हुइति पवनश्चाहुइल्लो यथा त्वां Me. 9 ; U. 5. 1. -2 To prompt, incite, urge on ; Si. 11. 26 ; Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel ; अदस्त्वया हुइममुत्तमं दमः Si. 1. 27 ; केयूरबन्धोच्छुसितेर्हुनोद् R. 6. 68, 8. 40 ; 16. 85 ; Ki. 3. 33 ; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. — *Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. — *WITH* उप to drive away, remove ; Si. 4. 61. — *प्र* to dispel, drive off, remove ; Si. 9. 71.

हुत्त ( क ) *p. p.* 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled &c. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

हुद् *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Pushing, impelling, driving away.

नू 6 P. ( हुवति ) To praise &c. ; see हु.

नूतन, नूतन *a.* [ नव एव स्वार्थे तन्पु-रादेशश्च ] 1 New ; नूतनो राजा समाज्ञापयति U. 1 ; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young. -3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5 Recent, modern. -6 Curious, strange. नूतनयति Den. P. To make new, renew.

नूनं *ind.* 1 Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed ; अद्यापि नूनं हरकापवाहस्त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांडुराशौ S. 3. 3 ; Me. 9, 18, 46 ; Bh. 1. 11 ; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75 ; R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability, U. 4. 23. -3 Ved. Now ; just now, just. -4 Immediately. -5 In future. -6 Now then, therefore.

नूपुरः-रं An anklet, an ornament for the feet ; न हि चूडानभिः पादे नूपुरं मूर्ध्नि धारयते H. 2. 71.

नृ [ नी-नृ ङिङ् ; cf. Up. 2. 101 ] ( Nom. sing. नृ, gen. pl. नृणां or नृणां ) 1 A man, a person whether male or female ; Ms. 3. 81 ; 4. 61, 7. 61, 10. 33. -2 Mankind. -3 A piece at chess. -4 The pin of a sun-dial. -5 A masculine word ; संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानं Ak. -6 A leader. — *Comp.* — अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. — कपालं *m.* man's skull. — केसरिन् *m.* 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation ;

cf. नरसिंह. — चक्रस् *a.* Ved. 1. seeing or observing men. -2. leading or guiding men. ( — *m.* ) 1. a god. -2. a demon, goblin. — जलं *m.* human urine. — देवः a king. — धर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. — नमन *a.* to be saluted by men ( as gods ). — पः [ नृ पाति रक्षति, पा-क ] a ruler of men, king, sovereign. — अंशः 1. royal portion or revenue, *i. e.* a sixth, eighth &c. part of grain. -2. a prince. — अंगनं ( पं ) a royal court. — अह्वरः *N.* of a sacrifice ( Rājāsūya ) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. — आत्मजः a prince, crown-prince. — आभीरं, मानं music played at the royal meals. — आमयः consumption. — आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. — गृह a royal palace. — नीतिः *f.* politics, royal policy, state-craft ; वेद्यांगनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. — प्रियः the mango tree. — लक्ष्मन् *m.*, लिंग a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia ; particularly, the white umbrella. — लिंगधर *a.* 1. assuming the insignia of royalty. -2. assuming the royal insignia ( as a disguise ). — बल्लभः 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2. a kind of mango. ( — *मा* ) a queen. — शासनं a royal grant or edict. — संश्रय *a.* seeking the protection of a king. — हुता the musk-rat. — सभं, सभा an assembly of kings. — पतिः — पालः 1. a king. -2. *N.* of Kubera. -3. a Kshatriya. — पथः a royal or main road. — पशुः a beast in the form of a man, a brute of a man ; Bv. 4. 38. — पतिः *f.* Ved. protection of men. — मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. — मेघः a human sacrifice. — यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests ( one of the five daily Yajnas ; see पंचयज्ञ ). — युगं = नृमिथुनं *q. v.* — लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. — वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. — वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. — वेष्टनः *N.* of Siva. — वृंगं 'man's horn' ; *i. e.* an impossibility. — सदनं ( नृपदनं ) the hall of sacrifice. — सद् ( पद् ) *m.* the Supreme Being. — सिंहः, हरिः 1. 'a lion-like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह. -3. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. — सेन, सेना an army of men. — सोमः an illustrious man, great man ; R. 5. 59. — नृग्य *a.* Making happy. — र्ग्यः An epithet of Krishna. — र्ग्यं Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth.

नृवत् *ind.* Ved. 1 Manly, powerfully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

नृगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmaṇa to be a lizard.

नृत् 4 P. ( नृत्यति, प्रनृत्यति, नृत् ) 1 To dance, move about ; नृत्यति नृत्यति जनैर्न सखि Git. 1 ; लोलोमी पयसि महोत्पलं ननते Si. 8. 23 ; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. — *gesticulate*, play. — *Caus.* -3 To 1 To cause to dance ; ल्यमासे नृत्यासि सिजावल्लयसुभगेनतितः कांत्या मे भि. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. — *WITH* अ ( *caus.* ) 1. to cause to dance. -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake ; मरुद्विराजति नक्तमाले R. 5. 42 ; Amaru. 32 ; R. 3. 10. — *प्र* to dance &c. — *प्रति* to ridicule by dancing in return.

नृत् *a.* Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 Destroying or injuring men.

नृतिः *f.* Dancing, dance.

नृत्तः Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

नृत्यं, नृत्यं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation. — नृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतितरां कांतं M. 2. 7 ; नृत्यं मयूरा विजहः R. 14. 69 ; Me. 32, 36 ; R. 3. 19. — *Comp.* — मित्रः 1 an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock. — शाला a dancing-hall. — स्थानं a stage, dancing-room.

नृप, नृपति, नृपाल &c. See under नृ.

नृशंस *a.* [ नृ शंसति हितति सं-ञ्ज ] 1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, malicious, base ; Mk. 3. 25 ; Ms. 3. 41 ; Y. 1. 164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

नृशंस्य *a.* Wicked, malicious. — नृशंस्य Maliciousness, wickedness.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजन् Washing, cleansing.

नेह *m.* [ नी-नृ ] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide ( of elephants, animals &c. ) ; R. 4. 75, 14. 22, 16. 30 ; Ms. 69 ; नेताश्वस्य सुहृन् सदनस्य वा Sk. ; Ms. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor ; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An inflictor ( as of punishment ). -5 The hero of a drama. -6 The numeral 'two.' -3 *N.* of Vishnu.

नेत्री 1 A river. -2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmi. -4 An artery, a vein.

नेत्रं [ नयति नीयते वा अनेन नी-नृ ] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye ; प्रादेण गृहिणीनेत्राः कन्यायं कुडिपिन Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30 ; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment ; नेत्रं कवेणोपरुषेह सूर्य B. 7. 39 ( where



some commentators take नेत्रं in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'. -5 The root of a tree. -6 An onema. The root of a carriage, conveyance in pipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in pipe. -8 The number 'two'. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -Comp. -अंजनं a collyrium for the eyes; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अंजु, the outer corner of the eye. -अभिरुद्धः running of the eyes, a kind of eye-disease. -आमयः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. -उपमं the almond fruit. -ओषधं collyrium. -कनीनिका the pupil of the eye. -कोटः 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. -गोचर a. within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. -उदः the eyelid. -जं, -जलं, -जारे n. tears. -पर्यंत a. as far as the eye, up to the eye. (-तः) the outer corner of the eye. -पिंडः 1. the eye-ball. -2. a cat. -मलं the mucus of the eyes. -घृष्ट a. stealing or capturing the eye. -योनिः 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). -2. the moon. -रंजनं a collyrium. -रोमन् n. the eyelash. -रुद्रिः m. f. a clyster-pipe with a bag. -वस्त्रं a veil over the eye, the eyelid. -विद् f. excretion of the eyes. -स्तब्धः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिक 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

नेत्री See under नेत्र.

नेत्र 1 P. (नदति) 1 To go. -2 To enclose. -3 To bring near.

नेदट a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अतिक q. v.).

नेदीय a. (सी f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अतिक q. v.); नेदीयसि पितृते Bv. 2. 6; नेदीयसी धृत्वा Mā. 1 'drawing near, approaching'.

नेपः A family-priest. -यं Water.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire;

उदारनेपथ्यभूत R. 6. 6; राजेन्द्रनेपथ्यविधानशभा 24. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Mā. 1; Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरुद्धनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोक्त M. 1. -4 The tiring-room, the space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the postscenium; नेपथ्ये 'behind the scenes'. -Comp. -विधानं arrangement of the tiring room; यदि नेपथ्यविधानमवसितं S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -लाः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली 1

The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -Comp. -जा, -जात red arsenic. -मूलकं a radish.

नेपालकं Copper.

नेपालिक Red arsenic.

नेम a. (Nom. pl. नेमे-नेमाः) Half. -नः 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7, Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -Comp. -धित a. Ved. divided. -धितिः f. Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

नेमिः-मी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोदशब्दा न रथांगनेनयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference (in general); उदधिनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. -तिः The tree तिनिश. -Comp. -वृत्ति a. following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel; R. 1. 17.

नेत्र 1 A. (नेवते) To go, move.

नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

नेष्ट m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नैःश्रेयस a. (सी f.), नैःश्रेयस्तिक a. (की f.) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नैःस्वं नैःस्व्यं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नैक a. (न-एक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp.; आत्मन् m., रूपः, शृंगः epithets of the Supreme Being. -कः An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp.

-कर a. living in society, gregarious. -भावाश्रय a. fickle, changeable. -भेद a. manifold, various. See under न also.

नैकधा ind. In various ways, variously.

नैकशस् ind. 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

नैकटिक a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 4. 12 (vide commentary).

नैकट्यं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नैकपेयः A demon, Rākshasa.

नैकृतिक a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms. 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Morose.

नैगम a. (मी f.) [निगम-अण्] Relating to or occurring in the Veda

or holy writings; as in कांड. -नः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नैगमः. -2 An Upanishad q. v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, towns-man. -6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारोपनयनपरा नैगमः साधुमतः V. 4. 4.

नैगमिक a. (की f.) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas; derived from the Vedas.

नैयदुकं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

नैचाशाख a. Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the Sūdras. -खं 1 Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नैच (चि) की An excellent cow; क्षेमं पृच्छेत्स्वमथ निचये नीचकैर्नैचिकीनां Ud. S. 93.

नैचिकं The head of an ox.

नैज a. (जी f.) Own, one's own.

नैतलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. -सयान् m. Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नैत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नैत्यक a. (की f.), नैत्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नैदाघः Summer.

नैदानः An etymologist.

नैदानिकः A pathologist.

नैदेशिकः One who executes orders, a servant.

नैधन a. (नी f.) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. -नं (In astrol.) The eighth house (i. e. the house of death).

नैपातिक a. (की f.) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नैपाल a. (ली f.) Produced in Nepāla. -ली 1 Red arsenic. -2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called नयमल्लिका.

नैपालिक a. (की f.) Produced in Nepāla. -कं Copper.

नैपुणं (ण्य) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नैपुणाक्षयमस्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नैभृत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy; नैभृत्यमवलंबितं M. 5.

नैमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.



**नैमयः** A trader, merchant.

**नैमित्त** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Relating to signs, marks &c.

**नैमित्तिक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) 1 Produced by, connected with or dependent on any particular cause. -2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause ( opp. निय. ). -कः An astrologer, prophet. -कं 1 An effect ( opp. निमित्त 'cause' ); निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

**नैमिष** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Lasting for a 'nimisha' or twinkling, momentary, transient. -व N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata ; R. 19. 1 ; ( the name is thus derived: -यस्तु निमिषेण निहतं दानं बलं । अरण्यस्मिन्तस्मिन् नैमिषारण्य-संज्ञितं ॥ ).

**नैमिषेयः** An inhabitant of the forest called Naimisha.

**नैमेयः** Barter, exchange.

**नैयग्रोधं** The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.

**नैयत्यं** Restraint, self-command.

**नैयमिक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -कः Regularity.

**नैयायिकः** A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy.

**नैरन्तर्यं** 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. -2 Closeness, contiguity ( in space ).

**नैरपेक्ष्यं** Disregard, indifference.

**नैरयिकः** An inhabitant of hell.

**नैरर्थ्यं** Senselessness, nonsense.

**नैराश्यं** 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency ; तदर्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. -2 Absence of wish or expectation ; येनाशाः वृष्टतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144 ; Bv. 4. 20.

**नैरुक्तः**, **नैरुक्तिकः** One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

**नैरुज्यं** Health.

**नैरुतः** 1 A demon ; भयमप्रलयोद्देशादाचक्षुर्नैरुतोदधेः R. 10. 34 ; 11. 21 ; 12. 43 ; 14. 4 ; 15. 20. -2 The regent of the south-western direction. -तः The lunar mansion called Mula.

**नैरुक्ती** 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The south-western direction.

**नैरुण्यं** 1 Absence of qualities or properties. -2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities ; नैरुण्यमेव साधीयो भिगस्तु गुणगौरवं Bv. 1. 88.

**नैरुण्यं** Pitilessness, cruelty ; वैषम्य-नैरुण्ये न सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sū. II. 1. 34.

**नैरुदय** *a.* Getting over dangerous or critical times.

**नैरुदशिकः** A servant.

**नैरुमल्यं** Cleanness, purity, spotlessness, (physical as well as moral).

**नैरुज्यं** Shamelessness, impudence.

**नैरुल्यं** Blueness, dark-blue colour.

**नैरुवाहिक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Conducting or leading out, carrying ( as water &c. ).

**नैरुवि ( वि ) द्यं** 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness. -2 Substance. -3 A continuous sound.

**नैरुवेद्यं** An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

**नैरुवेशिकं** 1 Any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture. -2 A present to a Brāhmaṇa householder, *e. g.* a girl or ornaments given with her.

**नैरुश** *a.* ( की. *f.* ), **नैरुशिक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly ; तत्रैवं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29 ; नैरुश्याचिह्नं तदुज इव छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमः V. 1. 8 ; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To be observed at night.

**नैरुश्रल्यं** Fixedness, immovableness, fixity.

**नैरुश्रित्यं** 1 Determination, certainty. -2 A fixed ceremony.

**नैरुधः** 1 A king of the Nishadhas. -2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala, q. v. -3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha. -4 N. of a Mahākāvya by Śrīharsha, treating of the adventures of Nala, king of the Nishadhas.

**नैरुधीय** *a.* Relating to Nala ; काव्ये चारुणि नैरुधीयचरिते सगौरवमादिगतः N. 1. 145.

**नैरुक्ष्यं** 1 Idleness, inactivity. -2 Exemption from acts or their consequences ; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. -3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्गं q. v. ).

**नैरुक्षतिक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Worth a hundred Nishkas.

**नैरुक्षिक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. -कः A mint-master.

**नैरुक्षिचन्यं** Indigence, absolute poverty or want.

**नैरुक्रमणं** Any oblation or rite performed when a new-born child is

taken out of the house for the first time.

**नैरुष्टिक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) 1 Final, last, concluding ; विदुषे विधिमत्य नैरुष्टिकं क. 8. 25. -2 Decided, definitive, conclusive ( as a reply ). -3 Fixed, firm, constant. -4 Highest, perfect. -5 Completely familiar with or versed in. -6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. -कः [ हिमनरणं तत्पर्यंतं ब्रह्मचर्येण तिष्ठति, निग्रह-यत् ] A perpetual religious student who continues with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows life-long abstinence and chastity ; Ku. 5. 62 ; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वन् also.

**नैरुष्ट्यं** Constancy, steady adherence to rule, firm belief, steadfastness.

**नैरुष्ट्यं** Cruelty, harshness, severity.

**नैरुसर्गिक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Natural, in-born, innate, inherent ; नैरुसर्गिकी सु-भिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मृद्धि स्थितिर्न सु-लेख्यतादृशानि Māl. 9. 49 ; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

**नैरुखिंशिकः** A swordsman.

**नो** *ind.* ( न + उ ) No, not ; often used like न q. v. ; Bg. 17. 23 ; Pt. 3. 24 ; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

**नोचेत्** If not, otherwise.

**नोदन्** [ नुद-भवेत्युद ] 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. -2 Removing, driving away, dispelling. -3 Cutting, splitting.

**नोदयितु** *a.* One who urges forward or propels ; Ku. 3. 21.

**नोधा** *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.

**नौ** *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel ; मनुष्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौत्स्वया Śānti. 3. 1. -2 N. of a constellation. -Comp. -आरोहः ( नावारोहः ) 1. a passenger on board a ship. -2. a sailor. -कर्मणः धारः a helmsman, pilot. -कर्मणः *a.* the occupation of a sailor ; Ms. 10. 34. -चरः, -उपजीवनः, -जीविकः a sailor, boatman ; R. 17. 81. -तार्य *a.* navigable, to be traversed in a ship. -द्वयं an oar. -यानं navigation. -यावित् *a.* going in a boat, a passenger ; Ms. 4. 409. -वाहः a steersman, pilot, captain. -व्यसनं shipwreck, naufrage ; नौव्यसने विपन्नः S. 6. -साधनं fleet ; नौव्यसने R. 4. 36.

**नौका** A small boat, a boat in general. क्षणमिह सञ्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवत्येव तरणे नौका Mōha M. 6. -Comp. -द्वयं an oar.

**न्यक्** *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to कृ or हृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'.



न्यकु 8 U. To insult, contemn, slight, degrade, humiliate.

न्यकरणं, न्यकारः Humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यकारो हृदि वज्रकील इव ने तीव्रं सितं Me. 5. 22. 3. 40; G. L. 32. न्यस्यते 1 P. To become low or humble. —Caus. 1 To despise, contemn. —2 To humiliate, subdue, overcome; न्यभावयिता कञ्च Dk. न्यभावः 1 Humiliation, degradation. —2 Making inferior, subordination.

न्यभावित a. 1 Humiliated, degraded, slighted. —2 Surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अन्यानीकृत); न्यभावितवाच्यव्यंग्यजनक्षमस्य शब्दाधुगलस्य K. P. 1.

न्यक्ष a. 1 Low, inferior, vile, mean. —2 Whole, entire. —क्षः 1 A buffalo. —2 An epithet of Parasurama. —क्ष 1 The whole. —2 A kind of grass.

न्यग्रोधः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). —3 The Sami tree. —4 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —परिमंडलः a man being a fathom in circumference; (thus described:—महाधनुर्धराश्चैव तयोः चक्रवर्तिनः। सर्वलक्षणसंपन्ना न्यग्रोधपरिमंडलाः॥). —परिमंडला an excellent woman; (she is thus described:—सर्वो मुकुटिनो यस्या नितम्बे च विशालता । मध्ये क्षीणा भवेया सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला (Sabdak.); दुर्वाकांडमिव इयामा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला Bk. 5. 18.

न्यकुः A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

न्यकुटं A mole upon the body.

न्यच 1 P. 1 To go down, bend down; Māl. 5. 22. —2 To incline. —3 To diminish, pass away; न्यचति वयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.

न्यच a. (नीची f.) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. —2 Lying on the face. —3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21 (where it also means निम्न or downward). —4 Slow, lazy. —5 Whole, entire.

न्यचनं 1 A curve. —2 A hiding place. —3 A hollow —नी The lap. न्यचित a. 1 Thrown or cast down. —2 Bent down.

न्यञ्ज 7 P. 1 To anoint, besmear. —2 To conceal oneself.

न्यक्त p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared. —2 Mixed up, blended together.

न्यगः 1 A mark, sign. —2 A kind, sort.

न्ययः Loss, destruction; decay.

न्यहुदं Ved. One hundred millions (दशगुणं अहुदं).

न्य 4 P. 1 To set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिपु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. —2 To lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तचिह्नमपि राजलक्ष्मीं R. 2. 7; न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य Ve. 3. 18; so प्राणात् न्यस्यति &c. —3 To put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याज्ञा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82; चित्रन्यस्त 'committed to picture'; V. 1. 4; स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं S. 3. 9. 'applied'; अयोध्ये न मद्रिषो न्यस्यति भारमग्र्यं Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. —4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of, deliver; अहमपि तव सूनौ न्यस्तराज्यः V. 5. 17, भ्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. —5 To give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्यतामिति R. 12. 2. —6 To state, bring forward, adduce, propound (as an argument); अर्थार्थ न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. —7 To settle, fix, appoint. —8 To support.

न्यसजं 1 Depositing, laying down. —2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast down, thrown or laid down, deposited. —2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताक्षराः Ku. 1. 7. —3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. —4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. —5 Laying, resting on. —6 Given up, set aside, resigned. —7 Mystically touched, Māl. 5. 2. —Comp. —दंड a. giving up the rod, i. e. punishment. —देह a. one who lays down the body, dead. —ज्ञस्र a. 1. one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिभुवनयुगेन्यस्तशस्त्रस्य शोकात् Ve. 3. 18. —2. unarmed, defenceless. —3. harmless. —4. epithet of the Manes or deified progenitors.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः खुरन्यासपवित्रपादं R. 2. 2; Ku G. 50; M. 2. 9; Māl. 5. 5; चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. —2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशङ्खनखन्यासः R. 12. 73 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; दंतन्यास. —3 Depositing. —4 A pledge, deposit, प्रत्यपितन्यास इवांतरात्मा S. 4. 21, R. 12, 18; Y. 2. 67. —5 Entrusting, committing, giving over, delivering, consigning. —6 Painting, writing down. —7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; शस्त्र Bg. 18. 2. —8 Bringing forward, adducing. —9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws). —10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayer

and corresponding gesticulations. —11 Lowering the tone or voice. —Comp. —अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. —धारिन् m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन् m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

न्यासीकु 8 U. 1 To place as a deposit; Ku. 3. 55. —2 To entrust to, give in charge of; न राक्षसोऽनात्मसदृशेषु कलत्रं न्यासीकरिष्यति Mu. 1.

न्याकयं Fried rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः [ नियति अनेन; नि-इ वञ्च ] 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अधार्मिकं त्रिभिर्न्यायैर्नियुक्तीत्यात्मयत्नतः Ms. 8. 310. —2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 30. —3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यांति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य तिर्यैचोपि सहायतां A. R. 1. 4. —4 A law-suit, legal proceeding. —5 Judicial sentence, judgment. —6 Policy, good government. —7 Likeness, analogy. —8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration, as दंडापुन्याय, काकतालीयन्याय, घुणाक्षरन्याय &c.; see below. —9 A vedic accent; न्यायैस्त्रिभिर्दीरणं Ku. 2. 12. (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open, in our opinion, to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way'; which are manifested in three systems, i. e. ऋक्, यजुस् and साम्); Bh. 3. 55. —10 (In gram.) A universal rule. —11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. —12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. —13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). —14 An epithet of Vishnu (न्यायेन iml. in the way of, after the manner or analogy of; बधिरान्मंदकर्णः श्रेयानिति न्यायेन &c.). —Comp. —पथः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —वर्तिन् a. well-behaved, acting justly. —वादिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. —वृत्त good conduct, virtue. —शास्त्रं 1. the philosophical system of the Nyāya school. —2. the science of logic. —सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. —सूत्रं the aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अधचटकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to घुणाक्षरन्याय q. v.

2. अधपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It



is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of San-karāchārya will make its use clear:—अरुंधतीं दिदृशेयिदुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुख्यां प्रथममरुंधतीति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चादरुंधतीमेव ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Rāvaṇa kept Sītā in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोद्भूतन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim is also used to denote the relative importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad; e. g. गोपालपरशुरामो उभावपि अतीव दुर्भेदौ । किंतु अश्मलोद्भूतन्यायेन गोपालः परशुरामाद्रीचान्. cf. Mar. 'दगडापेक्षां धीट मऊ.' The maxim पाषाणोद्भूतन्याय is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandrālōka:—यद्यप्येवमेतत्तत्र लामो ने यश्च सुप्रयः । तदेतत्काकतालीयमिति किंतु तस्य भ्रंशः ॥ also Kuralayānanda:—यत्तद् तालफलं यथा ककिनोपमुक्तनेत्रं रक्षोर्दशनक्षुभितहृदया तन्वी नया युक्ता । see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतगवेष्टन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; e. g. द्विषोऽस्त्रियामंतरीप इत्यत्र अस्त्रियामित्यस्य काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अंतरीपशब्देनाचक्ष्यः.

10. कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf. काश्चित्पुच्छयति प्रधुरयति वा काश्चिन्नयत्युन्नतिं काश्चिन्पाताविधौ करोति च पुनः काश्चिन्नयत्यकुलान् । अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमो लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेव क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. चटकुटीरभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll station, and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Sriharsha:—तदिदं चटकुटीरभातन्यायमनुवदति.

12. युगाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. दंडापूपन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat,' we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it follows

naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. सुषिकेण दंडो भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सदृशवतिनृपः भक्षणमर्थीयायात् भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायसिद्धिः मापतृतीयस्य न्यायो दंडासुषिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides, and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. वृषनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—however ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home, and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy—who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कोनमनसि पश्यति S. 2.

16. पंकप्रक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. प्रहृतं हि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं; and also "Prevention is better than cure."

17. विष्टेष्टन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. कृतं करुणं दृष्टा.

18. बीजांकुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause



of sprout, which in its turn is the cause of seed); and is used in these cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहमुच्यन्त्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

20. वह्निधूमन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire). It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e.g. where there is A, there is B; where there is not B, there is not A).

21. विषवृत्तिन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

22. विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

23. वीचितरंगन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production of sound.

24. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahābhāṣya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:— पुत्रा मे बहुक्षीर-इत्येवम् । कांचनपात्रां भुञ्जीरम् । This one boon, if granted, would give her a

husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c., and gold.

25. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. सिंहवलोकनन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach; see under सिंह also.

27. सूचीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part; cf. Mar. 'शितावरून माताची परीक्षा'.

29. स्थूलानिखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायतः ind. 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. —2 Justly, rightly.

न्यायिन् a. 1 Right, fit, proper, just. —2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य a. [न्याय्यदन्यतः यत्] 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15; Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. —2 Usual, customary.

न्यास, न्यासिन् &c. See under न्यस्.

न्युं (न्युं) ख a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. —2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. —2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased.

न्योचनी A female servant.

न्युञ्ज 6 P. To bend or press down, throw down.

न्युञ्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वपित्त-न्युञ्जकटाहकल्पे (न्योम्नि) N. 22. 32. —2 Bent, crooked. —3 Convex. —4 Hump-backed. —ञ्जः 1 The Nyagrodha tree. —2 A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. —ञ्जः A vessel used in Śrāddhas. —Comp. —खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. —2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्थन्यून. —3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. —4 Defective (in some organ); पाद°. —5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —नं ind. Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अंग a. maimed, mutilated. —अधिक a. more or less, unequal. —धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीकृ 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्योकस् a. Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्योजस् a. Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.



## प.

• प *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Drinking ; as in द्विप, अनेकप. -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling ; as in गोप, रूप, क्षितिप. —पः 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg.

पक्कणः The hut of a Chāṇḍāla or barbarian.

पक्ति, पक्व, पक्क &c. See under पच.

पक्षशः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chāṇḍāla.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. ( पक्षति, पक्षयति-त्ते ) 1 To take, seize. -2 To accept. -3 To side with.

पक्षः [ पक्ष-अच् ] 1 A wing, pinion ; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्दिद्येते K. 347 ; so उद्दिक्षपक्षः fledged ; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. -3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder ; स्तंभेऽपि उभय-पक्षविनीतनिद्राः R. 5. 72. -4 The side of anything, a flank. -5 The wing or flank of an army. -6 The half of anything. -7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight ( comprising 15 days ) ; ( there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्षः the bright or light half, and कृष्ण-तमिस्र-पक्षः the dark half ) ; तमिस्र-पक्षेऽपि सह मियाभिर्ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्वाहति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34 ; Ms. 1. 66 ; Y. 3. 50 ; सीमा वृद्धिः समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवो-दुराह Pt. 1. 92. -8 ( *a* ) A party in general, faction, side ; प्रमुदितवरपक्षं R. 6. 86 ; Si. 2. 117 ; Bg. 14. 25 ; R. 6. 53 ; 18. 17. ( *b* ) A family, race ; Pt. 4. 29. -9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan ; शत्रुपक्षो भवान् H. 1. -10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents ; as अरिः, मित्रः. -11 One side of an argu-ment, an alternative, one of two cases ; पक्षे ' in the other case, on the other hand ' ; पूर्व एवाभवत्पक्षस्तस्मिन्नाभवदुत्तरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34 ; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. -12 A case or sup-position in general ; as in पक्षांतरे. -13 A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained. -14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion ( the minor term ) ; संदिग्धसाध्यवान् पक्षः T. S., दधतः शुद्धिभूतो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 ( where it means ' a feather ' also ). -15 A symbolical expression for the number ' two ' : -16 A bird. -17 A state, condition. -18 The

body. -19 A limb of the body. -20 A royal elephant. -21 An army. -22 A wall. -23 Opposition. -24 Rejoin-der, reply. -25 A mass, quantity ( when in composition with words meaning ' hair ' ) ; केशपक्षः ; cf. हस्त. -26 Place, position. -27 A view, no- tion, idea. -28 The side of an equa- tion in a primary division. -29 The ash-pit of a fire-place. -30 Proximi-ty, neighbourhood. -31 A bracket. -32 Purity, perfection. -33 A house. -Comp. —अंतः 1. the 15th day of either half month, *i. e.* the day of new or full moon. -2 the end of the wings of an army. —अंतरं 1. another side. -2. a different side or view of an argument. -3. another supposi- tion. —अक्सरः = पक्षतः q. v. —आघातः 1. palsy or paralysis or one side, hemiplegia. -2. refutation of an argu-ment. —अभासः 1. a fallacious argument. -2. a false plaint. —आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. —उद्ग्राहिन् *a.* showing partiality, adopting a side —गम *a.* flying. —ग्रहणं choosing a party. —घातः = प-क्षाघातः see above. —चरः 1. an ele-phant strayed from the herd. -2. the moon. -3. an attendant. —छिद् *m.* an epithet of Indra ( clipper of the wings of mountains ) ; Ku. 1. 20. —जः the moon. —द्वयं 1. both sides of an argument. -2. ' a couple of fortnights ' , *i. e.* a month. —द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. —धर *a.* 1. winged. -2. adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. ( —रः ) 1. a bird. -2. the moon. -3. a parti- san. -4. an elephant strayed from the herd. —नाडी a quill. —पातः 1. siding with any one. -2. liking, de- sire, love, affection ( for a thing ), भवन्ति भव्येषु हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10 ; U. 5. 17 ; रिपुपक्षे चन्द्रः पक्षपातः Mu. 1. -3. attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality ; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्यते M. 1 ; सत्यं जना वच्मि न पक्ष-पातात् Bh. 1. 47. -4. falling of wings, the moulting of birds. -5. a partisan. —पातिता, त्वं 1. partisan-ship, adherence to a side or party. -2. friendship, fellowship. -3. move-ment of the wings ; N. 2. 52. —पातिन् *a.* or *s.* 1. siding with, adhering to, a party, attached or partial ( to a particular cause ) ; पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पांडवानां Ve. 3. -2. sympathizing ;

Ve. 3. -3. a follower, partisan, friend ; यः सुरपक्षपाती V. 1. —पाति- a private door. —पुटः a wing. —पक्ष- *a.* factious, promoting quarrels. —विह्वः a heron. —भागः 1. the side or flank. -2. especially, the flank of an elephant. —भुक्तिः *f.* the course travel- ed by the sun in a fortnight. —पुटं the root of a wing. —वादः 1. an ex parte statement. -2. stating a case, expres- sion of opinion. —वाहनः a bird. —व्यापिन् *a.* 1. embracing the whole of an argument. -2. pervading the minor term. —हत *a.* paralysed on one side. —हरः a bird. —होमः 1. a sacrificial rite lasting for a fort- night. -2. a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. -2 A side. -3 An associate, a partisan ( at the end of comp. ).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. -2 Adherence to a party. -3 Taking up a side or argument. -4 Forming a part of. -5 Maintaining or defending a thesis. -6 The essential nature of a proposition. -7 Being the minor term or subject of a syllogism.

पक्षतिः *f.* 1 The root of a wing. अलिखच्चतुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2 ; लक्ष्- ष्चिन्नजटापुपक्षतिः U. 3. 43 ; Si. 11. 26. -2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षस् *m.* 1 A wing. -2 The side- part of a carriage. -3 The leaf of a door. -4 The wing of an army. -5 A half or division. -6 A half month. -7 The side or shore of a river. -8 A side in general.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी [ पक्षतुल्यो दिवसो अस्याः इति डीप ] 1 A female bird. -2 A night with the two days enclosing it ; ( द्वावहावेका- त्रिन्न पक्षिणीत्यभिधीयते ) . -3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् *a.* ( जी./.) [ पक्ष अस्त्यर्थे इति ] 1 Winged. -2 Furnished with wings. -3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. —*m.* 1 bird. -2 An arrow. -3 An epithet of Siva. —Comp. —हृद्गः *m.* ep- i-thet of Garuḍa. —कीटः an insigni- ficant bird. —पतिः an epithet of Sam- pāti. —पानीयशालिका a trough or re- servoir for watering birds. —पुण्ड्रः an epithet of Jāṭāyu. —वालकः, —शायकः



young bird. —शाला 1. a nest. —2. an aviary.

पक्षिः N. of the saint Vātsyāyana.

पक्षीय a. (At the end of comp.)

Belonging to a side or party, siding with, adhering to the side of; as कुक्षीयाः &c.

पक्षीयः ॥ [पक्ष-मन्त्रि] 1 An eyelash;

पक्षिलयुग्मिः पक्षमभिः Mo. 90, 47; R. 2.

13, 11. 36. —2 The filament of a flower. —3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. —4 A wing. —5 The leaf of a flower. —Comp. —क्षीयः-प्रकोपः

irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning inwards.

पक्षमल a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्षमलद्वयाः S. 3.

25. —2 Hairy, shaggy; मृदितपक्षमलरङ्गः काव्यः Si. 4. 61.

पक्षय a. [पक्षे भवः, यत्] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. —2 Siding with. —3 Lateral. —4 Changing every half month. —क्षयः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वज्रिण एव

वीर्यमैतद्विजयते द्विपते यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पक्षः, -कं [पक्ष-विस्तारे कर्मणि करणे वा चकुक्ष्व] 1 Mud, clay, mire; अन्ति-ता पक्षता धूलियुद्धं नावतिष्ठते S. 2. 34;

पक्षिभिरुद्धः Mk. 5. 14; Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. —2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कृष्णायुरपक्ष K. 30.

—3 A slough, quagmire. —4 Sin. —5 Ointment, unguent. —Comp. —कर्षटः

a marsh, an alluvium. —क्षीरः a lap-wing. —क्षीडः, —क्षीडनकः a hog. —ग्राहः

a Makara or crocodile. —छिद् m. the clearing-nut tree, (कटक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. —जं a lotus. (—जः) the Śārasa bird. —जः, —जन्मन् m. an epithet of Brahmā. —नामः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 20. —जन्मन् n.

a lotus. (—m.) the Śārasa bird. —दिग्ध a. soiled with mire or mud. —भाज् a. soaked in mud. —भारक a. muddy, soiled. —गंडुकः a bivalve conch. —रुह्

n. —रुहं a lotus. —वासः a crab. —शू- (ह) रणः the fibrous edible root of a lotus.

पक्षजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10.

33. —2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. —3 A place abounding with lotuses. —4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पक्षारः 1 Moss. —2 A dam, dike. —3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पक्षिन् a. Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

पक्षिल a. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8. —लः A boat.

पक्षेज् A lotus.

पक्षेज् n. —ह A lotus. —हः The crane or Śārasa bird.

पक्षेय a. Dwelling in mud.

पक्षेयः The hut of a Chāṇḍāla; see पक्षेय.

पक्षिः f. [पक्ष-विस्तारे क्तिन्] 1 A line, row, range, series; दृश्यते चारुप-द्वपक्षिरलककांका V. 4. 6; पक्षमपक्षिः R. 2. 19; अलिपक्षिः Ku. 4. 15; R. 6. 5.

—2 A group, collection, flock, troop. —3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पक्षिपावन below. —4 The living generation. —5 The earth. —6 Fame, celebrity. —7 A collection of five, or, the number 'five.' —8 The number 'ten' as in पक्षिरथ, पक्षिग्रीव. —9 Cooking, maturing. —10 A company of persons of the same tribe. —Comp.

—कंदकः=पक्षिदूषक q. v. —ग्रीवः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. —चरः an osprey.

—दूषः-दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinner-time. —पावनः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brāhmaṇa who, being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पक्षि or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; पक्षिपावनाः पंचाग्रयः Māl. 1, where Jagaddhara says:—पक्षिपावनाः

पक्षता भोजनादिगोष्ठ्यां पावनाः । अग्रमोजिनः पक्षिवा वा । यद्वा । यजुषां पारगो यस्तु साम्नां यश्चापि पारगः । अथर्वशिरस्तोऽध्येता ब्राह्मणः पक्षिपावनः ॥

or अग्रयाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वप्रवचनेषु च । यावेदेते प्रवचयन्ति पक्ष्यां तावयन्ति च ॥ ततो हि पावनार्थं कथा उच्यते पक्षिपावनाः ।

Manu explains the word thus:—अपांक्षयेपहता पक्षिः पायते जे-द्विजेत्तमैः । ताभिर्वायत कालस्येन द्विजाग्रयान् पक्षि-पावनान् Ms. 3. 183; see 3. 184, 186 also. —रथः N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

पक्षिका A row, line.

पंथु a. (यू or रथी f.) Lame, halt, crippled. —युः 1 A lame man; सूकं करोति वाचालं पंथुं लंघयते गिरिं. —2 An epithet of Saturn. —Comp. —ग्राहः

1. a crocodile (मकर). —2. the tenth sign of the zodiac; Capricornus (मकर).

पंथुक a. Lame, crippled.

पंथुल a. Lame, crippled. —लः A horse of silvery white colour.

पञ्च I. 1 U. (पंचति-ते, पचाच-पेवे, अपा-क्षित्-अपक, पक्षति-ते, पकुं, पक्) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; तंडुलानोदनं पचति, but this use is only very rare in classical Sanskrit); यः पचत्यात्म-कारणात् Ms. 3. 118; शूले मत्स्यानिवाप-क्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् बलवत्तराः 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. —2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्. —3 To digest (as food); पचायन् चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. —4 To ripen, mature. —5 To bring to perfec-

tion, develop (as understanding).

—6 To melt (as metals). —7 To cook (for oneself) (Atm.). —Pass. (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. —2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. —3 To be inflamed. —Caus. 1 (पचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed (food &c.). —2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion. —3 To cure, heal. —Desid. (पिपद्यति) To wish to cook &c. —With परि to ripen, mature, develop. —वि 1. to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. —2. to digest. —3. to cook thoroughly. —II. 1 A. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see (पचते) also. —Caus. 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. —2 To spread.

पक्षिः f. [पक्ष-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Cooking. —2 Digesting, digestion. —3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development. —4 Fame, dignity. —5 The place of digestion. —6 Any dish of cooked food (Ved.). —Comp. —शूलं

violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्षु a. 1 Who or what cooks. —2 Cooking. —3 Stimulating, digesting. —4 Ripening. —m. 1 Fire (especially in the stomach). —2 A cook.

पक्त्रं 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. —2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्त्रिम a. 1 Ripe, ripened. —2 Matured. —3 Cooked. —4 Obtained by boiling (as salt).

पक्क a. [पच-क् तस्य वः] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्काक्ष. —2 Digested. —3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम); पक्केटकानामाकर्षणं Mk. 3. —4 Mature, ripe; पक्कविचाधरोष्ट्री Me. 82. —5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्कधी. —6 Experienced, shrewd. —7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. —8 Grey (as hair). —9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. —कं Cooked food. —Comp. —अति-सारः chronic dysentery. —अक्षं cook-

ed or dressed food. —आधानं, —आशयः the stomach, abdomen. —इष्टका a baked brick. —इष्टकाचितं a building constructed with baked bricks. —कुत् a. 1. cooking. —2. maturing. (—m.) the Nimba tree. —केश a. grey-haired. —रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. —वारि n. the water of boiled rice (काजिक), sour rice-gruel.

पक्षता Maturity, ripeness, development &c.



पक्षु *a.* Cooking, maturing &c.

पच *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cooking, baking &c.

पच *a.* 1 Cooking, roasting. -2 digesting. -च, -चा 1 Cooking. -2 Maturing.

पचकः A cook.

पचत *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripe, developed, mature. -तः 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -3 N. of Indra. -तं Cooked food. -Comp. -भृज्जता continual baking and roasting, cf. खादतमोदता.

पचन *a.* [पच-करणे ल्युट्] Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -नः Fire. -ना Becoming ripe, ripening. -नी The wild citron tree. -नं 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c. -3 Ripening, maturing. -4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचपचः An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking.

पचिः 1 Fire. -2 Cooking &c.

पचेलिम *a.* 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. -2 Fit to be matured. -3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; ददर्श मालुरफलं पचेलिमं N. 1. 94. -मः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

पचेलकः A cook.

पञ्जटिका A small bell.

पञ्ज *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Wealthy, rich. -जः An epithet of Angiras.

पञ्चथुः 1 Time. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

पञ्च 1 A. see पञ्च II.

पञ्च *a.* Spread, extended.

पञ्च *num. a.* (Always pl.; nom. and acc. पञ्च) Five. (as the first member of comp. पञ्च drops its final न्). [cf. Gr. *pentē*]. -Comp. -अंशः the fifth part, a fifth. -अग्निः 1. an aggregate of five sacred fires; *i. e.* (अन्वाहार्यपचन or दक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सभ्य, and आश्विन). -2. a householder who maintains the five sacred fires; पञ्चाग्नयो धृतव्रताः Māl. 1; Ms. 3. 185. -3. five mystic fires supposed to exist in the body. -4. one who is acquainted with the doctrine of these fires. -अंग *a.* five-membered, having five parts or divisions as in पञ्चांगः प्रणामः (*i. e.* बाहुभ्यां चैव जातुभ्यां शिरसा वक्षसा दृशा); कृतपञ्चांगविनिर्णयो नयः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kāmandaka quoted by him) पञ्चांगमभिनयमुपादिश्य M. 1; निचाक्षिर्ब्रह्मस्तपादे-रग्रेष्टादिशान्यतः । पात्रायवस्थाकरणं पञ्चांगो-भिनयो मतः ॥ (-गः) 1. a tortoise or turtle. -2. a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of

his body. (-गी) a bit for horses. (-ग) 1. collection or aggregate of five parts. -2. five modes of devotion. -3. the five parts of a tree; त्वक्पत्रकुसु-मं मूलफलमेकस्य शाखिनः । एकत्र मिलितं चैतत् पञ्चांगमिति संज्ञितम् ॥ -4. a calender or almanac, so called because it treats of five things:—(तिथि-वीरश्च नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च); चतुरंग-चली राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत् । अहं पञ्चांग-चलवानाकाशं वशमानयेत् ॥ Subhash. शुभः a turtle. पञ्च a calender. शुद्धिः *f.* the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points; *i. e.* तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology). -अंगिक *a.* five-membered. -अंगुल *a.* (ला or ली *f.*) measuring five fingers. (-लः) the castor-oil plant. -अ(आ)जं the five products of the goat. -अप्तरस् *m.* N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Maṇḍakarni; cf. R. 13. 38. -अमृत *a.* consisting of 5 ingredients. (-तः) 1. the aggregate of any five drugs. -2. the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities; (दुग्धं च शर्करा च घृतं दधि तथा मधु). -अचिरे *m.* the planet Mercury. -अवयव *a.* five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन q. q. v. v.). -अवस्थः a corpse; (so called because it is resolved into the five elements); cf. पंचव below. -अविकं the five products of the sheep. -अशीतिः *f.* eighty-five. -अहः a period of five days. -आतप *a.* doing penance with five fires (*i. e.* with four fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41. -आत्मक *a.* consisting of five elements (as body). -आननः, -आन्यः, -मुखः, -वक्त्रः 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open; पञ्च आननं यस्य). (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect; न्याय, तर्क &c., *c. g.* जगन्नाथतर्कपञ्चानन). -3. the sign Leo of the Zodiac. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā. -आम्नायाः (*m. pl.*) five Śāstras supposed to have proceeded from the five mouths of Siva. -इन्द्रियं an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or actions; see इन्द्रिय). -इन्द्रियः, -वाणः, -शरः epithets of the god of love; (so called because he has five arrows: their names are:—अरविन्दम-शोकं च चूतं च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलं च पंचैते पञ्चाणस्य सायकाः; the five arrows are also thus named:—संमोहनो-न्मादनी च शोषणस्तापनस्तथा । स्तम्भ-श्चेति कामस्य पञ्चाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥). -उष्मन् *m. pl.* the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. -कपाल *a.* prepared or offered in five cups. -कर्ण *a.* branded in the year with the

number 'five' (as cattle &c.); cf. P. VI.3.115. -कर्मन् *m.* (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment; *i. e.* 1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रचन 'purging'; 3 नस्य 'giving' strenuatories'; 4 अनुवासन 'administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निरुह 'administering an enema which is not a pentagon. -कोलं the five species taken collectively. -कोपाः (*m. pl.*) posed to invest the soul: they are:—अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-शरीर); प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensual vesture; विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional vesture (these three form the लिङ्गशरीर); and आनन्दमयकोष the last vesture, that of beatitude. -क्रोश 1. a distance of five Krosas. -2. N. of the city Bonāres. -खट्वं, -कुर्वं a collection of five beds. -वत *a.* (in alg.) raised to fifth power. -गवं a collection of five cows. -गवं the five products of the cow taken collectively; *i. e.* milk curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (शरीरं दधि तथा चाजं घृतं रचयेव च). -गु *a.* bought with five cows. -गुण *a.* five-fold. (-गः) the five objects of sense (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). (-गी) the earth. -गुहः 1. a tortoise. -2. the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chārvākas. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-fifth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-five. -जनः 1. a man, mankind. -2. N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell, and was slain by Krishna. -3. the soul. -4. the five classes of beings; *i. e.* gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. -5. the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र) with the Nishādas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Śārirabhaṣya on Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13). (-नी) an assemblage of five persons. -जनीव *a.* devoted to the five races. (-नः) an actor, a mimic, buffoon. -ज्ञातः 1. an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. -2. a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pāsupatas. -तर्क, -क्षी a collection of five carpenters. -तत्त्वं 1. the five of five carpenters. -तत्त्वं 1. the five elements taken collectively; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -2. (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tāntrikas, also called पंचमकार because they all begin with म; *i. e.* मय, मीन, मत्स्य, मुद्रा, and मेयुन. -तंत्रं N. of a well-known collection in five books containing moral stories and fables. -तन्मात्रं the five subtle and primary







quered board for playing at draughts. —Comp. —आर्यः the cuckoo.

पंचशः *ind.* Five by five, by fives.

पंचमिन् *a.* Being in the fifth year of one's age.

पंचाश *a.* ( *ज्ञी f.* ) Fiftieth.

पंचाशत्, पंचाशतिः *f.* Fifty.

पंचाशिका 1 A collection of fifty.

—2 A collection of fifty verses ; as चौरपंचाशिका.

पंचिका 1 N. of each book of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. —2 A game played with five dice.

पंचालः ( *m. pl.* ) N. of a country and its people. —लः A king of the Panchālas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet ; cf. पंचालिका.

पंचाली 1 A doll, puppet. —2 A kind of song. —3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c. ; ( पंचाली also in this sense only ).

पंचावटः The sacrificial cord worn across the shoulder.

पंजरं A cage, an aviary ; पंजरशुकः, शुक्रपंजरः &c. —रः, —रं 1 Ribs. —2 A skeleton. —रः 1 The body. —2 The Kali yuga. —3 A purificatory ceremony performed on cows. —Comp. —आखेटः a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. —शुकः a parrot in a cage, caged parrot ; V. 2, 23.

पंजरकः —कं A cage.

पंजिः, —जी *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. —2 A record, journal, register. —3 A calendar, an almanac. —Comp. —कारः —कारकः 1. a writer, scribe. —2. an almanac-maker.

पंजिका 1 A perpetual or running commentary which explains and analyses every word ; टीका निरंतर-व्याख्या पंजिका पदनक्षिका. —2 A journal, a book in which accounts of receipts and expenditure are entered. —3 The record or register of human actions kept by Yama. ( For other senses see पंजि above ). —Comp. —कारकः a scribe, a man of the Kāyastha tribe.

पट् 1 P. ( पटति ) To go or move. —Caus. or 10 U. ( पाटयति-ते ) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide ; कञ्चिन्मध्यात्पाटयामास दृष्टी Si. 18. 51 ; दृक्चर्षी पाटयेद्वेखं Y. 2. 94 ; Mk. 9. —2 To break, break open ; अन्त्यासु भित्तिषु मया निशि पाटितासु Mk. 3. 14. —3 To pierce, prick, penetrate ; दुर्भपाटितलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31. —4 To remove, eradicate. —5 To pluck out. —6 To shine. —7 To speak. —II. 10 U. ( पटयति-ते ) 1. To

string or weave ; कुर्विदस्त्वं तावत्पटयसि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. —2 To clothe, envelope. —3 To surround, encircle.

पटः —टं [ पट् वेदने करणे वचर्थे कः ] 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth ; अयं पटः सूत्रदारिद्र्यात् गतो ह्ययं पटश्चिद्रुशेतरलंकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9 ; मेघाः स्रवन्ति चलदेवपटप्रकाशाः 5. 45. —2 Fine cloth. —3 A veil, screen. —4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. —टः Any thing well made or polished. —टं A thatch, roof. —Comp. —उटजं a tent. —कर्मन् *n.* weaving, business of the loom. —कारः 1. a weaver. —2. A painter. —कुटी *f.*, —मंडपः, —चापः, —वे-इमन् *n.* a tent ; Si. 12. 63. —वासः 1. a tent. —2, a petticoat. —3. perfumed powder ; Ratn. 1. —वासकः perfumed powder.

पटकः 1 A camp, an encampment. —2 Cotton-cloth. —3 The half a village.

पटमय *a.* Made of cloth. —यः A tent.

पटचरः A thief ; cf. पाटचर. —रं Old or ragged clothes.

पटकः A thief.

पटपटा *ind.* An imitative sound.

पटलं [ पट् वेदने कलञ् ] 1 A roof, thatch ; विनमितपटलांतं दृश्यते जीर्णकु-ड्वं Mu. 3. 15. —2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general) ; शिरसि मसृपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. —3 A film or coating over the eyes. —4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity ; रथांगपाणेः पटलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21 ; जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 361 ; शौद्रपटलेः R. 4. 63 ; सुक्ता-पटलं 13. 17 ; तारकपटल Git. 7. —5 A basket. —6 Retinue, train. —7 A mark on the forehead of any other part of the body. —लः, —ली 1 A tree. —2 A stalk. —लः, —लं A section or chapter of a book. —Comp. —प्रांतः the edge of a roof.

पटहः 1 A kettle-drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor ; कुर्वन् संध्याबलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयां Mo. 34 ; पटुपटहध्वनि-भिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. —2 Beginning, undertaking. —3 Injuring, killing. —Comp. —घोषकः a crier ( who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation ). —भ्रमणं going about with a drum to call people together.

पटाकः A bird.

पटालुका A leech.

पटिः —टी *f.* 1 The curtain of a stage. —2 A cloth. —3 Coarse cloth, canvas. —4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —5 A coloured garment. —Comp. —क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain ( of the stage ) ; used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage ; cf. अपटीक्षेप.

पटिका Woven cloth.

पटिमन् *m.* 1 Dexterity, cleverness. —2 Sharpness. —3 Acidity. —4 Harshness, roughness. —5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीर *a.* 1 Beautiful, lovely. —2 High, tall. —रः [ पट् ईरन् ] 1 A ball for playing with. —2 Sandal-wood. —3 Cupid, the god of love. —रं 1 Catechu. —2 A sieve. —3 The belly. —4 A field. —5 A cloud. —6 Height. —7 A radish. —8 Rheumatism. —9 Catarrh. —Comp. —जन्मन् *m.* sandal-tree ; बहति विषधरात् पटीरजन्मा Br. 1. 74.

पटु *a.* ( *हु* or *ह्री f.* ; compar. पटिस्त्वं superl. पटिष्ठ ) 1 Clever, skillful, dexterous, proficient ( usually with a loc. ) ; वाचि पटुः &c. —2 Sharp, acid, pungent. —3 Sharp, smart ( as intellect ), intelligent. —4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense ; अयमपि पटु-धोरासारेण वागपरंपरा V. 4. 1 ; U. 4. 3. —5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding ; किमिदं पटुपटहसंखमिश्रो नदीनादः Mu. 6 ; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. 73 ; Māl. 5. 4. —6 Apt, disposed. —Si. 15. 43. —7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. —8 Sly, cunning, crafty, rognish. —9 Healthy, sound. —10 Active, busy. —11 Eloquent, talkative. —12 Blown, expanded. —13 Hard, rough, fierce. —14 Contumelious ( as a speech ). —हुः, —हु *n.* A mushroom. ( छत्रा ). —हु *n.* Salt. —Comp. —क्षत्र-देशीय *a.* pretty clever, tolerably sharp. —रूप *a.* very clever.

पटुता, —त्वं 1 Cleverness. —2 Skillfulness, proficiency. —3 Activity, power of working ; अंगाणि प्रसभे त-जंति पटुतां Mu. 3. 1.

पटोलः A species of cucumbers ( Mar. पडवल ). —लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

—, —हं A slab, tablet ( for writing upon ), plate in general ; शिलापट्टमधिशयाना S. 3 ; so भालपट्ट &c. —2 A royal grant or edict ; Y. 1. 319. —3 A tiara, diadem ; R. 18. 44. —4 A strip ; निर्मकपट्टाः फणिभिर्विडुका R. 16. 17. —5 Silk ; पटोपधानं K. 17 ; Bh. 3. 74 ; so पटोपधुक्. —6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. —7 An upper garment ; Bk. 10. 64. —8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban ; especially, a coloured silk turban ; Ratn. 1. 4. —9 A throne. —10 A chair or stool. —11 A shield. —12 A grinding stone. —13 A place where four roads meet. —14 A city, town. —15 A bandage, ligature. —1. An ornament for the forehead. —3 A horse's girth. —Comp. —अभियेकः



the consecration of the tiara. —अर्धा the principal queen. —उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. —जं a sort of cloth. —देवी, नहिपी, —राज्ञी the principal queen. —वस्त्र, वास्तु *a.* attired in wove silk or coloured cloth. —सूत्रकारः a silk-weaver.

पहकः 1 A plate of metal used for inscriptions or royal edicts. —2 A bandage. —3 A document (also *n.*). पहन-नी A city.

पहिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in हृदयपहिका. —2 A document. —3 A piece or fragment of cloth; बल्कलैकदेशः द्विपदय पहिका K. 149. —4 A piece of silken cloth. —5 A ligature, bandage. —Comp. —वायकः a silk-weaver.

पहला A district, community.

पहि (ही) शः (सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पहा); कणपयासपहिडा &c. Dk.; (पहिशी लोहदंडो वसुधायारः सुतेपमः Vajjayanti).

पहोलिका 1 A kind of bond or lease (युनिकग्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रमेदः Tv.). —2 A written legal opinion.

पह 1 P. (पठति, पठित) 1 To read or repeat aloud, recite, rehearse; यः पठेच्छुयादपि. —2 To read or recite to oneself; study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शालं ध्रुमोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126. 4. 98. —3 To invoke (as a deity). —4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); एतद्विद्याम्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. —5 To declare, describe, express; भार्या च परमो ह्यर्थः पुरुषस्येह पठ्यते; Mb. —6 To teach. —7 To learn from (with abl.). —Caus. (पाठयति-ते) 1 To cause to read aloud. —2 To teach, instruct; राजन् राजसुता न पाठयति मां K. P. 10. —Desid. (पिठयति) To wish to recite &c. —WITH परि to mention, declare (-Caus.) to teach; तौ सर्वविद्याः परिपठितौ U. 2. —सं to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं [पठ-ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. —2 Mentioning. —3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः *f.* Reading, studying, perusal.

पठित *p. p.* 1 Recited, repeated. —2 Studied, perused.

पू I. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. —2 To bargain, transact business. —3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानामपणि-दासौ Bk. 8. 121; पणस्व कृष्णां प्रांचाली Mb. —4 To risk or hazard. —(a battle). —5 To win anything at play. —II. 1 A., 10 U. (पणते, पणयति-ते) 1 To praise. —2 To honour. —WITH चि to sell, barter

आभिरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वरादैर्विप-  
णति गोपाः Subhāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. —2 A game played for a stake, bet; wager; Y. 2. 18; दम-यत्याः पणः साधुर्वर्तता Mb. —3 The thing staked. —4 A condition, compact, agreement; संधिं करोतु भवतां नृपतिः पणेन Ve. 1. 15; 'a stipulation, treaty'; H. 4. 118, 119. —5 Wages, hire. —6 Reward. —7 A sum in coins or shells. —8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 cowries; अज्ञाति-भिर्वरादकैः पण इत्यभिधीयते. —9 Price. —10 Wealth, property. —11 A commodity for sale. —12 Business, transaction. —13 A shop. —14 A seller, vendor. —15 A distiller. —16 A house. —17 Expense of an expedition. —18 A handful of anything. —19 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —अ-गना, —खी a prostitute, harlot. —अर्पणं making an agreement, a contract. —ग्रथिः a market, fair. —बंधः 1. making a treaty or peace (संधि); पण-बंधमुखान् गुणानजः पट्टपायुक्तं समक्ष्य त-त्फलं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. —2. an agree-ment, stipulation; (यदि भवानिदं कुर्यात्त-र्हिदमहं भवेत् दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणबंधः Ma-noramā).

पणता-त्वे Price, value.

पणनं [पण-ल्युट्] 1 Bartering, pur-  
chasing. —2 Betting. —3 Sale. —4 Traffic.

पणसः An article of sale, a com-  
modity.

पणाया 1 Transaction, business,  
dealing. —2 A market-place. —3 Pro-  
fits of a trade. —4 Gambling. —5 Praise.

पणायित *a.* 1 Praised. —2 Bought,  
sold, transacted &c.

पणिः *f.* A market. —*m.* 1 A miser,  
niggard. —2 An impious man.

पणिक *a.* Consisting of 50 Paṇas  
(as fine).

पणित *p. p.* 1 Transacted (as busi-  
ness). —2 Betted; see पण्. —तं A  
bet, wager.

पणितृ *m.* A trader, dealer.

पण्य *a.* [पण्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Saleable,  
vendible. —2 To be transacted. —पण्यः  
1 A ware, an article, a commodity;  
पुराचभासे विपणिस्थपण्या R. 16. 41; प-  
ण्यानां गंधिकं पण्यं Pt. 1. 13; सौभाग्य-  
वण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Ms. 5. 129; M.  
1. 17; Y. 2. 245. —2 Trade, busi-  
ness. —3 Price; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं  
कायनौस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1. —Comp. —अ-  
गना, —येषितं *f.*, —विलासिनी, —खी *f.* a  
harlot, a courtesan; पण्यखीषु विवेक-  
कल्पलिकाशखीषु रज्येत कः Bh. 1. 90;  
Me. 25. —अजिरं a market. —आजीवः  
a trader. —आजीवकं a market, fair.

—पतिः a great merchant. —फलत्वं pro-  
sperity or profit in trade. —सूमिः *f.* a  
warehouse. —वीथिका, —वीथी, —शाला  
1. a market. —2. a stall, shop.

पणवः A kind of musical instru-  
ment, a small drum or tabor; Bg. 1.  
13; Si. 13. 5.

पणविन् *m.* N. of Siva.

पंज I. 1 A. (पंडते, पंडित) To go or  
move. —II. 10 U. (पंडयति-ते) To  
collect, pile up, heap together.

पंडः A eunuch.

पंडा 1 Wisdom, understanding. —2  
Learning, science. —Comp. —अपूर्वं  
non-occurrence of the results of fate.

पंडावत् *a.* Wise; पंडावदग्रिम Asvad.  
6. —*m.* A learned man.

पंडित *a.* [पंडा तारका इतच्] 1 Learn-  
ed, wise; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः. —2  
Shrewd, clever. —3 Skilled in, profi-  
cient, skilful (generally with loc. or in  
comp.); मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडितां Ku. 4.  
16; so रतिपंडित 4. 18; नयपंडित &c.

—तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pan-  
dita. —2 Incense. —3 An adept, ex-  
pert. —Comp. —जातीय *a.* somewhat  
clever. —मंडलं, —सभा an assembly of  
learned men. —मानिक, —मानिन्, also  
—पंडितमन्य *a.* fancying oneself to be  
learned, a conceited person, a pe-  
dant who fancies himself to be a  
Pandita; Pt. 4. 100. —वादिन् *a.*  
pretending to be wise; Pt. 1. 392.

पंडितक *a.* Learned, wise. —कः A  
learned man.

पंडितिमन् *m.* Learning, scholarship,  
wisdom.

पत् I. 1 P. (पतति, पतित) 1 To fall,  
fall down, come down, descend, drop  
down, alight; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुण्य-  
वृष्टिः पपात विद्याधरहस्तमुक्ता R. 2. 60;  
वृष्टिर्भवने चास्य पेतुषी U. 77; (रेणुः)  
पतति परिणतारुणमकाशः शलभसमुह इवा-  
श्रममुमेषु S. 1. 32; Me. 105; Bk. 7.  
9, 21. 6. —2 To fly, move through  
the air, soar; हंतुं कलहकारोऽसौ शब्द-  
कारः पपात खं Bk. 5. 100; see पतत् be-  
low. —3 To set, sink (below the ho-  
rizon); सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनादल्पशे-  
वेर्भयूक्षे S. 4 v. 1; पतत्यतंग्रतिमस्तपो-  
निधिः Si. 1. 12. —4 To cast oneself at,  
throw oneself down; मयि ते पादपतिते  
किंकरत्वमुपागते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितं  
Me. 105. —5 To fall (in a moral  
sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's  
rank or position, fall off; परधर्मेण  
जीवन् हि सद्यः पतति जातितः Ms. 10.  
97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. —6  
To come down (as from heaven);  
पतति पितरो ह्येषां लुप्तपिंडोदकक्रियाः Bg.  
1. 42. —7 To fall, be reduced to  
wretchedness or misery; मोघः कंदुक-  
पातेनोपतत्यार्यः पतन्नपि Bh. 2. 123. —8  
To go down into hell, go to perdi-



tion ; Ms. 11. 37 ; Bg. 16. 16. -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place ; लक्ष्मीयत्र पतति तत्र विवृतद्वारा इव व्यापदः Subhāsh. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.) ; प्रसाद-सौम्यानि सतां सुहृज्जने पतति चक्षुषि न दारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. -11 To fall to one's lot or share. -12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. ( पतयति-ते, पतयति rarely ) 1 To cause to fall down, descend or sink &c. ; निपतंती पतिमप्य-पतयत् R. 8. 38. 9. 61, 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down ( as trees &c. ). -3 To ruin, overthrow ; S. 5. 21. -4 To shed ( as tears ). -5 To cast, direct ( as the sight ). -6 To dash or strike out. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything ; अर्धतः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15. -10 ( In Arith. ) To subtract, deduct. -11 To set in motion, set on foot. -Desid. ( पिपतिवति or पितसति ) To wish to fall. -II. 4 A. ( पत्यते ) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for ( with dat. ). -III. 10 U. ( पतयति-ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of ( intransitive ).

पत a. Cherished, well-fed, protected ( गृह ). -तः 1 Flying, flight. -2 Going, falling, alighting. -Comp. -नः a bird ; Ms. 7. 23.

पतक a. Falling, descending. -कः An astronomical table.

पतंगः [ पत्-उत्प्लव्न् गच्छति गम्-ड नि० ] 1 A bird ; नृपः पतंगं समधत्त पाणिना N. 1. 124 ; Bv. 1. 17. -2 The sun ; विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये सुंदरीकं U. 6. 12 ; Mā. 1. 24 ; Si. 1. 12 ; R. 2. 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass-hopper ; पतंगवद्वह्निमुखं विविधः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20 ; Pt. 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with. -6 Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8 Quicksilver. -9 N. of Krishna. -१० 1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. -2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee.

पतंगिन् m. A bird.

पतञ्जलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāshya, the great commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras ; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् pres. p. ( न्ती f. ) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -m. A bird ; परमः पुमानिव पति पततां Ki. 6. 1 ; कचित्पथा संचरते सुराणां कचिद्भनानां पततां कचिच्च R. 13. 19 ; Si. 9. 15. -Comp. -ग्रहः 1. the reserve of an

army. -2. a spitting pot, spittoon ; तमेकमाणिक्यमयं महोज्जतं पतदग्रं ग्राहि-तवाकलेन सः N. 16. 27. -भीरुः a hawk, falcon.

पतञ्ज [ पत्-करणे अत्र ] 1 A wing, pinion. -2 A feather. -3 A vehicle. पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् m. 1 A bird ; दयिता इन्द्र-च-र पतत्रिणं ( पुनरेति ) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48 ; Ku. 5. 4. -2 An arrow. -3 A horse. -n. dual. Ved. Day and night. -Comp. -केतनः an epithet of Vishnu. -राजः N. of Garuda.

पतनं [ पत्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. -2 Setting ( as of the sun ). -3 Going down to hell. -4 Apostacy. -5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. -6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity ( opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय ) ; ग्रहाधनि नरद्वि-गाहच्छ्रायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 308. -7 Death. -8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid ( as breasts ). -9 Miscarriage. -10 ( In arith. ) Subtraction. -11 The latitude of a planet. -Comp. -धर्मिन् a. subject to the law of decay, perishable.

पतनीय a. Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -द A degrading crime or sin ; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतमः, पतसः 1 The moon. -2 A bird. -3 A grass-hopper.

पतयालु a. Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत a. 1 Going, or inclined to fall. -2 Going much or frequently.

पतित p. p. 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. -2 Dropped. -3 Fallen ( in a moral sense ), abandoned, wicked. -4 Apostate. -5 Degraded, outcast. -6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. -7 Being in, fallen into ; as in अवज्ञापतित. -8 Placed, kept ; Pt. 1. 14. -तं Flying. -Comp. -उत्सन्न a. sprung from an outcast. -सावित्रीकः a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all.

पतेर a. [ पत्-पर ] 1 Flying, falling. -2 Going, moving. -रः 1 A bird. -2 A hole or pit. -3 A kind of measure ( आढक q. v. ).

पतम् n. Ved. Flight.

पत्वन् n. Ved. Flying, flight.

पतञ्चिका A bow-string.

पताका 1 A flag, banner ( fig. also ) ; यं काममेजरी कामयते स हरतु सु-भगपताकां Dk. 47 ' let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune '. -2 A flag-staff. -3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. -4 An episode or episodical incident in a drama, see

पताकास्थानक below. -5 Anspicious-ness, good fortune or luck. -अंशुकं a flag. -स्थानकं ( in dral- matory ) intimation of an episodi- c incident, when instead of the other of the same character is brought in by some unexpected cir- cumstance ; ( यत्रार्थे ) चितित्त्यस्तित्त- हिगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगंतुकं भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् S. D. 299 ; for its different kinds, see 300-304). पताकिक a. Having or carrying a banner

पताकिन् a. Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. -अ. 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. -2 A flag. -3 A scheme or figure for cast- ing a nativity. -नी An army ; ( न प्रसेहे ) रथवर्तमरजोऽप्यस्य कुत एव पताकिनी R. 4. 82 ; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः [ पा-इति ] 1 A master, lord ; as in गृहपतिः. -2 An owner, possessor, proprietor ; क्षेत्रपतिः. -3 Govern- or, ruler, one who presides over ; ओषधीपतिः, धनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. -4 A husband ; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्या इति प्रतिपक्षं हि विचेतनेरपि Ku. 4. 33. -5 A root. -6 Going, motion, flight. -f. A female possessor, a mistress. -Comp. -घातिनी -घनी 1. a woman who murders her husband. -2. a line on the hand showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband. -देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman ; कः पतिदेवतामन्य- परिमादुर्मुत्सहते S. 6 ; तमलभंत पतिं पति- देवताः शिखरिणामिव सागरमापगाः R. 9. 17 ; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. -धर्मः duty ( of a wife ) towards a husband. -मणा a chaste wife. -लंघनं disregarding a former hus- band by marrying another. -वेदकः N. of Siva. ( -नं ) procuring a hus- band ( by magical means ). -लोकः the world of husbands in a future life. -व्रता a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife ; त्वं fidelity to a husband. -सेवा devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband ; R. 6. 10, 67. पतित्वं or पतित्वनं Ved. 1 Lord- ship. -2 The conjugal state, wed- lock.

पतिवती Ved. A woman having a husband.

पतिवन्ती A wife whose husband is living.

पतीयति Den. P. To wish for a hus- band.

पतीयंती A woman wishing or fit for a husband.



पत्नी 1 A wife. -2 Ved. A mistress. -Comp. -आदः seraglio, woman's apartments. -शाला a hut, tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. -संवहनं 1. girdling a wife. -2. the girdle of a wife.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तनं 1 A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पत्तने विद्यमानेषु ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1. -2 A musical instrument, मृदंग.

पतिः [पत्-निन्] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. -f. 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. -2 Going, walking. -Comp. -कायः infantry. -गणकः an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. -संहति f. a body of infantry, infantry.

पत्तिक a. Going on foot, pedestrian.

पत्तिन् m. A foot-soldier, footman.

पत्रं [पत्-द्रु] 1 A leaf (of a tree); पत्रे भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रमारोप्य दीयतां S. 6 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document; Pt. 1. 403. -5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. -6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 27. -7 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगनिष्कंपकेतुना R. 15. 84; N. 3. 16. -8 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रचय कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुरुष्व कपोलयोः Git. 12; R. 13. 55. -9 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -10 A knife, dagger. -Comp. -अंगं 1. the Bhūrja tree. -2. red sanders. -अंशुलिः drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance -अंजनं 1. ink. -2. blacking. -आकलं the root of long pepper. -आवलिः f. 1. red chalk. -2. a row of leaves. -3. the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. -आवली 1. a row of leaves. -2. आवलि (3). -3. mixture of young Asvattha leaves with barley and honey. -आहारः feeding on leaves. -ऊर्णं wove-silk, a silk-garment; स्नानीयवस्त्राक्रियया पत्रोर्णं बोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -उल्लासः the bud or eye of a plant. -काहला the noise or

sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. -कुच्छं a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. -चना a plant with full leaves (सतल). -इंकारः the current of a river. -दारकः a saw. -नाडिका the fibre of a leaf. -परशुः a file. -पालः a long dagger, large knife. (-ली) 1. the feathered part of an arrow. -2. a pair of scissors. -पाश्या an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. -पुटे a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. -पुष्पा the holy basil. -बंधः adorning with flowers. -वा(वा)लः an oar. -वंगः -भंगिः -गी f. drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरीवरपत्रभंगनिकरो मृदो न गंडस्थले S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). -यौवनं a young leaf or sprout. -रंजनं embellishing a page. -रथः a bird; व्यर्थीकृतं पत्ररथेन तेन N. 3. 6. -इंद्रः N. of Garuda. -इंद्रकेतुः N. of Vishnu; R. 18. 13. -लता a long knife or poniard. -रे(ले)खा, -वल्ली, -वलिः, -वल्ली f. see पत्रभंग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 6. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. -वाज a. furnished with feathers (as an arrow). -वाहः 1. a bird; Si. 18. 73. -2. an arrow. -3. a letter-carrier. -विशेषकः lines of painting &c.; see पत्रभंग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. -वेष्टः a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. -शाकः a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. -शिरा the vein or fibre of a leaf. -श्रेष्ठः the Bilva tree. -सूचिः f. a thorn. -हिमं wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. -2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. -2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. -2 A letter, document.

पत्रिन् a. (जी f.) [पत्रं अस्यर्थे इति] 1 Winged, feathered; मयूर R. 3. 56. -2 Having leaves or pages. -m. 1 An arrow; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे धृणां पत्रिणा सह धुनोच राघवः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. -2 A bird; R. 11. 29. -3 A falcon. -4 A mountain. -5 A chariot. -6 A tree. -Comp. -वाहः a bird.

पत्रिणी A sprout, shoot.

पत्री Writing.

पत्नी See under पति.

पत्तलः A way, road.

पथ I. 1 P. (पथति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पाथयति-ते) To throw, cast.

पथः A way, road; reach, course (at the end of comp). -Comp. -अतिथिः a traveller. -कल्पना jug-gling tricks. -दर्शकः a guide.

पथकः A guide, one knowing the way.

पथम् m. A road.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8; Amaru. 93. -2 A guide. -Comp. -आश्रयः an asylum for travellers, inn. -संततिः, -संहतिः f., -सार्थः a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिका A kind of vine with red grapes.

पथिन् m. [पथ-आधारे इति] (Nom. पथाः, पथानो, पथानः; acc. pl. पथः; instr. pl. पथिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तोषाधारपथः, वृष्टिपथः, नष्टपथः, सत्पथः, प्रतिपथः &c.) 1 A road, way, path; श्रेयसामप पथाः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पथाः Me. 27. -2 Journey, way-faring, as in शिवास्ते संतु पथानः '(I wish) a happy journey' to you! God speed you on your journey! -3 Range, reach; as in कर्णपथ, श्रुति, दर्शन. -4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः शुचिर्दर्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीमसामादृष्टे न पञ्चति R. 3. 46; न्याय्याल्पथः प्रविचलति पदेन धीराः Bh. 2. 83. -5 A sect, doctrine. -6 A division of hell. -Comp. -कृत् m. Ved. 1. a guide. -2. N. of Agni. -देयं a toll levied on public roads. -द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -प्रज्ञ a. acquainted with roads. -वाहक a. cruel. (-कः) 1. a hunter, fowler. -2. a burden-bearer, porter.

पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य a. [पथि साधु दिगाः यत् इदो लोपः] 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अमियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Y. 3. 65; पथ्यमन्नं &c. -2 Fit, proper; suitable (in general). -इया A road, way. -इयं 1 Wholesome diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते. -2 Welfare, well-being; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -Comp. -अपथ्यं the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10 A. (पद्यते) To go or move. -II. 4 A. (पद्यते, पद्य; caus. पद्ययति-ते; desid. पिसते) 1 To go, move. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.). -3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषामाधिपत्यं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. -4 To observe, practice, स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. -5 Ved. To fall down



with fatigue. -6 Ved. To perish. -7 To fall out. -III. 1 P. (पदति) To stand fast or fixed.

पद *m.* [पद-ङिप्] (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद after acc. dual) 1 A foot. -2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza). -Comp. -काविन् *a.* 1. rubbing or scratching the feet. -2. going on foot, pedestrian. (-*m.*) a footman. -गः (पदः) a foot-soldier. -जः (जः) 1. a footman. -2. a Śūdra; cf. पदस्यां शूद्रो अजायत. -नद्धा, -नधी a shoe, boot. -निष्कः one quarter of a Niskha. -रथः (पदरथः) a foot-soldier, footman. -शब्दः noise of footsteps. -हतिः, -ती *f.* (पदतिः, -ती) 1. a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहानां वीरचारित्र्यपद्धतिः U. 5. 22; R. 3. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपद्धतिः 15. 33 'the first way shown to poets'. -2. a line, row, range. -3. a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names; *c. g.* शुभ, दास, दत्त &c. -4. N. of a class of writings. -हिमं (पद्धिमं) coldness of the feet.

पद [पद-अच्] 1 A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिपु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपथे पदम-पर्यन्ति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere'; *i. e.* command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; यदवधि न पदं दधाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कु (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.); ज्ञाते करिष्यसि पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् S. 4. 19; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वेपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रश्नाशया हृदि पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21, Pt. 1. 240; कृत्या पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us', (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कु 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषेष्वदरः पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)', जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4. 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मेण शब्दैर्पावर्तते प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. -2 A step, pace, stride; सन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे 'at every step'; अक्ष-मालामवृत्त्वा पदात्पदमपि न गतव्यं or च-लितव्यं 'do not move even a step' &c.; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतन्ती Y. 1. 19. 'the

middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; *i. e.* the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky, and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation); so अथात्मनः इन्द्रायुष्मं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदङ्कितः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'; पदैर्युह्यते चौरः Y. 2. 286. -4 A trace, mark, impression, vestige; रतिलयपदांके चापमस-ज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64; Mo. 35, 96; M. 3. -5 A place, position, station; अधोऽधः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रम-स्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तदलक्ष्यपदं हृदि शोकवने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impres- sion on) the heart'; अपदे शंकिवोस्मि M. 1 'my doubts were out of place', *i. e.* groundless; कृशकुटुम्बेषु लोभः प-दमधत्त Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं स्तनयुगलं U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. -6 Dignity, rank, office, sta- tion or position; भगवत्या प्राश्निक पदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1; यात्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयः S. 4. 17 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4. 18; so सचिवं, राजं &c. -7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter, business, affair; व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5 'oc- casion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वाञ्छितफलप्राप्तेः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. -8 Abode, object, receptacle: पदं वृक्ष-स्याः कथमीश मादृशां Si. 1. 37, 15. 22; अगरीयान् पदं नृपश्रियः Ki. 2. 14; अवि-वेकः परमापदां पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिभवपदं निष्फलारभयत्नाः Mo. 54; II. 4. 69. -9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदं (गेयं) Mo. 86, 103; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 15. -10 A complete or inflected word; सुसिद्धं पदं P. I. 4. 14; वर्णः पदं प्रयोगार्हान्- त्वितैकार्थबोधकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77; Ku. 4. 9. -11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case- terminations except nom. singular. -12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several consti- tuent words. -13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. -14 A square root. -15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence); as त्रिपदा गायत्री. -16 A measure of length. -17 Protection, preservation. -18 A square or house on a chess- board; अष्टापदपदालेख्यैः Rām. -19 A quadrant. -20 The last of a series. -21 A plot of ground. -22 (In arith.) Any one in a set of numbers the

sum of which is required. -दः A ray of light. -Comp. -अङ्कः, -चिह्नः a foot-print. -अङ्गुष्ठः the great toe, thumb (of the foot). -अध्ययनं study of the Vedas according to the pdaṭṭa q. v. -अनुग *a.* 1. following closely, being at the heels of (gen.). -2. suitable, agreeable to. (-*गः*) a follower, companion. -अनुयायः 1. a servant. -2. an army. -अनुशासनं the science of words, grammar. -अनु- गः anything added to a pada. -अनु- 1. the end of a line of a stanza. -2. the end of a word. -अन्तरं another step, the interval of one step; पदान्ते स्थित्वा S. 1; अ° closely, without a pause. -अन्त्य *a.* final. -अञ्जं, -अर्चं, -अरविदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्थः 1. the meaning of a word. -2. a thing or object. -3. a head or topic (of which the Naiyā- yikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). -4. anything which can be named (अभि- धेय), a category or predicament; the number of such categories, ac- cording to the Vaiśeṣhikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. -5. the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. -आघातः 'a stroke with the foot', a kick. -आजिः a foot-soldier. -आ- दिः 1. the beginning of the line of a stanza. -2. the beginning or first letter of a word. -विद् *m.* a bad stu- dent (knowing only the beginnings of stanzas). -आयता a shoe. -आवर्तः a series of words, a continued ar- rangement of words or lines; (का- व्यस्य) शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदा- वली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुरकोमलकांतपदा- वलीं शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वती Git. 1. -आसनं a foot-stool. -आहत *a.* kick- ed. -कारः, -कृत *m.* the author of the Padapāṭha. -क्रमः walking, a pace. -गः a foot-soldier. -गतिः *f.* gait, manner of going. -डेदः, -विच्छेदः -विग्रहः separation of words, resolu- tion of a sentence into its constitu- ent parts. -द्युत *a.* dismissed from office, deposed. -न्यासः 1. stepping, tread, step. -2. a foot-mark. -3. posi- tion of the feet in a particular atti- tude. -4. the plant गेहृ. -5. writ- ing down verses or quarters of vers- es. -पङ्क्तिः *f.* 1. a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 8; V. 4. 6. -2. a line or ar- rangement of words, a series of words; Ki. 10. 10. -3. an arrange- ment of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronoun- ced in its original form and inde- pendently of phonetic changes (opp.



—पदः A step, pace (of a horse also). —पदः a foot-step. —पदः analysis of words, etymology. —पदिका 1. a commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. —2 a register. —3 a calendar. —अङ्गः dismissal from office. —नालः a magical formula. —योपनः a fetter for the feet (Ved.). —वयः Ved. a leader. —विष्टमः a step, footstep. —तुः the hiatus between two words. —चालवन्तः interpretation of words. —संवातः (टः) 1. connecting the words which are separated in the text. —2. a writer, an annotator. —सिद्धिः —2. a writer, an annotator. —स्य a. 1. going on foot. —2. being in a position of authority or high rank. —स्थानं a foot-print.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पदः. —कः 1 An ornament of the neck. —2 One conversant with the पदपाठ. —3 A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदविः —वी f. [पद्-अवि वा डोप्] 1 A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me. 8; अनुयाहि साधुपदवी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99. Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so स योवनपदवीमारूढः Pt. 1 'he attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate). —2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. —3 A place, site. —4 Good conduct or behaviour.

पदातिः, पदातिः [पद्-आन्तति, अन्-अच्] 1 A foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. —2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12. —Comp. —अध्यक्षः the commander-in-chief of the infantry.

पदातिश्च a. 1 Having foot-soldiers (as an army). —2 Being or going on foot. —m. A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, पदातीयः A foot-man.

पदारः The dust of the feet.

पद्विः Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet. —2 A bird.

पदिक a. 1 Going on foot, pedestrian. —2 One Pada long. —3 Containing only one division. —कः A footman. —कं The point of the foot.

पदेकः A falcon.

पद्वन् m. A road, way.

पद्वन् पद्वय &c. See under पद्.

पद्वन् p. p. [पद्-क्] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. —2 Gone; see पद्वन्. —कं 1 Downward motion; descent, fall. —2 Creeping on the ground. —Comp. —गः a snake, serpent; विपङ्कतः पङ्कतः फगां कुर्वते S. 6. 30. (—गं) lead. —अरिः, अशनः, नाशनः epithets of Garuḍa.

पद्म a. [पद्-म्] Lotus-hued. —कं 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तायं वसे सुकाकलभियं. —2 A lotus-like ornament. —3 The form or figure of a lotus. —4 The root of a lotus. —5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. —6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). —8 Lead. —9 N. given by the Tāntrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called Chakras. —10 A mark or mole on the human body. —11 A spot. —12 N. of a particular part of a column. —कः 1 A kind of temple. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of serpent. —4 An epithet of Rāma. —5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवविधि. —6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —कः 1 N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Viṣṇu; (तं) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रेण भजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R. 4. 5. —2 Cloves. —Comp. —अक्ष a. lotus-eyed. (—क्षः) an epithet of Viṣṇu or the sun. (—क्षं) the seed of a lotus. —अंतरं-रः a lotus-leaf. —आकरः 1. a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. —2. a pond or pool of water in general. —3. a lotus-pool. —4. an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. —आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (—या) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi. —2. cloves. —आसनं 1. a lotus-seat; Ku. 7. 86. —2. a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुसूत्रे वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामोरीं स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति स्मृतं ॥ (—नः) 1. an epithet of Brahman, the creator. —2. of Siva. —3. of the sun. —आहं cloves. —उद्भवः an epithet of Brahman. —करः, हस्त a. holding a lotus. (—रः, —स्तः) 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —2. a lotus-like hand. —3. N. of the sun (—रा, —स्ता) N. of Lakshmi. —कर्णिका 1. the pericarp of a lotus. —2. the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —कलिका a lotus-bud, an unblown lotus. —काष्ठं a fragrant wood used in medicine. —केशरः-रं the filament of a lotus. —कोशः, —कोषः 1. the calyx of a lotus. —2. a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. —खंडं, —खंडं a multitude of lotuses. —गंध, गंधि a. lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. (—गंधं, —गंधि n.) = पद्मकाष्ठ q. v. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Viṣṇu. —3. of Siva. —4. the sun. —5. the inside or middle of a lotus. —गुणा, —गुहा 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2. cloves. —जः, —जातः, —भवः, —भूः, —योनिः, संभवः epithets of Brahman, the lotus-

born god. —तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —नामः, —भिः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —नालं a lotus-stalk. —निधिः a treasure of the value of a Padma. —पद्मिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. N. of Buddha. —3. N. of the sun. —4. N. of Viṣṇu. —पुष्पः the Karpikāra plant. —वृक्षः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P. 9 ad. loc. —वंधुः 1. the sun. —2. a bee. —बीजं the seed of a lotus. —भासः an epithet of wealth. —रागः, —रं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53. —रूपा an epithet of the goddess of wealth. —रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. —लण्डनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. Kubera. —3. the sun. —4. a king. (—ना) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2. or of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. —3. N. of Tārā. —वासा an epithet of Lakshmi. —समासनः an epithet of Brahman. —रुपा 1. an epithet of Gangā. —2. of Lakshmi. —3. of Durgā. —हासः an epithet of Viṣṇu.

पद्मकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. —2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. —3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant. —2 The Bhurja or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. —2 N. of a river; Māl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. [पद्म-इनि] 1 Possessing lotuses. —2 Spotted. —m. 1 An elephant. —2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant; सुरगज इव विभ्रत पद्मिनीं दंतलभां Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 68; Me. 83; M. 2. 13. —2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. —3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. —4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. —5 A female elephant. —6 A woman of the first four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the रतिमंजरी thus defines her:—भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकासुद्रांध्रा अविरलकुचचुम्भा चारु-केशी कुशांगी । मृदुवचनमुशीला गीतवाचायुक्ता सकलतनुवशेषा पद्मिनी पद्मगंधा ॥ —Comp. —ईशः, —कोतः, —वल्गुः the sun. —खंडं, —खंडं a multitude of lotuses; a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेशः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

पद्य a. 1 Consisting of Padas or lines. —2 Measuring a pada. —3 Belonging to the foot. —4 Marked with footsteps. —5 Belonging to a word. —6 Final. —द्यः 1 A Sūdra. —2 A part of a word. —द्या 1 A foot-path, path,







designed for another, done for another. (—र्थः) 1. the highest interest or advantage. —2. the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थः); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स पुनर्निकः सतान्मयणीः Subhāsh. R. 1. 29. —3. the chief or highest meaning. —4. the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (—र्थः) ind. for the sake of another. —अर्थः 1. the other part (opp. पूर्वार्थः); the latter half; Bh. 2. 60. —2. a high number; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000; एकत्वाद्विपरार्थं सख्या T. S. —अर्धः a. 1. being on the farther side or half. —2. most distant in number; हेमन्तो वसन्तात्परार्धः Sat. Br. —3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27.10. 61; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. —4. most costly; Si. 4. 11. —5. most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (—र्थः) 1. a maximum. —2. an infinite number. —अवर a. 1. far and near. —2. earlier and later. —3. prior and posterior or subsequent. —4. higher and lower. —5. traditional; Ms. 1. 105. —6. all-including. (—रा) descendants. (—रं) 1. cause and effect. —2. the whole extent of an idea. —3. the universe. —4. totality. —दृष्ट्वा a. knowing both the past and the future. —अहः the next day. —अहः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. —आगमः attack of an enemy. —आचित a. fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) a slave. —आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. —आयत्त a. dependent on another; subject, subservient; परायत्तः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. —अयम् m. an epithet of Brahman. —अविष्टः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. of Vishnu. —आश्रय a. dependent upon another. (—यः) 1. dependence upon another. —2. the retreat of enemies. (—या) a plant growing on another tree. —आसंगः dependence upon another. —आस्कन्दिन् m. a thief, robber. —इतर a. 1. other than inimical, i. e. friendly, kind. —2. one's own; Ki. 1. 14. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —इष्टिः N. of Brahman. —उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. —उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परीदन्. —उपकारिन् a. benevolent, kind to others. —उपजायः causing dissension among enemies. —उपदेशः advising others; परोपदेशे पांडित्यम्. —उप-रुद्ध a. besieged by an enemy. —ऊहा another's wife. —पुधित a. fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) 1. a servant. —2. the (Indian) cuckoo.

—कलवं another's wife. अभिगमनं adultery; H. 1. 135. —कार्थ another's business or work. —निरतः 1. a benevolent man. —2. a slave, servant. —क्रांतिः f. inclination of the ecliptic. —क्षेत्र 1. another's body. —2. another's field; Ms. 9. 49. —3. another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. —गमिन् a. 1. being with another. —2. relating to another. —3. beneficial to another. —गुण a. beneficial to another. —ग्रंथिः joint (as of a finger). —ग्लानिः f. subjugation of an enemy; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30. —चक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. —2. invasion by an enemy, one of the six *utis*, q. v. —3. a hostile prince. —हृद् a. dependent. (—दः) 1. the will of another. —2. dependence. —अनुवर्तनं following the will of another. —छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. —ज a. stranger. —जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजनः). —जात a. 1. born of another. —2. dependent on another for livelihood. (—तः) a servant. —जित a. 1. conquered by another. —2. maintained by another. (—तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —तत्र a. dependent on another, dependent, subservient. —द्वाराः (m. pl.) another's wife. —द्वारिन् m. an adulterer. —दुःखं the sorrow or grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; मद्दपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. —देवता the Supreme being. —देशः a foreign country. —देशिन् m. a foreigner. —द्वेष्टिन्, द्वेषिन् a. hating others, hostile, inimical. —घनं another's property. —धर्मः 1. the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निश्चनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —2. another's duty or business. —3. the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. —ध्यानं absolute meditation or contemplation. —निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; i. e. भूतपूर्वः where the sense is पूर्व भूतः; सो राजदंतः, अग्न्याहितः &c. —पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. —पदं 1. the highest position, eminence. —2. final beatitude. —पाकरत a. one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking; पंचयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा पराज्जहपजीवति। सततं प्रातस्त्याय परपाकरतस्तु सः॥ —पिष्टः another's food, food given by another. —अद् a. one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another. (—m.) a servant. —रत a. feeding upon another's food. —पुरंजयः a conqueror, hero. —पुरुषः 1. another man, a stranger. —2. the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. —3. the husband of another woman. —पुष्ट a. fed or nourished by another. (—दः) the (Indian) cu-

ckoo. —महोत्सवः the mango tree. —पुष्टा 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. —2. a parasitical plant. —3. a harlot, prostitute. —पूर्वा a woman who has had a former husband. —प्रेत्यः a servant, menial slave. —ब्रह्मन् n. the Supreme spirit. —भागः 1. another's share. —2. superior merit. —3. good fortune, prosperity. —4. (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy; दुरधिगमः परभागो यावत्पुरुषेण पौरुषेण न हृतं Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (b) excess, abundance, height; स्थलकमलगंजनं मन हृदयरंजनं जनितादितिरपरभागं Git. 10; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्ठे R. 5. 70; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 5. 30, 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86, 12. 15. —5. the last part, remainder. —भाषा a foreign tongue. —भुक्त a. enjoyed or used by another. —भूत a. following, subsequent (as words). —भृत् m. a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo). —भृत a. nourished by another. —भृतः, त्ता the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another, i. e. by a crow); S. 5. 22; Ku. 6. 2; R. 9. 43; S. 4. 9. —मतं 1. another's opinion. —2. different opinion or doctrine. —नर्मज्ञ a. knowing the secrets of another. —मुत्युः a crow. —रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. —लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. —गमः, गानं death. —विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. —वशः, वश्य a. subject to another, dependent. —वाच्ये a fault or a defect. —वाणिः 1. a judge. —2. a year. —3. N. of the peacock of Kārttikeya. —वादः 1. rumour, report. —2. objection, controversy. —वादिन् m. a disputant, controversialist. —वे-इमन् n. the abode of the supreme being. —व्रतः an epithet of Dhritarāshtra. —श्वस् ind. the day after tomorrow. —संगत a. 1. associated with another. —2. fighting with another. —संज्ञकः the soul. —सवर्ण a. homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). —सात् ind. into the hands of another. —कृता a woman given in marriage. —सेवा service of another. —स्त्री another's wife. —स्वं another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. —हरणं seizing another's property. —हृत् a. killing enemies. —हित a. 1. benevolent. —2. profitable to another. (—तं) the welfare of another.

परकीय a. 1 Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. —2 Stranger, hostile. —य Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अन्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 et seq.



परंजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuna.

परतस्तु *ind.* 1 From another ; Bv. 1. 120. -2 From an enemy ; R. 3. 48 -3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.) ; इदं परतस्तु सः Bg. 3. 42. -4 Otherwise. -5 Differently. -6 Further, afterwards.

परत्वं 1 The following of another letter, posteriority. -2 Distinction, difference. -3 Remoteness. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Enmity, hostility. -6 Priority of place or time, proximity, one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaisesikas.

परत्र *ind.* 1 In another world, in a future birth ; परत्रेह च जन्मे R. 1. 69 ; Ku. 4. 37 ; Ms. 3. 275, 5. 166 ; 8. 127. -2 In the sequel, further or later on. -3 Hereafter, in future. -त्रं Future world. -Comp. -भीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परंतप *a.* [ cf. P. III. 2. 39 ] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy ; Bg. 4. 2 ; R. 15. 7. -यः A hero, conqueror.

परम *a.* [ परं परत्वं माति-क Tv. ] 1 Most distant, last. -2 Highest, best, most excellent, greatest ; प्रमोति परमां गतिं Ms. 4. 14 ; 7. 1, 2. 13. -3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme ; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. -4 Exceeding, extreme. -5 Adequate, sufficient. -6 Worst. -7 Higher than, superior to ; Pt. 1. 11. -सं The utmost or highest ; the chief or prominent part ; (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with ; कामोपभोगपरमा एतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11 ; Ms. 6. 96. -सं *ind.* 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so) ; ततः परममित्युक्त्वा प्रत्ये सुनिर्भलं Ku. 6. 35. -2 Exceedingly, very much ; परमं क्रुद्धः &c. -Comp. -अंगना an excellent woman. -अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom ; R. 15. 22 ; परशुणपरमाणुं पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78 ; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरूपं T. S. ; (a परमाणु is thus defined :— जालांतरस्थसूर्यादी यत्क्षमं दृश्यते रजः । मागस्तस्य च यदो यः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥ Turka K. ; or less accurately :— जालांतरगते रश्मौ यत्क्षमं दृश्यते रजः । तस्य त्रिंशत्तमो मागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥). -अंगकः an epithet of Vishṇu. -अद्वैतं 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. pure unitarianism. -अक्षं rice boiled in milk. -अपमः the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. -अर्थः 1. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spi-

rit ; R. 8. 22 ; Mv. 7. 2. -2. truth, reality, earnestness ; परिहस्तविजल्पितं सखे परमायें न गुणतां वचः S. 2. 18 ; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real' ; मत्स्याः R. 7. 40 ; Mv. 4. 30. -3. any excellent or important object. -4. the best sense. -5. the best kind of wealth. विद् a philosopher. -अर्थतः *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately ; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वानारंभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4 ; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्ति नूनं यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75 ; Pt. 1. 136. -अहः an excellent day. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit or Brahman ; R. 8. 22. -आनन्दः 'supreme felicity', Supreme spirit. -आपद् *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. of Indra. -3. of Siva. -4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being. -5. N. of Brahman. -6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world ; see चक्रवर्तिन्. -ऋषिः a great sage. -ऐश्वर्यं supremacy. -गतिः *f.* 1. any chief object or refuge (as a god). -2. final beatitude, emancipation. -गवः an excellent bull or cow. -पदं 1. the best position, highest rank. -2. final beatitude. -पुरुषः, -पुरुषः the Supreme spirit. -प्रख्य *a.* celebrated, renowned. -ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. -रसः butter-milk mixed with water. -हंसः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation ; cf. कुटीचक.

परमक *a.* Highest, most excellent, best &c.

परमतः *ind.* In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. -2 Highest aim or end.

परंपदं 1 The abode of Vishṇu. -2 Eternal felicity. -3 A high position.

परमेष्ठ *a.* Superior, supreme. -ष्टः 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 A deity.

परमेष्ठिन *m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishṇu. -4 Of Garuḍa. -5 Of Agni. -6 Any spiritual teacher. -7 (with Jains) An Arhat.

परंपर *a.* 1 One following the other. -2 Successive, repeated. -रः 1 A great-grandson. -2 A kind of deer. -रा 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession ; महतीयं खल्वनर्थपरंपरा K. 103 ; कर्णपरंपरया 'from ear to ear, by hear-say' ; परंपरया आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. -2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things) ; तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनि-

परंपरा Ku. 6. 49 ; R. 6. 5, 35, 40 ; 12. 100. -3 Method, order, due arrangement. -4 Race, family, lineage. -5 Injury, hurting, killing. -रे *ind.* successively, one after the other. परंपराकं *n.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary ; इत्यं परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 13. -2 Traditional.

परवत् *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey ; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1 ; oft. with instr. or loc. of person ; भ्रात्रा यदित्यं परवानस्ति त्वं R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless ; परवानिव शरीरोपतपेन Ml. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome ; विस्मयेन परवानस्मि U. 5 ; आनन्देन परवानस्मि U. 3 ; साधवसेन Ml. 6. -4 Devoted to.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence ; V. 5. 17.

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword. -3 Foam. -4 A scymitar. -जः The sounds of instruments at festivals. -जं Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold ; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [ परं-शृणाति, शृ-कु डिह ; cf. U. 1. 34 ] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe ; तजितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -धरः 1. an epithet of Parasurāma. -2. of Gaṇeśa. -3. a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Rāma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishṇu. [ While young he cut off with his axe the head of his mother Renuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so ; (see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king Kartavīrya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurāma, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and on repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurāma, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow



and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by Rama, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68-91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kartikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain cf. Git. 1. — *ज्ञानिवरिषमे जगद्वगतपापं स्तपयसि पयसि* जगन्निगमतापम् । केदाव धृतभूयपतिरूप जय जगदीश हे ।] — वनं N. of a certain part of hell.

**परश्व(स्व)धः** A hatchet, a battle-axe; चारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्यु-त्पलपत्रसारां R. 6. 42.

**परस्त ind.** (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. — 2 On the other side of. — 3 Far away, at a distance. — 4 With the exception of. — 5 Ved. In future, afterwards. — **Comp.** — *कुब्ज a.* very black. — *पुंसा Ved.* a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). — *पुरुष a.* higher than a man. — *ज्ञत a.* more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. — *श्वसू ind.* the day after tomorrow. — *सहस्र a.* more than a thousand; परः-सहस्राः शरद्वस्तपांसि तत्त्वा U. 1. 15; परः-सहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

**परस्तात् ind.** 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. — 2 Hereafter, afterwards; परस्तादवगम्यते S. 1. — 3 Higher than. — 4 Ved. From above. — 5 Aside, apart.

**परस्पर a.** Mutual: परस्परां विस्मयवन्ति लक्ष्मीमालोक्यांचक्रिवादरेण Bk. 2. 5.

**परस्परा a.** Each other, one another (used in the sing. only; often in comp.); परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; 7. 38; अविज्ञातपरस्परेः अपसर्पैः 17. 51; परस्परक्षिप्तादृश्यं 1. 40, 3. 24. *Note.* The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually', 'reciprocally', 'one another', 'by, from, or to one another' 'against one another' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; G. 46; 7. 14, 53; 12. 94. — **Comp.** — *ज्ञः* a friend.

**परस्तेपदं, परस्तेभाषा** 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

**परा ind.** A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards.' According to G. M. the senses of परा are: — 1. killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). — 2. going (परागत). — 3.

seeing, encountering (परावृष्ट). — 4. prowess (पराक्रांत). — 5. direction towards (परावृत्त). — 6. excess (पराजित). — 7. dependence (पराधीन). — 8. liberation (पराकृत). — 9. inverted order, backwards (पराङ्मुख). — 10. setting aside, disregarding.

**पराक a.** Small. — *क्रः* 1 A sacrificial sword. — 2 A kind of penance; द्वादशाहोपवासेन पराकः परिकीर्तितः; U. 4. — 3 A kind of disease.

**पराकाशः** Remote expectation or hope.

**पराकृ 8 U.** To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तां हनुमान् पराकुर्वन्नगमत् शुष्पकं प्रति Bk. 8. 50.

**पराकरणं** The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disdaining.

**पराके ind.** At a distance (Ved.).

**पराक्रम 1 U.** 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely; यकाञ्चित्येदर्थान् सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 106; इत्युत्त्वा खे पराक्रमेत् Bk. 8. 22, 94. — 2 To turn back. — 3 To march against, attack. — 4 To march forward, advance.

**पराक्रमः** 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिभवे Si. 2. 44. — 2 Marching against, attack. — 3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. — 4 N. of Vishnu.

**पराक्रमिच् a.** Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

**पराक्रांत p. p.** 1 Strong, valiant, bold, energetic. — 2 Attacked. — 3 Turned back.

**परागः** 1 The pollen of a flower; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. — 2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. — 3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. — 4 Sandal. — 5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. — 6 Fame, celebrity. — 7 Independence, self-will.

**परागम 1 P.** 1 To return; तदर्थं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. — 2 To surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2. — 3 Ved. To go away, depart. — 4 To die.

**परागत p. p.** 1 Dead. — 2 Covered with, surrounded. — 3 Spread, expanded.

**परागवः** The ocean.

**परा(रां)च् a. (ची f.)** 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चाह्यमात्परांचो लोकाः Ch. Up. — 2 Having the face turned away (पराङ्मुख); Si. 18. 18. — 3 Unfavourable, adverse; देवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105; or देवे परागव-द्वन्शालिनि हेतु जाते 3. 1. — 4 Distant. — 5 Directed outwards. — 6 Turned away, averted. — 7 Departing or returning from. — 8 Inverted, reversed.

— **Comp.** — *मुख a.* (पराङ्मुख) 1. having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विशद्वान् शयने पराङ्मुखीनाङ्गनेतुमबलाः स तत्त्वे R. 19. 38; Amaru. 90; Ms. 2. 195; 10. 119. — 2. (o) averse from; मातुर्न केवलं स्वस्याः श्रियोऽप्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 18. (b) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्ति-पराङ्मुखो भावः V. 4. 20; S 5. 28. — 3. adverse, unfavourable; तद्वराणि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विधिस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. — 4. not caring about, regardless of; मर्त्येष्वस्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43. (—खः) a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

**पराचीन a.** [परा-च] 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. — 2 Averse from, disinclined to. — 3 Not minding, not caring about. — 4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालभव). — 5 Situated on the other side, being beyond. — *न ind.* 1 Away from, beyond. — 2 More than.

**पराजि 1 A.** 1 To defeat, conquer, overcome, subdue; यं पराजयसे युवा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9; Si. 19. 82. — 2 To lose, be deprived of. — 3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable; अध्ययनात्पराजयते Bk. 'finds it unbearable or difficult to study'; Bk. 8. 71. — 4 To submit or yield to.

**पराजयः** 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. — 2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अध्ययनात्पराजयः. — 3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a law-suit); अन्यथावादिनां (साक्षिणः) यस्य ध्रुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79. — 4 Deprivation. — 5 Desertion.

**पराजित p. p.** 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. — 2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit).

**पराजिष्णु a.** 1 Victorious. — 2 Conquered, defeated.

**परांजः** 1 An oil-mill. — 2 Foam. — 3 The blade of a sword or knife.

**पराणुतिः f.** Driving away, expelling, removing.

**परात्परः** The Supreme being.

**परादा 3 U.** Ved. 1 To give or hand over, deliver. — 2 To throw away, squander. — 3 To give away or exchange for (with dat.). — 4 To exclude from.

**परादानं** 1 Giving up or away. — 2 Exchanging.

**पराधिः** 1 Hunting, chase. — 2 Extreme mental pain.



परान(ण)सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परापत् 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. -2 To return. -3 To escape. -4 To depart. -5 To fall out. -6 To fail. —Caus. To chase or drive away.

पराशू 1 P. 1 To defeat, vanquish, overcome. -2 To hurt, injure, tease. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To perish, be lost. -5 To submit, yield. —Caus. 1 To defeat, overcome. -2 (A.) To vanish, disappear. -3 To suffer a loss.

परामवः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; परामवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुवेरस्य मनःशूल्यं शंसतीव परामवं Ku. 2. 22; तव पद-पल्लववैरपरामवमिदमनुभवतु सुवेज्ञं Git. 12. -2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. -3 Destruction. -4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written परामव).

परामृत p. p. 1 Defeated, overcome. -2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

परामृतिः f. See परामव; Pt. 2. 97.

परामृत a. One who has overcome death.

परामृष्ट 6 P. 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently; परामृष्टं हर्षज्जेन पाणिना तदीयमेगं कुलिशवर्णाकितं R. 3. 68; Si. 17. 11; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage. -4 To reflect, think, consider; किं भवितेति सशंकं पंकजनयना परामृष्टान् Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think of mentally, praise (स्तु); ग्रंथारम्भे विघ्नविघाताय सञ्चितेऽद्वेष्टतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृष्टाति K. P. 1. -6 To have reference to, point to.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरामर्शः. -2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). -3 Violence, attack, assault; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance; तपःपरामर्शविवृद्धमन्योः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection. -6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (Logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्याप्तिविशिष्टपक्षधर्मज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S.; or व्याप्तस्य पक्षधर्मत्वधीः परामर्श उच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently. -10 Affection (by disease).

परामर्शनं 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

परामृष्ट p. p. 1 Touched, handled, seized, grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered, judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see परामृष्ट.

परारि ind. The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अयन).

पारुः The tree called कारवेह.

पारुकः A stone or rock.

परावाकः Contradiction (Vcd.)

पराविद्धः N. of Kubera.

परायत् ind. Ved. At a distance.

परावृत् 1 A. To return, turn back.

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, retreat. -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

परावृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः f. 1 = परावर्तः above. -2 Recoiling. -3 Not taking effect.

पराध्याधः A stone's throw.

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

पराशरिन् m. A beggar, mendicant.

परास्त 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्तवसुधा सुधाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्तं S. D. 1.

परास्तः The range of anything thrown. —सं Tin.

परासन्नं Killing, slaughter.

परास्त p. p. 1 Thrown or cast away. -2 Expelled, turned out. -3 Repudiated. -4 Refuted, rejected. -5 Defeated, overcome.

पराशु a. Lifeless, dead; प्राक् पराशुद्विजामजः R. 15. 56; 9. 78.

परास्कंदिन् m. A thief.

पराहन् 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back; दैवं मत्पौरुष-पराहन्तं Rām. -2 To attack, assail; कदाक्षपराहन्तं वदनपंकजं Māl. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

पराहत p. p. 1 Struck down or back. -2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed. -3 Assailed, attacked. —तं A stroke.

परि ind. (Sometimes changed to परी, as परिवाह or परिवाह, परिहास or परिहास) 1 As a prelix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. -2 As a separable preposition it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.); वृक्षं परि विद्योतते विद्युत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.); वृक्षं वृक्षं परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or parti-

cipation) (with acc.); यद्वं नो परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or लक्ष्मीर्हि परि Sk. (d) from, out of. (e) except, outside of, with the exception of. (with abl.); परि विगतं देवः or पर्यन्तात्त्रयस्तापः Vop. (f) of. (h) beyond, more than. (i) according to, in accordance with. (j) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्वं 'bursting into tears'; so परिचुर्द्वयं परिचोर्वयः. -4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, outside, with the exception of; as in परित्रिगतं वृक्षं देवः P. II. 1. 12; VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after शलाका, and a numeral to denote 'loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' (यत्थयहरे पराजये एवायं समानः); c. g. अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as पर्यग्नि 'in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by' or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in परे ध्ययनः = परिग्लानोऽध्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकंपः 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mr. 2.27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers. -2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Ratn. 3. 5. -3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins; अहिपरिकरः जः Si. 4. 65; परिकरं बंधुं or कृ 'to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action'; वचनसंवेगं परिकरं K. 170; क्व परिकरस्य भवादृशस्य त्रैलोक्यमति न क्षमं परिपथीभवितुं Vē. 3; G. L. 47; Amaru. 92; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (In Rhet.) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्यस्तादृकैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10; c. g. सुधांशुकतिरस्तु सः Chandra. 5. 53. लोत्तसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandra. 5. 53. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the genus or the बीज q. v.; see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. -9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

परिकर्तनं 1 Cutting, cutting off. -2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting out. -4 A shooting pain.







परिख्या 2 P. 1 Ved. To look at, perceive. -2 To regard, consider.

परिख्याति: f. Fame, reputation.

परिगण् 10 U. 1 To enumerate, count. -2 To consider, regard, think; अपरिगणयन् Me. 5. :

परिगणनं-ना Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; अंगीभूताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्तो चलाकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or शेषक by Malli. ).

परिगम् 1 P. 1 To go or walk round; तं हयं तत्र परिगम्य Rām. ; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण नित्यं परिगम्यते Mb. -2 To surround; Si. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरिगत &c. -3 To spread everywhere, pervade all directions. -4 To attain to, obtain; वृषलतां &c. -5 To know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. -6 To die, go forth (from this world); वयं येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगता एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. -7 To overpower, affect; as in क्षुधया परिगतः. -Caus. To pass or spend (time).

परिगत p. p. 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled; Māl. 4. 10. -2 Diffused, spread around; S. 7. 35. -3 Known, understood; R. 7. 71; परिगतपरिगतस्य एव भवान् V. 3. 47. -4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. -5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. -6 Remembered. -7 Overcome, overwhelmed. -8 Affected by, afflicted with; Pt. 1. 49. -9 Performed. -10 Forgotten. -11 Obstructed, hindered.

परिगमः, परिगमनं 1 Going round, surrounding. -2 Spreading, diffusing. -3 Obtaining. -4 Knowing, determining, ascertaining.

परिगलित p. p. 1 Sunk. -2 Tumbled or dropped down. -3 Vanished. -4 Melted. -5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगूढ p. p. 1 Quite secret. -2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगै 1 P. To sing, relate, describe, celebrate, or proclaim.

परिगीति f. A kind of metre.

परिग्रह 9 P. 1 To clasp round, embrace. -2 To encircle; surround, fence or hedge round. -3 To lay hold of, seize. -4 To take, assume. -5 To accept. -6 To favour, patronize; देवेन च परिग्रहीतः M. 1; 1. 13. -7 To support, assist, guide; राक्षस-मतिपरिग्रहीतः Mu. 1. -8 To put on (a dress). -9 To take possession of, master, overpower. -10 To conceive, comprehend. -11 To undertake. -12 To receive hospitably. -13 To take

(a wife), marry; S. 5. 19. -14 To conform to, follow. -15 To surpass, excel.

परिग्रहीत p. p. 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. -2 Embraced, surrounded. -3 Accepted, taken, received. -4 Assented or consented to, admitted. -5 Patronized, favoured. -6 Followed, obeyed, observed. -7 Married.

परिग्रहीति: f. Ved. 1 Grasping, comprehension. -2 Summing up.

परिग्रहा A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आसनञ्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; संकापरिग्रहः Mu. 1. 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. -2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. -3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मौलिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. -4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 92; विवाहलक्ष्मी U. 4.

-5 Receiving, taking; accepting, acceptance; भौमो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयं R. 13. 36; अर्घ्यपरिग्रहोति 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रहाय Māl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहः करोतु देवः U. 3. 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down'. -6 Possessions, property belongings; त्यक्तसर्वपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. -7 Taking in marriage, marriage; नवे द्वारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. -8 A wife, queen; प्रयत-परिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95, 92; 9. 14; 11. 33; 16. 8; S. 5. 28, 31; परिग्रह-बहुत्वोऽपि S. 3. 20. -9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. -10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. -11 A household, family, members of a family. -12 The seraglio or household of a king, harem. -13 Any-

thing received, a present; राजपरिग्रहोऽयं S. 1. -14 Assent, consent. -15 Taking possession of, acquiring. -16 A claim. -17 Entertaining, honouring, receiving (a guest &c.). -18 An entertainer. -19 Assistance. -20 A husband. -21 Respect, reverence. -22 Grace, favour. -23 Comprehension, understanding. -24 Undertaking, performing. -25 Subjugation. -26 Dominion. -27 Punishment. -28 Connection, relation. -29 Summing up, totality. -30 A house, residence. -31 Removing, taking away. -32 A curse. -33 (In Ved. Gram.) The double mention of a word both before and after इति. -34 The form which precedes इति. -35 Root, origin. -36 The eclipse of the sun or moon. -37 An oath. -38 The rear of an army. -39 N. of Vishnu.

परिग्रहणं Wrapping round, putting on.

परिग्रहीतु m. 1 A husband; S. 4. 21. -2 An assistant. -3 An adoptive father.

परिग्रहः The fencing round of the sacrificial altar.

परिग्रहान् p. p. 1 Languid, exhausted. -2 Averse from, distancing to

परिघः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल); एका कुत्सो नगरपरिघमांश्च यादुधेनाक्ति S. 2. 15; R. 16. 84; Si. 19. 32; M. 5. 2. -2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोऽप-त्स्वर्गमार्गपरिघो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. -3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. -4 An iron club in general. -5 A water-jar, pitcher. -6 A glass pitcher. -7 A house, dwelling. -8 Killing, destroying. -9 Striking, a stroke or blow. -10 A child which assumes a peculiar cross position in birth. -11 A line of clouds crossing the sun at sunrise or sunset. -12 The gate of a palace, town or house. -द्यौः (ad- dual) Two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen).

परिघह् 10 U. 1 To strike; Si. 9. 64. -2 To stir up. -3 To touch or press on all sides. -4 To open.

परिघट्टं Stirring up, stirring round.

परिघमः A vessel for preparing the hot sacrificial beverage.

परिघातः, घातनं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. -2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिघोषः 1 Noise. -2 Improper speech. -3 Thunder.

परिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To declare, relate, tell. -2 To enumerate. -3 To mention. -4 To name, call; वेदमद्वान् दाचार्यं पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -5 To disregard, overlook, pass over. -6 To disapprove, reject. -7 To acknowledge, admit. -8 To address (with acc.). -9 To answer.

परिचक्षा Ved. Rejection, disapproval.

परिचतुर्दशन् a. Fully fourteen.

परिचर 1 P. 1 To go or walk about. -2 To serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. -3 To worship, adore, reverence; Mv. 3. 36. -4 To take care of, nurse, tend. -Caus. To enclose, surround.

परिचर a. 1 Roaming or moving about. -2 Flowing. -3 Moveable. -



1 A servant, follower, an attendant.  
-2 A body-guard. -3 A guard or patrol in general. -4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant. —जं 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. -2 Going about.

परिचरितु m. A servant.  
परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1. 91; Bg. 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance.  
-2 A servant. -3 A place for walking.

परिचारकः, -परिचारिकः, -परिचारिन्  
a. A servant, an attendant.

परिचारिका 1 A female servant. -2 (plu.) Fried grain.

परिचर्मण्यं A strip of leather.

परिचार्यः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचि I. 5 U. 1 To heap up, accumulate. -2 To know; Mv. 7. 11. -3 To get, acquire. -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -II. 3 P. 1 To practise, familiarize oneself with. -2 To become acquainted with. -3 Ved. To examine, investigate. —Caus. To search, seek for. —Pass. To grow, be developed; R. 3. 24.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation. -2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy; पुष्पपरिचयेन Mk. 1. 56; अतिपरिचयाद्वज्ञा 'familiarity breeds contempt'; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्यैव वरुणं निवेष्ट सा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरिचयं करोति S. 5. -4 Recognition; Me. 9. —Comp. —करुणा increasing love or tenderness; Māl. 6. 16.

परिचित p. p. 1 Heaped up, accumulated. -2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; S. 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

परिचितिः f. Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचिन्त 10 U. 1 To think, consider, judge; त्वमेव तावत्परिचितय स्वयं कदाचिदेत यदि योगमर्हतः Ku. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. -2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -3 To devise, find out.

परिचितनं Thinking of, remembering.

परिचुम्ब 1 P. To kiss passionately; परिचुम्ब्य चूतमंजरी S. 5. 1; Rs. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

परिचुम्बनं Kissing passionately; Si. 7. 63.

परिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, clothe; दभेस्तं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छातः (गर्दभः) H. 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

परिच्छद् f. 1 Retinue, train. -2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छद् 1 A covering, cover. -2 A garment, clothes, dress; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. -4 Paraphernalia, external appendage, (as डङ्ग, चामर); सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवास्यो वा भवेद्वाद्वास्तद्व्यः सपरिच्छद् Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 77. -6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छद् Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न p. p. 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -3 Surrounded with (a retinue). -4 Concealed.

परिच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To tear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -3 To separate, divide, part; ज्ञतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्थां भगवती नो गुणदोषतः परिच्छेत्तुमर्हति M. 1; (न) यज्ञः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालं R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -5 To avert, obviate, remedy.

परिच्छिन्तिः f. 1 Accurate definition, limiting. -2 Partition; separation, division.

परिच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

परिच्छेदः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). -2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरःस्थेऽपि विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1. 30 'transcending all definition'; इत्याख्यवहुमतकमपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः S. 5. 9. -3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापक्षा विपक्षयः अपरिच्छेदकद्वयां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे H. 1. 148; किं पांडित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing; अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. -5 A section, chapter or division of a work; (for the other names for section &c. see under अख्याय). -6 A segment. -7 Remedying. -8 A measure.

परिच्छेदकं Limitation.

परिच्छेदने 1 Discriminating. -2 Dividing. -3 A division of a book.

परिच्छेद्य a. 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यु 1 A. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To swerve, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of. -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्युतिः f. 1 Falling down. -2 Swerving, deviating.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजनो राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजन्मन् m. 1 The moon, -2 Fire.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamāni thus defines it:—प्रभोर्निर्दिष्टताशादवचापलायुपादनात् । स्वविचक्षणतायुक्तिर्मया स्वात्परिजल्पितम् ॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of; know, be acquainted with; वृषभो-यमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. -3 To recognise; तपस्विभिः कौश्रित्यपरिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानं 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञेय a. 1 To be recognised or ascertained. -2 Comprehensible, conceivable.

परिजम्ब a. Ved. Running or walking round. —m. 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजि a. Running round.

परिज्वन् m. 1 The moon. -2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिहीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see डिन

परिणम् 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); चर्मक्रीडापरिणतगज-प्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2; विष्के नागः पर्यण-



सीत स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined ; लज्जापरिणतैः (वदनकमलैः) Bh. 1. 4. -3 To be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.) ; ललाभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4. 4. 28 ; श्रीरंजलं वा स्वयमेव दुग्धिहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B. ; Me. 45 -4 To result, happen ; सर्वे विपरीतं परिणमति Mk. 1. -5 To be developed or matured, be ripe ; Me. 18 ; Ki. 5. 37 ; M. 3. 8 ; Rs. 1. 26 ; Mv. 1. 12 ; see परिणत below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay ; परिणत-शरच्चन्द्रिकांश्च क्षपाद् Me. 110 ; so उर-परिणत &c. -7 To set, decline in the west (as the sun) ; अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. -8 To be digested ; यस्तं परिणमेच्च यत् Mb. -9 To be cooked or roasted ; Māl. 5. 17. -10 To elapse (as time). —Caus. 1 To make ripe, mature, develop, perfect. -2 To pass (as the night). -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

परिणत p. p. 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping ; Me. 2. -2 Declining, old (as age) ; परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed ; शङ्खद्वयविदः कवेः परिणतमज्ञस्य वाणीलिमां U. 7. 21 ; 1. 39, 6. 13 ; Me. 23 ; परिणतमकरंदमामिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8 ; Si. 11. 49. -4 Full-grown, advanced, perfected ; परिणतशरच्चन्द्रकिरणैः Bh. 3. 49 ; Me. 110 -5 Digested (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.) ; V. 4. 23. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated. -8 Set (as the sun) ; S. 1. 32. —तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side-blow with his tusks ; (तिर्यग्दंतमहारश्च गजः परिणतो मतः Halāy.) ; Si. 4. 29 ; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः f. 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. -2 Ripeness, maturity, development ; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfilment. -5 Result, consequence, issue ; परिणतिरवधार्या यस्ततः पंडितेन Bh. 2. 99 ; 1. 20, 3. 17 ; Mv. 6. 28 ; Māl. 4. 4. -6 End, conclusion, close, termination ; परिणतिरमणीयाः प्रीत्यस्तत्राद्विधानां Māl. 6. 7, 16 ; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age ; सेवाकारा परिणतिरभूत् V. 3. 1 ; अभवद्वतः परिणतिं क्षिप्रः परिमंदूर्ध्वनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3 (where पं means 'end or conclusion' also). -8 Digestion (of food).

परिणमनं Change, transformation. परिणामक a. Causing a change. परि(री)णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. -2 Digestion ; अर्थं न सम्यक् परिणाममेति Susr. ; युक्तस्य परिणामहेतुरादर्थं T. S. ; Pt. 4. 22. -3 Result, consequence, issue, effect ; अभियस्यापि

पथस्य परिणामः सुखावहः H. 2. 135 ; Mk. 3. 1 ; परिणाममुखे गरीयसि (वचसि औषधे च) Ki. 2. 4 ; Bg. 18. 37, 38. -4 Ripening, maturity, full development ; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22 ; कलभरपरिणामश्यामजं &c. U. 2. 20 ; Māl. 9. 24. -5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline ; दिवसः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3 ; वयःपरिणाम-पांडुरशिरसं K. 10 ; परिणाममुदति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. -6 Old age ; परिणामे हि क्षीय-वंशजाः R. 8. 11. -7 Lapse (of time). -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The Chandraloka thus defines and illustrates it:—परिणामः क्रियार्थश्चेद्विषयी विपश्चामना । पश्येन दृग्गजेन वीक्षते मदिरंशुः 5. 18 ; see R. G. also under परिणाम). —Caus. -दृष्टिः a. prudent, fore-sighted. —दृष्टिः a. prudent. (-दृष्टिः f.) prudence, providence. —पथस्य a. salutary in the end. —रुद्धं violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परिणद्ध 4 U. 1 To surround, intertwine, encircle ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1 ; R. G. 64 ; M. 5. 10 ; Rs. 6. 25. -2 To bind or tie round.

परिणद्ध p. p. 1 Bound or wrapped round. -2 Broad, large ; परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34.

परिणहनं Girding on, wrapping round.

परि(री)णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width ; स्तनयुग्मपरिणाहाच्छादिना वलकलेन S. 1. 19 ; स्तनपरिणाहविलासपेजयंती Māl. 3. 15 'large or expansive breasts' ककुद्वे वृषस्य क्षतवाहुमकुशपरिणाहशालिनि Ki. 12. 20 ; Mk. 3. 9 ; Ratn. 2. 13 ; Mv. 7. 24. -2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहपत् a. Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन् a. Large, big ; Ku. 1. 36

परिणिसक a. 1 Tasting, eating ; कलानां परिणिसकः Bk. 9. 106. -2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round (the fire) ; तौ दंपती त्रिः परिणीय वह्निं (पुरोधः) Ku. 7. 80 ; अग्निं पर्येणयं च यत् Rām. -2 To marry, espouse ; परिणेष्यति पार्वती यदा तपसा तत्प्रवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. -3 To ascertain, investigate ; Ms. 7. 122. -4 To lead forward. —Caus. To pass, spend (time).

परिणयः, -णयनं Marriage ; नवपरिणया बधूः शयने K. P. 10.

परि(री)णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. -2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. -2 A husband ; Si. 9. 73.

परिणीत p. p. Married. —ता A married woman.

परिणेतु m. A husband ; S. 5. 17 ; R. 1. 25 ; 14. 26 ; Ku. 7. 31.

परितप्य a. Ved. Dangerous, risky, unsafe. —दृश्यः 1 Error. -2 Night, darkness.

परितप 1 P. 1 To heat, burn, consume. -2 To inflame, set on fire. -3 To suffer pain. -4 To practise penance. —Caus. 1 To scorch. -2 To torment.

परितप्त p. p. 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Tormented, pained.

परितपिः f. Excessive pain, anguish.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat ; (पादपः) शमयति परितापं क्षय-च संश्रितानां S. 5. 7 ; सुखपरितापांश्च त्रिणि 3. 18 ; Rs. 1. 22. -2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief ; प्रसक्ते विनिर्णय हृदय परितापं वहसि किं M. 3. 1. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; विरचितविचित्र-विलापं सा परितापं चकारो वै Git. 7. -4 Trembling, fear. -5 Hell.

परितर्क 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. -2 To examine (judicially).

परितर्कणं Consideration, reflection.

परितत् ind. (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side ; रक्षांति वेदीं प-रितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12 ; Si. 5. 26, 9. 26 ; S. 4. 7 ; 3. 27 ; Ki. 1. 14 ; गार्हितमखिलं गहनं परितो दुष्टाश्च विद्वान् सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 Towards, in the direction of ; आपोदिरेदं चरपथं परितः पतंगाः Bv. 1. 17 ; R. 9. 66.

परितुष्ट 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented ; अरमल्लं च परितुष्टयति काचिद्वन्या Bh. 2. 2. —Caus. 1 To satisfy or please completely. -2 To appease. -3 To flatter.

परितुष्ट p. p. 1 Completely satisfied ; वयमिह परितुष्टा बल्ललेस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50 ; so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवाक् को दुरिष्टः ibid. -2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः f. 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. -2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ) ; सम इह परि-तोषो निर्दिशेपो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. -2 Complete satisfaction, gratification ; आपरितोषाद्दिष्टुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोषिणा नं S. 1. 2. -3 Pleasure, delight, light in, liking for (with loc.) ; Ku. 6. 59 ; R. 11. 92 ; युगिनि परितोषः &c.



परिपोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying.  
—*n.* Satisfaction.

परिपूर् 4 P. To be pleased or contented. —*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. —2 To refresh.

परितर्पण Gratisfying.

परित्यज् 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. —2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce; प्रारब्धकृतसमुपा न  
परित्यजति Mu. 2. 17. —3 To except;  
वृणमन्परित्यज्य सत्पुण Sk. —4 To leave over, leave as a remainder. —5 To neglect, disregard. —*Caus.* To deprive a person of, rob any one of.

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. —2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). —3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). —4 Wanting.

परित्यक्तन Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाच-  
तत्तनः R. 8. 12; कृतसतीतापरित्यागः 15. 1. —2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 95. —3 Neglect, omission; नोहात्तस्य (क-  
मनः) परित्यागस्तामसः परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. —4 Giving away, liberality. —5 Loss, privation. —6 A sacrifice. —7 Separation from.

परिचस्त *a.* Frightened, afraid.

परिचासः Fear, terror, fright.

परिचै 1 A. To rescue, save, protect; परिचायस्व परिचायस्व (in dramas).

परिचाण 1 Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परिचा-  
णाय ताभूता विनाशाय च दुष्कृता Bg. 4. 8; रामापरिचाणविहस्तयोर्ध तेनाभिधेक्षं  
वृक्षं चकार R. 5. 49. —2 Self-defence. —3 Abstaining from.

परिदरः A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds.

परिदह 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

परिदहनं Burning, scorching.

परि(री)दाहः 1 Burning. —2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिदक्षित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदा 3 U. 1 To hand or deliver over, consign; छद्मना परिददामि सूत्यवे U. 1. 46; Ms. 9. 327. —2 To entrust or deposit with. —3 To present. —4 To lend.

परिदा Ved. 1 Giving oneself up to the favour of another. —2 Surrender. —3 Devotion.

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange. —2 Devotion. —3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परिदायिन् *m.* A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. परिवृ.

परिदिव-देव् 1. 1, 10 P. To lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34. —11. 4 P. To sell, deal in (with acc. or gon.); शतं शतस्य वा परिदीन्यति Sk.

परिदिवः Wailing, lamentation.

परिदिवनं, -ना, परिदिवितं 1 Lamentation, complaint, bemoaning; अथ तेः परिदिविताक्षरैः Ku. 4. 25; R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिदिवना H. 4. 71; Y. 3. 9. —2 Repentance, regret.

परिद्वून *a.* Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिदृक् 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold. —2 To consider, investigate, find out. —3 To know. —4 To frequent. —*Pass.* To appear, become visible. —*Caus.* 1 To show. —2 To explain, expound.

परिदृग् *m.* A spectator, looker on.

परिद्वर्षणं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. —2 Insult, affront, abuse. —3 Ill treatment, rough usage.

परिधा 3 U. 1 To put or wear (as a garment); त्वच्च स मेध्यां परिधाय रीर्यी R. 3. 31. —2 To surround, enclose. —3 To direct towards. —4 To put or place round. —5 To cast round the eyes, turn the glance upon. —6 To conclude, close (as the recitation of a hymn). —*Caus.* To cause to put on, clothe with.

परि(री)धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. —2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; आत्तच्छिन्नपरिधानविधुषाः Ki. 2. 1; Si. 1. 61; 4. 63; Pt. 5. 23. —3 Closing or concluding. —4 Ved. Putting round.

परिधानीयं An under-garment. —या A concluding hymn.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. —2 A receptacle, a reservoir. —3 The posteriors.

परिधायकः A hedge, fence.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. —2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधेयं ह्योद्गदीधितिः R. 8. 30; शशिपरिधिर्योद्धमं हलस्तेन तेने N. 2. 108. —3 A circle of light. —4 The horizon. —5 The circumference or compass in general. —6 The circumference of a circle. —7 The periphery of a wheel. —8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्त-

स्यासत् परिधयः त्रिःसप्त समिधः कृताः R. 7. 10. 90. 15. —9 A circle surrounding the globe. —10 Epicycle. —11 A covering. —12 A branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. —*Comp.* —परिधेयः an epithet of Siva. —रथः 1. a guard. —2. an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp'). —3 A number of sentinels posted in a circle.

परिधारणं Suffering, enduring.

परिधाव् 1 P. 1 To flow or stream round. —2 To go about. —3 To run after, pursue. —*Caus.* To surround, encircle.

परिधाविन् *a.* Running round. —*m.* N. of a year (संवत्सर).

परिधूपित *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधूसर *a.* Quite grey; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना S. 7. 21; R. 11. 60.

परिधेयं An under-garment.

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. —2 Failure. —3 Destruction. —4 Loss of caste. —5 Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 125.

परिनिर्वपणं Distributing, giving.

परिनिर्वाण *a.* Completely extinguished. —*n.* Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्दृष्टिः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). —2 Complete accomplishment. —3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Completely skill-  
ed in. —2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठि-  
तस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिन्यासः 1 Completing the sense of a passage. —2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot.

परिपक्व *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked. —2 Completely baked or burnt. —3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig. also); प्रकुललोभः परिपक्वशालिः Rs. 4. 1; so परिपक्वदुग्धिः. —4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. —5 Fully digested. —6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

परिपणं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.

परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged, promised; Si. 7. 9.



**परिपत्र** 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; विद्रुक्षेपात् पिपासुः परिपतति शिखी भ्रांतिमद्धारिपत्रं M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. -2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). -3 To run in all directions; ( हयाः ) परिपेतुर्दि-  
शो दश Mb. -4 To go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. —Caus. To shoot off or down.

**परिपतनं** Flying round or about.

**परिपतिः** A protector ( Ved. ).

**परिपद्** f. Ved. 1 A snare, trap. -2 A living being. -3 Walking about. -4 A bird.

**परिपंथः** An antagonist, enemy.

**परिपथकः** An antagonist, adversary.

**परिपंथि** a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below); अर्थपरिपंथी महानरातिः Mu. 5; नाभविष्यमहं तत्र यदि तत्परिपंथिनी Māl. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62, Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 107, 1. 10. —m. 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe. -2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

**परिपरः** A tortuous or round-about way.

**परिपरिन्** m. Ved. An antagonist.

**परिपवनः** 1 Winnowing corn. -2 A winnowing basket.

**परिपा** I. 1 P. To drink; उपनि-  
पद्ः परिपीतः Bv. 2. 40. —II. 2 P. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 335; Ms. 9. 251. -2 To rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. -3 To bring up, nourish, support. -4 To keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अंगीकृतं सुकृतिनः परिपाल-  
यन्ति Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for, await; अथ मदनवधूरुपकृतां व्यसनकृशा परिपाल-  
यन्धुव Ku. 4. 46. —Caus. 1 To protect, -2 To keep, maintain. -3 To wait for, expect.

**परि(री)पाकः** 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. -2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. -3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, result, consequence; प्रपन्नानां मृतः सुकृतपरिपाको जनिमतां Mv. 4. 31; Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skillfulness.

**परिपाटल** a. Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

**परिपाटिः** -टी f. 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तव पटीपाटकः परि-  
पाटीमिसासुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12; कर्दवानां वाटी रसिकपरिपाटी स्फुटयति H. D. 24. -2 Arrangement, order, succession. -3 Arithmetic.

**परिपाटः** Complete enumeration, detail.

**परिपाश्व** a. Near, at the side, close or hard by.

**परिपालनं** 1 Protecting, defend-  
ing, maintaining, keeping, sustain-  
ing; क्लिप्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6. -2 Nourishment, nurture; जा-  
तस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

**परिपिटकं** Lead.

**परिपिड** 10 U. 1 To pain, trouble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze. -3 To hug, embrace. -4 ( In augury ) To cover, cover up.

**परिपीडनं, परिपीडा** 1 Squeezing, peel-  
ing out. -2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

**परिपुटनं** 1 Removing the bark, peeling off. -2 Losing the bark or skin.

**परिपू** 9 U. 1 To purify complete-  
ly. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become purified.

**परिपूत** p. p. 1 Purified, quite pure; उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनांतरे U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. -2 Completely win-  
nowed or threshed, freed from chaff.

**परिपूजनं, परिपूजा** Honouring,  
worshipping, adoring.

**परिपूरणं** 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. -2  
Perfecting, making complete.

**परिपूर्ण** p. p. 1 Quite full; ऽद्भुतः  
the full moon; entire, complete,  
completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied,  
content.

**परिपूर्तिः** f. Completion, fulness.

**परिपेलव** a. Very delicate or fine,  
excessively tender. —व A kind of  
fragrant grass.

**परिपोटः**, —पोटकः A particular  
disease of the ear (in medicine) (by  
which the ear loses its skin).

**परिपोषणं** 1 Feeding, nourishing  
-2 Furthering, promoting.

**परिप्रच्छ** 6 P. To ask, question,  
inquire about.

**परिप्रच्छा** Question.

**परिप्रश्नः** Inquiry, interrogation,  
question; कतरकतमौ जातिपरिप्रश्ने P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110; तद्विद्वि प्रणिपा-  
तेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.

**परिप्राप्तिः** f. Acquisition, obtain-  
ing.

**परिप्रेषणं** 1 Sending away. -2  
Banishing, abandoning.

**परिप्रेष्यः** A servant.

**परिप्लु** 1 A. 1 To swim, float. -2  
To bathe, plunge into. -3 To jump,  
spring. -4 To deluge, inundate, flood.  
-5 To cover with. -6 To overwhelm.  
-7 To fly or hover about. -8 To re-

volve, move in a circle. -9 To go  
astray. -10 To hasten forward.  
—Caus. 1 To bathe, water. -2 To  
flood, deluge.

**परिप्लव** a. 1 Floating. -2 Shaking,  
trembling, oscillating, undulating,  
tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless;  
Si. 14. 68. —वः 1 Inundation. -2  
Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4  
Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating,  
swimming.

**परिप्लुत** p. p. 1 Flooded, inundat-  
ed. -2 Overwhelmed; as in शोक.  
-3 Wetted, bathed. —तः A spring  
jump. —तः Spirituous liquor.

**परिप्लुट** p. p. Burnt, scorched,  
singd.

**परिवंध** 9 P. 1 To tie, bind. -2  
To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten  
round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To  
hinder, interrupt. —Caus. To tie  
round.

**परिवचनं** Tying round.

**परिवाध** 1 A. 1 To trouble, afflict;  
S. 7. 25. -2 Ved. To hinder, ob-  
struct. -3 Ved. To protect from or  
defend against.

**परिवाधा** 1 Trouble, pain, annoy-  
ance. -2 Fatigue, hardship; S. 3.  
22.

**परिवृ(वृ)ह** 6 U. 1 To strengthen,  
fortify. -2 To increase. -3 Ved. To  
encircle, surround.

**परिव(व)र्हः** 1 Retinue, train, attend-  
ants; ह्यं प्रचुरपरिवर्हया भवत्या संवर्धतां  
Dk. 108. -2 Furniture; परिवर्धति  
वेष्टमानि R. 14. 15 'rooms properly  
furnished or provided with furniture'.  
-3 Royal insignia. -4 The necessities  
of life. -5 Property, wealth.

**परिव(व)र्हणं** 1 Retinue, train. -2  
Attire, trim. -3 Growth. -4 Worship.

**परिवृ(वृ)हणं** 1 Prosperity, welfare.  
-2 Appendix, supplement.

**परिवृ(वृ)द्धि** p. p. 1 Increased,  
augmented. -2 Thriven, grown pro-  
perous. -3 Accompanied by, fur-  
nished with. —तः The roar of an  
elephant.

**परिभंगः** Shattering, breaking to  
pieces.

**परिभत्सनं** Threatening, menac-  
ing.

**परिभाष** 1 A. 1 To lay down a con-  
-lation, speak conventionally. -2  
To speak to, address. -3 To teach,  
explain, interpret, expound. -4 To  
exhort, encourage.

**परिभाषणं** 1 Speaking, discourse,  
talking, chatting, gossiping. -2 Ex-



pression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. -3 Rule, precept.

**परिभाषा** 1 Speech, discourse. -2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. -3 An explanation. -4 Terminology, technical phrasology, technical terms (used in a work); इति परिभाषा-प्रकरणं Sk.; इको गुणवृद्धीत्यादिका प्रकरणं Mbh. -5 (Hence) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अ- which is applicable throughout); परितः प्रमितान्-नियमनिको न्यायविशेषः); परितः प्रमितान्-नियमनिको न्यायविशेषः गता प्रतिष्ठा। इति सर्वं विषयं प्राप्तवती गता प्रतिष्ठा। न खलु प्रतिहन्यते कदाचित् परिभाषेयं गरीयसी यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. -6 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine) Prognosis.

**परिमिक्ष** p. p. 1 Split open, cracked. -2 Deformed.

**परिधुम्** a. Bowed, curved, bent.

**परिधुञ्** 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy; न खलु च परिभोक्तुं नैव शक्नोमि हातुं S. 5. 19; Xi. 5. 5; 8. 57. -3 To neglect to feed.

**परिधुक्** p. p. 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Possessed.

**परिभोक्तु** a. 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally.

**परिभोगः** 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 23, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

**परिधु** 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लङ्गद्विके परिधुय पञ्च Ku. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मां मां महात्मन् परिधुः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. -3 To injure, destroy, ruin. -4 To afflict, grieve. -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. -7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -8 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of. -11 To guide, govern. -Caus. 1 To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate; U. 7. 20. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known.

**परि(री)भवः** 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयात्यं सुरते विव (धुयणे) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Ve. 1. 25; U. 4. 23; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp. -आस्पदं, -पदं 1. an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. -2. a disgrace or disgraceful situation.

**विधिः** humiliation; प्रागे मूलः परिभवविधौ नाभिमानं तनोति S. Til. 16.

**परिभविन्** a. (नी f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect.

**परिभावः** See परिभव.

**परिभावनं** Union, cohesion. -नं, -ना Contemplation, meditation.

**परिभावित** p. p. 1 Contained, included. -2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

**परिभाविन्** a. (नी f.) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. -2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling. -3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्ययत्नपरिभाविनं गदे R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

**परिभाषुक** a. Contemning, slaming &c.

**परिभूतिः** f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

**परिभूष** 10 U. 1 To decorate, adorn. -2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of. -5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

**परिभूषणः** (scil. संधि) Peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

**परिभ्रंश** 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray. -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape. -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

**परिभ्रंशः** 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

**परिभ्रंशानं** 1 Falling from. -2 Loss.

**परिभ्रष्ट** p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped. -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl or instr.); Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished. -7 Lost.

**परिभ्रम्** 1, 4 P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं वृथा कचन चित्त विभ्रम्यताम् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मूर्धेजवद्पदाकुलैः Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.); भुवं परिभ्राम. -5 To turn round (anything), circumambulate. -6 To encircle. -Caus. To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower; U. 3. 32.

**परिभ्रमः** 1 Wandering, going about. -2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. -3 Error, delusion.

**परिभ्रमणं** 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

**परिमंडल** a. 1 Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. -लं 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball. -3 A circle. -4 An orb.

**परिमंथर** a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

**परिमंद्** a. 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंद्दुर्यनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak; Si. 2. 33. -4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

**परिमरः** 1 Destruction; चिरात्क्षत्र-स्यास्तु मलय इव चोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind -3 A magical rite for the destruction of enemies.

**परिमलः** 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Br. 1. 63, 66, 70, 71; Me. 25. -2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजामवाप्य लक्ष्मीं Ki. 10. 1. -5 A meeting of learned men. -6 A stain, spot.

**परिमलित** a. 1 Perfumed. -2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

**परिमा** 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To measure. -2 To measure off, limit. -3 To estimate, determine. -4 To fulfil (a period or course).

**परि(री)माणं** 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. -2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1. 320. -3 Size, dimension.

**परिमाणकं** Weight, quantity.

**परिमित** p. p. 1 Moderate, sparing. -2 Limited. -3 Measured, meted out. -4 Regulated, adjusted. -Comp. -आभरण a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. -आयुस् a. short-lived. -आहार, -भोजन a. abstemious, eating little food. -कथ a. saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

**परिमितिः** f. 1 Measure, quantity. -2 Limitation.

**परिमेय** a. 1 Few, limited; परिमेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. -2 Measurable, calculable. -3 Finite.

**परिमाथिन्** a. Torturing; Māl. 1. 41.

**परिमार्ग** 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

**परिमार्गः** -परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. -2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. -3 Cleaning, wiping off.



**परिमिलनं** 1 Touch, contact ; Ratn. 2. 12. -2 Combination, union.  
**परिमिलित** *a.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Filled, penetrated.

**परिमुखं** *ind.* About the face, round or about ( a person ).

**परिमुञ्च** 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate ; मेवोपरोधपरिमुञ्चशशांकवक्त्रा Rs. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. -2 To leave, quit, abandon. -3 To discharge, emit.

**परिमुक्तिः** *f.* Liberation.

**परिमु** 4 P. To be bewildered, or perplexed. -*Caus.* ( Atm. ) 1 To entice, beguile, allure ; Bk. 8. 63. -2 ( P. ) To perplex.

**परिमुग्ध** *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. -2 Fascinating but foolish.

**परिमुह** *p. p.* Bewildered, perplexed, troubled.

**परिमोहनं** 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. -2 Bewildering, infatuating ; U. 3. 12.

**परिमुञ्ज** 2 P. 1 To wipe off or away, wash out, remove ; ( वाच्यं ) त्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमादुर्मैच्छत् R. 14. 35. -2 To rub, stroke.

**परिमार्जः** 1 Cleaning. -2 Rubbing.

**परिमार्जनं** 1 Cleaning, wiping off. -2 A dish of honey and oil.

**परिमुष्ट** I. 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze ; परिमुष्टितसुणालीदुर्बलान्धगकानि U. 1. 24. -2 To kill, destroy. -3 To wipe away, rub off. -4 To wear out. -5 To rub, stroke. -II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

**परिमर्दः**, -**परिमर्दनं** 1 Rubbing, grinding. -2 Crushing, trampling. -3 Destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Embracing, pressing. -6 Using up, consuming.

**परिमुदित** *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled ; squeezed ; परिमुदितसुणालीम्लानसंगे Māl. 1. 22 ; U. 1. 24. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Rubbed, ground.

**परिमुञ्च** 6 P. 1 To touch, graze ; शिखरकान्तेः परिमुष्टदेवलोके Bk. 10. 45. -2 To grasp, seize. -3 To consider, reflect. -4 To investigate, inquire into. -5 To observe, discover.

**परिमर्शः** 1 Friction. -2 Contact. -3 Consideration, reflection.

**परिमुष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Rubbed, touched, stroked ; Ve. 3. -3 Embraced. -4 Spread, pervaded, filled with ; Ki. 6. 23. -5 Invested.

**परिमुष** 4 P. 1 To be angry ( with dat. ). -2 To envy.

**परिमर्षः** 1 Envy, dislike. -2 Anger.

**परिमोक्षः** 1 Removing, relieving ; प्रायो विषाणपरिमोक्षलघूतमांगान्वद्धांश्चकार नृपतिनिशितैः क्षुरमैः R. 9. 62 'removing the horns' ; i. e. breaking them down. -2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. -3 Emptying, evacuation. -4 Escape. -5 Final beatitude ( निर्वाण ).

**परिमोक्षणं** 1 Liberation, deliverance. -2 Untying.

**परिमोष** Stealing, robbing, theft.  
**परिमोषिन्** *m.* A thief, robber.

**परिम्लै** 1 P. 1 To fade, wither ; परिम्लानमुखभियां Ku. 2. 2 ; R. 14. 50. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

**परिम्लान** *p. p.* 1 Faded, faint, withered. -2 Languid, dull, faint. -3 Waned, impaired, diminished. -4 Soiled, stained. -नं 1 Change of countenance by fear or grief. -2 A spot, stain.

**परियज्ञः** A secondary sacrifice.

**परिरक्ष** 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

**परिरक्षकः** A protector, guardian.

**परिरक्षणं, परिरक्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guarding ; Ms. 5. 94, 7. 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to ; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliverance, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

**परिरक्षित्व, परिरक्षितु, परिरक्षिन्** *a.* Protecting a protector, defender.

**परिरथ्या** A street, road.

**परिरम्भ** 1 A. To embrace, clasp ; परिरम्भ वक्षसा Ku. 5. 3 ; इत्युक्तवत् परिरम्भ दोर्मर्षी Ki. 11. 80 ; Bv. 1. 95 ; Si. 9. 72.

**परि(री)रंभः, परिरंभणं** Embracing, an embrace ; द्रुतपरिरंभनिपीडनक्षमत्वं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52 ; U. 1. 24, 27 ; किं पुरेव ससंभ्रमं परिरंभणं न ददासि Git. 3.

**परिराटिन्** *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

**परिलघु** *a.* 1 Very light ( lit. ) ( as clothes &c. ) -2 Very light or easy to digest ; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः श्रोतसां चोपभुज्य Me. 13. -3 Very small ; U. 4. 21.

**परिलुप** 6 U. 1 To interrupt disturb. -2 To suspend ; diminish. -3 To dispel.

**परिलुप्त** *p. p.* 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disappeared. -*Comp.* -संज्ञ *a.* senseless.

**परिलोपः** 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission,

**परिलखे** 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. -2 A picture.  
**परिलेखनं** Drawing lines on the altar.

**परिवत्सरः** A year, a full year, the revolution of one year ; देव्या सुवत्सर जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

**परिवद्** 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

**परिवदनं** 1 Reviling. -2 Clamorous.

**परि(री)वादः** 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse ; अयमेव मरि इवमं Scandal, stain, stigma ; ill-repute ; मा भूत्परीवादनवावतारः R. 5. 24, 14. 86 ; Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation ; Mk. 3. 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

**परिवादकः** 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. -2 One who plays on the lute.

**परिवादिन्** *a.* 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing. -3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censured, slandered. -*m.* An accuser, a plaintiff, complainant. -नी A lute ( धीणा ) of seven strings ; Si. 6. 9 ; R. 8. 35.

**परिवर्गः** Ved. Avoiding, removing.

**परिवर्जनं** 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter.

**परिवर्जित** *a.* 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of.

**परिवर्त्मन्** *a.* Clad in mail ; armed.

**परिवसथः** A village.

**परिवह** 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round.

**परिवहः** 1 N. of one of the seven courses of wind ; it is the sixth course, and bears along the Sapta-rshis and the celestial Ganges ; सर्वविचक्रं स्वर्गगां पट्टः परिवहस्तथा ; ( for the other courses of wind see under वायु ; cf. the description of परिवह given by Kālidāsa :—विश्रोतचं वृत्ति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां ज्योतीं वि वर्तयति च प्रविशन्कटिभिः तस्य द्वितीयहरिचक्रमनित्तमस्कं वायोऽस्मि परिवह वदंति मार्गं S. 7. 6 ). -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

**परि(री)वाहः** 1 Overflowing ( of a tank &c. ), inundation, overflow ( natural or artificial ) ; प्रथमं ( कौटुम्भी ) सपरिवाहमासीत् S. 2. -2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water ; पुरोत्पीडि तद्वावत् परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29 ; Pt. 2. 150 ; Si. 16. 51 ; R. 8. 74.

**परिवाहिन्** *a.* Overflowing ; as in आनन्दपरिवाहिणा चक्षुषा S. 4.

**परि(री)वापः** 1 Shaving, shearing. -2 Sowing. -3 A reservoir, pool,



poond, a piece of water. -4 Furni-  
ture. -5 Train, retinue. -6 Fried  
grains of rice. -7 Coagulated milk.

परिवापणं Shaving.

परिवापित a. Shaven, shorn.

परिवासः 1 Residence, stay,  
sojourn. -2 Fragrant odour; Māl.  
9. 42.

परिविष्णुः (कः), परिवित्तः, परि-  
वित्तः An unmarried elder brother  
whose younger brother is married;  
see Ms. 3. 171; and परिवेत् also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविद्धकः, परिविद्ध m. A  
younger brother married before the  
elder.

परिविदिदानः Ved. = परिवित्तः above.

परिविष्ट Caus. 1 To surround. -2  
To present or offer food. -3 To  
attend, wait upon.

परिविष्टि f. Ved. Service, attend-  
ance.

परि (रि)वेशः (पः) 1 Waiting at  
meals, distributing food, serving up  
meals. -2 A circle, circlet, halo (of  
lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 13; Si. 5.  
32, 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo  
round the sun or moon; लक्ष्यते स्म  
मदनं तं रविर्विद्धं भीमपरिवेपमंडलः R. 11.  
33. -4 The circumference of a circle.  
-5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6  
Anything which surrounds or pro-  
tects.

परिवेपकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेपणं 1 Serving up meals, wait-  
ing, distributing food. -2 Enclosing,  
surrounding. -3 A halo round the  
sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

परिवेष्ट m. A waiter at meals, one  
who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टा-  
रो मरुतस्यावसन्मुहे Ait. Br.

परिविहारः Walking about, strol-  
ling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल a. Extremely confused,  
agitated or bewildered.

परिवीत p. p. 1 Surrounded, en-  
compassed. -2 Pervaded, overspread;  
Si. 3. 34; Ki. 5. 42. —तं The bow  
of Brahman.

परिवृढ a. 1 Firm, thick, dense.  
-2 Ample, large. —द्वः A master,  
lord, owner, head, chief (used ad-  
jectively also); किं भुवः परिवृढा न  
विवोढं तत्र ताम्रपनता विवदते N. 5. 42;  
Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिवृ 5, 9, 10 U. To encircle,  
surround; U. 4. 23.

परि (रि)वारः 1 Train, retinue,  
attendants or followers collectively;  
(वान्) अध्यास्य कन्या परिवारकोभि R.  
8. 10; 12. 16; ग्रहगणपरिवारो राज-

मार्गयदीपः Mk. 1. 57. -2 A cover,  
covering. -3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवारणं 1 An envelope, a cover.  
-2 Train, retinue. -3 Warding off,  
keeping off.

परिवारित p. p. Surrounded, encir-  
cled, encompassed, begirt.

परिवृत p. p. 1 Surrounded, encom-  
passed, encircled, attended. -2  
Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded,  
overspread. -4 Known. -5 Complete-  
ly gained. —तं Ved. An enclosed  
space for a sacrifice.

परिवृत्तिः f. Surrounding.

परिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, re-  
volve; Ku. 1. 16. -2 To roam about,  
move hither and thither. -3 To  
change, barter, exchange. -4 To turn  
back; R. 4. 72; V. 1. 17. -5 To be,  
fall into; Māl. 9. 8. -6 To decay,  
perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6.

परि (रि)वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolu-  
tion (as of a planet). -2 A period,  
lapse or expiration of time; युगवर्त,  
परिवर्तान् S. 7. 34. -3 The expiration  
of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. -4 Repeti-  
tion, recurrence. -5 Change, altera-  
tion; तदीदृशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U.  
3 'changed condition of life',  
'change in circumstances'; so जीव-  
लोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि Māl. 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः  
Mk. 1. -6 Retreat, flight, desertion.  
-7 A year. -8 Repeated birth, trans-  
migration. -9 Barter, exchange; Si.  
5. 39. -10 Requital, return. -11 An  
abode. -12 A chapter or section of a  
work. -13 N. of the Kārma or sec-  
ond incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक a. 1 Causing to turn  
round or revolve. -2 Requiring, ex-  
changing. -3 Turning round.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turn-  
ing about, rolling about (as on the  
lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13;  
Si. 4. 47. -2 Turning round, revolv-  
ing, whirling round. -3 Revolution,  
end of a period of time. -4 Change;  
वेपपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. -5 Exchange,  
barter. -6 Inverting. -7 Requital, re-  
turn.

परिवर्तिका Phimosis or contraction  
of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित a. 1 Revolved. -2 Ex-  
changed. -3 Inverted. -4 Returned,  
retreated.

परिवर्तिन् a. 1 Moving or turning  
round, revolving. -2 Ever-recurring,  
coming round again and again; परि-  
वर्तिनि संसारे सृताः को वा न जायते Pt. 1.  
27. -3 Changing. -4 Being or re-  
maining near, moving round about.  
-5 Retreating, flying. -6 Exchang-  
ing. -7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Revolved, turned  
round; अर्धवृत्ती V. 1. 17. -2 Re-  
treated, turned back. -3 Exchanged,  
bartered. -4 Finished, ended. —तं  
An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः f. 1 Revolution; Si. 10.  
91. -2 Return; turning back. -3  
Barter, exchange. -4 End, termina-  
tion. -5 Surrounding. -6 Staying  
or dwelling in a place. -7 contrac-  
tion of the prepuce. -8 (Rhet.) A  
figure of speech in which there is  
an exchange of a thing for what is  
equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो  
योऽर्थानां स्वात्ममासम् K. P. 10; e. g.  
दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जग्राह हृदयं मम । मया तु  
हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वरः ॥ S. D. 734. -9  
Substitution of one word for another  
without affecting the sense; as in  
शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहस्रं K. P. 10; e. g. in  
वृषध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by  
लौछन or बाहन.

परिवृध् 1 A. To grow up, increase.  
—Caus. 1 To grow, increase, pros-  
per. -2 To bring up, rear.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging.  
-2 Rearing, breeding. -3 Growing,  
growth.

परिवर्धित a. 1 Increased. -2 Cut, ex-  
cavated.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवेत्तु m., परिवेत्तकः A younger  
brother married before the elder;  
R. 12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिविष्टे कनीयान्  
निर्विशन् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविष्णो ज्येष्ठः,  
परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिदायी दाता, परि-  
कर्ता याजकः, सर्वे ते पतिताः Hārta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a  
younger brother before the elder.  
-2 Marriage in general. -3 Com-  
plete or accurate knowledge. -4  
Gain, acquisition. -5 Maintaining  
the household fire (अग्निधातन);  
Ms. 11. 61. -6 Pervasion on all sides,  
universal pervasion or existence.  
-7 Discussion. -8 Misery, pain.  
—ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. -2 Pru-  
dence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a  
younger brother who is married be-  
fore the elder.

परिवेदः Accurate knowledge.

परिवेद् 1 A. or Caus. 1 To sur-  
round, encircle. -2 To embrace,  
clasp round; Pt. 1. 35. -3 To wrap  
up, cover.

परिवेदनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing.  
-2 Circumference. -3 A cover, cover-  
ing. -4 A bandage.

परिव्ययः 1 Cost. -2 Condiment,  
spices.

परिव्याधः A species of reed.



**परिव्रज्** 1 P. To wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse.

**परिव्रज्या** 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. -2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

**परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजः, -जकः** A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

**परिशङ्क** 1 A. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be); पत्रेऽपि संचारिणि शसं त्वां परिशङ्कते Git. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of; तृणधिदोः परिशङ्कितः पुरा R. 8. 79.

**परिशङ्किच् a.** Fearing, apprehensive.

**परिशाश्वत a. (ती f.)** Perpetually the same.

**परिशिष्** 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (*caus.* also); भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

**परिशिष्ट a.** 1 Left, remaining. -2 Finished. —ष्ट A supplement, an appendix; as in गृह्यपरिशिष्ट.

**परि(री)शेषः** 1 Remainder, remnant. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. (परिशेषेण *ind.* 1 With the residue. -2 Completely, in full).

**परिशेषण** Remainder, residue.

**परिशीलनं** 1 Touch, contact (*lit.*); ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Git. 1; so वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, or correspondence. -3 Study, application or attachment (to a thing); steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थ ° S. D.

**परिशुध्** *Caus.* 1 To purify completely. -2 To explain, clear up.

**परिशुद्ध p. p.** 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid.

**परिशुद्धिः f.** 1 Complete purification; अग्नि U. 4. -2 Justification; acquittal.

**परिशोधः, परिशोधनं** 1 Purifying, cleansing. -2 Rectifying, correcting. -3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

**परिशुष्** 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2 To pine, decay, wither. -3 To be afflicted. —*Caus.* To emaciate.

**परिशुष्क p. p.** 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). —ष्क A kind of fried meat.

**परिशोषः** Act of being completely dried or parched up.

**परिशून्य a.** 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

**परिश्रुतः** Ardent spirits.

**परिश्रमः** 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदश्रु-पनीतः S. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour. -3 (Hence) Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; आर्यं कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि चतुःषष्ट्यङ्गे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

**परिश्रयः** 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum; Pt. 1. 252. -3 Ved. A fence.

**परिश्रयणं** Encompassing.

**परिश्रान्तिः f.** 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. -2 Labour, exertion.

**परिश्रित् f.** Ved. Small stones laid round the altar.

**परिश्लेषः** An embrace.

**परिषद् f.** 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपधूयिष्ठा परिषदियं S. 1. -2 A religious assembly or synod. -3 A group, collection, circle; U. 4. 19.

**परिषद्, परिषदा, परिषद्वलः** A member of an assembly (Councillor, assessor &c.).

**परिषीवणं** 1 Tying a knot. -2 Ved. Sewing round.

**परिपूतिः f.** Ved. 1 Urging, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

**परिषेकः, परिषेचनं** 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening. -2 Water for watering trees (परिषेचनं).

**परिष्क(स्फ)द्** 1 P. To leap about; मेघनादः परिष्कंदन् परिष्कंदतमाश्रयिम् । अवघनादपरिष्कंदं ब्रह्मपाशेन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75.

**परिष्कण (ज् a.)** Fostered by another. —णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

**परिष्कं(स्क्)द् a.** Fostered by another. —द् 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant.

**परिष्कं(स्क्)द्त् a.** 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating. -3 Wandering.

**परिष्कु** 8 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिष्कृतः Mb. -2 (fig.) To refine, polish (as words). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out.

**परिष्करः** Decoration, ornamentation.

**परिष्कारः** 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. -2 Dressing, cooking, initiatory rites. -4 Furniture by idiom. परिष्कार in this sense).

**परिष्कृत p. p.** 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). -4 Prepared, equipped. -5 Highly polished.

**परिष्कृतिः f.** 1 Polishing. -2 Cleansing.

**परिष्कृया** Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

**परिष्टिः f.** Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence.

**परिष्टो(स्तो)मः** 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

**परिष्ठलं** A surrounding place.

**परिष्पं(स्प्)द्** 1 A train, retinue. -2 Decorating the hair (with flowers &c.). -3 Ornament or decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. -5 Provision, maintenance. -6 Crushing.

**परिष्यंदः** 1 A stream, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Ved. A sand-bank, an island.

**परिष्वञ्ज्** 1 A. To embrace.

**परिष्वक्त p. p.** Clapsed, embraced.

**परिष्वंगः, परिष्वं(स्वं)जनं** or परिष्व-जनं 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. -2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17; Mā. 10. 3.

**परिसंवत्सर a.** A whole year old. —रः A whole year; परिसंवत्सरात् 'after the expiration of one whole year'; Ms. 3. 119.

**परिसंख्या** 2 P. 1 To count or reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate.

**परिसंख्या** 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total number; वित्तस्य विद्यापरिसंख्यया मे R. 5. 21. -3 (In Mīm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded; (परिसंख्या is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible); निधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति । चाप्यत्र च प्राक्तौ परिसंख्येति गीयते । c. g. पंच पंचनखा भक्ष्याः usually quoted by the Mīmāṃsakas; अयं नियमविधिर्बहु-परिसंख्या Kull. on Ms. 3. 45. -4 (In Rhet.)



Special mention or exclusive specification, i. e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a *श्लेष* or pun); यस्मिन् नदी शसति विवर्तमसु वर्णसंकराश्चापि गुणच्छेदः &c. or यस्य दूरेषु सुखरता विवाहेषु करग्रहणं तुल्यं कशाभिधानः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.-5 Recapitulation.

परिसंख्यात *p. p.* 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. -2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration, total number. -2 Exclusive specification. -3 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचरः Time of universal destruction.

परिसभ्यः A member of an assembly.

परिसमाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, completed. -2 Centred, comprehended; S. 5. 8.

परिसमापनं, परिसमाप्तिः *f.* Finishing, completing.

परिसृष्ट्वनं 1 Heaping up. -2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्निः कथं वा मां जने).

परिसृष्ट् 1 P. 1 To flow round; एवं सरस्वती परितस्तार Ait. Br.; परिस्रुतायः Mb. -2 To move round, whirl round; यदक्षिणं तं परिसृत्य Bhāg., परिसरति (v. l. for परिपतति) क्षिप्रं आतिमद्धारित्यं M. 2. 13.

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिसरस्य गिरिस्तदानि U. 3. 8; परिसरविषयेषु लीडुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -2 Position, site. -3 Width, breadth. -4 Death. -5 A rule, precept. -6 A god.

परिसरणं Running about.

परि(री)सर्या, परि(री)सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिस्रु 1 P. 1 To move round about, hover. -2 To move to and fro.

परिसर्गः 1 Going or moving about. -2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. -3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or creeping about. -2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतंगपतेः परिसर्पणं च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिस्तृ 5 U., परिस्तृ 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse, extend; Bk.

14. 11. -2 To cover (fig. also); अथ नागयुधमलिनानि जगत्परितस्तमोसि परितस्तारिरे Si. 9. 18; अभितस्तं पृथासुतः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -3 To place in order.

परिस्तरः Strewing round or heaping together.

परिस्तरणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. -2 A covering, cover.

परिस्थानं 1 Abode. -2 Fixedness, solidity. -3 Firmness.

परिस्फुट *a.* 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. -2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुर 6 P. To throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरात्सायाः U. 3. 28.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, shooting. -2 Budding.

परिस्वन्दः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. -2 A flow, stream. -3 A train &c.; see परिचन्द.

परिस्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. -2 Gliding down. -3 A river, torrent. -4 Birth of a child.

परिस्रावः 1 Effluxion, efflux. -2 N. of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body).

परिस्रावणं A filtering vessel.

परिस्राविन् *m.* A kind of मन्दर q. v.

परिचुत *f.* 1 A kind of intoxicating liquor. -2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिहत *a.* Loosened.

परिहस 1 P. 1 To jest, joke. -2 To laugh at, ridicule; (hence) to surpass, excel; जनानामानन्दः परिहसति निर्वाणपदवीं G. L. 5.

परि(री)हासः 1 Joking, jesting, jest, mirth; merriment; त्वराप्रस्तावो न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Māl. 9. 44; परिहासपूर्वं 'jokingly or in jest' R. 6. 82; परिहासविजल्पितं S. 2. 18 'uttered in jest'; परिहासाश्चित्राः सततमभवन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. -2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp. -वेदिन् *m.* a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहस्तः A ring for the hand.

परिहा 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit. -2 To omit, neglect; यथोक्तान्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. -Pass. 1 To be wanting or deficient in; आर्यस्य सुविहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. -2 To be inferior to; ओजस्वितया न परिहीयते शच्याः V. 3; न प्रतिच्छेदात्परिहीयते सधुरता M. 2. -3 To wane, fail, waste away; अञ्जुदिवसं परिहीयसे अंगैः S. 3; Pt. 1. 78. -4 To pass away; परिहीयते गमनवेला S. 4.

-5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

परिहाजं Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. -2 Decrease.

परिहाणिः (निः) *f.* 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. -2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50. -3 Neglect, omission.

परिहीण *p. p.* 1 Waned, wasted. -2 Deprived or destitute of. -3 Wanting or deficient in.

परिहृ 1 P. 1 To avoid, shun; श्री-संनिकर्षं परिहर्तुमिच्छन्तर्दधे भूतपतिः स-भूतः Ku. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. -2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमचिरं मा परिहर हरिमतिशयरुचिरं Git. 9. -3 To remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मा-स्य जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पक्षस्याक्षेपः स्मृतिनिमित्तः परिहृतः। तर्क-निमित्त इदानीमाक्षेपः परिहृत्यते S. B; Me. 14. -4 To conceal. -5 To embrace.

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Avoiding, shunning. -3 Refuting. -4 Seizing, taking away. -5 Ved. Carrying or placing round.

परि(री)हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. -2 Removing, taking away; as in विरोधपरिहार. -3 Shunning, avoiding. -4 Refuting, repelling. -5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. -6 Reserve, concealment. -7 A tract of common land round a village or town; धनुःशतं परिहारो ग्रामस्य स्यात्स-मंततः Ms. 8. 237. -8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -10 An objection. -11 Seizing, keeping back. -12 Bounty. -13 (In grain.) The repetition of a word before and after इति; cf. परिग्रह. -14 Atoning for any improper action.

परिहार्य *a.* To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. -ईः A bracelet.

परिहृत *p. p.* 1 Shunned, avoided. -2 Left, abandoned. -3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). -4 Taken, seized.

परिहृतिः *f.* Avoiding, shunning.

परी (परि-इ) 2 P. 1 To go round, circumambulate; (चरणन्यासं) भक्ति-नम्रः परीयाः Me. 55; Ms. 2. 48. -2 To surround, encompass; हुतवहपरीतं गृह-मिव S. 5. 10; विषवल्लीभिः परीताभिर्मे-होषधिः R. 12. 61; so कोपपरीतमानसं Ki. 2. 25. -3 To go to, think of (objects &c.). -4 To be changed or transformed. -5 To reach to. -6 To run against.



परीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed by. -2 Expired, elapsed. -3 Departed, gone forth. -4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; Mu. 3. 30. See परी.

परीक्ष 1 A. 1 To examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषातस्तं गतं रहः S. 5. 24; संतः परीक्ष्यान्तरद्भजंते M. 1. 2; Ms. 9. 14. -2 To test, try, put to the test; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 65; यत्नात्परीक्षितः पुस्तके Y. 1. 55 'carefully tested as to potency.' -3 To observe, perceive.

परीक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial; पत्ने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; Ms. 9. 19. -2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित *p. p.* Examined, tried, tested; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परीक्षित् *m.* N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीणाहः 1 = परिणह. -2 A piece of common land encircling a village. -3 An epithet of Siva.

परीतापः परीपाकः परीवारहः परीवास &c. See परिताप &c.

परीक्षा 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Haste, hurry.

परीरं A fruit.

परीरणं 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick. -3 A garment (पट्टादिक).

परीष्टि *f.* 1 Research, inquiry investigation. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Respect, worship, homage. -4 Willingness, readiness.

परः 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb, member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven, paradise. -5 A mountain.

परत् *ind.* Last year.

परुहारः A horse.

परुष *a.* [पृ-उषर्] 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. सुदु or श्लक्ष्ण); परुषं चर्म, परुषा माला &c. -2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as words); (वाक्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षर-मीरिता R. 9. 8; Pt. 1. 50; said also of a person; स्निग्धे यत्परुषासि Git. 9; Y. 1. 310. -3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); तेन वज्रपरुषस्वनं धनुः R. 11. 46; Me. 61. -4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair); शुद्धस्नानात्परुष-मलकं Me. 91. -5 Sharp, violent,

strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.); परुषपवनवेगोऽपि सत्संयुक्तपणः Rs. 1. 22; 2. 28. -6 Gross. -7 Dirty. -8 Spotted, variegated. -9 Ved. Knotted. -दं A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* using harsh or abusive language; Pt. 1. 50. -इतर *a.* other than rough, soft, mild; R. 5. 68. -उक्ति *f.*, -वचनं abusive or harsh language.

परुषित *a.* Treated roughly or harshly.

परुषिमन् *m.* Ved. A shaggy appearance.

परुष् *n.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परे (परा-इ) 2 P. 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परैति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world, die.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead. -तः A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. -भर्तु, -राज्ञ *m.* the god of death, Yama; Si. 1. 57. -भूमिः *f.*, -वासः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेतिः Ved. Departure.

परेयवि, परेयुस् *ind.* The other day.

परेष्टुः *f.*, परेष्टुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent; स्थाने दृष्टः भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्षमन्मथो जनः S. 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; H. Pr. 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. Note. The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (i. e. परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back', with or without a gen.; परोक्षे खलीकर्तुं शक्यते न ममाग्रतः Mk. 2; परोक्षे कार्यद्वारं मय्यक्षे म्रियवादिनं Chāṇ. 18; नोदाहरेदस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having a secret meaning. -कृता a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner. -वृत्ति *a.* living out of sight. (-त्तिः *f.*) an unseen or obscure life.

परोमात्र *a.* Ved. Immense, vast.

परोजस्र *a.* Untouched by passions, pure; U. 4.

परोवरम् *ind.* Ved. 1 From top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand. -3 In succession.

परोवरीण *a.* Having both superior and inferior.

परोवरीयस् *a.* Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all. -म. 1 The Supreme being. -2 The highest happiness.

परोष्टिः *f.*, परोष्णि A cock-roach. पर्कटः A heron. -दं Regret, anxiety.

पर्कटिः-टी *f.*, पर्कटिन् *m.* 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree (वृक्ष). -2 A fresh betel-nut.

पजन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; पञ्च इव पजन्यः सारंगैरभिनन्दितः R. 17. 15; Mk. 10. 60. -2 Rain; अञ्जाद्वति पतति पर्जन्यादञ्जसंभवः Bg. 3. 14. -3 The god of rain, i. e. Indra. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 N. of Vishnu.

पर्ण 10 U. (पर्णयतिने) To make green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णयति चंदनं.

पर्ण 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण. -2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf. -र्णः The Palāsa tree. -Comp. -अज्ञानं feeding on leaves. (-जः) a cloud. -अग्निः a kind of basil. -आहार *a.* feeding upon leaves. -उदजं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -सारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -कुटिका, -कुडी a hut made of leaves. -कुक्षुः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kusa grass only for five days; see Y. 3. 317 and Mit. thereon. -खंडः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-डं) a collection of leaves. -चौरपटः an epithet of Siva. -चोरकः a kind of perfume. -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a last corpse. -भेदिनी the Priyangu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -हुक् *m.* the winter season (शिशिर). -शुषः any wild animal living in the boughs of trees &c. -रुक् *m.* the spring season (वसंत). -लता the betel-plant. -वाटिका spices of areca-nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betel-leaves. -शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves, a hermitage; निर्दिष्टा कुलपतिना R. 1. 95; 12. 40. पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95; 12. 40. पर्णल *a.* Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143. पर्णसिः [U. 4. 107] 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. -2 A lotus. -3 A vegetable. -4 Decoration, adorning.



परिवृत्त *m.* A tree.

परिल *a.* See पर्णल.

परु *m.* Ved. 1 A protector. -2 Means of defence.

परु 1 A. (पदेति) To break wind.

परु 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. -2 A fart, breaking wind (पदने also in this sense).

परु 1 P. (परति) To go, move.

परु 1 Young grass. -2 A seat for cripples (पेरुषिटे). wheel-carriage in which cripples are moved about; येन पीडेन पंगवश्चरति स परुः Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. -3 A house.

परुटः 1 A kind of medicinal plant. -टी 1 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfume.

परुटी A braid of hair.

परुटीकः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A reservoir, tank.

परुतिकः-की A cripple who moves about in a chair.

परु 1 P. (परति) To go, move.

परु *ind.* Round about, in every direction.

परुभिः Ved. 1 Circumambient fire. -2 A torch carried round the sacrificial animal; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

परुकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; cf. अवसथिका. -4 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams; it is the same as वीरासन which is thus defined by Vasishṭha:—एकं पाद-मधेकमिन् विन्यस्योरो तु संस्थितं । इतरस्मिन् सधेवोर्ध्वं वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥ परुकाग्रं चिर्बन्ध &c. Mk. 1. 1. —Comp. —बन्धः sitting on the hams, this posture called परुकः; परुकाग्रं चिर्बन्धपूर्वकार्यं Ku. 3. 45, 59. -भोगिन् *m.* a kind of serpent.

परुदने, परुदितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

परुद्योगः 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (द्वयार्थ जिज्ञासा Halāy. ); एतेनास्यापि परुद्योगस्यानवकाशः Day. B. -2 Asking, inquiring. -3 Censure, reproach.

परुत *a.* Bounded by, extending as far as; ससुद्वपरुता पृथ्वी 'the ocean-bounded earth.' -तः 1 Circuit, circumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary; उद्वजपरुत-जातिनी S. 4; परुतवनं R. 13. 38; Rs. 3. 3. -3 Side, flank; Ratn. 2. 3; R. 18. 43. -4 End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1. 125. -Comp. -देशः, -सूः, -सुनिः

f. an adjoining district or region. —परुतः an adjoining hill.

परुतिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

परुन्य = परुन्य q. v.

परुयः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपरुयात् Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27. -2 Waste or loss (of time). -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion; confusion, irregularity. -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition.

परुयणं 1 Walking round, circumambulation. -2 A horse's saddle.

परुवदात *a.* Perfectly pure or clean.

परुवरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

परुवरोपः End, termination.

परुवटंभु 5, 9 P. To besiege, surround; परुवटभ्यतामेतत्करालायतनं Māl. 5.

परुवटंभनं Surrounding, investing.

परुवतो 4 P. 1 To complete, finish. -2 To determine, resolve. -3 To result in, be reduced to, end in; एष एव ससुद्वयः सद्योगेऽसद्योगे सदसद्योगे च परुवस्यतीति न पृथक् लक्ष्यते K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be lost, decline.

परुवसानं 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

परुवसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined.

परुवस्था 1 A. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. —Caus. To compose or collect oneself; न परुवस्थापयत्यात्मानं V. 1.

परुवस्था, परुवस्थानं 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

परुवस्थातु *m.* An adversary, antagonist.

परुशु *a.* Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful; परुशुणी संगलभेगभीरुर्न लोचने मीलयितुं निषेहे Ki. 3. 36; परुशुस्त्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजग्रौ R. 13. 70.

परुस् 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. -2 To spread over, surround; ताड्यैषपरुस्तरुचः स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. -3 To turn round; परुस्त्विलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. -4 To shed, throw down (as tears); R. 10. 75; Ms. 11. 184. -5 To overturn, upset. -6 To throw about; R. 18. 13; 5. 49. -7 To entrap, ensnare. -8 To enclose.

परुसनं 1 Casting, throwing about. -2 Sending forth, throwing. -3

Sending away. -4 Putting off or away.

परुस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; परुस्तो धनं-जस्योपरि शिलीमुखासारः Ve. 4; Si. 10. 91. -2 Surrounded, encompassed. -3 Upset, overturned. -4 Dismissed, laid aside. -5 Struck, hurt; killed. -6 Bound.

परुस्तिः *f.*, परुस्तिका Sitting upon the hams; see परुक 3.

परुस्तः 1 End, conclusion, termination. -2 Rotation, revolution. -3 Inverted order or position. -4 Killing. -5 Falling down.

परुसनं Revolution.

परुकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). -2 Confused, confounded, frightened; S. 1. -3 Disordered, dishevelled; S. 1. 30. -4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; परुकुलोस्ति S. 6; lla. 6. 22. -5 Full of, filled with; स्नेहं, क्रोधं &c.

परुकुलता-त्वं Confusion; Ku. 2. 25.

परुगम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To be completed or finished. -3 To conquer, subdue. -4 To surround, encircle. -5 To elapse. -6 To last, live.

परुगत *a.* One who has finished his worldly career.

परुणं A saddle; दत्तपरुणं K. 126 'saddled.'

परुय 5 P. (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 To be competent; परुयस्त्वि-दमेतेषां बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. -2 To be able. -3 To be full; as in परुयकलः, परुयदक्षिणः. -4 To save, defend, preserve; इमां यरीरुदुर्जतिः M. 5. 11. -5 To finish.

परुय *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained; U. 5. 34. -2 Finished, completed. -3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; परुयचंद्रैव शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26; R. 6. 44. -4 Able, competent, adequate; R. 10. 25 -5 Enough, sufficient; R. 15. 11, 17. 17; Ms. 11. 7. -6 Large, extensive, spacious. -7 Abundant, copious, many; Ku. 3. 39. -8 *ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. -2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; परुयमाचामति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill.' -3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

परुयतिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition -2 End, conclusion, close. -3 Enoughfulness, sufficiency. -4 Satiety, satisfaction. -5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. -6 Fitness, competency. -7 Willingness, readiness. -8 Distinction of objects according to their natural properties.

परुय्यावः 1 Revolution. -2 Encircling.



**पर्यायः** 1 Going or winding round, revolution. -2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). -3 Regular recurrence or repetition. -4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; पर्यायसेवास्तु Ku. 2. 36; Māl. 9. 32; Ms. 4. 87; Mu. 3. 27. -5 Method, arrangement. -6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. -7 A synonym, convertible term; पर्यायो निघनस्यायं निर्धनत्वं शरीरिणां Pt. 2. 99; पर्वतस्य पर्याया इमे &c. -8 An opportunity, occasion. -9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. -10 Comprehensiveness. -11 A strophe of a hymn. -12 Property, quality. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; see K. P. 10; Chandr. 5. 108, 109; S. D. 733. (Note. पर्यायेण is often used adverbially in the sense of :-1 in turn or succession, by regular gradation; -2 occasionally, now and then; पर्यायेण हि दृश्यते स्वमाः कामं शुभाशुभाः Ve. 2. 13). -Comp. -अन्नं food intended for another. -उक्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis; e. g. see Chandr. 5. 66 or S. D. 733. -च्युत a. supplanted, superseded. -वचनं -शब्दः a synonym. -शयनं alternate sleeping and watching. -सेवा service by rotation; Ku. 2. 36.

**पर्यारिणी** A cow afflicted with diseases.

**पर्याली** ind. A particle expressing 'harm or injury' (हिंसन) used with कृ, सू or अस्; पर्यालीकृत्य = हिंसित्वा.

**पर्यालोच** 10 U. To reflect, consider, think about.

**पर्यालोचनं**, -ना 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Knowing, recognition.

**पर्यावर्तः**, पर्यावर्तनं. Coming back, return.

**पर्याविल** a. Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; R. 7. 40.

**पर्याहारः** 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. -2 Conveying. -3 A load or burden. -4 A pitcher. -5 Storing grain.

**पर्युक्षणं** Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulae or Mantras.

**पर्युत्थानं** Standing up.

**पर्युत्सुक** a. 1 Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; त्वं sorrow; R. 5. 67; पर्युत्सुकीभवति यत्सुखितोऽपि, जंतुः

S. 5. 2. -2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एव माधवः Ku. 4. 28; V. 2. 16. -3 Agitated, excited; सुदूर्त पर्युत्सुकमना आसीत् S. 6.

**पर्युद्वेचनं** 1 Debt. -2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

**पर्युद्ग** 4 P. 1 To reject, exclude. -2 To prohibit, object to. -3 To heap together.

**पर्युदस्त** p. p. 1 Excluded, excepted. -2 Prohibited, objected to (as a ceremony).

**पर्युदासः** An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

**पर्युपस्थानं** Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

**पर्युपास्** 2 A. 1 To attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पर्युपास्यत लक्ष्म्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Ms. 7. 37. -2 To go to (for protection), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नरेन्द्रं पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. -3 To enclose, surround. -4 To share in, partake of. -5 To sit on. -6 To live round.

**पर्युपासक**, -सित् -सितृ m. A worshipper.

**पर्युपासनं** 1 Worship, honour, service. -2 Friendliness, courtesy. -3 Sitting round.

**पर्युप्तिः** f. Sowing.

**पर्युपणं** Worship, adoration, service.

**पर्युपित** a. 1 Stale, not fresh; cf. अपर्युपित. -2 Insipid. -3 Stupid. -4 Vain.

**पर्येषणं-णा** 1 Investigation by reasoning. -2 Search, inquiry in general. -3 Homage, worship.

**पर्येष्टिः** f. Search, inquiry.

**पर्व** 1 P. (पर्वति) To fill.

**पर्वकं** The knee-joint.

**पर्वणी** [पर्व-करणे ल्युट् चिगां ङीप्] 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. -2 A festival. -3 A particular disease of the juncture or suture of the eye (in medicine). -4 Filling.

**पर्वतः** [पर्व-अतच्; पर्वणि भागः संत्यस्य वा; cf. P. V. 2. 122 Vārt.] 1 A mountain, hill; परशुणपरमाप्युपर्वती-कृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; न पर्वताये नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 A rock. -3 An artificial mountain or heap. -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A tree. -6 A kind of vegetable. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of the mountain Maināka. -आत्म-जा an epithet of Pārvatī. -आधारा the earth. -आशयः a cloud. -आश्रयः a fabulous animal called Sarabha,

q. v. -आश्रयिन् m., -आश्रयः a mountaineer. -काकः a raven. -का-या-पतिः an epithet of the Himalaya mountain. -मोचा a kind of plantain. -राज्ञ m., -राजः 1. a kind of mountain. -2. the lord of mountains, the Himalaya mountain. -वासिन् a. living in mountains. (-म.) a mountaineer. (-नी). 1. N. of Durgā. -2. of Gāyatri. -स्थ a. situated on a hill or mountain.

**पर्वतीय** a. Belonging to a mountain, hilly, mountainous.

**पर्वतीकृ** 8 U. To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

**पर्वन्** n. [पृ-चनिप् Un. 4. 112] 1

A knot, joint (sometimes changed to पर्व at the end of Bah. comp.; as in कर्कशांयुलिपर्वया R. 12. 41). -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, division. -4 A book, section (as of the Mahābhārata). -5 The step of a staircase; R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; i. e. the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and the days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; अपर्वणि श्रद्धां पेंहुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भवित्ति M. 4. 15; R. 7. 33; Ms. 4. 150; Bh. 2. 34. -10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. -13 A particular period of the year (as the equinox, solstice). -14 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. -15 A moment, instant. -Comp. -कारः 1. a periodic change of the moon. -2. the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. -कारिन् m., a Brāhmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या &c. -गामिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Sāstras. -धिः the moon. -नाडी time of opposition or conjunction. -पूर्णता 1. preparations for a festival. -2. completion of a festival. -3 joining. -सूलं the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fortnight. -भागः the wrist; आपर्वणो धितेः S. 4. 4. -योनिः a cane or reed.



—*m.* a pomegranate tree. —संधिः the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पञ्चः 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. पञ्च. —2 A weapon in general —3 A rib. —4 Ved. A curved knife. —Comp. —पञ्चिः 1. an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —2. of Parāsurāma.

पञ्चिका A rib.  
पञ्चयः See पञ्चय.  
पञ्च 1 A. (पञ्चते) 1 To become wet or moist. —2 Ved. To accept.  
पञ्चः Ved. A bundle, sheaf.  
पञ्चद्वय [पञ्च-अदि] 1 An assembly, a meeting, conclave. —2 Particularly a religious synod or assembly; Y. 1. 9.

पञ्च 1 P. (पञ्चति) To go, move.  
पञ्चः [पञ्च-अच्] Straw, husk. —लं 1 Flesh, meat. —2 Particular weight equal to four *karshas*. —3 A particular measure of fluids. —4 A particular measure of time. —Comp. —अग्निः a tortoise. —अद्ः, —अशनः a demon, Rākshasa. —क्षारः blood. —गृहः a plasterer, mason. —प्रियः 1. a demon. —2. a raven. —भा the equinoctial shadow at midday.

पञ्चकट a Timid, bashful.  
पञ्चकरः Bile, gall.  
पञ्चकयः 1 A demon, goblin. —2 Bdellium. —3 The कृशुक tree. —वा A fly.

पञ्चित a. Weighing or containing so many *palas*.

पञ्चलः A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —लं 1 Flesh. —2 Mire, mud. —3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —Comp. —आशयः swelled neck. —ज्वरः gull, bile. —प्रियः 1. a raven. —2. a demon.

पञ्चस a. Ved. White.

पञ्चवः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पञ्चस = पञ्चस q. v.

पञ्चानु *m.* *n.* An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पञ्चापः 1 The temples of an elephant. —2 A halter, rope.

पञ्चाय 1 A. 1 To flee, run away, retreat, fly away. —2 To escape. —3 To die away.

पञ्चायक a. 1 Flying. —2 A fugitive.

पञ्चायन 1 Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18. 43, R. 19. 31. —2 A saddle.

पलायित *p. p.* Fled, retreated, run-away, escaped.

पलायिन् a. Fleeing, running away, a fugitive.

पलालिः A heap of lesh.

पलालः, —लं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. —Comp. —दोहदः the mango tree.

पलाश a. 1 Green —2 Unkind, cruel. —ज्ञः 1 A demon. —2 N. of the Magadha country. —3 N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa (also called कृशुक); नवपलाशपलाशवनं पुरः Si. 6. 2. —ज्ञ 1 The Flower or blossom of this tree; चाले-दुवकाण्यविकाशभावाद्भुः पलाशान्यतिलो-हितानि Ku. 3. 29. —2 A leaf or petal in general; चलत्पलाशांतरगोचरास्तरोः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. —3 The green colour. —ज्ञी Lac.

पलाशकः The tree Palāsa.

पलाशिन् a. Leafy. —*m.* A tree.

पलिक्री 1 An old, grey-haired woman. —2 A cow for the first time with calf (चालगर्भिणी).

पलिघः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. —2 A wall or rampart. —3 An iron club; cf. परिघ. —4 A cow-pen (गोपृद). —5 The gateway of a building.

पलित a. Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पलितमौलिनि-रस्तकाशे (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. —तं 1 Grey hair, or the greyiness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयीशंकये-वाह पलितच्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. —2 Much or ornamented hair. —3 A tuft of hair (केशपाश). —4 Mud, mire. —5 Heat. —6 Benzoin.

पलितंकरण a. Rendering grey.

पलितंभविष्णु a. Becoming grey.

पलितिन् a. Grey-haired.

पल्यं Ved. A sack for corn.

पल्यंकः A bed; see पयंक.

पल्ययनं 1 A saddle. —2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः—वं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; करपल्लवः लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7. —2 A bud, blossom. —3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. —4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. —5 Strength, power. —6 A blade of grass. —7 A bracelet, an armlet. —8 Love, amorous sport. —9 The end of a robe or garment. —10 Unsteadiness (चापलं). —वः A libertine. —Comp. —अंकुरः —आधारः a branch. —अद्ः a deer. —अद्भः an epithet of the god of love. —आपीडित a. full of or laden with buds. —ग्रहित 1. dealing with trifles. —2. superficial knowledge. —ग्रहित् a. 1. putting forth sprouts. —2. dealing with trifles. —3. diffusive or superficial. —द्रः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. —2 A catamite. —3 The paramour of a harlot. —4 The Asoka tree. —5 A kind of fish. —6 A sprout; (*n.* also).

पल्लवति, पल्लवयति Den. P. 1 To put forth sprouts, bud. —2 To expand, spread, make prolux or diffuse.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. —2 A catamite.

पल्लवित a. 1 Sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. —2 Spread, extended; अलं पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation'. —3 Dyed red with lac —तः Lac-dye.

पल्लविन् a. (नी f.) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. —*m.* A tree.

पल्लिः—ल्ली f. 1 A small village, —2 A hut. —3 A house, station. —4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns); as त्रिशिरपल्लि. —5 A house-lizard. —6 A creeping-plant.

पल्लिका 1 A small village or station. —2 A house-lizard.

पल्लवं A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अलं सरः); स पल्लवं जलेऽधुना...कथं वर्तते Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. —Comp. —आवासः a tortoise. —पंकः the mud of a pool.

पवः [प-वादे-अच्] 1 Wind. —2 Purification. —3 A marsh. —4 Winnowing corn. —वा Purification. —व Cow-dung.

पवन a. Clean, pure. —नः [प-ल्यु] 1 Air, wind; सर्पाः पिबन्ति पवनं न च दुर्बलास्ते Subhāsh; पवनपदवी, पवनसुतः &c. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 A householder's sacred fire. —नं 1 Purification. —2 Winnowing. —3 A sieve, strainer. —4 Water. —5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). —नी A broom. —Comp. —अशनः, —मुञ्च *m.* a serpent. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Hanumat. —2. of Bhīma. —3. fire. —आज्ञः a serpent, snake. —नाशः 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. a peacock. —तनयः, —सुतः epithets 1. of Hanumat, —2. of Bhīma. —वाहनः fire. —व्याधिः 1. an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Kṛishṇa. —2. rheumatism.

पवमानः [प-ताच्छीत्ये शानच्] 1 Air, wind; पवमानः पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. —2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पवित a. Purified, cleansed. —तं Black pepper.

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. —2 Ved. The tire of a wheel. —3 The point of a spear or arrow. —4 An arrow. —5 Speech. —6 Fire.

पवित्र a. [प-करणे इव] 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or



पा I. 1 P. ( पिबति, पीत ; pass.  
पीयते ) 1 To drink, quaff ; पिब स्तनं  
पोत Bv. 1. 60 ; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं च  
पिबाम्युरस्तः Ve. 1. 15 ; R. 3. 54  
Ku. 3. 36 ; Māl. 8. 5 ; Bk. 14. 99 ;  
15. 6. -2 To kiss ; पिबत्यसौ पाययते च  
सिंघुः R. 13. 9, S. 1. 24. -3 To drink  
in, inhale ; R. 7. 63. -4 To drink  
in ( with the eyes or ears ), feast  
on, look at or listen to intently ;  
समदुःखः पीयते नयनाभ्यां V. 1 ; निरात-  
पञ्चस्तिमितेन चक्षुषा नृपस्य कांतं पिबत-  
सुनाननं R. 3. 17 ; 2. 19, 73 ; 11. 36 ;  
13. 30 ; Me. 16 ; Ku. 7. 64. -5 To  
absorb, drink or swallow up ; ( बाजेन )  
आयुर्देहातिगैः पीतं रुधिरं नृपतन्निभिः R.  
12. 48. -6 To drink intoxicating  
liquors. —Caus. ( पाययति ते ) 1 To



cause to drink, give to drink ; R. 13. 9 ; Bk. 8. 41, 62. -2 To water. -Desid. (विपासति) To wish to drink &c. ; हालाहलं खलु विपासति कौ-  
हुकेन Bv. 1. 95. -II. 2 P. (पाति, पात)  
1 To protect, guard, keep, defend,  
preserve ; (oft. with abl.) ; पर्याप्तो-  
प्राप्तः पातु R. 10. 25 ; पातु त्वां.....  
सि प्रजाः पातु भुजंगवद्विचलयसद्वनद्धृष्टा जटाः  
भुजंगस्य भुजंगवद्विचलयसद्वनद्धृष्टा जटाः  
Māl. 1. 2 ; जीवन् पुनः शब्दपुनश्चैव  
प्रजाः प्रजानाथ वितेव पाति R. 2. 48. -2  
To rule, govern ; पातु पृथ्वीं ... भूपाः  
Mk. 10. 60. -3 To beware of. -4  
Ved. To observe, notice. -5 To keep,  
observe, tend, take notice of.  
-Caus. (पालयति-ते) 1 To protect,  
guard, keep, preserve ; कथं दुष्टः स्वयं  
धर्मं प्रजास्त्वं पालयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132 ; Ms.  
9. 108 ; R. 9. 2. -2 To rule, govern ; तां  
पुरीं पालयामास Rām. -3 To observe,  
keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow  
or promise) ; पालितसंगराय R. 13. 65.  
-4 To bring up, nourish, maintain.  
-5 To wait for ; अन्नोपविश्य सुहृत्तमार्गः  
पालयतु कुलपापमनं Ve. 1.  
पा a. (At the end of comp.) 1  
Drinking, quaffing ; as in सोमपाः, अये-  
पाः &c. -2 Protecting, guarding,  
keeping ; गोपाः.

पांशुः (शुः) 1 Dust, dirt ; crumbl-  
ing soil ; R. 2. 2 ; Rs. 1. 13 ; Y. 1.  
150. -2 A particle of dust. -3 Dung,  
manure. -4 A kind of camphor. -5  
Landed property. -Comp. -कासीत्  
sulphate of iron. -कुली a high-road,  
highway. -कूलं 1. a dust-heap. -2.  
a legal document not made out in  
any particular person's name (निरुप-  
पदशासनं). -कृत a. covered with dust.  
-सारं-जं a kind of salt. -चत्वरं hail.  
-चंदनः an epithet of Siva. -चानरः  
1. a heap of dust. -2. a tent. -3. a  
bank covered with Dūrvā grass. -4.  
praise. -जालिकः an epithet of  
Vishnu. -पटलं a mass or coating of  
dust. -मर्दनः an excavation for  
water round the root of a tree, a  
trench or basin.

पांस (ज्ञ) न a. (ना or नी f.)  
(Usually at the end of comp.) 1  
Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling ;  
पांसकुलपांसन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating,  
spoiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible.  
-4 Infamous. -नं Contempt.

पांस (ज्ञ) व a. Consisting of dust.  
पांसिका A menstruous woman.  
पांसु (शु) रः 1 A gad-fly. -2 A  
criple moved about in a wheel-  
chair.

पांसु (शु) ल a. [ पांसुरस्त्यस्य सिष्मांलश्च ]  
1 Dusty, covered with dust ; Māl. 2.  
4. -2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stain-  
ed ; दारुतायी भवाभ्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः  
S. 5. 29. -3 Defiling, disgracing,  
dishonouring ; as in कुलपांसुलः. -लः

1 A profligate or licentious person,  
libertine, gallant. -2 One of the  
weapons of Siva. -3 An epithet of  
Siva. -ल 1 A menstruous woman.  
-2 An unchaste or licentious woman ;  
अ° a chaste woman ; R. 2. 2. -3 The  
earth.

पाक a. 1 Small. -2 Praiseworthy.  
-3 Of perfected or matured intel-  
lect. -4 Ved. Very young. -5 Simple,  
genuine. -6 Honest, sincere. -7 Ignor-  
ant. -कः [ पक्-वच् ] 1 Cooking, dress-  
ing, baking, boiling. -2 Burning (as  
bricks), baking ; Ms. 5. 122 ; Y. 1.  
187. -3 Digestion (as of food). -4  
Ripeness ; ओषधयः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1.  
46 ; फलमभिमुखपाके राजजंघुमस्य V. 4.  
13 ; Māl. 9. 31. -5 Maturity, full or  
perfect development ; धी°, मति°. -6  
Completion, accomplishment, fulfil-  
ment ; युयोज पाकाभिमुखैर्भृत्यान् विज्ञाप-  
नाफलेः R. 17. 40. -7 Result, conse-  
quence, fruit, fruition (fig. also) ;  
आज्ञाभिरेधयामासुः पुरःपाकाभिरंवितां Ku.  
6. 90 ; पाकाभिमुखस्य देवस्य U. 7. 4 ;  
Mv. 4. 14. -8 Development of the  
consequences of acts done. -9 Grain,  
corn, नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9 ( पच्यत इति  
पाकः धान्यं ). -10 Ripeness, suppuration  
(as of a boil). -11 Greyness of hair  
caused by old age. -12 A domestic  
fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child, young  
one. -15 N. of a demon killed by  
Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A  
vessel, cooking-utensil. -18 General  
fear and panic such as causes a re-  
volution or some national calamity.  
-19 The subversion of a country.  
-Comp. -अगारः -रं, -आगारः -रं, -शालः,  
-स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic  
dysentery. -अभिमुख a. 1. ready for  
ripeness or development. -2. inclined  
to favour. -ज a. produced by heat.  
(जं) 1. black salt. -2. flatu-  
lence. -पात्रं, -भाण्डं a cooking-utensil.  
-पुटी a potter's kiln. -यज्ञः a simple  
or domestic sacrifice, (for some  
varieties of it, see Kull. on Ms. 2.  
143 ). -शुक्ला chalk. -शासनः, -द्विष्,  
-हेतु m. epithets of Indra ; Ku. 2.  
63. -ज्ञासनिः 1. an epithet of Jayan-  
ta, son of Indra. -2. of Vāli. -3. of  
Arjuna. -स्थानं 1. a kitchen. -2. a  
potter's kiln.

पाकलः 1 Fire. -2 Wind. -3 A  
fever to which elephants are sub-  
ject ; cf. कृत्पाकल.

पाकिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.)  
Becoming ripe, ripening. -2 Being  
digested.

पाकिम a. 1 Cooked, dressed. -2  
Ripened (naturally or artificially).  
-3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, -पाकुका A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed,  
matured &c. -क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) [ पक्षे भयः अण् ]  
1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight,  
fortnightly. -2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षपातिक a. (क्षी f.) Partial,  
factions.

पाक्षिक a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging  
to a fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Be-  
longing to a bird. -3 Favouring a  
party or faction. -4 Belonging to an  
argument. -5 Optional, subject to  
an alternative, allowed but not  
specifically laid down ; नियमः पाक्षिके  
सति. -कः 1 A fowler. -2 An alternative.

पाखंडः A heretic ; पाखंडचंडालयोः  
पापारंभकयोर्दुर्गोषीव दृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरं  
Māl. 5. 24 ; दुरात्मन् पाखंडचंडाल Māl. 5.

पागल a. Mad, demented.

पांक्त a. (क्षी f.) Ved. 1 Consisting  
of five parts, fivefold. -2 Having ten  
limbs (as a man or beast).

पांक्तेय, पांक्तेय a. 1 Fit to sit in the  
same row at a dinner-party. -2 Fit  
to be associated with.

पांखल्यं Limping, halting.

पाचक a. [ पक्-वच् ] 1 Cooking,  
baking. -2 Maturing, bringing to  
maturity. -3 Digestive, tonic. -कः  
1 A cook. -2 Fire. -कं Gall, bile.  
-Comp. -क्षी a female cook.

पाचन a. (क्षी f.) [ पाचयति कर्तरि लृट्,  
पाचयते-नेन करणे ल्युट् वा ] 1 Cooking.  
-2 Ripening. -3 Digestive. -4 Soft-  
ening, relaxing. -5 Suppurative.  
-नः 1 Fire. -2 Sourness, acidity.  
-ने 1 The act of cooking. -2 The  
act of ripening. -3 A dissolvent,  
digestive medicine. -4 Causing a  
wound to close. -5 Penance, expi-  
ation (पाचयित्वा). -6 Infusion, de-  
coction. -7 Extracting extraneous  
substances from a wound. -8 A ca-  
taplasm. -9 A substance used in  
closing wounds or restraining bleed-  
ing.

पाचनकः Borax. -कं 1 A sort of  
diet-drink. -2 Causing a wound to  
close.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल a. Cooking, ripening, caus-  
ing digestion &c. -लः 1 A cook. -2  
Fire. -3 Wind. -4 A thing dressed  
without the aid of fire.

पाचा, पाचिः f. Cooking.

पाजस् n. Ved. Strength.

पांचकपाल a. (क्षी f.) Relating to  
an oblation offered in five cups  
(कपाल).

पांचजन्यः N. of the conch of  
Krishna ; ( दधानो ) निष्पानमथ्यत



पांचजन्यः Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. —Comp. —धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

पांचदश *a.* ( की *f.* ), पांचदश्य ( इमी *f.* ) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश्यं A collection of fifteen.

पांचनद *a.* ( की *f.* ) Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab. —दः 1 A prince of the Punjab. —2 (pl.) Its inhabitants.

पांचभौतिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पांचभौतिकी सृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पांचयज्ञिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Belonging to the five great sacrifices. —कः Any one of the five great sacrifices

पांचवर्षिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Five years old.

पांचशब्दिकं 1 Music of five kinds. —2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचार्थिकः A follower or votary of Siva.

पांचाल *a.* ( की *f.* ) : Belonging to or ruling over the Panchālas. —लः 1 The country of the Panchālas. —2 A prince of the Panchālas —लः ( *m.* pl. ) 1 The people of the Panchālas. —2 An association of five guilds ( *i. e.* of a carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker ).

पांचालक *a.* Belonging to the people of the Panchālas. —कः A king of that country.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchālas. —2 N. of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas. —3 A doll; puppet. —4 ( In Rhet. ) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it:—वर्णैः शेषैः ( *i. e.* माधुर्यव्यञ्जकैः प्रकाशकाम्यांभिः ) पुनर्द्वयोः समस्तपञ्चपदो वयः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet; स्तन्यत्यागात्मभृति सुमुखी दंतपांचालिकेव क्रीडायोगं तद्वद्विन्नयं प्रापिता वर्धिता च Māl. 10. 5.

पाट् *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पाटः 1 Extension, breadth. —2 ( In geometry ) The intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection. —टः A series, order.

पाटकः ( पट्-पुल्ल ) 1 A splitter, divider. —2 Part of a village. —3 The half of a village. —4 A kind of musical instrument. —5 A bank, shore. —6 A flight of steps leading to the water. —7 Loss of capital or stock. —8 A long span. —9 Throwing dice.

पाटच्चरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमरसपाटच्चर S. 6; पश्चिनी-परिमलालिपाटच्चरैः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटन [ पट्-भावे लुट् ] Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying. —Comp. —क्रिया lancing an ulcer.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. —2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटल *a.* [ पट्-णिच् कलच् ] Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अग्रे श्रीनखपाटलं कुरवकं V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजांकितसुरः Git. 12. —लः 1 The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलादेशि चभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. —2 The trumpet-flower, Bignonia Suaveolens; पाटलसंसर्गसुर-भिवनवाताः S. 1. 3. —लं 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 52; 19. 46. —2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. —3 Saffron. —Comp. —उपलः a ruby. —द्रुमः the trumpet-flower.

पाटलक *a.* Of a pale red colour.

पाटला 1 The red *lodhra*. —2 The trumpet-flower ( the tree or its blossom ). —3 An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलावती An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet-flower. —Comp. —पुत्रं N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Sonā and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Pātnā. It is also known by the names of पुष्टपपुर, कुसुमपुर; see Mu. 2. 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या A multitude of Pāṭala flowers.

पाटलिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. —2 Knowing time and place. —कः A pupil.

पाटवं [ पटोर्भावे अण् ] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. —2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु H. 1; Ki. 9. 54. —3 Energy. —4 Quickness; rashness. —5 Health.

पाटविक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. —2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटी Arithmetic. —Comp. —गणितं arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर तव पटी-यान कः परिपाटीमिमांसुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12. —2 A field. —3 Tin. —4 A cloud. —5 A sieve. —6 A pungent root. —7 The manna of the bamboo. —8 Catarrh.

पाठः [ पट्-भावे वच् ] 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. —2 Reading, perusal, study. —3 Studying or reciting the Vedas ( ब्रह्मयज्ञ ), one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmaṇas. —4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र गंधर्वद्वयमादनं इति आगत्युक्तः पाठः । प्राचीनपाठस्तु सुगंधिर्गंधमादनः इति शुद्धि-

पाठः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. —Comp. —अंतरं another reading, a variant ( *v. l.* ). —उद्दः a pause, caesura. —दोषः a false reading. —निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. —श्रुः *f.* a place where the Vedas are learnt. —मंजरी, —शालिनी the Śārikā nary. —शाला a school, college, seminary. —शालिन् *m.* a pupil.

पाठकः [ पट्-पुल्ल ] 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. —2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. —3 A spiritual teacher. —4 A pupil, student, scholar. —5 The text of a book.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठिक *a.* Conformable to the text.

पाठिन् *a.* [ पट्-णिनि ] 1 One who has read or studied any subject. —2 Knowing or familiar with. —3 A Brāhmaṇa who has finished his studies.

पाठीनः 1 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. —2 A kind of fish; विद्वत्पाठीनपराह पयः Ki. 4. 5.

पाडिनी 1 An earthen pot. —2 A boiler.

पाणः [ पण् भावे वच् ] 1 Trade, traffic. —2 A trader. —3 A game. —4 A stake at play. —5 An agreement. —6 Praise. —7 The hand.

पाणिः [ पण् इण् आगमावः; cf. Up. 4. 132 ] 1 The hand; दानेन पाणिर्ननु कंकणेन ( विभाति ) Bh. 2. 71; often at the end of comp. in the sense of 'carrying in the hand'; as चक्रं, खड्गं &c.; पाणिं ग्रह् or पीड् 'to take the hand of, lead to the altar, marry'. पाणीं कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणीकरणं 'marriage'. —2 Ved. A hoof. —णिः *f.* A market. —Comp. —होफः *f.* A market. —2. one —कर्मन् *m.* 1. N. of Siva. —2. one playing on a drum. —ग्रहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. —ग्रहणं, —ग्रहः marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. —ग्रहणिकः ( -णी ) *a.* matrimonial, nuptial. —ग्रहः a nuptial gift. —ग्रहीतृ *m.*, —ग्रहवत् ब्रिदगroom, husband; द्वापत्यविधौ Ms. 9. 21; यत्किञ्चित्पाणिग्राहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21; बाल्ये पितृव्ये तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्राहस्य 5. 148. —चः 1. a drummer. —2. a workman, handicrafts-man. —घातः 1. a blow with the hand. —2. boxing. —3. a boxer. —चापलं snapping the fingers. —जः a finger-nail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजांकितसुरः Git. 12. —तलं the palm of the hand. —धर्मः due form of marriage. —पञ्च 1. a sprout-like hand. —2. the fingers. —पात्र *a.* drinking by means of the



hand. — **पार्थिव** marriage; पार्थिवीन-  
नरं दम्पत्यः कामवेनति महीमहिकांशो  
N. 5. 99; पार्थिवीनवेनंतरं Ku. 8.  
1. Mil. 8. 6. — **प्रययिनी** a wife.  
1. Union of the hands'.  
— **पार्थिव** m. the sacred lig-  
nure. — **पार्थिव** a missile thrown with  
the hand. — **पार्थिव** m. pl. the Manes.  
the hand. — **पार्थिव** a finger-nail. — **पार्थिव** 1.  
clapping the hands together. — 2.  
playing on a drum. — **पार्थिव** a. playing musical instru-  
ments with the hands.

**पार्थिव** a. 1 Blowing through the  
hand. — 2 Chilly, as a road or jour-  
ney. — 3 Obscure, dark.

**पार्थिव** a. (की f.) Got by play-  
ing at stake. — **पार्थिव** A merchant.

**पार्थिव** N. of a celebrated gram-  
marian who is considered as an in-  
spired *muni*, and is said to have  
derived the knowledge of his gram-  
mar from Siva.

**पार्थिव** a. Relating to or compos-  
ed by Pāṇini; Si. 19. 75. — **पार्थिव** A  
follower of Pāṇini; अकृतव्यूहः पार्थि-  
वीतः. — **पार्थिव** The grammar of Pāṇini.

**पार्थिव** a. Whitish, pale-white. — **पार्थिव** 1 Red-chalk. — 2 The blossom of the  
jasmine.

**पार्थिव** [ पार्थिवस्य पुत्रम् ओतः ] 'A  
son or descendant of Pāṇḍu, N. of  
any one of the five sons of Pāṇḍu; i. e.  
शुभेति, नील, अर्जुन, नकुल and सहदेव;  
हंसः सवति पार्थिव इय वनाद्जातचर्या मताः  
Ms. n. 6. — **Comp.** — **पार्थिव** N. of  
Kṛishṇa. — **पार्थिव** N. of Yudhishthira.

**पार्थिव** An epithet of Kṛishṇa.

**पार्थिव** a. Belonging to the  
Pāṇḍavas.

**पार्थिव** = पार्थिव q. v.

**पार्थिव** 1 Scholarship, profound  
learning, erudition; तदेव गमकं पार्थि-  
वैद्व्ययोः Mil. 1. 7; Pt. 1. 19. — 2  
Cleverness, skill, dexterity, sharp-  
ness; नक्षत्रां पार्थिवं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्  
स्यपतिः Br. 1. 2.

**पार्थिव** a. Pale-white, whitish, pale,  
yellowish; विकलकरगः पार्थिव्याः शु-  
चा परिदुर्लभः U. 3. 22. — **पार्थिव** 1 The  
pale-white or yellowish-white  
colour. — 2 Jaundice. — 3 A white ele-  
phant. — 4 N. of the father of the  
Pāṇḍavas. [ He was begotten  
by Vyasa on Ambalika, one  
of the widows of Vichitravirya.  
He was called Pāṇḍu, because  
son of his mother having become  
quite pale with fear when in private  
with the sage Vyasa; ( यस्यापार्थिवमा-  
पन्ना विलसं प्रवृत्तं मामिह । तस्माद्वयं वृत्तस्ते वै  
पार्थिवो भविष्यति Mb.). He was prevent-

ed by a curse from having progeny  
himself; so he allowed his first wife  
Kuntī to make use of a charm she  
had acquired from Durvāsas for the  
birth of sons. She gave birth to  
Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna;  
and Mādrī, his other wife, by the use  
of the same charm, gave birth to  
Nakula and Sahadeva. One day  
Pāṇḍu forgot the curse under which  
he was labouring, and made bold to  
embrace Mādrī, but he fell imme-  
diately dead in her arms. ] — **Comp.**

— **अमयः** jaundice. — **कंचलः** 1. a white  
blanket. — 2. a warm upper garment.  
— 3. the housing of a royal elephant.

— **कंचलिन्** m. 1. a carriage covered  
with a woollen blanket. — 2. the  
 housings of a royal elephant. — **पुत्रः** a  
son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five  
Pāṇḍavas. — **पृष्ठ** a. 'white-backed',  
having no auspicious marks on the  
body, one from whom nothing great  
is to be expected. — **भूमः** a region full  
of chalky soil. — **सुत्तिका** 1. white or  
pale soil. — 2. the opal. — **सूत** f. chalk.

— **रामः** whiteness, pallor. — **रोगः** jaun-  
dice. — **रेखः** a sketch made with  
chalk; a rough draft or sketch made  
on the ground, board &c.; पार्थिवलेखेन  
फलके धूनी वा प्रथमं लिखेत् । न्यूनाधिकं तु  
संशोध्य पञ्चाक्षरे निवेशयेत् ॥ Vyāsa.  
— **शक्रेरा** light-coloured gravel ( प्रमेह-  
मेद ). — **कर्मिन्** an epithet of Dra-  
upadi. — **सोपाकः** N. of a mixed tribe;  
चांडालात्पांडुसोपाकस्त्वक्षरव्यवहारवान्  
Ms. 10. 37.

**पार्थिव** 1 The yellowish-white  
colour. — 2 Jaundice. — 3 N. of  
Pāṇḍu.

**पार्थिव** a. Suffering from jaun-  
dice.

**पार्थिव** a. [ पार्थिवोऽस्यास्ति ] Whitish,  
pale-white, yellowish-white, pale;  
छविः पार्थिव S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26; Ku.  
3. 33. — **पार्थिव** The white leprosy.  
— **Comp.** — **पार्थिव** a species of sugar-  
cane.

**पार्थिव** m. Paleness, white or pale  
colour.

**पार्थिव** ( m. pl. ) N. of a country  
and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रथोः  
पार्थिवः प्रतापं न विवेहिरे R. 4. 49. — **पार्थिवः**  
A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

**पार्थिव** An uncoloured woollen gar-  
ment.

**पार्थिव** a. Praiseworthy, commend-  
able.

**पार्थिव** a. Protecting, guarding. — m.  
1 Falling. — 2 Sin. — 3 A guardian.

**पार्थिव** p. p. Protected, guarded &c.;  
See पार्थिव.

**पार्थिव** [ पार्थिव ] 1 Flying, flight.  
— 2 Alighting, descending, descent.

— 3 Falling down, fall, downfall ( fig.  
also ); हुम्, रुह, चरणपातः 'falling  
down at the feet'; R. 11. 92; पार्थि-  
वपातो 'rise and fall'. — 4 Destruction,  
dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. — 5 A  
blow, stroke; as in रुहपातः. — 6  
Shedding, discharging, emitting;  
असृजपातः Ms. 8. 44. — 7 A cast,  
throw, shot; वृष्टि R. 12. 18. — 8  
An attack, inroad. — 9 Happening,  
coming to pass, occurrence. — 10 A  
falling, defect. — 11 An epithet of  
Rāhu. — 12 ( In astr. ) An inauspici-  
ous or malignant position or aspect.  
— 13 The node in a planet's orbit.

**पार्थिव** a. [ पार्थिव लु लुट्वा ] Felling,  
cutting down. — **पार्थिव** 1 Causing to fall  
down, bringing or throwing down,  
knocking down. — 2 Throwing, cast-  
ing. — 3 Humbling, lowering. — 4 Re-  
moving. N. B. पार्थिव may have dif-  
ferent meanings according to the  
noun with which it is used; e. g.  
वृद्धस्य पार्थिवं 'causing the rod to fall';  
i. e. chastising; गर्भस्य पार्थिवं 'causing  
the foetus to fall', causing an abor-  
tion.

**पार्थिव** p. p. 1 Cast down, struck  
down. — 2 Overthrown, humbled. — 3  
Lowered.

**पार्थिव** a. ( की f. ) [ पार्थिव ] 1  
Going to, descending, alighting on.  
— 2 Falling, sinking. — 3 Being con-  
tained in. — 4 Felling or throwing  
down. — 5 Pouring forth, discharg-  
ing, emitting.

**पार्थिव** a. ( की f. ) [ पार्थिव ] 1  
Falling habitually or frequently. — 2  
Apt or disposed to fall. — 3 Losing  
one's caste. — 4 Going to hell. — **पार्थिवः**  
1 The declivity of a mountain, a  
precipice. — 2 The water-elephant.

**पार्थिव** a. 1 To be caused to fall, to  
be felled or cut down. — 2 To be im-  
posed ( as a fine ); see पार्थिव.

**पार्थिवः** — **कर्म** [ पार्थिव नरं, पार्थिव ]  
Sin, crime; ( Hindu law-givers  
enumerate five great sins : — ब्रह्महत्या  
व्यापां सेषं दुर्धनानाम् । मरति पार्थिव्याः  
संसर्गश्चापि तेऽसह Ms. 11. 55 ).

**पार्थिव** a. Sinful, guilty.

**पार्थिव** a. 1 An epithet of Saturn.  
— 2 Of Yama. — 3 Of Kārṇa. — 4 Of  
Sugriva.

**पार्थिव** a. ( की f. ) Composed by  
Patañjali; पार्थिवले महाभाष्ये कृतधूरि-  
परिभ्रमः Paribhāṣhendusekhara. — **पार्थिव**  
The Yoga system of philosophy  
taught by Patanjali. ( It is generally  
believed that Patanjali, the author of  
the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the  
author of the Yōga system; but it is  
a dubious point ).

**पार्थिव** [ पार्थिवस्यार्थमेव पार्थिव ] ; cf.



Un. 1. 114 ] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas ; the seven regions are:—अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. —2 The lower regions or world in general ; R. 15. 84 ; 1. 80. —3 An excavation, a hole. —4 Submarine fire. —5 ( In astrol. ) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. —लः 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. —2 N. of Jupiter's year ( of 361 days ). —Comp. —गंगा the Ganges of the lower world. —ओकस् *m.*, —निलयः, —निवासः, —वासिन् *m.* 1. a demon. —2. a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिः 1 A master. —2 A bird. —3 A husband.

पातिकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यं Loss of caste or position.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. —2 A small earthen vessel. —3 A woman of a particular class.

पातिव्रत्यं Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

पात्रं [ पाति रक्ष्याभेयं, पित्रत्येन वा पा-द्रु Tv. ] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. —2 A vessel or pot in general ; पात्रे निधायार्थं R. 5. 2, 12 ; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. —3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient ; Pt. 2. 97. —4 A reservoir. —5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts ; वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82 ; Bg. 17. 22 ; Y. 1. 201 ; R. 11. 86. —6 An actor, a *dramatis persona* ; तत्पतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1 ; उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V. 1 *dramatis personee*. —7 A king's minister. —8 The channel or bed of a river. —9 Fitness, propriety. —10 An order, command. —11 A leaf. —त्रः 1 A kind of measure ( आढक ). —2 A preservative from sin. —त्री 1 A vessel, plate, dish. —2 A small furnace. —3 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —पालः 1. a large paddle used as a rudder. —2. the rod of a balance ( तुलाशट ). —भृत् *m.* a servant. —संस्कारः 1. the cleaning or purification of a vessel. —2. the current of a river.

पात्रकं A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रद a. Lean; emaciated. —टः 1 A cup, pot. —2 Rugged garments.

पात्रदीरः 1 A competent minister. —2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. —3 Fire. —4 A crow. —5 A heron. —6 Rust of iron. —7 Mucus running from the nose.

पात्रयति Den. P. To use as a drinking-vessel ; पाणि पात्रयतां Bh. 3. 138

पात्रसात् *ind.* In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. —2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. —कं, की A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिन् *a.* 1 Having or provided with a drinking-vessel. —2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीक 8 U. 1 To make worthy ; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन S. 5. 20. —2 To honour, dignify.

पात्रीण *a.* Measured, sown, or cooked with a Pātra.

पात्रीय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः, —रं An oblation.

पात्रेचहुलः, —पात्रेसमितः 1 ' Constant at meals or dinner-time,' a parasite. —2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः [ पीयते पा-कर्मणि थ ] 1 Fire. —2 The sun —थं Water.

पाथस् *n.* [ पा-अधुन् थुक् च ] 1 Water ; G. L. 26. —2 Air, wind. —3 Food. —4 The sky. —Comp. —जं 1. a lotus. —2. a conch. —दः, —धरः a cloud. —धिः, —निधिः, —पतिः the ocean ; N. 13. 20.

पाथिस् *m.* 1 The sea. —2 The eye. —न. Scab.

पाथेयं [ पथि तद्वचवहारे वा साधु दञ् ] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey, viaticum ; जग्राह पाथेयमिषेन्द्रसुतः Ki. 3. 37 ; बिसकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवतः Me. 11 ; V. 4. 15. —2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः [ पयते गत्यतेनेन करणे कर्मणि वा वञ् ] 1 The foot ( whether of men or animals ) ; तयोर्जगृहतुः पादान् R. 1. 57 ; पादयोर्निपत्य, पादपतित &c. ( The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals ; i. e. सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c. ; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c. ; see P. V. 4. 138-140 ; e. g. व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration ; मृष्येतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6 ; जीवत्सु तातपादेषु 1. 19 ; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजनं Pt. 1 ; so एवमाराध्यपादा आज्ञापयति Prab. 1 ; so कुमारिलपादाः &c. —2 A ray of light ; बालस्यापि रवेः पादाः पतंत्युपरि ध्रुवतां Pt. 1. 328 ; Si. 9. 34 ; R. 16. 53 ( where the word has sense 1 also ). —3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bed-stead. —4 The foot or root of a tree ; as in

पादप. —5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain, a प्रत्यंतपर्वताः ; Mo. 19 ; S. 6. 16. —6 A quarter, fourth part ; as in सप्तपद रूपकः ' one and one-fourth rupee ' Ms. 8. 241 ; Y. 2. 174. —7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line. —8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the *Adhyāyas* of Pāṇini, or of the *Brahma Sūtras*. —9 A part in general. —10 A column, pillar. —11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Angulā. —12 The quadrant of a circle. —Comp. —अग्रं the point or extremity of the foot ; Ratn. 1. 1. —अङ्कः a foot-mark, an anklet. —अङ्गुलिः —ली *f.* a toe. —अङ्गुष्ठः the great toe. —अंतः the point or extremity of the feet. —अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. ( —रे ) *ind.* 1. after the interval of a step. —2. close or near to. —अंशु *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. —अंभस् *n.* water in which the feet ( of revered persons ) have been washed. —अरविन्द-चमत् —पंकजं, —पद्मं a lotus-like foot. —अर्घ्यं a gift to a Brāhmaṇa or a venerable person. —अलिंदी a boat. —अवसेचनं 1. washing the feet. —2. the water used for washing the feet. —अट्टिः the ankle. —आचातः a kick. —आवतः prostrate, fallen at the feet of ; Ku. 3. 8. —आवर्तः 1. a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. —2. a square foot. —आसनं a foot-stool. —आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. —आहत *a.* kicked. —आहतिः *f.* treading or trampling. —2. a kick. —उदकं, —जलं 1. water for washing the feet. —2. water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy. —उदरः a serpent. —कदकः —कीलिका an anklet. —क्षेपः a foot-step. —मंडीरः a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. —ग्रंथिः the ankle. —ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet ; ( as a mark of respectful salutation ) ; Ku. 7. 27. —चतुरः, —चत्वरः 1. a slanderer. —2. a goat. —3. the fig-tree. —4. a sand-bank. —5. hail. —चापलं shuffling of the feet. —चारः 1. going on foot, walking ; यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 ' if Gauri should walk on foot ' ; R. 11. 10. —2. the daily position of the planets. —चारि *a.* 1. walking or going on foot. ( —म. ) 1. —2. fighting on foot. ( —म. ) 1. a pedestrian. —2. a foot-soldier. —चाम्पा a Śādra. —जलं butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. —तलं the tarsus. —तलं the sole of the foot. —त्रः, —त्रा, —त्राणं a boot or shoe. —द्वारिका a chap in the feet. —द्वारिका



burning sensation in the feet.  
—पादिका sand used for rubbing the feet. —नालिका an anklet. —न्यासः movement of the feet; M. 2. 9. —पः 1. a tree; निरस्तपादये देश एरंडोऽपि दुमायते B. 1. 69; अश्वभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्ती- B. 5. 7. —2. a foot-stool. (—पा) a shoe. —खंडः, —ड a grove of trees. —रुहा a climbing plant. —पद्धतिः f. a track. —पालिका an anklet. —पाशः 1. a foot-ropes for cattle. —2. an anklet of small bells &c. (—की) 1. a fetter. —2. a mat. —3. a creeper. —पीठः —ठे a foot-stool; R. 17. 28; Ku. 3. 11. —पीठिका 1. a vulgar trade (as that of a barber). —2. white stone. —पूरणं 1. filling out a line. —2. an expletive; दु पादपूरणे भेदे ससुत्रयेऽवधारणे Visva. —पशालनं washing the feet. —प्रणामः prostration (at the feet). —प्रतिष्ठानः a foot-stool. —प्रधारणं a shoe. —प्रहारः a kick. —बंधनं 1. a chain, fetter. —2. a stock of cattle. —भागः a quarter. —मुद्रा a foot-print. —मूलं 1. the tarsus. —2. the sole of the foot. —3. the heel. —4. the foot of a mountain. —5. a polite way of speaking of a person; देवाद्बलमागताहं K. 8. —रक्षः 1. a shoe. —2. a foot-guard. —रक्षणं 1. a cover for the feet. —2. a leather boot or shoe. —रजस् n. the dust of the feet. —रज्जुः f. a tether for the foot of an elephant. —रथी a shoe, boot. —रोहः, —रोहणः the (Indian) fig-tree. —रुदनं saluting the feet. —चलमीकः elephantiasis. —विरजस् f. a shoe, boot. (—m.) a god. —शाखा a toe. —शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. —शोथः swelling of the foot. —शोचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet; Pt. 1. 172. —सेवनं, —सेवा 1. showing respect by touching the feet. —2. service. —स्कोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. —हत a. kicked. —हर्षः numbness of the feet after pressure upon the crural nerves. —हीमात् ind. 1. without division or transition. —2. all at once.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् m. A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

पादातः A foot-soldier; Si. 18. 4. —Infantry.

पादातिः, पादातिकः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier.

पादिक a. (की f.) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिन् a. 1 Footed, having feet. —2 Having four parts, as a stanza. —3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part. —m. 1 An amphibious animal. —2 An heir to a fourth part of an estate.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुक a. (का-की f.) Going on foot. —का A wooden-shoe, sandal; ब्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56; R. 12. 17. —Comp. —कारः a shoe-maker.

पादू f. A shoe. —Comp. —कृत् m. a shoe-maker.

पाद्य a. [पादार्थं पाद-यत्] Belonging to the foot. —यं Water for washing the feet; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

पादिक्रमिकः One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादरंकः The rib of a boat.

पादालिंदः-दा-दी A boat.

पानं [पा-प्युद्] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip.); पयःपानं; देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10. —2 Drinking spirituous liquors; Ms. 7. 53, 9. 13, 12. 45. —3 A drink, beverage in general; Ms. 3. 227; Pt. 1. 389. —4 A drinking vessel. —5 Sharpening, whetting. —6 Protection, defence. —7 A canal. —नः 1 A distiller. —2 Breath, expiration. —Comp. —अंगारः, —आंगारः —रं a tavern. —अत्ययः hard drinking. —गोष्ठिका, —गोष्ठी 1. a drinking party. —2. a dram-shop, tavern. —प a. drinking spirituous liquors. —पानं, —भाजनं, —भाण्डं a drinking vessel, a goblet. —भृः, —भूमिः, —भूमी f. a drinking room; R. 7. 49; 19. 11. —मंडलं a drinking party. —रत a. addicted to drinking. —वणिज् m. vender of spirits. —विभ्रमः intoxication. —शौडः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion.

पानिकः A vender of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय a. [पा-कर्मणि अनीय्] 1 Drinkable. —2 To be protected or preserved. —यं 1 Water. —2 A drink, potion, beverage. —Comp. —काकिका a cormorant. —नकुलः an otter. —वणिका sand. —शाला, —शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः [पंथानं नित्यं गच्छति अण् पंथादे-शः] 1 A traveller, a way-farer; रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37. —2 The sun.

पाप a. [पाति रक्षयस्मादात्मानं, पा-अपा-दाने प; Un. 3. 23] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious; पापं कर्म च यत् परैरपि कृतं तत्तस्य संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36; Bg. 6. 9. —2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed; पापेन मृत्युना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. —3 Low, vile, abandoned; Ms. 3. 52; 4. 171. —4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil; as in

पापग्रह. —यं 1 Evil, bad fortune or state; पापं पापः कथयथ कथं शौर्यराज्ञोः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 6; शान्तं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). —2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; Ms. 11. 231; 4. 181; R. 12. 19. —यं ind. Badly, sinfully, wrongly. —पः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. —Comp. —अधम a. exceedingly wicked, vilest. —अनुवसित a. sinful. —अपनुक्तिः f. expiation. —अहः an unlucky day. —आद्या one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. —आचार a. following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. —आत्मन् a. evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (—m.) a sinner. —आरंभ a. wicked, villainous, committing murderous deeds; Mâl. 5. 24. —आशय, —चेतस् a. evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. —कर, —कारिन्, —कृत् &c. a. sinful, a sinner, villain. —क्षयः removal or destruction of sin. —ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Râhu or Ketu. —हन a. destroying sin, expiating. (—हनः) the sesamum plant. —चर्यः 1. sinner. —2. a demon. —जीव a. wicked, sinful. —दृष्टि a. evil-eyed. —धी a. evil-minded, wicked. —नापितः a cunning or vile barber. —नाशन a. destroying or expiating sin. (—नः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. of Vishnu. (—नं) expiation, atonement. —निरति a. wicked, sinful. —पतिः a paramour. —पुरुषः a villainous person. —फल a. evil, inauspicious. —बुद्धि, —भाव, —मति a. evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —भक्षणः N. of Kâlabbhairava. —भाज् a. sinful, a sinner; Ku. 5. 83. —मित्रं a bad counsellor or friend. —मुक्त a. freed from sin, purified. —मोचनं-विनाशनं destruction of sin. —योनि a. low-born. (—निः f.) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. —रोगः 1. any bad disease. —2. small-pox. —लोक्य a. 1. infernal. —2. belonging to the wicked. —वशीयस् a. 1. inverted. —2. confused. (—m.) inversion, confusion. —शील a. prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. —संकल्प a. evil-minded, wicked. (—ल्पः) a wicked thought. —हन् a. destroying sin; Ms. 7. 25. —पापक a. Bad, sinful, wicked. —कः 1 A wicked person. —2 An inauspicious planet. —कं Sin, crime.

पापद्धिः f. Hunting, chase.

पापल a. Imparting or incurring sin. —लं A kind of measure.

पापित्र a. (नी f.) Sinful, wicked, bad. —m. A sinner.



पाणिपि *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप *q. v.*).

पापीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. cf पाप *q. v.*).

पाप्मन् *a.* 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Sinful. -*m.* 1 Sin, crime, wickedness, guilt; मया युहीतनामानः स्पृश्यन्त इव पाप्मना U. 1. 48; 7. 20; Mā. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 85. -2 Evil, bad fortune or state.

पाप्मन् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -Comp. -अः sulphur.

पापन *a.* Diseased with scab.

पापन *a.* (रा-रि *f.*) [पाप्मन्-र] 1 Diseased with scab, scabby. -2 Vile, wicked. -3 Low, vulgar, base. -4 Foolish, stupid. -5 Poor, helpless; Ud. D. 5. -रः 1 A fool, an idiot; बल्यन्ति चेत्पापराः Bv. 1. 72. -2 A wicked or low man. -3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पापान् See पाप्मन् above. -Comp. -अः sulphur.

पायं Water.

पायक *a.* Drinking.

पायनं Giving or causing to drink. -ना 1 Causing to drink. -2 Watering, moistening. -3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायिन् *a.* Drinking.

पाय्य *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. -र्यं 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3 Protection. -4 A measure (परिमाण). -5 Practice, profession.

पायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [परमो विकारः अण्] Made of water or milk. -सः, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk; Ms. 3. 271, 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. -2 Turpentine. -3 An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar. -सं 1 Milk. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.

पायसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fond of boiled milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anus; पायुपर्यं Ms. 2. 90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पारः, -रं [परं तीरं परमेव अण्, पु-वञ् वा] 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदयं हि तर पावक भिद्यते Sānti. 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारमासादयिष्ये Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 204. -2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 58. -3 The end or extremity of anything; furtherest or concluding limit; Ve. 3. 25. -4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूवजन्मांतरद्वारतः स्मरन्निव It. 18. 50; (पारं गच्छ, इह, -या 1. to cross over, surmount, get over; Pt. 2. 6. -2. to accomplish, fulfil; as in प्रतिज्ञायाः

पारं गतः. -3. to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्रपारं गतः Pt. 1; पारं नी 'to bring to a close'. -रः Quick-silver. (पारं meaning 'on the other side of,' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp.; e. g. पारंगमे, पारसमुद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean). -Comp. -अपारं. -अवरं both banks, the nearer and further bank. (-रः) the sea, ocean; शोकपारावारमुत्तरितुमशक्नुवती Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11. -अणं 1. going across. -2. reading through, perusal, thorough study. -3. the whole, completeness or totality of anything; as in ब्रह्मपारायणं, मंत्रपारायणं &c. -अयगी 1. N. of the goddess Sarasvatī. -2. considering, meditation. -3. an act, action. -4. light. -काम *a.* desirous of going to the other end. -ग *a.* 1. crossing over, ferrying across. -2. one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp.); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111. -3. profoundly learned. (-नं) keeping, fulfilling. -गत, -गमिन् *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore. (-नः) a Jaina. -दर्शक *a.* 1. showing the opposite bank. -2. transparent. -दृष्टन् *a.* 1. far-seeing, wise, prudent. -2. one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; श्रुतिपारदृष्टा R. 5. 24.

पारक *a.* (की *f.*) [पृ-गुल्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. -3 Picaresque, satisfying.

पार्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being on the other bank or side. -2 Last, final. -3 Upper. -4 Decisive. -5 Effectual. -ई 1 Ind. -2 Decision.

पारे *ind.* On the other side of; पारेऽमगानं सरित् Mā. 5. 19; see पार above.

पारक्य *a.* 1 Alien, belonging to another. -2 Intended for others. -3 Hostile, inimical. -4 Useful in the next world. -अः An enemy; adversary. -क्यं Doing anything for future happiness (परलोकसाधन); pious conduct.

पारशामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारन *m.* Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer.

पारदीपः -नः A stone or rock.

पारण *a.* [पृ-भाये ल्युट्] 1 Carrying across, bringing over. -2 Saving, delivering. -णः 1 A cloud. -3 Satis-

faction. -णं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. -2 Reading through, perusal. -3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -4 The complete text of a book. -णा 1 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; काश्यप्युपनिषद् Vb. 1; R. 2. 39, 55, 70. -2 Eating (in general); Ku. 5. 22; (अप्युपनिषद् Malli.).

पारणीय *a.* Capable of being completed or finished.

पारय *a.* 1 Adequate, fit for, appropriate. -2 Satisfying.

पारयति ते Dcn. U. 1 To be able. -2 To bring or lead over; see पार also.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतंत्रिक *a.* Enjoined by the religious treatises of another.

पारतन्त्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. -2 Useful in the future life.

पारत्र्यं Reward in a future life. (परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 236.

पारदः Quick silver; निर्दूषणं पारदोऽत्र रतः Bv. 1. 82. -वाः *m.* N. of a barbarous tribe; see Ms. 10. 44.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.

पारदार्थी Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 60; Y. 2. 235.

पारदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Foreign, foreigner. -कः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a.* (इषी *f.*) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -इषी 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारश्रुतं A present (perhaps also reading for प्राप्त).

पारमहंस्य *a.* Relating to a 'Paramahansa' or a religious man who has subdued all his senses. -रः Most sublime asceticism or meditation. -Comp. -परि *ind.* relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [पारमार्थः हितं ढह्] 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. -2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता त्रिविधा पारमार्थिकी व्यवहारिकी, प्राक्तीतिकी च Yodānta. 4. Caring for truth, loving truth &c. right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 34. -4 Excellent, supremely good, best.

पारमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Supreme, best, chief, principal.



पारमित *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. -2 Crossed, traversed. -3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy, highest position. -2 Royal insignia.

पारंपरिण *a.* (की. *f.*) [परंपरायाः अगतः] Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय *a.* Handed down, traditional, hereditary.

पारंपर्य [परंपरे स्वार्थे षञ्] 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. -2 Traditional instruction, tradition. -3 Intermediation. -Comp. —उपदेशः traditional instruction, tradition, regarded by the Paurāṇikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारयिष्णु *a.* 1 Pleasing, gratifying. -2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलोक्य *a.* Relating to the next world.

पारलौकिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [पारलोक्येति ठङ् द्विवचने] Relating to or useful in the next world; धर्म एको गुरुश्रवणं सहायः पारमार्थिकः (लौकिकः) Mu. ; N. 5. 92. —कं Obsequies, funeral rites; Mu. 1.

पारयतः A pigeon.

पारयथं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारशव *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Made of iron. -2 Relating to or derived from an axe. —वः 1 Iron. -2 The son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Śūdra woman; ये ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कानाहुत्पादयेत्सुतः । स पारयश्वेन जयस्तस्मात्पारशवः स्मृतः Ms. 9. 178; or परं शवात् ब्राह्मणस्यैव पुत्रः शूद्राहुत्वं पारशवं तमाहुः Mb. -3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः A man armed with an axe, halbert-man.

पारस *a.* (सी. *f.*) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. -2 = पारसीक 2. q. v.

पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. -2 A Persian horse. —काः ( *m.* pl. ) The Persians; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60.

पारस्करः 1 N. of a certain district. -2 N. of a sage, the author of the Grihya Sūtras.

पारश्वेणयः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife एषी).

पारस्यकुलीन *a.* Born in the family of another (as an adopted son).

पारहंस्य *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river; तदुत्तिष्ठ पारसिंधुसंभेदनवगाह्य नगरीमेव पविशावः Māl. 4. 9. 1.

पारापतः A pigeon.

पारापारीण See पारवारीण.

पारायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader of the Purāṇas or mythological works. -2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावतः 1 A pigeon, turtle-dove, dove; पारावतः खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवत्युद्धदिनं वद कोत्र हेतुः Bh. 3. 154; Me. 38. -2 A monkey. -3 A mountain. -Comp. —अग्निपिच्छः a kind of pigeon. —झी N. of the river Sarasvatī.

पारावारीण *a.* 1 One who goes to both sides. -2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, पाराशर्यः An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Parāśara.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Suka. -2 N. of Vyāsa.

पाराशरिम् *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. -2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Sāhira Sūtras of Vyāsa (pl.).

पारिकांक्षिन् *m.* A contemplative saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिकुटः Ved. A servant.

पारिक्षतः A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of Parikshit.

पारिखेय *a.* (यी. *f.*) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिग्रामिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Situated round a village.

पारिजातः, पारिजातकः [ पारमस्यास्तीति पारी समुद्रसत्र जातः, तस्य समुद्रोत्पत्त्यात् ] 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna and planted in the garden of his beloved Satyabhāmā); कल्पद्रुमाणामिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6, 10. 11; 17. 7. -2 The coral tree. -3 Fragrance.

पारिणाय्य *a.* (य्यी. *f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. —य्यं 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; मातुः पारिणाय्यं द्वियो विमजेरन् Vasiṣṭh. a. -2 Marriage settlement.

पारिजातं Household furniture and utensils; Ms. 9. 11.

पारितथ्या A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [पस्तिवः प्रयोजनस्य ठञ्] Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. —कं A present, reward; शृङ्खलां पारितोषिकमिदमशुलीयकं Mk. 5.

पारिध्वजिकः A standard bearer.

पारिद्रिः A lion.

पारिपथिकः A robber, highwayman.

पारिपाठ्यं 1 Mode, method, manner (परिपाठि). -2 Regularity.

पारिपात्रं = पारिवात्र q. v.

पारिपाश्व्यं Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपाश्विकः, पारिपाश्विकः [पारिपाश्वं पार्श्वं व्याप्य वतते ठञ्] 1 A servant or an attendant. -2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; प्रविश्य पारिपाश्विकः; तत्किमिति पारिपाश्विक नारभयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगतिं Ve. 1.

पारिपाश्विका A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव *a.* [परि-प्लु अच् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; नन्दं पारिप्लवेनेत्रया हृषः R. 3. 11. -2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30; 16. 61. -3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; U. 4. 22. —वः A boat. —व Restlessness, uneasiness, Māl. 4. 3.

पारिप्लव्यः A goose. —व्यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. -2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिवर्हः A wedding present.

पारिमद्रः 1 The coral tree. -2 The Decadārū tree. -3 The Saralā tree. -4 The Nimba tree.

पारिभाष्यं 1 Bail, security, surety. -2 A kind of drug.

पारिभाषिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Current, common, universally received. -2 Technical (as a word &c.).

पारिमोडल्यं An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; the measure of an atom; Bhāṣhā P. 14.

परिमाण्यं Circumference, compass.

परिमित्यं Limit, limited extent or number.

परिमुखिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Being before the face, being near or present.

परिमुख्यं Presence.

परिया (पा)त्रः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see कुलाचल.

परिया (पा)त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. -2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage.



**पारिकः** A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

**पारिवित्यं, पारिवित्यं** Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

**पारिव्राजकं, पारिव्राज्यं** The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

**पारिशीलः** A cake ( ऋषि q. v. ).

**पारिशेष्यं** That which is left over, remainder.

**पारिषद** *a.* ( की. f. ) Belonging to an assembly or council. —**दा**: 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor. —2 A king's companion. —**दा**: ( *m. pl.* ) The retinue of a god. —**दं** Taking part in an assembly.

**पारिषद्यः** One present at an assembly, a spectator.

**पारिहारिक** *a.* ( की. f. ) 1 Taking, seizing. —2 Surrounding. —**क**: A maker of garlands. —**की** A kind of enigma or riddle.

**पारिहार्यः** A bracelet. —**धं** Taking, seizing.

**पारिहास्यं** Jest, joke, fun.

**पारी** 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. —2 A quantity of water. —3 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup. —4 A milk pail; *Si.* 12. 40. —5 Pollen ( of flowers ).

**पारीक्षितः** = पारीक्षित् *q. v.*

**पारीण** *a.* [ पारं गच्छति, पार-खन् ] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. —2 ( At the end of comp. ) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवन्तमभ्यासयज्ञासनमेकमिन्द्रः *Bk.* 2. 46. —3 Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

**पारीय** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ). Completely versed in or conversant with.

**पारीणह्यं** Household furniture or utensils.

**पारीन्द्रः** 1 A lion. —2 A large serpent, boa.

**पारीरणः** 1 A tortoise. —2 A stick, staff. —3 A garment ( पट्टशालक ).

**पारुः** 1 The sun. —2 Fire.

**पारुष्यं** [ पारुष्य मायः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. —2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness ( as of disposition ). —3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; *Bg.* 16. 4; *Y.* 2. 12, 72. —4 Violence ( in word or deed ); *Ms.* 8. 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. —5

The garden of Indra. —6 Aloc-wood. —**व्यः** An epithet of Brihaspati.

**पारिकः** A sword ( ? ).

**पारोक्ष** *a.* ( की. f. ) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure.

**पारोक्ष्यं** Mystery, secrecy.

**पारोक्ष्यं** Tradition.

**पार्घटं** Dust or ashes.

**पार्जन्य** *a.* Belonging to rain.

**पार्ण** *a.* ( की. f. ) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy. —2 Raised from leaves ( as a tax ).

**पार्थः** [ पृथायाः अपत्यं अण् ] 1 A metonymic of Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; *Bg.* 1. 25 and several other places. —2 A king. —**Comp.** —सारथिः an epithet of Krishna.

**पार्थक्यं** Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

**पार्थवं** Greatness, immensity, width.

**पार्थिव** *a.* ( की. f. ) [ पृथिव्याः ईश्वरः इदं वा अण् ] 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवं मुज्जिहीते *R.* 13. 64. —2 Ruling the earth. —3 Princely, royal. —**व**: 1 An inhabitant of the earth. —2 A king, sovereign; *R.* 8. 1. —3 An earthen vessel. —4 The body. —**व** An earthly substance. —**Comp.** —आत्मजः, —नन्दनः, —सुतः a prince, the son of a king. —कन्या, —नन्दिनी, —सुता the daughter of a king, princess.

**पार्थिवी** 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीमुद्वह-द्रुद्रहः *R.* 11. 54. —2 An epithet of Lakṣmī.

**पार्षरः** 1 A handful of rice. —2 Consumption ( क्षयरोग ). —3 Ashes. —4 A filament of Kadamba. —5 N. of Yama.

**पार्यतिक** *a.* ( की. f. ) Final, last, conclusive.

**पार्वण** *a.* ( की. f. ) [ पर्वणि भवः अण् ] 1 Belonging or relating to a *Parvan*, falling on a *Parva* day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c.; *R.* 11. 82; *Mu.* 3. 10. —2 Waxing, increasing ( as the moon ). —**णं** The ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a *Parvan*.

**पार्वत** *a.* ( ती. f. ) [ पर्वते भवः अण् ] 1 Being or living on a mountain. —2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. —3 Mountainous.

**पार्वतिकं** A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

**पार्वती** [ पर्वतस्यापत्यं स्त्री अण् ] 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himalaya mountain ( she was Sāu

in her former birth; cf. *Ku.* 1. 21 ); तौ पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुपितृ बंधुजनो जुहाव *Ku.* 1. 26. —2 A female cowherd. —3 An epithet of Draupadi. —4 A mountain stream. —5 A kind of fragrant earth. —**Comp.** —नन्दनः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. of Ganeśa.

**पार्वतीय** *a.* ( की. f. ) Dwelling in a mountain. —**यः** 1 A mountaineer. —2 N. of a particular mountain tribe ( *pl.* ); तत्र जन्यं रघोर्वरं पार्वतियैर्विरुद्धं *R.* 4. 77.

**पार्वतेय** *a.* ( की. f. ) [ पर्वते भवः इत् ] Mountain-born. —**यं** Antimony.

**पार्श्वः** A warrior armed with an axe.

**पार्श्विका** A rib.

**पार्श्व** *a.* Near, proximate. —**ध्वं** —**ध्वं** [ पश्चान्नं समूहः ] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; शयने संनिपण्यैकपार्श्वं *Me.* 89. —2 The side, flank ( in general ) ( of animate or inanimate objects ); पिठरं कथदतिमात्रं निजपार्श्वनिव दक्षितं *Pt.* 1. 324. —3 Vicinity. —4 Ved. A curved knife. —**ध्वं** An epithet of Jina. —**ध्वं** 1 A multitude of ribs. —2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. —3 The extremity of the fore-axle of a wheel. ( पार्श्व is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; *S.* 7. 8; so पार्श्वान्तं 'from the side of, away, from'; पार्श्वे 'near,' 'at hand,' 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् *S.* 1. 9, *Bh.* 3. 37 ). —**Comp.** —अनुचरः an attendant, a servant; *R.* 2. 9. —अस्थि *n.* a rib. —आयात *a.* one who has come very near. —आसन्न *a.* standing by the side. —उदरमिवः a crab. —ग, —गम, —चर, —स्थित *a.* being close to, standing by the side of. —गः an attendant, a servant; *R.* 11. 43. —गत *a.* 1. being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. —2. sheltered. —चरः a servant, an attendant; *R.* 9. 72; 14. 29. —दः an attendant, a servant. —देशः the side ( of the human body ). —नयः the Jaina pontiff. —परिवर्तनं 1. turning round from one side to the other in a bed. —2. N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada ( when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep ). —भागः the side or flank. —वक्रः an epithet of Mahādeva. —वर्ति *a.* 1. being by the side, attending, waiting upon. —2. adjacent. ( —*m.* ) 1. an attendant; *Ku.* 4. —2. a companion, associate on the side. 29. —शय *a.* 1. sleeping on the side. —2. sleeping by the side. —शूलः 1. a shooting pain in the side. —2.



pleurisy. —सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. —स्थ *a.* being at the side, near, close, proximate. (—स्थः) 1. a companion. —2. an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिषार्थक.

पार्श्वकः (की. *f.*) A swindler, pilferer, thief.

पार्श्वत् *ind.* Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31, Pt. 1. 35.

पार्श्वतीय *a.* Being on or situated at the side.

पार्श्विक *a.* (की. *f.*) [पार्श्व भवः दृक्] Belonging to the side. —कः 1 A sides-man, partisan. —2 A companion, an associate. —3 A juggler. —4 One who seeks money by fraudulent means, a thief.

पार्श्वत *a.* (ती. *f.*) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. —तः A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhrishadyumna.

पार्श्वती 1 An epithet of Draupadi. —2 Of Durgā.

पार्श्व *f.* An assembly.

पार्श्वः [पार्श्वमर्हति अण्] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. —2 A train, retinue (of a god). —3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor.

पार्श्वः A member of an assembly, an assessor.

पाणिः *m. f.* [पृ-नि नि० वृद्धिः; Up. 4. 52] 1 The heel; उद्धेज्यत्युल्लिख्यमाणान् Ku. 1. 11; पाणिप्रहार K. 119. —2 The rear of an army. —3 The back or rear in general; शुद्धपाणिप्रहान्तः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' —4 A kick. —5 Desire of conquering. —6 Inquiry. —*f.* 1 A licentious woman. —2 An epithet of Kunti. —Comp. —ग्रहः a follower.

—ग्रहण attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. —ग्राहः 1. an enemy in the rear. —2. a general commanding the rear of an army. —3. an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. —चातः a kick; Ki. 17. 50. —त्रं a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. —बाहः an outside horse. —सारथिः a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

पालः [पाल-अच्] 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in गोपालः, वृष्णिपालः, &c. —2 A herdsman; विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. —3 A king. —4 A spitting-pot. —ली A herdsman's wife. —Comp. —ग्नः a muck-room.

पालकः [पाल-कृत्] 1 A guardian, protector. —2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. —3 A groom, horse-keeper. —4 A horse. —5 The Chitraka tree. —6

A foster-father. —7 Protection. —8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c.).

पालन *a.* [पाल-भावे ल्युट् वा] Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. —नं 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लक्ष् R. 19. 3; so प्रज्ञा, क्षिति, &c. —2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). —3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

पालनीय *a.* 1 To be protected or guarded. —2 Fit to be protected, preserved or maintained. —3 To be kept or observed (as a promise, vow &c.).

पालयितु *m.* A protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32.

पालित *p. p.* 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. —2 Observed, fulfilled.

पालकाप्यः *N.* of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). —त्यः The science of elephants.

पालकः 1 The olibanum tree. —2 A hawk. —की Incense.

पालक्यः —क्या Incense.

पालल *a.* (ली. *f.*) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पालाश *a.* (शी. *f.*) [पालाश-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāsa tree. —2 Made of the wood of the Palāsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. —3 Green. —ज्ञः The green colour. —Comp. —खंडः, —षडः an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालिः —ली. *f.* 1 The tip of the ear; श्रवणपालिः Git. 3. —2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. —3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अग्निः); Bv. 2. 3. —4 Boundary, limit. —5 A line, row; विपुलपुलकपाली Git. 6; Si. 3. 51. —6 A spot, mark. —7 A causeway, bridge. —8 The lap or bosom. —9 An oblong pond. —10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. —11 A louse. —12 Praise, eulogium. —13 A woman with a beard. —14 The hip. —15 A measure of capacity (प्रस्थ). —16 A circumference. —ली A pot, boiler.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. —2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. —3 A butter-knife.

पालित्यं Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिदः Incense.

पालुवा A game with twigs.

पाल्वल *a.* (ली. *f.*) Coming from a pool.

पावक *a.* [पृ-वृत्] Purifying. —कः 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते कक्षवज्ज्वलति सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. —2 Agni or the god of fire. —3 The fire of lightning. —4 The Chitraka tree. —5 The number 'three'. —6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage. —7 Good conduct or behaviour. —8 N. of Varuṇa. —की 1 The wife of Agni. —2 Ved. N. of Sarasvatī. —Comp. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. N. of a sage called सुदर्शन.

पावकिः 1 An epithet of Kārttikeya. —2 Of the sage सुदर्शन.

पावन *a.* (नी. *f.*) [पृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्तामभितो निषण्णहरिणा गौरीसुरोः पावनाः S. 6. 16, R. 15. 101, 19. 53; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. —2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. —नः 1 Fire. —2 Incense. —3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. —4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. —5 N. of Viṣṇu. —नं 1 Purifying, purification; पदमखनीरजनितजनपावन Git. 1. —2 Penance. —3 Water. —4 Cow-dung. —5 A sectarian mark. —6 Any means of purification; U. 1. 13. —7 Atonement, expiation. —8 Incense (सिंहक). —Comp. —ह्वनिः a conch-shell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. —2 A cow. —3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns.

पावरः The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाशः [पश्यते बध्यते जैन, पशु-करणे वच्] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादाकुलव्रततिवलपासंगसंजातपाशः S. 1. 33; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84. —2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. —3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); Ku. 2. 21. —4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. —5 The edge or border of anything woven. —6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in छात्रपाशः a bad pupil; वैयाकरणं, भिषक् &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सैवोडयुद्धा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27 (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); as in केशपाश q. v. —Comp. —अंतः the back of a garment. —कीडा gambling, playing with dice. —धरः, —पाणिः an epithet of Varuṇa. —वद्ध *a.* entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed. —वधः a noose, snare, halter. —बंधकः a bird-catcher. —बंधनं a snare. —भुत् *m.* 1. an epithet of Varuṇa; R. 2. 9. —2. one armed



with a noose. —रज्जुः *f.* a fetter, rope. —हस्तः 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa

पाशकः 1 A die, dice. —2 (At the end of comp.) A snare, trap; as in कंड° &c. —Comp. —पीठं a gambling house or table.

पाशने 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. —2 A cord, lash. —3 Ensnaring, entrapping.

पाशयति Den. P. To bind, fetter.

पाशिकः A bird-catcher.

पाशित *a.* Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाशिकृत *a.* 1 Chained, fettered. —2 Snared.

पाशिन *m.* [पाशोऽस्त्यस्य इति] 1 An epithet of Varuṇa. —2 Of Yama. —3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाश्या 1 A net. —2 A collection of snares or ropes (पाशानां सङ्ग्रहः).

पाशय *a.* (ची *f.*) [पशोरिदं अण्] Relating to or derived from animals. —इं A flock, herd. —Comp. —पालनं pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशु *a.* Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाशुपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [पशुतेरिदं अण्] Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. —तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. —2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. —तं The Paśupata doctrines; (for the Paśupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). —Comp. —अस्त्रं N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पाशुपाल्यं The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाशुचंयकः A sacrifice. —का The sacrificial altar.

पाश्चात्य *a.* [पश्चाद्वयः लृट्] 1 Hinder. —2 Western; R. 4. 62. —3 Posterior, later. —4 Subsequent. —त्यं The hinder part.

पाश्या See under पाश.

पाषंड *a.* Impious, heretical. —इः A heretic, an unbeliever, a hypocrite; Ms. 5. 90; 9. 225. —इः-इं Heresy.

पाषंडकः, पाषंडिन *m.*, पाषंडिकः A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70.

पाषाणः [पिच्छि पितृ संचूर्णे आनन् पृथो Tv.] A stone. —णी 1 A small stone used as a weight. —2 A spear. —Comp. —गर्दभः a hard swelling on the maxillary joint. —चतुर्दशी N. of a festival on the 14th day of the month of Mārgaśīrṣa, in honour of Gaurī. —दारकः, दारणः a stone-cutter's

chisel. —संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. —हृदय *a.* stone-hearted, cruel, relentless.

पास्य *a.* Ved. Dwelling in a house.

पि 6 P. (पिगति) To go, move.

पिस् 1 P., 10 U. (पिसति, पिसयति-ते) 1 To speak. —2 To shine.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo;

कुसुमशरासनशासनवर्दिनि पिकनिकरे भज भावं Git. 11; or उन्मीलति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोचालाः पिकानां निरः Git. 1. —Comp.

—आनन्दः, चांधवः the spring. —अंधुः, —रागः, —यल्लभः the mango tree.

पिकः 1 An elephant twenty years old. —2 A young elephant in general.

पिंग *a.* [पिङ्ग-वर्णे अच् न्यङ्कः कृत्स्नम्] Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अंतर्निविष्टमलपिंगतारं (विलोचनं) Ku. 7. 33. —गः 1 The tawny colour. —2 A buffalo. —3 A rat. —गा 1 Turmeric.

—2 Saffron. —3 A kind of yellow pigment. —4 An epithet of Durgā. —5 A bow-string. —यः A young animal. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (—क्षः) 1. an apo. —2. an epithet of Siva. —ईक्षणः an epithet of Siva. —ईशः an epithet of fire. —कपिशः a species of cockroach. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —सारः yellow orpiment. —रुटिकः 'yellow crystal,' a kind of gem (गोमेद).

पिंगल *a.* [पिङ्ग-लित्त्वा लृट्, पिंग लति, लाक वा Tv.] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ms. 3. 8. —लः 1 The tawny colour. —2 Fire. —3 A monkey. —4 An ichneumon. —5 A small owl. —6 A kind of snake. —7 N. of an attendant on the sun. —8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. —9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody, his work being known as पिंगलचंद्रशास्त्र; छंदोज्ञाननिधि जघान मकरो वेलातटे पिंगलं Pt. 2. 33. —लं 1 Brass. —2 Yellow orpiment. —ला 1 A kind of owl. —2 The Sisu tree (शिष्या). —3 A kind of metal. —4 A particular vessel of the body. —5 The female elephant of the south. —6 N. of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmila were delivered from the trammels of the world). —Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Siva. —लौहं brass.

पिंगलिका 1 A kind of crane. —2 A kind of owl.

पिंगलित *a.* Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

पिंगाशः 1 The headman or pro-

prietor of a village. —2 A kind of fish. —जं Virgin gold. —की The In-

पिच्छः-इं, पिच्छि-इं 1 The belly. —2 A limb of an animal.

पिच्छकः A glutton (ओदृक्).

पिच्छं (चिं) हिन्- (क, ल) *a.* Eg-

bellied, corpulent.

पिच्छिका 1 The calf of the leg.

—2 The instep; (also पिच्छिका in these senses).

पिच्छुः [पच्-उ पृथो Tv.] 1 Cotton.

—2 A kind of weight, a Karshā (equal to two tolas). —3 A kind of leprosy.

—4 A kind of grain. —Comp. —पृथुः cotton. —नंदः, —मदः the Nimba tree, Si. 5. 66.

पिच्छयः The cotton plant.

पिच्छुलः 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिच्छ 10 U. (पिच्छयति-ते) To cut, divide.

पिच्छद *a.* Pressed flat. —इः In-

flammation of the eyes, ophthalmia.

—इं 1 Tin. —2 Lead.

पिच्छा A string of 16 pearls weigh-

ing a dharana (a particular measure of pearls).

पिच्छिः *a.* Pressed flat.

पिच्छि I. 6 P. (पिच्छति) 1 To

torment, trouble, afflict. —2 To li-

der, obstruct. —II. 10 U. To cut,

divide.

पिच्छं [पिच्छ-अच्] 1 A feather of a

tail (as of a peacock). —2 The tail

of a peacock; Si. 4. 50. —3 The

feathers of an arrow. —4 A wing. —5

A crest. —छः A tail in general.

—छा 1 A sheath, covering, coat. —2

The scum of boiled rice. —3 A row,

line. —4 A heap, multitude. —5 The

gum or exudation of the silk-cotton

tree. —6 A plantain. —7 An armour.

—8 The calf of the leg. —9 The

venomous saliva of a snake. —10 A

betel-nut. —11 A diseased affection of

a horse's feet. —Comp. —शङ्खः a

hawk.

पिच्छकः (At the end of comp.) A

feather of a tail.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छिका The feathers of a pea-

cock's tail tied in a bunch, a fea-

ther-brush (used by conjurors &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* [पिच्छ-वा-इल] 1 Slimy,

lubricous, slippery, sneaky; हृत्पृ-

सर्पपक्षाकं नयौदनं पिच्छिलानि च दृढी-

Chand. M. 1. —2 Having a tail. —लः

—ला, —लं 1 The scum of boiled rice

(मन्मथ). —2 Sauce mixed with rice-

gruel. —3 Curds with cream on the



surface. -4 Broth, soup. -5 Moist split pulse. -Comp. -स्वच् m. the orange tree or its peel.

पिच्छं = पिच्छ q. v.

पिञ्ज I. 2 A. (पिञ्जे) 1 To tinge, dye. -2 To touch. -3 To adore. -4 To sound. -5 To join. -II. 10 U. (पिञ्जयति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To take. -3 To shine. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To live, dwell. -6 To hurt, injure, kill. -7 To speak. -8 To send forth a sound.

पिञ्ज a. Confused, disturbed in mind. -जः 1 The moon. -2 A species of camphor. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A heap, collection. -जं Strength, power. -ज 1 Injury, hurting. -2 Turmeric. -3 Cotton. -4 A switch.

पिञ्जः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिञ्जं A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिञ्जर a. [ पिञ्ज-अरच् ] Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured ; शिखा प्रदीप्य सुवर्णपिञ्जरा Mk. 3. 17 ; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. -2 The yellow colour. -रं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 A skeleton. -4 A cage (for पंजर). -5 The ribs or the cavity formed by them, the thorax.

पिञ्जरकं Orpiment.

पिञ्जरित a. Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिञ्जल a. [ पिञ्ज-कल् ] 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. -2 Panic-struck (as an army). -लं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 The leaf of the Kusa grass. -ली Two blades of Kusa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice.

पिञ्जालं Gold.

पिञ्जिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिञ्जलं Ved. 1 A bundle of grass. -2 The wick of a lamp.

पिञ्जुषः The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

पिञ्जितः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिञ्जोला The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिड 1 P. (पेदति) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

पिडः A box, basket. -डं 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

पिडकः -कं 1 A box, basket. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer ; (also पिडका or पिडिका in this sense) ; ततः गंडस्थोपतिपिडका संज्ञा S. 2. -4 A kind of ornament

on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings ; as विनयपिडकः. -का A small boil or pimple.

पिडक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिडाकः A basket, box.

पिडकं The tartar of the teeth (दंतकिट्ट).

पिड 1 P. (पेदति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To feel pain, suffer.

पिडः Affliction, distress.

पिडरः -रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिडरी in this sense) ; पिडरं कथदुति मात्रं निजपाश्वानिव दहतितरं Pt. 1. 324 ; जडरपिडरी दुष्पूरेयं करोति पिडवना Bh. 3. 116. -रं A churning-stick. -रः An addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel.

पिडरकः -कं A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः -लं A pot-sherd.

पिडकः -का A small boil, pimple pustule.

पिड् 1 A., 10 U. (पिडते, पिडयति-ते ; पिडित) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. -2 To join, unite. -3 To heap or accumulate.

पिड a. (डी f.) [ पिड्-अच् ] 1 Solid (घन). -2 Compact, dense, close. -डः 1 A round mass, ball, globe ; as in अयःपिडः, नेत्रपिडः &c. -2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.). -3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful ; R. 2. 59. -4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or Srāddhas ; R. 1. 66 ; 8. 26 ; Ms. 3. 216 ; 9. 132, 136, 140 ; Y. 1. 159. -5 Food in general ; सफलकृतमर्तुपिडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' -6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence ; Mu. 3. 14. -7 Alms ; पिडः पातवेला Māl. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9 The foetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. -10 The body corporeal frame ; एकांतविश्वंसिपु सद्धिघानां पिडिष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -11 A heap, collection, multitude. -12 The calf of the leg ; Māl. 5. 16. -13 A round button. -14 Anything round, thick, gross or solid. -15 An object in general. -16 A particular part of a 'house. -17 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -18 The twenty-fourth part of the quadrant of a circle. -19 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. -20 A portico or shed in front of the door. -21 Incense, frankincense. -22 (In arith.) Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom.) Thickness. -डं 1 Power, strength, might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter. -4 An army. -Comp. -अन्वाहार्य a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been

offered to the Manes ; Ms. 3. 122. -अन्वाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अग्रं hail. -अयसं steel. -अलक्तकः a red dye. -अशनः, -आशनः, -आशकः, -आशिन m. a beggar. -उदकक्रिया an oblation of obsequial rice-balls and water to the deceased. -उद्गरणं participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तैलं, -तैलकः incense. -द a. 1. one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence ; श्वा पिडदस्य कुरुते गज-पुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुःशतेश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31. -2. one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-balls to deceased ancestors ; Y. 2. 132. (-दः) 1. the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. -2. a master, patron. -दानं 1. presentation of the obsequial rice-balls. -2. the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the day of new-moon. -निर्दिष्टं presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. -पातः giving alms ; Māl. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः, -पाद्यः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2 the China rose. -3. the pomegranate. (-पुष्पं) 1. the blossom of the Asoka tree. -2. the flower of the China-rose. -3. a lotus. -भाज् a. receiving or entitled to a share in the funeral rice-ball. (-m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes ; अहो दुष्पतस्य संशयमारुढाः पिडभाजः S. 6. -धृतिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलं, -मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors ; Y. 3. 16. -लेपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand, (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great-grandfather). -लोपः 1. interruption in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -2. neglect in offering the funeral rice-balls (to the deceased ancestors). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-ball to the latter.

पिडकः -कं 1 A lump, ball, globe. -2 A round swelling or protuberance. -3 A lump of food. -4 The calf of the leg. -5 Incense. -6 Carrot. -7 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -कः A goblin, demon.

पिडनं Forming globes. -नः A mound or bank.

पिडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. -2 A mound, ridge.



पिंडितः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडातः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. -2 A cow-herd. -3 A buffalo-herdsman. -4 The *Vikankata* tree. -5 An expression of censure.

पिंडिः-दी. 1 A round mass, ball. -2 The nave of a wheel. -3 The calf of the leg. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 The long gourd (अलाबु). -6 A house. -7 A species of palm. -8 A stool or seat. -9 A pedestal for the image of a deity. -Comp. -पुष्पः the Asoka tree. -लेपः a kind of unguent. -यूरः 'brave in the house,' or 'a cake-hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, cotquean; cf. गेहेनर्दिच, गेहेशूर &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. -2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित *a.* [ पिंड-क्त ] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. -2 Thick, lumpish. -3 Heaped together, collected; एष पिंडितार्थः M. 1 'this is the meaning on the whole'. -4 Mixed with. -5 Added, multiplied. -6 Counted, numbered. -तः Incense.

पिंडिच *a.* 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -2 Having a body. -*m.* 1 A beggar. -2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिल *a.* 1 Having large calves. -2 Skilled in calculations. -लः 1 A bridge, cause-way, mound. -2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिंडिक्त 8 U. 1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. -2 To concentrate. -3 To identify with.

पिंडिभू 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become solid.

पिंडीर *a.* Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. -रः 1 The pomegranate tree. -2 Cuttle-fish-bone. -3 Foam of the sea; cf. हिंडीर.

पिंडोलिः *f.* Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्यकः-कं 1 Oil-cake. -2 Incense. -3 Saffron. -4 Asa Foetida. -5 Residue of seeds ground for oil; Pt. 3. 99.

पितामहः (दी. *f.*) 1 A paternal grandfather. -2 An epithet of Brahman. -हाः (pl.) The Manes.

पितृ *m.* [ पाति रक्षति, पा-नृप् नि० ] A father; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. -रौ (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -रः (pl.) 1 Fore-fathers,

ancestors, fathers; S. G. 24. -2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively; Ms. 2. 151. -3 The Manes; R. 2. 16; 3. 20; Bg. 10. 29; Ms. 3. 81, 192. -Comp. -अर्जित *a.* acquired by a father, paternal (as property). -कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं, -कृत्यं, क्रिया oblations or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites; Ms. 3. 252. -कल्पः performance of the Srāddha ceremony in honour of the Manes. -काननं a cemetery; R. 11. 16. -कुल्या *N.* of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. -गणः 1. the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. -2. a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajāpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. -गणा *N.* of Durgā. -गामिन् *a.* devolving on, or belonging to, a father. -गृहं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery, burial-ground. -घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* a parricide. -तर्पणं 1. an oblation to the Manes. -2. the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 176. -3. sesamum. -4. gifts given at Srāddhas or funeral rites. -5. the part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger (sacred to the Manes). -तिथिः *f.* the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -तीर्थं 1. *N.* of the place called Gayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Srāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. -2. the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). -दत्त *a.* given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property). -दानं an offering to the Manes. -दायः patrimony. -दिनं the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -देव *a.* 1. worshipping a father. -2. relating to the worship of the Manes. (-वाः) the divine Manes. -देवत *a.* 1. presided over by the Manes. -2. relating to the worship of the Manes. (-तं) *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). -दैवत्य *a.* belonging to the worship of the Manes. (-त्वं) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called अष्टका. -द्रव्यं patrimony; Y. 2. 118. -पक्षः 1. the paternal side, paternal relationship. -2. a relative by the father's side. -3. 'the fort-night of the Manes', *N.* of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -पदं the world of the Manes. -पितृ *m.* a paternal grandfather. -पुत्रौ (पितापुत्रौ dual) father and son. (पितृपुत्रः means 'the

son of a well-known and renowned father'). -पूजनं worship of the Manes. -पैतामह *a.* (दी. *f.*) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (-हाः pl.) ancestors. -ग्रहः *f.* 1. a twilight. -यात *a.* 1. inherited from a father. -2. inherited from -वंशुः a kinsman by the father's side; they are -पितुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रः पितृमातुः स्वसुः पुत्राः पितृमातुः स्वसुः पुत्राः पितृमातुः स्वसुः पुत्राः father's side. -भक्त *a.* dutifully attached to a father. -भोजनं food offered to the Manes. -भ्रातृ *m.* a father's brother, paternal uncle. -मंदिरं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery. -मेघः a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -यज्ञः 1. obsequial offerings. -2. offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 3. 10; also 122, 283. -यानं the way of the Manes (to their world). -रात्र *m.*, -राजः, -राजन् *m.* an epithet of Yama. -रूपः an epithet of Siva. -लोकः the world of the Manes. -वंशः the paternal family. -वनं a cemetery. (पितृवनेचरः 1. a demon, goblin. -2. an epithet of Siva). -वसतिः *f.* सवत् *n.* a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -व्रतः a worshipper of the Manes. (-तं) obsequial rites. -आहुं obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -स्वसृ *f.* (also पितृवसृ) a father's sister; Ms. 2. 131. -स्वसृयः a paternal aunt's son. -संनिभ *a.* fatherly, paternal. -हृः 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. -स्थानः, -स्थानीयः a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -हत्या parricide. -हन् *m.* a parricide. -हृ *m.* the right ear; पितृहृदक्षिणः कर्ण उत्तरो देवहृः स्मृतः.

पितृक *a.* 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

पितृमत् *a.* 1 Having a father. -3 Having an illustrious father. -4 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -5 Mentioning the Manes.

पितृवत् *a.* Having a father living. -*ind.* Like a father or the Manes.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. -2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

पित्तं Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ); पित्तं यदि शर्करा Pt. 1. 378. -शांभ्यति कोथः पटोलन -Comp. -अतीसारः a bilious form of



diarrhoea. —अभिष्यंदः a bilious form of ophthalmia. —अरिः N. of several plants लासा, नरर &c. —उपहत *a.* affected by bile ; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिधुध्रं K. P. 10. —कोपः the gall-bladder. —क्षोभः excess or derangement of the bilious humour. —गदित् *a.* bilious, affected by bile. —ज्वरः bilious fever. —प्रकृति *a.* of a bilious or choleric temperament. —प्रकोपः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —रक्तं plethora —वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —विदग्ध *a.* impaired by bile. —शमन, —हर *a.* antibilious.

पित्तल *a.* Bilious. —लं 1 Brass. —2 A species of birch tree.

पितृ *a.* [पितृदिं श्रियं वा पितृत् आगतं वा नृ] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. —2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors ; Ms. 2. 59. (b) Obsequial. —इयः 1 The eldest brother. —2 The month of Māgha. —इय 1 The constellation called Maghā. —2 The day of full as well as new moon. —इय 1 The lunar mansion called Maghā. —2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पित्तम् *m.* A bird.

पित्तलः A road, path.

पिषा 3 U. See under धर.

पिषानं 1 Covering, concealing. —2 A sheath. —3 A wrapper, cloak. —4 A lid or top.

पिषानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. —2 A lid.

पिषायक *a.* Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, barred. —2 Covered, concealed, hidden. —3 Filled or covered with ; see अपिहित also. —तं A figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets.

पिनड 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind ; अतिपिनड्नेन वल्कलेन S. 1. 1 ; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनडा S. 7. 2. —2 To put on, wear ; Bk. 3. 47. —3 To cover, envelop ; कुसुममिव पिनडं पाण्डुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

पिनड् *p. p.* 1 Fastened, tied or put on. —2 Dressed. —3 Hid, concealed. —4 Pierced, penetrated. —5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाकः—कं [पा रक्षणे आकन् बुद्ध धातोस्त इत्युप. 4. 15] 1 The bow of Siva. —2 A trident. —3 A bow in general. —4 A staff or stick. —5 A shower of dust. —Comp. —गोष्ट, धुक, —घृष्ट, पाणि *m.* epithets of Siva ; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva ; Ku. 5. 77 ; S. 1. 6.

पिन्व 1 U. (पिन्विते) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. —2 To wet, moisten. —3 To emit, discharge, pour forth. —4 (Atm.) To swell, overflow.

पिपतिपत् *m.* A bird.

पिपतिषु *a.* Being about to fall. —युः A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासित, पिपासित्, पिपासु 2. Thirsty.

पिपीतकी The twelfth day of the light half of Vaisākha.

पिपीलः, पिपीली Au ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. —कं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

पिपीलिका A female ant. —Comp. —परिसर्पणं the running about of ants.

पिप्पलः 1 The holy fig-tree ; Y. 1. 302. —2 A nipple. —3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. —4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). —लं 1 A berry in general. —2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. —3 Sensual enjoyment. —4 Water.

पिप्पलिः—ली *f.* Long pepper.

पिप्पिका The tartar of the teeth.

पिप्पुः A mark, mole, freckle.

पियालः N. of a tree ; Ku. 3. 31. —लं The fruit of this tree.

पिल् 10 U. (पिलयिते) 1 To throw, cast. —2 To send, direct. —3 To incite, prompt.

पिलुः See पीलु.

पिलु *a.* Blear-eyed. —लं A blear-eyed eye.

पिलुका A female elephant.

पिष् 6 U. (पिंशिते) 1 To shape, fashion, form. —2 To be organised. —3 To light, irradiate. —4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts. —5 Ved. To adorn, decorate. —6 To make ready, prepare.

पिषा *a.* 1 Free from sin. —2 Multi-form.

पिंशंग *a.* [पिंश-अंगश्चिञ्] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour ; मध्येसहृद्वि ककुभः पिंशंगीः Si. 3. 33 ; 1. 6 ; Ki. 4. 36. —गः The tawny colour.

पिंशंगकः An epithet of Vishnu or his attendant.

पिंशंगिन् *a.* Brown, tawny.

पिंशंगिला Bell-metal.

पिशाचः [पिंशितमात्रमिति, आ+चञ् वा ड षो.] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, malevolent being ; नन्वाश्वासितः पिशाचोपि भोजनेन V. 2 ; Ms. 1. 37 ; 12. 44. —Comp. —आलयः phosphorescence.

—दुः a kind of tree. —वाधा-संचारः demoniacal possession. —भाषा 'the language of devils,' a gibberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prākṛita dialects used in plays. —सभं 1. an assemblage of fiends. —2. pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिशाचकिन् *m.* An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

पिशाचिः Ved. = पिशाच *q. v.*

पिशाचिका 1 A she-demon, a female imp. —2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing ; किमनया आशुधपिशाचिकया Mv. 3 'devilish fondness for fighting' ; (पिशाची is used in the same sense ; तस्य खल्वियं यावज्जीवमाशुधपिशाची न हृदयादपक्रामति B. R. 4 ; or कियच्चिरमियमतिनादयिष्यति भवंतमाशुधपिशाची A. R. 4).

पिशितं [पिंश-क ; Un. 3. 95] 1 Flesh ; कुत्रापि नापि खलु हा पिशितस्य लेशः Bv. 1. 105 ; R. 7. 50. —2 A small piece or part. —Comp. —अज्ञानः, —आज्ञाः, —आशिन, —शुज् *m.* 1. flesh-eater, a demon, goblin ; (छायाः) संख्यापयो-दकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां चरति S. 3. 27. —2. a man-eater, cannibal. —3. a wolf.

पिषुन *a.* [पिंश-उन्श्चिञ् ; Un. 3. 55] 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of ; शत्रणामनिज्ञं विनाशपिषुनः Si. 1. 75 ; तु-ल्योद्वारागपिषुनं V. 2. 14 ; R. 1. 53 ; Amaru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating ; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रमधनपिषुनं कौर-वं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48. —2 Slanderous, back-biting, calumniating ; पिषुनजनं खलु विभ्रति क्षितीन्द्राः Bv. 1. 74. —3 Betraying, treacherous. —4 Harsh, cruel, unkind. —5 Wicked, malicious, malignant. —6 Low, vile, contemptible. —7 Foolish, stupid. —नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base-informer, traitor, calumniator ; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304 ; Ms. 3. 161. —2 Cotton. —3 An epithet of Nārada. —4 A crow. —5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant women). —नं 1 Betraying. —2 Saffron. —Comp. —वचनं, —वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

पिषुनयति Den. P. To indicate, show ; पिषुनयति रथस्ते शीकरक्लिञ्जनेभिः S. 7. 7.

पिशीलं-लकं Ved. An earthen vessel.

पिष् I. 7 P. (पिन्दि, पिट्) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush ; अथ-वा भवतः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टमियं पिन्दि नः N. 2. 61 ; 13. 19 ; माषपेवं पिषेथ Mv. 6. 45 ; Bk. 6. 37 ; 12. 18 ; Bv. 1. 12. —2 To hurt, injure, destroy,



kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेष्टं भुवनद्धि-  
बामसि Si. 1. 40. —Caus. 1 To grind,  
pound. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To  
give. —4 To be strong. —5 To dwell.  
—II. 1 P., 10 U. (पेयति, पेयति-ते) To  
go, move.

पिष्ट p. p. [ पिष्ट-क ] 1 Ground, pow-  
dered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. —2 Rub-  
bed together, squeezed or clasped  
(as the hands). —3 Kneaded. —दृ 1  
Anything ground, a ground sub-  
stance. —2 Flour, meal; पिष्टं पिनिष्टि  
'he grinds flour,' i. e. does a useless  
work or a profitless repetition. —3  
Lead. —Comp. —उदकं water mixed  
with flour. —पचनं a pan for parch-  
ing flour, a boiler &c. —पशुः an effi-  
gy of a beast made with flour. —पा-  
कभृत् m. a boiler. —पाचकं a boiler.  
—पिष्टः a cake or ball of flour. —पूरः  
see वृत्तपूर. —पेषः, —पेषणं 'grinding  
flour', i. e. doing any useless work,  
a vain or profitless repetition. —न्यायः  
see under न्याय. —मेहः a variety of  
diabetes. —वृत्तिः a kind of small ball  
made of the flour of barley, pulse  
or rice. —सौरभं (pounded) sandal  
wood.

पिष्टकः —कं 1 A cake made of the  
flour of any grain. —2 A baked cake,  
bread. —3 A disease of the eye, opa-  
city of the cornea. —कं Pounded  
sesamum-seeds.

पिष्टपः —पं A division of the uni-  
verse; cf. विष्टप.

पिष्टापः Scented or perfumed  
powder.

पिष्टिकं A cake made of rice-  
flour.

पिस् I. 1 P. (पेयति) To go,  
move. —II. 10 U. (पेयति-ते) 1 To  
go. —2 To be strong. —3 To dwell.  
—4 To hurt, injure. —5 To give or  
take.

पिहित See under पिश.

पी 4 A. ( पीक्ते ) To drink; तव  
पदनमवाप्तुं निपीय Mk. 10. 13; N.  
1. 1.

पीचं The chin.

पीठं 1 A seat (a stool, chair,  
bench, sofa &c.); जनेन पीठादुद्विष्ट-  
द्व्युतः Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15.  
—2 The seat of a religious student  
made of Kusa grass. —3 The seat of  
a deity, an altar. —4 A pedestal in  
general, basis. —5 A particular po-  
sture in sitting. —6 (In geometry)  
The complement of a segment.  
—Comp. —कोलिः a male confidant, a  
parasite. —ग a. lame, crippled. —गर्भः  
the cavity in the pedestal of an idol.  
—चक्रं a carriage. —नायिका a girl of  
fourteen who represents Durgā at the

festival of that goddess. —यूः f.  
basis, basement. —मर्दः 1. a com-  
panion, parasite, one who assists the  
hero of a drama in great under-  
takings, c. g. in securing his mis-  
tress; so पीठमर्दिका 'a lady who  
assists the heroine in securing her  
lover'. —2. a dancing master who  
instructs courtezans in the art of  
dancing. —सर्प a. lame, crippled.

पीठकः, —कं A seat.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool).  
—2 A pedestal, base. —3 A section  
or division of a book, as the पूर्वपी-  
ठिका and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमार-  
चरित.

पीड 10 U. (पीडयति-ते, पीडित) 1  
To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure,  
harass, annoy, molest; नीलं चापीडि-  
च्छुरैः Bk. 15. 82; Pt. 1. 343; Ms.  
4. 67, 238; 7. 29. —2 To oppose,  
resist. —3 To besiege (as a city).  
—4 To press or squeeze together, com-  
press, pinch; कंठे पीडयन् Mk. 8; लभेत  
सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2.  
5; दशनपीडिताधरा R. 19. 35. —5 To  
suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. —6 To  
neglect. —7 To cover with anything  
inauspicious. —8 To eclipse. —9 To  
overpower. —10 To break, violate.  
—11 To take away, remove. —12 To  
stir, agitate. —13 To cover, wrap.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडनं [ पीड् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Paining,  
distressing, oppressing, inflicting  
pain; Ms. 9. 299; Pt. 1. 345. —2  
(a) Squeezing, pressing; दोषाद्वि-  
धनिभिर्दस्तनपीडनानि Git. 10; दंतौष्टपी-  
डनखक्षतरक्तसिकां Ch. P. 44. (b)  
Pressure; Māl. 9. 38. —3 An instru-  
ment for pressing. —4 Taking, hold-  
ing, seizing; as in करपीडन or पाणि-  
पीडन q. v. —5 Laying waste, devast-  
ation. —6 Threshing corn. —7 An  
eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडन q. v. —8 Sup-  
pressing sounds, a fault in the  
pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा [ पीड् भावे भिदा० अङ् ] 1 Pain,  
trouble, suffering, annoyance, mole-  
station, agony; आश्रमपीडा R. 1.  
37 'disturbance'; 71; मदनं, दारिद्र्यं  
&c. —2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg.  
17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. —3 Devastation,  
laying waste. —4 Violation, infringe-  
ment. —5 Restriction. —6 Pity, com-  
passion. —7 Eclipse. —8 A chaplet,  
garland for the head. —9 The Sarala  
tree. —10 A basket. —Comp. —कर a.  
troublesome, painful. —करणं tor-  
turing.

पीडित p. p. [ पीड्-क ] 1 Pained,  
harassed, tormented, oppressed,  
pinched. —2 Squeezed, pressed. Mu.  
2. 12. —3 Espoused, held, seized; U.  
7. 5. —4 Violated, broken. —5 Laid

waste, devastated. —6 Eclipsed. —7  
Bound, tied. —तं 1 Paining, injuring,  
harassing. —2 A particular mode of  
sexual enjoyment. —तं ind. Fast,

पीत a. [ पा-कभणि क ] 1 Drunk,  
quaffed; वनाय पीतप्रतिबद्धवर्तनं (सं-  
गुमोच) R. 2. 1. —2 Steeped, soaked in,  
filled or saturated with. —3 Absorbed,  
drunk up, evaporated; Ku. 4. 44. —4  
Watered, sprinkled with water; पशु-  
न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मा स्वपीतेषु वा S.  
4. 8. —5 Yellow; विशुद्धभारचितपीतपदे-  
क्षरीयः Mk. 5. 2. —तं 1 Yellow colour.  
—2 Topaz. —3 Safflower. —4 A yellow  
pigment prepared from cow's urine.  
—तं 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment.  
—Comp. —अग्निः an epithet of Agastya.  
—अंबरः 1. an epithet of Vishnu; इति  
निगदितः पीतः पीतांबरोपि तथाकरोर Git.  
12. —2. an actor. —3. a religious  
mendicant wearing yellow garments.  
—अरुण a. yellowish-red. —(यः) the  
middle of day-break. —अमरं n.  
topaz. —कदली a species of bananas  
(स्वर्णकदली). —कंदं the carrot. —कांते  
1. saffron. —2. brass. —कांठं yellow  
sanders. —गंधं yellow sandal. —चंद्रं  
1. a species of sandal-wood. —2.  
saffron. —3. turmeric. —चंपकः a lamp.  
—कुंडः a Kāraṇḍava bird. —दारु n.  
a kind of pine or Sarala tree. —दुग्धा  
1. a milch cow. —2. a cow whose  
milk has been pledged. —3. a cow  
tied up to be milked. —द्रुः the Sarala  
tree. —नील a. green. —(रः) the  
green colour. —पादा a kind of bird  
(Mar. भेना). —पुष्पः N. of several  
plants, चंपक, कर्णिकार &c. —मणिः  
topaz. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral  
substance. —मूलकं the carrot. —पुष्पं  
yellow jasmine. —रक्त a. yellowish-  
red, orange-coloured. —(रं) a kind  
of yellow gem, the topaz. —रागः 1.  
the yellow colour. —2. wax. —3. the  
fibres of a lotus. —लोहं brass. —राहुकं  
turmeric. —वासस् m. an epithet of  
Krishṇa. —सारः 1. the topaz. —2. the  
sandal tree. —(रं) yellow sandal-  
wood. —सारि n. antimony. —स्वर्ण  
hog. —स्फटिकः the topaz. —हति a.  
yellowish-green.

पीतक a. Yellow. —कः The Asoka  
tree. —कं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2  
Brass. —3 Saffron. —4 Honey. —5  
Aloe-wood. —6 Sandal-wood.  
Yellow sandal.

पीतनः 1 A species of fig-tree  
(waved-leaf). —2 The hog-plum tree.  
—नं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2 Saffron.  
—3 The Sarala tree.

पीतल a. Yellow. —लः The yellow  
colour. —लं Brass.

पीतलकं Brass.



प्रातिः A horse. —f. 1 Draught, drinking. —2 A tavern. —3 The proboas of an elephant. —4 Going. —5 Protection (Ved.)

प्राति m. A horse.

प्राति 1 Saffron. —2 Turmeric. —3 Yellow jasmine.

प्राति 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 The chief elephant of a herd.

प्राति 1 The sun. —2 Time. —3 Fire. —4 Protection. —5 Drink. —थं 1 Water. —3 Ghee.

प्रातिः A horse.

प्राति a. [प्राति-क संप्रसारणे दीर्घः] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent; U. 6. 13 'strong'. —2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनस्तनी. —3 Full, round. —4 Swollen, large, big. —5 Brawny. —6 Profuse, excessive. —Comp. —ऊधस् f. (पीनोद्धी) a cow with full udders. —वक्षस् a. full-chested, having a full bosom.

प्रातिः 1 Cold affecting the nose. —2 Cough, catarrh.

प्रातिः 1 A crow. —2 The sun. —3 Fire. —4 An owl. —5 Time. —6 Gold.

प्रातिः प [प्राति-ऊधस् Up. 4. 76] 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि वचसि काये पुनरीयुष्यपुनः Bh. 2. 78; इमां प्रातिपलहरा G. L. 53. —2 Milk in general. —3 The milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. —4 The first milk given by a cow after calving. —Comp. —वक्षस् m., —रुचिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —वर्षः 1. a shower of nectar. 2. the moon. —3. camphor.

प्राति 1 P. (प्राति) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. —2 To stop. —3 become stupid.

प्रातिः The large black ant.

प्रातिः [प्राति-उ] 1 An arrow. —2 An atom. —3 An insect. —4 An elephant. —5 The stem of the palm. —6 A flower. —7 A group of palm trees. —8 A kind of tree. —9 A heap of bones. —10 The central part of the hand. —हु n. The fruit of the Pilu tree. —Comp. —पत्रः the Mūrva plant. —पर्णी 1. a kind of drug. —2. N. of two plants. —पाकवादिन् m. a Vaiseshika (one who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only on the atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body).

प्रातिः An ant.

प्राति 1 P. (प्राति) To be fat or corpulent.

प्राति, प्रातिर, प्रातिस् a. Fat, corpulent. प्राति a. (प्रातिर f.) [प्राति-सं प्र. दीर्घः] 1 Full, fat, large. —2 Stout, strong. —m. Wind.

प्राति a. (रा or री f.) [प्राति-सं प्र. दीर्घः] 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8; 5. 65; 19. 32. —2 Plump, thick. —रः A tortoise. —री 1 A young woman. —2 A cow. —Comp. —स्तनी 1. a woman with fat or large breasts. —2. a cow with a large udder.

प्राति Water.

प्राति 10 U. (प्राति-ते) 1 To crush, grind. —2 To pain, trouble, punish.

प्राति m. [प्राति पा-पालेन डूपस् Up. 4. 147] (Nom. पुमान्, पुमांसी, पुमांसः; Instr. du. पुमांस; Voc. sing. पुमन्) 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5 110. —2 A man, human being; यत्पार्थाः स पुमांल्लोके H. 1. —3 Man, mankind, people; वंशैः पुसां रघुपतिपदैः Me. 12. —4 A servant, an attendant. —5 A word in the masculine gender. —6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वाहरिचन्दनं Ak. —7 The soul. —Comp. —अनुज a. (पुसांनुज) having an elder brother. —अनुजा (पुमनुजा) a girl born after the male child, i. e. a girl having an elder brother. —अपत्यं (पुमपत्यं) a male child. —अर्थः (पुमर्थः) 1. the aim of man. —2. any one of the four ends of human existence, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; see पुमार्थ. —आख्या (पुमाख्या) a designation of a male being. —आचारः (पुमाचारः) a usage of men. —कटिः f. a man's a hip. —कामा a woman wishing for a husband. —कोकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. —खेटः (पुंखेटः) a male plant. —गवः (पुंगवः) 1. a bull, an ox. —2. (at the end of comp.) chief, best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; बालमीकिर्हृनिपुंगवः Rām.; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77. —चलः (पुंश्चलः) an adulterer. —चली (पुंश्चली) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. —चलीयः (पुंश्चलीयः) the son of a harlot. —चलू f. (पुंश्चलू) Ved. a harlot. —चिह्नं (पुंश्चिह्नं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. —जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) n. the birth of a male child. करः, दः, योगः a constellation under which male children are born. —दासः (पुंदासः) a male slave. —ध्वजः (पुंध्वजः) 1. the male of any species of animal. —2. a mouse. —नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं) 1. a male asterism. —2. an asterism under which male children are born. —नागः (पुंनागः) 1. 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. —2. a white elephant. —3. a white lotus. —4. nutmeg. —5. N. of a tree called नागकेशर; R. 4. 57. —नादः —डः (पुंनादः —डः) N. of a tree. —नामधेयः (पुंनामधेयः) a male. —नामन् (पुंनामन्)

a. holding a masculine name. (—m. 1. the tree called पुनाग. —2. N. of a hell. —पुत्रः a male child. —प्रजननं the male organ of generation. —धूमन् (पुंधूमन्) m. a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number; लाजाः पुंशुचि चाक्षताः Ak. —योगः (पुंयोगः) 1. cohabitation with men. —2. reference to a male or husband; पुंयोगे क्षत्रियी. —रत्नं (पुंरत्नं) an excellent man. —राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. —रूपं (पुंरूपं) the form of a man. —लिंग a. (पुंलिंग) of the masculine gender, masculine. (—गं) 1. masculine gender. —2. virility, manhood. —3. the male organ. —वत्सः (पुंवत्सः) a bull-calf. —वृषः (पुंवृषः) the muskrat. —वेष a. (पुंवेषः) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. —सवन (पुंसवन) a. 1. causing the birth of a male child. (—नं) the first of the purificatory Samskāras; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. —2. foetus. —3. milk.

पुंस्त्वं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculinity; यन्नापुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55; कुलालपितृत्वं च कुलालजनकपुंस्त्वं Tarka K. —2 Semen virile. —3 The masculine gender.

पुंस्त्वं ind. 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. —2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्का a. (शी f.), पुक्का a. (सी f.) Low, vile. —शः, —सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Śūdra woman; जातो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कासः Ms. 10. 18. —शी, सी 1 A bud. —2 The indigo plant. —3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुक्काक a. Low, vile. —कः A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

पुंस्वः —स्वं [पुंसां स्वनति, स्वं-ड] 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. —2 A falcon, heron.

पुंस्वित a. Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, —गं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुंगलः The soul.

पुच्छः —च्छं 1 A tail in general; पश्चात्पुच्छं वहति विपुलं U. 4. 27. —2 A hairy tail. —3 A peacock's tail. —4 The hinder part. —5 The end of anything. —Comp. —अग्रं, —मूलं the tip of the tail. —कंदकः a scorpion. —जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छिन् a. Having a tail. —m. 1 A cock. —2 The Arka plant.



**पुच्छटिः**—टी *f.* Cracking the fingers (छोटिका).

**पुंजः** A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; क्षीरोद्वेलव सफेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मुच्छति स्थिरतमः पुंजे निक्षुंजे मियः Git. 11.

**पुंजयति** Den P., पुंजीकृ 8 U. To heap, collect together.

**पुंजिः** *f.* A heap, quantity, mass. —**Comp.**—ट्ट *a.* heaped. (—ट्टः) Ved. 1. a fisherman. —2. a bird-catcher.

**पुंजिकः** Hail.

**पुंजित** *a.* 1 Heaped, collected, heap-ed together; U. 5. 14. —2 Pressed together.

**पुट्** I. 6 P. (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. —2 To intertwine. —II. 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To be in contact with. —2 To bind together, fasten. —3 (पोटयति-ते) (*a.*) To grind, reduce to powder. (*b.*) To speak. (*c.*) To shine. —III. 1 P. (पोटति) 1 To grind. —2 To rub.

**पुटः**—ट [पुट्-क] 1 A fold. —2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; भिन्नपल्लवपुटो वनानिलः R. 9. 68, 11. 23; 17. 12; M. 3. 9; अंजलिपुट, नासा-पुट, कर्णपुट &c. —3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; दुग्धपायः पत्रपुटे मदीयं R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28. —4 Any shallow receptacle. —5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. —6 A sheath, cover, covering. —7 An eyelid. (पुटी also in all these senses). —8 A horse's hoof. —टः 1 A casket. —2 The contracting of anything. —3 A folding of anything so as to form a cup. —ट्ट 1 A nutmeg. —2 Two vessels joined together for medical purposes. —**Comp.**—उट्टजं a white umbrella. —उट्टकः a cocoa-nut. —शीवः 1. a pot, jar, pitcher. —2. a copper-vessel. —पाकः 1. a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire; अनिभिन्नो गभीरत्वादन्तर्द्वयन-व्ययः । पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1. —2. digesting. —3. subliming. —भेदः 1. a town, city. —2. a kind of musical instrument (आतो-य). —3. 'parting of the eyelids', opening; U. 6. 3. —4. a whirl-pool or eddy. —भेदन् a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

**पुटकं** 1 A fold. —2 Any shallow cup or cavity. —3 A vessel made of a leaf. —4 A lotus. —5 Nutmeg.

**पुटकिनी** 1 A lotus. —2 A group of lotuses.

**पुटिका** Cardamoms.

**पुटित** *a.* 1 Rubbed, ground. —2 Contracted. —3 Stitched, sewn. —4 Split. —त् The hollow of the hands.

**पुटी** A small piece of cloth worn over the privities; (for other senses see पुट).

**पुट्** 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To become small, decrease, diminish. —2 To be low or shallow. —3 To disregard, disrespect.

**पुट्** 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. —2 To dismiss. —3 To emit, send forth. —4 To discover.

**पुण्** 6 P. (पुणति) To be virtuous or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

**पुण्ड** 10 U. (पुणयति-ते) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

**पुण्ड** 1 P. (पुणति) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

**पुण्डः** A sign, mark.

**पुण्डरीकं** 1 A lotus-flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 12, 29; Māl. 9. 14. —2 A white parasol. —3 A medicine, drug. —कः 1 The white colour. —2 N. of the elephant pre-siding over the south-east direction; R. 18. 8. —3 A tiger. —4 A kind of serpent. —5 A species of rice. —6 A kind of leprosy. —7 A fever in an elephant. —8 A kind of mango tree. —9 A pitcher, water-pot. —10 Fire. —11 A (sectarial) mark on the fore-head. —**Comp.**—अक्षः an epithet of Vishṇu; R. 18. 8. —सूचः a kind of bird. —मुखी a kind of leech.

**पुण्डर्य** 1 A plant, creeper. —2 A kind of medicinal plant.

**पुण्ड्रः** [पुण्ड्र-मेदने र्क्] 1 A kind of sugar-cane (red-variety). —2 A lotus in general. —3 A white lotus. —4 A mark or line (on the fore-head) made with sandal &c., sectarial mark. —5 A worm. —6 The *Atimukta* creeper. —द्रः pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants. —**Comp.**—केलिः an elephant.

**पुण्ड्रकः** 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). —2 A sectarial mark. —3 One who lives by breeding silk-worms.

**पुण्य** *a.* [Un. 5. 15] 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकतनयास्तानपुण्योद्-केषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33; पुण्यानि हि नामग्रहणा-न्यपि महाशुनीनां किं पुनर्दर्शनानि K. 41; S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. —2 Good, meritorious, virtuous, righteous, just. —3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day); Ms. 2. 3(), 26. —4 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रकृत्या पुण्यलक्ष्मीकौ Mv. 1. 16, 24; U. 4. 19; Ku. 5. 73; so

**पुण्यदर्शनः** &c. —5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour). —6 Solemn, festive. —7 Virtue, religious or moral merit. —अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते R. 1. 83; महता पुण्यपण्येन कौतये कापुण्येन Sānti. 3. 1; R. 1. 69; N. 3. 87. —8 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. —3 Purity, purification. —4 A trough for watering cattle. —5 A religious ceremony, especially one performed by a wife to retain her husband's affection and to obtain a son. —पुण्या The holy land. —**Comp.**—अशुभाः pleasing, jasty or dignity; U. 4. 22. —अशुभः (for अहन्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्याहं भवंतो ब्रुवन्तु । अस्तु पुण्याहं ब्रज संगलं सुदिवसं यातः प्रयातः ते Amaru. 61. 'वाचनं repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. —आत्मन् *a.* pious, righteous. —उदयः the dawn or resulting good fortune. —उद्यान *a.* having lovely gardens. —कर्तुं *m.* a meritorious or virtuous man. —कर्मेन् *a.* doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (—न्) a meritorious act. —कारुण्यं auspicious time. —कीर्तनः—अवतारः of Vishṇu. (—ने) narrating or relating Purāṇas. —कीर्ति *a.* bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. —हृदयं virtuous, meritorious. —कृत्यं a meritorious work. —क्षेत्रं 1. a holy place, place of pilgrimage. —2. 'the holy land', N. of Aryāvarta. —गन्धः sweet-scented. (—घः) the Champā tree. —गन्धि *a.* fragrant. —गृहं 1. an alms-house. —2. a temple. —जनः 1. a virtuous man. —2. a demon, goblin. —3. a Yaksha; R. 13. 60. —कृष्णः an epithet of Kubera; अशुभोक्तः पुण्यजनेश्वरौ R. 9. 6. —जित *a.* won by merit or good works. —तीर्थं a holy place of pilgrimage. —दृष्टिः 1. beautiful. —2. of sacred appearance; R. 1. 86. (—नः) the blue jay. (—ने) visiting holy shrines. —दुःखः granting happiness or beatitude. —पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a pious man. —प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. —फलं the reward of good works. (—लः) a grove. —भाज् *a.* blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः खल्वसी सुनयः K. 43. —भूः, भूमिः *f.* 'the holy-land', i. e. Aryāvarta. —योगः the result of meritorious deeds done in a former life. —रात्रिः 1. an auspicious religious ceremony night on which any religious ceremony is held. —लोकः heaven, paradise. —शकुनं an auspicious omen. (—नः) a bird of good omen. —शीलः of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous.



—अर्थात् a repeated request. —आगतं *a.* come back, returned ; Ms. 11. 196. —आगमः, —मनं coming back, return ; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. —आधानं, —आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire ; पुनर्दीपक्रियां कुर्यात्पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. —आवर्तः 1. return. —2. repeated birth. —आवर्तित्वा *a.* returning to mundane existence. —आवृत् *f.* —आवृत्तिः *f.* 1. repetition. —2. return to worldly existence, repetition of birth ; Y. 3. 194. —3. revision, another edition ( of a book &c. ). —उक्त *a.* 1. said again, repeated, reiterated. —2. superfluous, unnecessary ; शङ्खसंवाचा पुनरुक्तयेव R. 2. 68 ; Si. 7. 64. ( —क्त ), पुनरुक्ता 1. repetition. —2. superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology, V. 5. 15 ; Bh. 3. 78. —जन्मन् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa ( द्विजन्मन् ). पुनरुक्त्वदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech ; *e. g.* युजंगकुण्डलीत्यकशशिषुप्राञ्जुशितयः । जयत्यपि सदापायादप्याश्चेतोदहः शिवः S. D. 632 ; ( here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood ; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्त्वदाभास ). —उक्तिः *f.* 1. repetition. —2. superfluity, uselessness, tautology. —उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. —उत्पत्तिः *f.* 1. reproduction. —2. return of birth, metempsychosis. —उपगमः return ; क्रायोध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो द्दंढकायां वने वः U 2. 13. —उपोढा, —उढा a woman married again. —गमनं return, going



again. —जन्मन् *n.* repeated birth, metempsychosis. —जात *a.* born again. —णवः, -नवः 'growing again and again', a finger-nail. —दारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife ; Ms. 5. 168. —युना ( पुनःपुना ) *N.* of a river in Behār. —मृत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. —भव *a.* born again. ( -वः ) 1. transmigration, repeated or recurring birth ; metempsychosis ; मनापि च क्षपयन्तु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरत्मधूः *S.* 7. 35 ; Ku. 3. 5. —2. a finger-nail. —भविष्य *m.* the sentient soul. —भावः new birth, repeated birth. —यू *f.* 1. a widow remarried. —2. re-existence. —भोगः 1. repeated enjoyment.—2. return of fruition. —3. repeated possession. —वचनं 1. repetition.—2. repeated scriptural injunction. —वत्सः a weaned calf that begins to suck again. —वसुः ( usually dual ) 1. the seventh lunar mansion ( consisting of two or four stars ) ; गां गताविव दिवः पुनर्वसु *R.* 11. 36. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —विवाहः remarriage. —संस्कारः ( पुनः-संस्कारः ) repetition of any Samskāra or purificatory ceremony. —संगमः, संग्रहः ( पुनः संग्रहः &c. ) 1. reunion.—2. rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. —संभवः ( पुनः संभवः ) being born again ( into the world ), metempsychosis.

**पुष्पुटः** N. of a disease of the  
palate and gums.

**पुच्छुलः** Flatulency or wind (in the stomach).

पुष्पसः 1 The lungs. -2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर f. (Nom. sing. पुर; instr. दु. पूर्वा) 1 A town, fortified town; पुर-  
प्रभित्यक्तुल्यसादा R. 16. 23. -2 A  
fortress, castle, strong-hold. -3 A  
wall, rampart. -4 The body. -5 In-  
tellect. -Comp. -द्वार f., -द्वारं (पुद्गार  
&c.) the gate of a city.

पर *a.* [पृ-क] Full of, filled with.  
 —१ 1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent); पुरे तावन्तेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं Ku. 2. 33; R. 1. 59. —2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. —3 A house, residence, abode. —4 The body. —5 The female apartments. —6 N. of the town षट्छि-  
 पुत्र q. v. —7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. —8 A brothel. —9 The skin. —10 Bdelium. —11 An upper story. —12 A storehouse. —13 A fragrant grass (नागर-  
 शुक्ता). —Comp. —अट्टः a turret on a city-wall. —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः the governor of a town. —अरातिः, —अरिः,

असुहृद् *m.* -रिपुः epithets of Siva ;  
पुरारतिञ्चात्त्या कुसुमशर किं मां प्रहरसि  
Subhāsh., see विपुर. —अर्धविस्तारः a  
small village, hamlet. —उत्सवः a  
festival celebrated in a city. —उद्या-  
नं a city-garden, park. —ओकस् *m.*  
an inhabitant of a town. —काष्ठं a  
citadel. —ग *a.* 1. going to a town.  
-2. favourably inclined. —जित्, -हि-  
प्, -भिद् *m.* epithets of Siva. —ज्यो-  
तिस् *m.* 1. an epithet of fire. -2. the  
world of Agni. —तटी a small  
market-town, small village. —तोरणं  
the outer gate of a city. —देवता the  
tutelary deity of a town. —द्वारं  
a city-gate. —निवेशः the founding of  
a city. —पालः 1. 'city-governor', the  
commandant of a fortress. -2. the  
soul. —मथनः an epithet of Siva.  
—मार्गः the street of a town ; Ku. 4.  
11 ; R. 11. 3. —रक्षः, -रक्षकः, -रक्षिन्  
*m.* a constable, police-officer. —रोधः  
the siege of a fortress. —वासिन् *m.*  
a citizen, a townsman. —वास्तु *n.*  
ground fit for the foundation of a  
town. —शासनः 1. an epithet of  
Vishṇu. -2. of Siva ; Ku. 7. 30.  
—हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2.  
of Siva.

पुंजनः The soul. —नी Intellect,  
understanding.

पुरंदरः [पुरः शत्रूणां नगराणि दासयति खड्ग] 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 Of Agni. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठर). -6 A thief, house-breaker. -रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंजरः The arm-pit.

**पुरटं Gold.**

**पुरणः** The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् *incl.* 1 Before, in front (opp. पश्चात्); पश्यामि तामित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् *Mäl.* 1. 40; in the presence of; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः *Bl.* 2. 51. —2 Afterwards; इयं च तेऽस्या पुरतो विडम्बना *Ku.* 5. 70 (आदावेव *Malli.*); *Amaru.* 43.

**पुरंधिः**, -धी *f.* [ *पुरं* गेहस्थजनं धारयति धृ-लक्ष् डीप् ण्णो वा ऋत्वः *Tr.* ] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; *पुरंधीणां चित्तं कुसुमसु-कुमारं हि भवति* U. 4. 12; *Mn.* 2. 7; *Ku.* 6. 32; 7. 2. -२ A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुरल An epithet of Durgā.

पुरस् *ind.* 1 Before (in time or space), in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.); अहं पुरः पश्यति देवदत्तं R. 2. 36; तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः S. 7.

30; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Ms. 4. 3; Amaru. 43; often with कृ, गम्, धा, हृ (see below). In the east, from the east. Eastward. —Comp. —अनुवाक्या ( an introductory verse or hymn. —कारणं, कारः पुरस्कृ below. —गः, गम (पुरो गम) a. 1. chief, leading, foremost, eminent, oft. with the force of noun; स किं वदन्ती वदतां पुरो गः R. 31, 6. 55; Ku. 7. 40. —2. led by, presided over by (at the end of comp.); इंद्रपुरो गमा देवाः (the gods with Indra at the head'. —गत a. standing in front of. —2. precedence. —गतिः f. precedence. ( -ति ) a dog. —गंतु, गामिन् a. 1. going before or in front. —2. chief, leader. ( -m. ) a dog. —वरणं ( पुरश्चरणं ) 1. a preparatory or initiatory rite. —2. preparation, initiation. —3. repetition of the name of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. —उदः ( पुरश्चदः ) a nipple. —ज्वरः ( पुरोज्वरः ) surpassing in speed, swifter than. —जन्मन् ( पुरोजन्मन् ) born before. —डाश् m. —डाशः ( पुरोडाशः ) 1. a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *lagghas* or vessels; Ms. 6. 11. —2. an oblation in general; Ms. 7. 21. —3. an oblation of ghee with cakes of ground meal. —4. a kind of sacrificial ladle. —5. the leavings of an oblation ( हुद्रे ). —6. the Soma juice. —7. a prayer ( मंत्र ) recited in offering oblation. —पाक a. near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled; Ku. 6. 90. —युधत् one who fights in the van or front line; R. 13. 72. —फल a. having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit ( in the near future ); R. 22. —भाग ( पुरोभाग ) a. 1. obtrusive, officious. —2. fault-finding. —3. envious or jealous of; गायः सन्तः विद्याः परस्परयशः पुरोभागाः M. 1. 2 ( पुरोभाग may here mean ' every also ). ( -गः ) 1. the front part, part, van. —2. obtrusiveness, obtrusiveness. —3. jealousy, envy. —गिन् a. 1. forward, self-willed, naughty; किं पुरोभागिनि स्वातन्त्र्यवर्ते चसे S. 5. —2. obtrusive, officious. —3. fault-finding. —4. envious, jealous. —मारुतः, वातः ( पुरोमारुतः ) a fore-wind, wind-blowing in front M. 4. 2; R. 18. 38. —वन्दि a. leading in front or in the presence of. —ग a. going or moving in front. ( -गः ) 1. a fore-runner, harbinger; S. 4. 1. —2. a follower, attendant; S. 4. 1. —3. leader, one who leads the way. —4. foremost, pre-eminent; Ku. 6. 4. —5. attendant. —4. ( at the end of comp. ) attendant.



or preceded by, with; as मानपुरः-  
सर्ग प्रणामपुरःसरं, वृक्षपुरःसराः &c. (-रं)  
ind. with or after. —स्थाविन् *a.*  
standing in front.

पुरस्क 8 U. 1 To place before or  
in front, make one's leader, put at  
the head; हुते जरति गान्गे पुरस्कृत्य  
the head; Ve. 2. 4; U. 1. 3; Ku. 2.  
सिद्धिं 2 To introduce, present; मद्रच-  
32. -2 To introduce, present; मद्रच-  
नात् राजा झकुंतलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः  
S. 4. 7. -3 To honour, respect, esteem,  
hospitably receive or entertain;  
दुर्जनैव भवतीनां पुरस्कृतोऽस्मि S. 1. -4  
To adopt, choose, follow; स पुरस्कृत-  
मन्त्रमक्रमः R. 8. 9. -5 To appoint. -6  
To show, indicate, evince. -7 To  
lead. -8 To use as a pretext.

पुरस्करणं The act of placing in  
front, honouring &c.; see पुरस्कार  
below.

पुरस्करणीय *a.* 1 To be honoured. -2  
To be placed at the head. -3 To be  
made complete &c.

पुरस्कारः 1 Placing before or in  
front. -2 Preference. -3 Treating with  
honour, showing respect, deference.  
-4 Worshipping. -5 Accompanying,  
attending. -6 Preparing. -7 Arrang-  
ing, making complete or perfect. -8  
Attacking. -9 Accusation. -10 Con-  
secrating. -11 Anticipating, expect-  
ing. -12 (At the end of comp.)  
Preceded or accompanied by. -13  
Sprinkling with holy water. -14  
Acceptance.

पुरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Placed in front; R.  
2. 20. -2 Honoured, treated with  
respect, distinguished. -3 Chosen,  
adopted, followed. -4 Adored, wor-  
shipped. -5 Attended or accompani-  
ed, provided with, possessing, hav-  
ing. -6 Prepared, got ready. -7  
Consecrated. -8 Accused, calumniat-  
ed. -9 Made perfect or complete,  
finished. -10 Anticipated, expected.  
-11 Appointed. -12 Harassed or  
attacked (by an enemy). -13  
Sprinkled with holy water. -14  
Initiated.

पुरस्क्रिया 1 Showing respect,  
honouring, hospitable reception. -2  
A preparatory or initiatory rite.

पुरस्तात् *ind.* 1 Before, in front of  
(oft. with gen. or abl.); R. 2. 44;  
Ku. 7. 30; Ms. 15; or used by it-  
self; अस्युचता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. -2 At  
the head of, foremost; यः पुरस्ताद्यती-  
नं M. 1. 1; -3 In the first place, at  
the beginning. -4 Formerly, pre-  
viously. -5 Eastward, in or towards  
the east. -6 Later or further on, in  
the sequel.

पुरोधा 3 U. 1 To place or put in the  
front or at the head, make as a  
leader; पुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं

ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. -2 To  
make a family-priest of any one. -3  
To appoint, place in office. -4 To  
entrust or charge with. -5 To place  
or set before or in front. -6 To  
honour, esteem, respect. -7 To devote  
or apply oneself to. -8 To think,  
ponder over.

पुरोधस *m.* A family-priest (parti-  
cularly that of a king).

पुरोधा 1 The office of a *purohita*.  
-2 Charge, commission. -3 Repre-  
sentation.

पुरोधानं 1 Placing in front. -2  
Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका A favourite wife (pre-  
ferred to all others).

पुरोहित *p. p.* 1 Placed in front. -2  
Appointed, charged, entrusted. —तः  
1 One charged with a business, an  
agent. -2 A family-priest, one who  
conducts all the ceremonial rites of  
the family.

पुरा *ind.* 1 In former times, for-  
merly, of yore, in the olden time;  
पुरा झकुंतुपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरसि  
नानसे.....यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms.  
1. 119; 5. 22. -2 Before, hitherto,  
upto the present time. -3 At first, in  
the first place. -4 In a short time,  
soon, ere-long, shortly (in this  
sense usually with a present tense  
to which it gives a future sense);

पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरथः S. 7.  
33; पुरा दूषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30;  
आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिध्याकुला  
वा Ms. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 10. 56;  
Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. -5 Ved. For the  
defence of. -6 Securely from. -7  
Except, besides. —Comp. —उपनीत *a.*  
formerly possessed. —कथा an old  
legend. —कल्पः 1. a former creation.  
-2. a story of the past. -3. a former  
age; द्यूतमेतत्पुराकल्पे द्यूटं वैरकरं महत्  
Ms. 9. 227. —कृत *a.* done formerly.  
(—तं) actions done in a former  
life; S. 7. —योनि *a.* of ancient origin.  
(—निः) an epithet of Siva. —वसुः an  
epithet of Bhishma. —विद् *a.* ac-  
quainted with the past, knowing the  
events of former times conversant  
with former times or events;  
वदंत्यपरोति च तां पुराविद्ः Ku. 5. 28;  
6. 9; R. 11. 10. —वृत्त *a.* 1. occur-  
ring in or relating to ancient  
times. -2. old, ancient. (—तं)  
1. history. -2. an old or legendary  
event; पुरावृत्तोद्धारैरपि च कथिता कार्य-  
पदवी Māl. 2. 13. —कथा an old  
legend.

पुरातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient;  
Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. -2 Aged, prim-  
eval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. -3 Worn  
out, decayed. —नः An epithet

of Vishṇu. -2 (pl.) The ancients,  
(—नं) An ancient story.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges.  
-2 A kind of perfume. -3 The east.  
-4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (जा or जी *f.*) [पुरा नवं  
Nir.] 1 Old, ancient, belonging to  
olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न.  
चापि कार्यं नवमित्यवयवं M. 1. 2;  
पुराणपत्रापगमादुनंतरं R. 3. 7. -2  
Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतो,  
यं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. -3 Decayed-  
worn out. —जं 1 A past event or  
occurrence. -2 A tale of the past,  
legend, ancient or legendary his-  
tory. -3 N. of certain well-known  
sacred works; these are 18; they  
are supposed to have been compos-  
ed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole  
body of Hindu mythology. A  
Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्ष-  
णानि), and is hence often called  
पंचलक्षण; सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वं-  
तराणि च । वंशाब्जचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचल-  
क्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purā-  
ṇas see under अष्टादशज्ञ. —णः A coin  
equal to 80 cowries. —Comp. —अंतः an  
epithet of Yama. —उक्त *a.* enjoined  
by or laid down in the Purā-  
ṇas. —कल्पः = पुराकल्प q. v. —गः 1.  
an epithet of Brahman. -2. a recit-  
er or reader of the Purāṇas.  
—युक्त्वः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu.  
-2. an old man; यद्वदंति चपलेत्यपवादं  
तच्च दूषणमहो चपलायाः । दोष एष जलधेः  
पितृस्या यत्पुराणयुक्त्वाय ददौ तां Su-  
bhāsh (where both senses are in-  
tended).

पुरिः *f.* 1 A town, city. -2 A  
river. -3 A king.

पुरिश्च *a.* Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town; शशासैकपुरी-  
मिव R. 1. 30; पुरीमवस्कंदं लुनीहि नंदनं  
Si. 1. 51. -2 A stronghold. -3 The  
body. —Comp. —मोहः the Dhattūra  
plant.

पुरीत *m., n.* [पुरी देहं तनोति त्व  
क्वि] 1 A particular intestine near  
the heart; यदा मनः पुरीतति प्राविशति  
T. S. -2 The entrails in general;  
(also पुरितित्, but it appears to be a  
wrong form).

पुरीषं [पृ-इष्व क्चि Un. 4. 27] 1  
Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3.  
250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. -2 Rub-  
bish, dirt. -3 Ved. Water. —Comp.  
—आधानं the rectum. —उत्सर्गः void-  
ing excrement. —निग्रहणं obstruc-  
tion of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Feces, ordure. —जं Eva-  
cuation by stool, voiding of excre-  
ment.



पुरीषयति Den. P. To void excrement.

पुरीषित *a.* Voided, evacuated (as the bowels.).

पुरीषमः The black kidney-bean.

पुरु *a.* (रु-वी *f.*) [पृ-पालनपोषणयोः कृ; Un. 1. 24] Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). —रुः 1 The pollen of flowers. —2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. —3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. —4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When Yayati asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. —*ind.* 1 Much, exceedingly. —2 Repeatedly, often. —*Comp.* —जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. —दं gold. —दंशकः a goose. —दंश(स)स्, —दन्त्रः, —दुह *m.* epithets of Indra (Ved.). —भोजस् *m.* a cloud. —लुपट *a.* very lustful or lascivious. —ह-हु *a.* much, many. —हूत *a.* invoked by many. (—तः) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16. 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 122. —हिष् *m.* an epithet of Indrajit. —हूतिः an epithet of Vishnu.

पुरुषः [पुरि देहे शेते शी-ड पुरु० Tv; पुर-अग्रगमेन कुप् Un. 4. 74] 1 A male being, man; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. —2 Men, mankind. —3 A member or representative of a generation. —4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. —5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रमाण-मस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-पी परिज्ञा Sk. —6 The soul; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c. —7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe); Si. 1. 33; R. 13. 6. —8 A person (in grammar); प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). —9 The pupil of the eye. —10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. प्रकृति); according to the Sānkhya it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the

word सांख्य also. —11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूत्र); सहस्र-शीर्षः पुरुषः सद्वासाक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. —12 The Punnāga tree. —13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac. —14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed. —वी A woman. —वं An epithet of the mountain Meru. —*Comp.* —अंनं the male organ of generation. —अद्, —अद् *m.* 'a man-eater', cannibal, goblin. —अधमः the vilest of men, a very low or despicable man. —अधिकारः 1. a manly office or duty. —2. calculation or estimation of men; Ki. 3. 51. —अंतरं another man. —अयणः —अर्थः 1. any one of the four principal objects of human life, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. —2. human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); H. Pr. 35. —अस्थिमालि-न् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आद्यः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. —2. a demon. —आयुषः, —आयुस् *n.* the duration of a man's life; अकृपणमतिः कामं जी-व्याज्जनः पुरुषायुषं Ve. 6. 44; पुरुषा-युषजीविन्यो निरानंका निरितयः R. 1. 63. —आशिन *m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. —इन्द्रः a king. —उत्तमः 1. an excellent man. —2. the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; यस्मात् क्षरमती-तोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. —3. a best attendant. —4. a Jaina. —5. N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Vishnu. —कारः 1. human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. देव); एवं पुरुषकारेण विना देवं न सिध्यति H. Pr. 32; देवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्व्यवस्थिता Y. 1. 349; cf. "god helps those who help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. —2. manhood, virility. —कुणपः —पं a human corpse. —केसरिन् *m.* man-lion, an epithet of Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुरा नखैः S. 7. 3. —ज्ञानं knowledge of mankind. —दृक्षन्, —दृयस् *a.* of the height of a man. —द्विष् *m.* an enemy of Vishnu. —द्वेषिणी an ill-tempered woman (who hates her husband). —नायः 1. a general, commander. —2. a king. —नियमः (in gram.) restriction to a person. —पशुः a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशु. —पुंगवः, —पुङ्गरीकः a superior or eminent man. —पुरं N. of the capital of Gāndhāra, q. v. —बहुमानः the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. —मेघः a human sacrifice. —वरः an epithet of Vishnu. —वाहः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. —2. an epithet of Kubera. —वाघः, —शार्दूलः, —शिरः 1. a tiger or lion and a

men,' a distinguished or eminent man. —2. a hero, brave man. —वायः a number of men. —सूक्त N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Mandala of the Rīgveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn).

पुरुषकः —कं Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse; श्रीवक्षकी पुरुषकोत्तमिताग्रकायः Si. 5. 56. पुरुषता, —त्वं 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. —2 Virility. —3 Manly nature or property.

पुरुषायते Den. A. To act like a man, play the man.

पुरुषायित *a.* Acting like a man. —1 Playing the man, acting a manly part, a manly conduct. —2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिसमलोकाय कयापि वितति पुरुषायितं असिलतालेखने वेदग्वद्-भिव्यक्तियुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुष्य *a.* Ved. Human, mortal.

पुरुवरस् *m.* [cf. Un. 4. 231] The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvāsi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuna, and fell in love with her. Urvāsi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this, and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasiya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the Rīgveda, where it is said that Urvāsi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions:—namely that her two rams which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the rams, and so Urvāsi disappeared.

पुरोटिः 1 The current of a river. —2 The rustling noise of leaves (शब्द).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधस् &c. See under पुर. पुरे 1 P. (पूर्वति) 1 To fill. —2 To dwell, inhabit. —3 To invite (सद्वि- to be 10 P. in the last two senses).



पुल 1, 6 P., 10 U. ( पोलति, पुलति, पोलवति ) 1 To draw or pull out. -2 To be great. -3 To be lofty. -4 To be collected together, be gathered. पुल a. Great, large, wide, extensive. -लः Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill ( of joy or fear ), horripilation ; चारु बु-जुष नितंबवती दयितं पुलकैरुड्कुले Git. 1 ; बुधमदुल्लिखकं लिखितं सपुलकं सुगमिव रज-नीकरे 7 ; Anaru. 57, 77. -2 A kind of stone or gem. -3 A flaw or defect in a gem. -4 A kind of mineral. -5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed ( गजाक्षिपि ). -6 Yellow orpiment. -7 A wine-glass. -8 A species of mustard. -Comp. -अंगः the noose of of Varuṇa. -आलयः an epithet of Kubera. -उद्गमः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकयति Den. P. To have the hairs of the body erect, thrill (with joy &c.).

पुलकित a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy ; hence, rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् a. ( नी f. ) Having the hairs of the body erect, &c. -m. A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलकीकृत a. Thrilled with joy, rejoiced.

पुलस्तिः -स्यः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā ; Ms. 135.

पुलहः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā ; Ms. 1.35.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain ; Ms. 10. 125. -2 A lump of boiled rice. -3 Abridgment, compendium. -4 Brevity, conciseness. -5 Rice-water. -6 Despatch, celerity. -7 Smallness.

पुलाकिन् m. A tree.

पुलायितं A horse's gallop.

पुलिनः -नं [ ल-इन किञ्च ; Un. 2. 53 ]

1 A sand-bank, sandy beach ; रमते यमुनापुलिनवने विजयी मुरारिरधुना Git. 7 ; R. 14. 52 ; sometimes used in pl. ; कालिदाः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितामुत्सृज्य रासे रत्नं Ve. 1. 2. -2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. -3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवती A river.

पुलिन्दः, पुलिन्दकः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe ( usually in pl. ). -2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer ; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् m. N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -Comp.

-अरिः, -जित्, -भिद्, -द्विष् m. epithets of Indra. -जा, -पुत्री Sachī, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुलोमा N. of the wife of Bhṛigu and mother of Chyavana.

पुष् 1, 4, 9 P. ( पोषति, पुष्यति, पुष्पाति, पुष्ट or पुषित ) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture ; तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकमहं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46 ; Bg. 15. 13 ; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. -3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief ; पुषोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25 ; R. 3. 32 ; न तितरोधीयते स्थायी तेस्तौ पुष्यते परं S. D. 3. -4 To increase augment, further, promote, enhance ; पंचानामपि भूतानाहुत्सर्वं पुषुषुर्गुणाः R. 4. 11 ; 9. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy ; Bh. 3. 34. -6 To show, exhibit, bear, display ; वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्त्रां न शोभां S. 1. 19 ; Ku. 7. 18, 78 ; R. 16. 58 ; 18. 32 ; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्पाति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63 ; Me. 80. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom ; U. 3. 16. v. 1., Māl. 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. -Caus. or 10 U. ( पोषयति-ने ) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. -2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

पुष्कं Nourishment, nutrition.

पुष्ट p. p. [ पुष्-क ] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud. -7 Eminent. -ष्टः N. of Vishnu. -ष्ट 1 Nourishment. -2 Acquisition, gain ( Ved. ).

पुष्टिः f. [ पुष्-भावे-किञ्च ] 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance ; यत्पिपतामपि वृणां पिष्टोपि तनोपि परिमलैः पुष्टिं Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fullness, plumpness ; अंशस्य दुष्टिरिव पुष्टिरित्वास्त्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thriving. -5 Maintenance, support. -6 Wealth, property, means of comfort ; R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence. -8 Development, perfection. -Comp. -कर a. nourishing, nutritive. -कर्मन् n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -कांतः an epithet of Ganesa. -द् a. 1. nourishing. -2. causing growth or prosperity. -वर्धन a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. ( -नः ) a cock.

पुष्करं [ पुष्कं पुष्टिं रति, रा-क ; cf. Un. 4. 4 ] 1 A blue lotus. -2 The tip of an elephant's tongue ; Si. 5. 30. -3 The skin of a drum, i. e. the place where it is struck ; पुष्करेणाहतेषु Me.

66 ; R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere. -8 A cage. -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing. -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -15 The bowl of a spoon. -16 A part, portion. -रः 1 A lake, pond. -2 A kind of serpent. -3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine ; Me. 6 ; Ku. 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Krishna. -7 An epithet of Siva. -8 The Sārāsa bird. -9 An inauspicious conjunction of planets. -रः, -रं N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -Comp. -अंशः an epithet of Vishnu. -आख्यः, -आह्वः the ( Indian ) crane. -आवर्तकः an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine ; जातं दंष्ट्रां भुनक्तिदिते पुष्करा-वर्तकानां Me. 6 ; Ku. 2. 50, Ve. 3. 2. -तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing-place ; see पुष्कर above. -नाभः an epithet of Vishnu. -पत्रं a lotus-leaf. -मियः wax. -बीजं lotus-seed. -व्याघ्रः an alligator. -शिखर the root of a lotus. -स्थपतिः an epithet of Siva. -स्रज् f. a garland of lotuses. ( -m. dual ) N. of the two Asvinkumāras.

पुष्करायते Den. 'A. To act as a drum.

पुष्करिका A kind of disease.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. -2 A lotus-pool. -3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. -4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् a. ( नी f. ) Abounding in lotuses. -m. An elephant.

पुष्कल a. [ पुष्-कल् किञ्च ; पुष्क-सिष्णा-लच् वा Tv. ] 1 Much, copious, abundant ; भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारी मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84 ; Ms. 3. 277 ; Pt. 1. 63. -2 Full, complete ; Bg. 11. 21. -3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. -4 Excellent, best, eminent. -5 Near. -6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -लः 1 A kind of drum. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 Of mount Meru. -लं 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. -2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer ; सीक्षि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. -2 A bolt, pin, wedge. -3 A Buddhist mendicant.

पुष्टिका An oyster.

पुष्प 4 P. ( पुष्यति ) To open, blow, expand, bloom ; पुष्यत्युष्करवासितस्य पयसः U. 3. 16.

पुष्पं [ पुष्पं विकसते -अच् ] 1 A flower, blossom. -2 The menstrual discharge



as in पुष्पवती q. v. -3 A topaz. -4 A disease of the eyes (albugo). -5 The car or vehicle of Kubera; see पुष्पक. -6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). -7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m. in this sense). -Comp. -अंजनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेकः = स्नान q. v. -अंबुजं the sap of flowers. -अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers. -अवचायिन् = पुष्पाजीव q. v. -अन्नः an epithet of the god of love. -आकर a. rich or abounding in flowers; मासो ड पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9. -आगमः the spring. -आजीवः a florist, garland-maker. -आननः a kind of liquor. -आपीडः a chaplet of flowers. -आयुधः, इषुः the god of love. -आसवं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Me. 43. -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् m. a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1. 'flower-time', the spring. -2. the time of the menses. -कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-n.) 1. calx of flowers. -2. vitriol (used as a collyrium). -गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -चयः 1. gathering flowers. -2. a quantity of flowers. -चापः the god of love. -चामरः a kind of cane. -जं the juice of flowers. -द्वः a tree. -दंतः 1. N. of an attendant of Siva. -2. N. of the author of the Mahimastotra. -3. N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -4. the sun and moon (dual). -दामन् n. a garland of flowers. -द्रवः 1. the sap or exudation of flowers. -2. an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering tree. -धः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmana; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -धनुस् -धन्वन् m. the god of love; Si. 9. 41; Ku. 2. 64. -धर a. bearing flowers. -धारणः an epithet of Vishnu. -ध्वजः the god of love. -निक्षः a bee. -निर्यासः, निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पत्रिन् m. the god of love. -पथः the vulva. -पुटः the calyx of a flower. -पुरं N. of Pātaliputra; R. 6. 24. -प्रचयः, प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -फलः the wood-apple tree. -बलिः an offering of flowers. -बाणः बाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -मंजरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1. the

month of Chaitra. -2. the spring. -रजन् n. the pollen. -रथः a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -आह्वयं honey. -रागः, राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen; वायुर्विधूतयति चंपकपुष्परेणुन् Kavirahasya; R. 1. 38. -लोचनः the Nāgakesara tree. -लावः a flower-gatherer. (-नी) a female flower-gatherer; Me. 26. -लिङ्गः लिह m. a bee. -वटुकः a gallant. -वर्षः, वर्षणं a shower of flowers; R. 12. 102. -वाटिका वाटी f. a flower-garden. -वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of flowers; R. 12. 94. -वेणी a garland of flowers. -शकटी a heavenly voice, voice from heaven. -शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -शरः, शरासनः, सायकः the god of love. -समयः the spring. -सारः, स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. -सारा the holy basil. -स्नानं a kind of inauguration. -हासः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. the blooming of flowers. -हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. -2 Calx or brass. -3 A cup of iron. -4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Rāvana and from him by Rāma); R. 13. 40; 10. 46. -5 A bracelet. -6 A kind of collyrium. -7 A particular disease of the eyes. -8 A bracelet of jewels. -9 A small earthen fireplace.

पुष्पधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. -2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -ती A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा K.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champā, the modern Bhāgalpur.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. -2 The mucus of the penis. -3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; e. g. इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c... अमुकोध्यायः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers, in bloom, blooming; चिरविरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पितायां Gīt. 4. (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). -2 Florid, flowery (as speech). -3 Abounding or rich in; as in सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं Pt. 1. 45. -4 Fully developed, completely manifested. -5 Spotted, variegated. -ता A woman in her courses. -Comp. -अग्रा N. of a metre; see App. II.

पुष्पिन् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming, blossoming. -2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पलकः A post, wedge, pin. पुष्पः 1 The Kali age. -2 The month called वीर. -3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. -व्यं Ved. 1 The blossom. -2 Foam, scum. -व्या The asterism called पुष्प. -Comp. -अभिषेकः, स्नानं a ceremony of coronating a king &c. when the moon stands in the asterism Pushya. -योगः the moon when in conjunction with Pushya. -रथः = पुष्परथः q. v.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुस 10 U. (पोसयति-न्ते) 1 To rub. -2 To decrease, lessen.

पुस्त 10 U. (पुस्तयति-न्ते) 1 To bind, tie. -2 To disrespect, contemn.

पुस्तं 1 Plastering, painting, adorning. -2 Working in clay, modelling. -3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. -4 A book, manuscript. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः -कं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

1, 4 A., 9 U. (पवते, पुनते, पुनति, पुनति, पूत; caus. पावयति; desid. पुनति, विपविनते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवदृष्ट्या पवसे Bk. 6. 64; S. 18; पुण्याश्रमदक्षिणे तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58; R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. -2 To refine. -3 To clean from chaff, winnow. -4 To expiate, atone for. -5 To discern, discriminate. -6 To think out, devise, invent. -7 To become clear or pure (Atm.).

पू a. (At the end of comp.) Purifying, cleansing, refining; as in खलपू &c.

पूत p. p. [पूक] 1 Purified, cleaned, washed (fig. also); दृष्टिपूर्वं स सेत्पादं वक्ष्यते जलं पिबेत् । सत्यपूर्वं स देहाच्च मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2 Threshed, winnowed. -3 Expiated. -4 Contrived, invented. -5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. -स 1 A conch-shell. -2 White Kusa grass. -तं Truth. -ता An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. pure-minded. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a purified man, saint. -क्रतायी Sachi, the wife of Indra; Bk. 8. 29. -वृणं white Kusa grass. -वृः the tree called वलार. -धात्यं sesamum. -पाप, पापन् a. freed from sin. -फलः the bread-fruit tree (पनस).

पूत्रिम a. Ved. Purified, clean.

पूनिः f. Purifying.

पुगः [पुगन् किञ्च; Up. 1. 121] A multitude, heap, collection.







seventh and eighth incarnations of Vishnu. —आनक 1. a drum. —2. the sound of a drum. —3. a vessel. —4. a moon-beam. —5. = पूर्णपात्र q. v.; (sometimes read पूर्णलक also). —आनन्दः the Supreme being. —आहुतिः f. an offering made with a full ladle. —इन्दुः the full moon. —उपमा a full or complete simile, i. e. one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारणधर्म and उपमाप्रतिपादक are all expressed; (opp. लुप्तोपमा); c. g. अंशोरुहमिवातम्रं सुगन्धे करतले तव; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —ककुद a. full-humped. —काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. (—मः) N. of the Supreme being. —कुंभः 1. a full jar. —2. a vessel full of water. —3. a particular mode of fighting. —4. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar; तदत्र पकेष्टके पूर्णकुंभ एव शोभते Mk. 3. —पूर्वह्ण f. the day of full moon. —पात्रं 1. a full cup or jar. —2. a cup-ful. —3. a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls). —4. a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents; hence, the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्ममहोत्सवानन्दनिर्भरी हरिण्यति पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनापह्रियमाणपूर्णपात्रां 299; तत्कामं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवृत्त्या स्वीकर्तुं मम हृदयं च जीवितं च Māl. 4. 1; (पूर्णपात्र is thus defined:—हर्षादुत्सवकाले यदलंकाराद्युक्तं आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्यात्पूर्णकं तत् ॥ or वर्षोपकं यदानंददलंकारादिकं पुनः आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णानकं च तत् ॥ Hārāvālī). —5. a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacrifice. —बी (बी)जः the citron. —मास m. 1. the sun. —2. the moon. (—f.) the day of full moon. —मासः 1. the moon. —2. a monthly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon. —मासी the day of full moon. —होमः = पूर्णाहुतिः q. v. पूर्वकः 1 A kind of tree. —2 A cock. —3 The blue jay.

पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णमा The day of full moon; N. 2. 76.

पूर्त a. [ ५२-क नि० ] 1 Full, complete. —2 Concealed, covered. —3 Nourished, protected. —ई 1 Fulfilment. —2 Cherishing, nourishing. —3 Granting. —4 A reward, merit. —5 An act of pious liberality; it is thus defined:—वाप्रीकृतपतडागदि देवताय तनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमारामः पूर्तमित्यभिधीयते Ms. 4. 226; Māl. 1. 5 (opp. इष्ट which

is thus defined by Atri:—अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां चैव पालनम् । आतिथ्यं चैव देवैश्च इष्टमित्यभिधीयते ) ; cf. इष्टपूर्त.

पूर्तिः f. 1 Filling. —2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. —3 Satiety; satisfaction. —4 Rewarding, a reward. —5 Multiplying.

पूर्त्य a. 1 To be filled or satisfied. —2 To be nourished or maintained.

पूरुषः = पुरुष q. v.; Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व a. (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing.)

1 Being in front of, first, foremost. —2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of; ग्रामात्पूर्वतः पूर्वः Sk. —3 Previous to, earlier than. —4 Old, ancient; पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वैभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1. —5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by 'formerly' or 'before'; श्रुतपूर्व &c. —6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. —7 Initial. —8 Established, customary, of long standing. —9 Early, prime; पूर्ववयसि Pt. 1. 165 'in early age or prime of life.' —10 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompanied by, attended with; संवंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58; पूज्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14; तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47; बहुमानपूर्वया 5. 31; दशपूर्वरथं यमाख्यया दशकंठारिखं विदुर्बुधाः R. 8. 29; so मतिपूर्व Ms. 11. 147 'intentionally', 'knowingly'; 12. 89; अबोधपूर्व 'unconsciously', S. 5. 2 &c. —ईः An ancestor, a forefather; पूर्वैः किलायं परिवर्धितो नः R. 13. 3; पयः पूर्वैः सन्निधासैः कवोष्णमुपमुञ्च्यते 1. 67; 5. 14; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं स्वयि S. 2. 16. —ई The forepart; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनकरपूर्व (गात्रं) S. 2. 4. —वा 1 The east. —2 N. of a country to the east of Madhyadesa. —ई ind. 1 Before (with abl.); मासात्पूर्व. —2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, before-hand; तं पूर्वमभिवाद्येत् Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205; R. 12. 35; प्रणिपातपूर्व K.; श्रुतपूर्वखरालं U. 2. 17 'which formerly was the abode', &c.; समयपूर्व S. 5. 'after a formal agreement.' —3 Immemorially. (पूर्वेण 'in front', 'before', 'to the east of', with gen. or acc.; अद्य पूर्वं 'till-now', 'hitherto'; पूर्व-ततः-पश्चात्-उपरि 'first-then, first-afterwards', 'previously, subsequently', पूर्व-अधुना or अद्य 'formerly-now'. —Comp. —अग्निः the sacred fire kept in the house (आवसथ्य). —अचलः, अद्रिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise. —अधि-

कारिन् m. the first occupant, a prior owner. —अंतः the end of a preceding word. —अपर a. 1. eastern and western; कतमोऽयं पूर्वापरसमुद्भावः साङ्ख्यानलोक्यते S. 7; पूर्वोपरी तोपनिधी prior and subsequent, preceding and following. —4. connected with another. (—रं) 1. what is before and behind. —2. connection. —3. the proof inconsistency, incongruity. —अपरि-सुख a. turned towards or facing the east. —अभ्यासः former practice or experience. —अभुधिः the eastern ocean. —अर्जित a. attained by former works. (—तं) ancestral property. —अर्धः —ई 1. the first half; दिवसपूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60; समाप्तपूर्वार्ध &c. —2. the upper part (of the body); शङ्खध्वजपूर्वार्धेन शयनादुत्थाय S. 3; R. 16. 6. —3. the first half of a hemistich. —अह्नः the earlier part of the day, forenoon, Ms. 4. 96; 152. (पूर्वाह्नवत्, पूर्वार्द्धिकः, पूर्वार्द्धितन a. relating to the forenoon). —आवेदकः a plaintiff. —आषाढा N. of the 20th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —इत्तर a. western. —उक्त, उदित a. before-mentioned, aforesaid. —उत्तर a. north-eastern. (—रा) the north-east. (—रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. —कर्मन् n. 1. a former act or work. —2. the first thing to be done, a prior work. —3. actions done in a former life. —4. preparations, preliminary arrangements. —कल्पः former times. —कायः 1. the fore-part of the body of animals; पश्चाद्येन प्रविः शरपवनमवाहयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. —2. the upper part of the body of men; सुज्ञं करेणान्तपूर्वकायं R. 5. 32; पूर्वकं बंधस्थिरपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45. —काल a. belonging to ancient times. (—रं) former or ancient times. —कालि क, कालीन a. ancient. —काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. —कृत a. previously done. (—तं) an act done in a former life. —कोटिः f. the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. —गंगा N. of the river or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. —गंगा N. of the river or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. —नोदित a. 1. aforesaid, above-mentioned. —2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection). —ज a. 1. born or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born. —2. ancient, old. —3. eastern. (—ज) 1. an elder brother; Si. 6. 44; R. 15. 36. —2. the son of the elder wife. —3. an ancestor, a forefather; स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोषात् R. 16. 34. —4. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. —5. The Manes living in the world of the



moon. (-जा) an elder sister. -जन्मन् *n.* a former birth. (-म.) an elder brother; R. 14. 44; 15. 95. -जातिः *f.* a former birth. -ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. -दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (-जा) the south-east. -दिक्पतिः Indra, the regent of the east. -दिन the forenoon. -दिग् *f.* the east. -दिग् *a.* situated towards the east, -दिग् *a.* the award of destiny. -देवः 1. an ancient deity. -2. a demon or Asura. -3. a progenitor (पितृ). -4. (dual) an epithet of Nara-Nārāyaṇa. -देवता a progenitor of gods or of men; अक्रोधनाः (पितृ) of सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः । न्यस्तशस्त्रा महाभागाः शिवो देवताः ॥ -देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. -निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परिनिपात. -पक्षः 1. the fore-part or side. -2. the first half of a lunar month. -3. the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. -4. the first objection to an argument. -5. the statement of the plaintiff. -6. a suit at law. -7. an assertion, a proposition. -पादः the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding. -पदं the first member of a compound or sentence. -पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -पांचालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Pāṇchālas. -पाणिनीयाः (*m. pl.*) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. -पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. -पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Brahmā. -2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and पितामह); Pt. 1. 89. -3. an ancestor in general. -पूर्व *a.* each preceding one. (-र्वाः) *m. pl.* forefathers. -फल्गुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. -भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. -भागः 1. the forepart. -2. the upper part. -भा- (म) द्विपदा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. -भावः 1. priority. -2. prior or antecedent existence; येन सहेव यस्य च प्रति पूर्वभावोऽवगम्यते Tarka K. -3. (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. -भाषिन् *a.* willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. -भुक्तिः *f.* prior occupation or possession. -भूत *a.* preceding, previous. -मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mīmāṃsā', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उचरामीमांसा or वेदांत; see मीमांसा. -रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; यस्माद्यवस्तुनः पूर्व रंगविशेषोपशान्तये । कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वन्ति पूर्वरागः स उच्यते ॥ D. R.; पूर्वरागं विधायैव स्वधारो निवर्तते S. D. 283; पूर्वरागः

प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8 (see Malli. thereon). -रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting; अवगाहार्थनाद्यापि मिथः संरुद्धरागयोः दशा-विशेषो योमासो पूर्वरागः स उच्यते ॥ S. D. 214. -रात्रः the first part of the night. -रूपं 1. indication of an approaching change. -2. a symptom of occurring disease. -3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. -4. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state. -लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness. -वयस् *a.* young. (-य.) youth. -वर्तिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous. -वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law. -वादिन् *m.* the complainant or plaintiff. -वृत्तं 1. a former event; R. 11. 10. -2. previous conduct. -वैरिन् *a.* one who first commences hostilities, an aggressor. -शारद *a.* relating to the first half of autumn. -शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. -सकथं the upper part of the thigh. -संध्या day-break, dawn; Si. 11. 40. -सर *a.* going in front. -सागरः the eastern ocean; R. 4. 32. -साहसः the first or heaviest of the three lines. -स्थितिः *f.* former or first state.

पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकमाह S. 5. -2 Preceding, antecedent. -3 Previous, former, prior. -4 First. -कः An ancestor, a forefather.

पूर्वगम *a.* Going before, preceding.

पूर्वतन *a.* Former, old, ancient.

पूर्वतस् *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east; R. 3. 42. -2 Before, in front of. -3 First, in the first place.

पूर्वत्र *ind.* In the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *a.* 1 Having something antecedent or a cause. -2 Relating to something preceding. -*n.* One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause, *i. e.* inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. -*ind.* As before.

पूर्विन् *a.* (जी. *f.*), पूर्वीण *a.* 1 Ancient. -2 Ancestral.

पूर्वशुभ *ind.* 1 On the former day. -2 On the day before, yesterday; Ms. 3. 187. -3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. -4 Early, betimes.

पूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Former, previous. -2 Ancient, old. -3 Next, near. -4 Eastern. -5 Excellent.

पूल् 1 P., 10 U. (पूळति, पूलयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पूलः, पूलकः A bundle, pack

पूलाकः = पूलाक q. v.

पूलिका A kind of cake.

पूल्यं An empty grain of corn.

पूष् 1 P. (पूषति) 1 To nourish; -2 To increase, grow; cf. पू.

पूपः, पूषकः The mulberry tree.

पूपन् *m.* (nom. पूषा, -पूषो, -पूषणः) [पू-कनिच्; Uṇ. 1. 156] The sun; सदापांथः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114; इधनौघधगप्यशित्वपा नात्येति पूषन् Si. 2. 43. -Comp. -असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -आत्मजः 1. a cloud. -2. an epithet of Indra. -द्वैतहरः an epithet of Virabhadra; see अद्वैत. -भासा the city of Indra.

पु 6 A. (प्रियते-युत) To be busy or active (mostly with *या*); कार्ये व्या-मियते; see व्यापृ. -Caus. (पारयति-ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to; (usually with loc.) व्यापारितः शूलशृङ्गा विधाय सिंहस्त्वमेकागतसत्त्वद्विचि R. 2. 38. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्या-पारयामास करं किरिटे R. 6. 19; उमाह-खे...व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रपाणेः Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25. -II. 3 P. (पि-पृ) 1 To bring or carry over. -2 To deliver from, bring out of. -3 To fill. -4 To protect, maintain, sustain. -5 To promote, advance. -III. 9 P. (पूषति) To protect. -IV. 10 U. (पारयति-ते; sometimes पार is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. -2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). -3 To be able or capable; न खलु मातापितरौ भर्तृवियोगदुःखितां दूहितरं द्रष्टुं पारयतः S. 6; न पारयामि तातकाश्यपस्य...आपन्न-सत्त्वां शकुंतलां निवेदयितुं S. 4; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59. -4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -5 To withstand, oppose. -6 To live. -V. 5 P. (पूषति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. -2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृच् 1. 2 A. (पृक्ते, पृक्ण) To come in contact with. -II. 7 P. (पृषति, पृक्) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite; एवं वदन् दाशरथिरपृणय-क्ष्वा शरं Bk. 6. 39. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be in contact with, touch. -4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. -5 To augment, increase. -6 Ved. To give or grant bountifully. -III. 1 P., 10. U. (पृषति, पृषयति-ते) 1 To touch, come in contact with. -2 To hinder, oppose.

पृक् *p. p.* [पृ-क्] 1 Mixed, mingled; पृक्स्तु परिगिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2.



13. -2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -3 Filled, full. —कं Property, wealth.

पृक्तिः *f.* Touch, contact, union.

पृक्थं Property, wealth, possessions.

पृक्षन् *m.* Ved. Food.

पृच्छकः [ प्रच्छ-ण्डुल संसारण ] An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

पृच्छन् Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. -2 An inquiry into the future.

पृज् 2 A. (पृक्ते) To come in contact with, touch.

पृज्, पृज् 6 P. (पृज्-ण-ति) To delight, please.

पृत् *f.* An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for पृत्ता after acc. dual).

पृत्तं Ved. 1 A hostile encounter. -2 An army.

पृत्ता 1 An army (in general). -2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729 horse, and 1215 foot. -3 Battle, fight, encounter. -4 A hostile army. -5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.). -Comp. —साहः an epithet of Indra.

पृत्तायु *a.* Ved. Hostile, inimical.

पृत्त्यति Den. P. To attack, encounter.

पृत्त्या An army.

पृथ् 10 U. (पृथयति-ते) 1 To extend. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To send, direct.

पृथः Ved. 1 The palm of the hand. -2 A kind of measure. -Comp. —करः an epithet of Siva.

पृथक् *ind.* 1 Severally, separately, singly; संखान् दधुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms. 3. 26; 7. 57. -2 Different, separate, distinct; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रक्षिता पृथग्भ्यता गिरा Ki. 2. 27. -3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. -4 Apart from, except, with the exception of, without (with acc., instr., or abl.); पृथग्भागेण-रामात्-रामे वा Sk. ; Bk. 8. 109. (पृथक् कृ 1 to separate, divide, sever, analyse. -2 to keep off, avert). -Comp. —आत्मता 1. severalty, separateness. -2. distinction, difference. -3. discrimination, judgment. —आत्मन् *a.* distinct, separate. —आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. —करण, —क्रिया 1. separating, distinguishing. -2. analysing. —कुल *a.* belonging to a different family. —क्षेत्राः (*m.* pl.)

children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. —चर *a.* going alone or separately. —जनः 1. a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथग्जनवच्छब्दो वक्षं वशिनामुत्तम गंतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; Ki. 14. 24. -2. a fool, a blockhead, an ignorant man; Si. 16. 39. -3. a wicked man, sinner. —पिंडः a distant relation who offers the funeral rice-ball separately and not together with other relations. —भावः separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वं). —रूप *a.* of different shapes or kinds. —विध *a.* of different kinds, diverse, various. —शय्या sleeping apart. —स्थितिः *f.* separate existence.

पृथक्त्वं 1 Separateness, severalty. -2 Individuality.

पृथ्वी See पृथिवी.

पृथा N. of Kuntī, one of the two wives of Pāṇḍu. —Comp. —जः, —तनयः, —सुतः, —सुनुः an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अश्वथामा हत इति पृथासुनुना स्पष्टमुक्त्वा Ve. 3. 9; अभितस्तं पृथासुनुः स्नेहेन प-रितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —पतिः an epithet of Pāṇḍu.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी [ cf. Un. 1. 184 ] 1 The earth; (sometimes written पृथिवि also). -2 Ground, soil. -3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईशः, —क्षिप् *m.*, —पालः, पालकः, —भुज् *m.*, —भुजः, —भुजकः a king. —पालं the surface of the earth. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. Yama, the god of death. —मंडलः, —लं the circuit of the earth. —रुहः a tree; पवमानः पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. —लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु *a.* (धु or ध्वी *f.*, compar. प्रथि-यस्, superl. प्रथिष्ठ) [ प्रथु-कु संज्ञा Un. 1. 28 ] 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive; पृथुनितं व. v. below; सिंधोः पृथुमपि तद् Me. 46. -2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. -3 Large, great; दृशः पृथुतरिकृताः Ratn. 2. 15; Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. -4 Detailed, prolix. -5 Numerous. -6 Smart, sharp, clever. -7 Important. -8 Various. —धुः 1 N. of fire or Agni. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 Of Mahādeva. -4 N. of a king. [ Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithivī. The Vishṇu Purāṇa relates that when Vena who was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the

pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a king, the Munis robbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared king, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk.' Prithu thereupon made Svayambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of: corn, vegetables, fruits &c., for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers—gods, men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c., who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. 1. 2 ]. —सुः Opium. —Comp. —उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (—रः) a ram. —जङ्ग, —नितं *a.* having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुनितं नितं च वी तव V. 4. 26. —पत्रः —त्रं red garlic. —प्रथ, —शस् *a.* far-famed, widely renowned. —रोमन् *m.* a fish. —धुमः the sign Pisces of the zodiac. —शेखरः a mountain. —श्री *a.* highly prosperous. —श्रीणि *a.* having large hips. —संपद् *a.* rich, wealthy. —स्कंधः a hog.

पृथुक् —कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पोहे). —कः A child; निन्द्युर्जनन्यः पृथुकाच् पथिन्यः Si. 3. 34. —का A girl.

पृथुल *a.* Broad, large, wide; श्रीणि पु मियकरः पृथुलास्व स्पशेमाप सकलेन लेन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी [ पृथु-धीष् ] 1 The earth. -2 The earth as one of the five elements. -3 Large cardamoms. -4 N. of a metre; (see App. I.). —Comp. —ईशः, —पतिः, —पालः, —भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign. —खतं a cavern. —गुहं an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —रुहं a cave, grotto. —जः 1. a tree. -2. the planet Mars. —धरः a mountain.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. -2 Small cardamoms.

पृदाकुः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tiger. -3 A serpent, adder. -4 A tree. -5 An elephant. -6 A panther (विषकः).



पुश्चन *a. Ved.* Clinging, attached to. — *n.* Clinging to, attachment.

पुश्चि (णि) *a.* [सृश्च-नि- क्चि] 1 Short, small; 2 Delicate, feeble. — 3 Dwarfed, spotted. — 4 Various, diverse (*Ved.*). — 5 A dwarf. — 6 A ray of light. — 7 The starry sky. — 8 N. of earth. — 9 The mother of Krishna. — 10 The Devaki, mother of Krishna. — 11 A cloud. — 12 Milk. — *Comp.* — 13 *अपुश्चि*, *अपुश्चि* epithets of Krishna. — 14 *अपुश्चि*: 1. an epithet of Krishna. — 2. of Ganesa.

पुश्चि (णि) का, पुश्चि (णी) *N.* of an aquatic plant.

पुष् 1 *A.* (पुष्ते) 1 To sprinkle. — 2 To hurt, injure. — 3 To give. — 4 To vex, pain; weary.

पुष् *a.* 1 Spotted, variegated. — 2 Sprinkling. — *m.* The spotted antelope. — *n.* A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). — *Comp.* — 1 *अपुष्*: 1. wind, air. — 2. an epithet of Siva. — 3 *अपुष्* ghee mixed with coagulated milk. — 4 *पुष्*: (पुष्तापुष्ति) wind. — 5 *वल्*: *N.* of the horse of wind.

पुष् *a.* [पुष्-अतच् क्चि] Spotted. — 1 The spotted antelope. — 2 A drop of water; पुष्तेरपां शमयता च *R.* 6. 27; *R.* 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. — 3 A spot, mark. — 4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of Vāyu. — *Comp.* — 1 *अपुष्*: air, wind.

पुष्कः An arrow; तदुपोद्देश्य नभश्चरैः *K.* 13. 23; *Si.* 20. 18; *Vb.* 1. 1; च धृतां हस्तवतां पुष्कः *R.* 7. 45.

पुष्तिः A drop of water; पयःपुष्तिभिः सृष्टा वांति वाताः शनैः शनैः Bharata on Ak.

पुष्भापा = पुष्भासा *q. v.*

पुष्पाकरा A small stone.

पुष्पातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पुष्पोदरः Wind, air. (The word is supposed to be compounded of पुष् and उदर, the त् of पुष्त् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds); पुष्पोदरादित्वात् साधुः, see Gāṇa to P. VI. 3. 109.

पुष् *p. p.* [पुष्-प्रच्च्-वा क्चि] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned. — 2 Sprinkled.

पुष्तिः *f.* 1 Inquiry, interrogation. — 2 *Ved.* A rib. — 3 Touch. — 4 A ray of light.

पुष्टहायनः 1 A species of grain. — 2 An elephant.

पुष्ट [पुष् सृश्च-वा थक् नि-; Up. 2. 12] 1 The back, hinder part, rear. — 2 The back of an animal; अपुष्ट-मारुहः &c. — 3 The surface or upper side; *R.* 4. 31, 12. 67; *Ku.* 7. 51; so अपुष्टपुष्टचारिणी *U.* 3. — 4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.); *Y.* 2. 93. — 5 The flat roof of a house. — 6 The page of a book. (पुष्टेन, पुष्टे 'behind, from behind'). — *Comp.* — 1 *अपुष्ट*, *अपुष्ट*, *अपुष्ट* *a.* going behind, following; *Pt.* 1. 59. — 2 *अपुष्ट* *n.* the back-bone. — 3 *उदय* *a.* an epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, i. e. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius and Capricorn. — 4 *गोप*, *रक्ष*: a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting. — 5 *अपुष्ट* *a.* hump-backed. — 6 *अपुष्ट* *m.* a crab. — 7 *अपुष्ट* the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. — 8 *पुष्टिः* 1. a crab. — 2. a bear. — 9 *पुष्टि* *a.* following. — 10 *अपुष्ट* the superficial contents of a figure. — 11 *अपुष्ट*: the back. — 12 *अपुष्ट* 1. flesh on the back; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति पुष्टमांसं *H.* 1. 81. — 2. a fleshy protuberance on the back. — 3 *अपुष्ट*, *अपुष्ट* *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. — 4 *अपुष्ट* (अपुष्ट) back-biting; पुष्टमांसान् तद्यत् परोक्ष दोषकर्तृन् Hemachandra; see पुष्टमांस above. — 5 *अपुष्ट* riding. — 6 *अपुष्ट*: the back-bone. — 7 *अपुष्ट* *n.* the upper story of a house. — 8 *अपुष्ट* *m.*, *अपुष्ट*: a draught-ox. — 9 *अपुष्ट* *a.* sleeping on the back. — 10 *अपुष्ट*: a wild goat. — 11 *अपुष्ट* *m.* 1. a ram. — 2. a buffalo. — 3. a eunuch. — 4. an epithet of Bhima.

पुष्टकं The back. (पुष्टके कृ 1. to put off, postpone. — 2. to resign, give up, discard).

पुष्टत्सु *ind.* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind, गच्छतः पुष्टतोऽन्वियात् *Ms.* 4. 154; 8. 300; *Bg.* 11. 40. — 2 Towards the back, backwards; गच्छ पुष्टतः. — 3 On the back. — 4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly (पुष्टतः कृ means 1. to place on the back, leave behind. — 2. to neglect, forsake, abandon. — 3. to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; येनाज्ञाः पुष्टतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलम्बितं *H.* 1. 144; लज्जां पुष्टतः कृत्वा *K.*; पुष्टतो गच्छ to follow; पुष्टतो ह्य 1. to stand at the back. — 2. to be disregarded).

पुष्टय *a.* Relating to the back. — 1 *अपुष्ट* A pack-horse. — 2 *अपुष्ट* 1 A mare for draught. — 2 An edge on the back of the altar.

पुष्टिः *f.* 1 The heel. — 2 A ray of light.

पुष्ट 3, 9 P. (पुष्टति, पुष्टति, पवार, अपाति, परि-रि-पुष्टति, परि-रि-पुष्ट, पुष्ट; *pass.* पुष्टते; *caus.* पुष्टयति; *pass.* पुष्टयते; *pass.* पुष्टयति) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. — 2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). — 3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). — 4 To satisfy, refresh, please; विपुष्टनपाति *Bk.* 1. 2. — 5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. — 2 The root of an elephant's tail. — 3 A couch, bed. — 4 A cloud. — 5 A louse.

पेचकिन *m.*, पेचिलः An elephant.

पेक्षः The wax of the ear; see पित्र्यः

पेटः (पा-ट-ट-ट also) 1 A bag, basket. — 2 A chest. — 3 A multitude. — 4 A retinue, train. — 5 The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. — 2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटि A small bag, a basket.

पेटा A large bag.

पेष 1 P. (पेषति) 1 To go. — 2 To grind. — 3 To embrace.

पेत्वं 1 Nectar. — 2 Ghee. — 3 A ram (?).

पेष *a.* [पा-पति कर्मणि यत्] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. — 2 Sapid. — 3 1 Water. — 2 Milk. — 3 A drink, beverage. — 4 1 Rice-gruel. — 2 A drink mixed with a small quantity of boiled rice.

पेषुः 1 The sea. — 2 Fire. — 3 The sun.

पेषुः-पं 1 Nectar. — 2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सतरात्रमधुलायाः क्षीरं पेषु-पेषुच्यते Hārāvali; *Ms.* 5. 6. — 3 Fresh ghee.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument: *Bk.* 17. 7.

पेरुः 1 The sun. — 2 Fire. — 3 The ocean. — 4 The gold-mountain (Meru).

पेल 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति) 1 To go or move. — 2 To shake or tremble.

पेलः 1 Going. — 2 A small part. — 3, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; धनुषः पेलवधुषपात्रणः *Ku.* 4. 29; 5. 4; 7. 65. — 2 Lean, thin, slender; कथमातपे गमिष्यसि परिवाधापेलवैर्यैः *S.* 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेशः Form, shape.



पेशन *a.* 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

पेश (प-स) ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; पुष्पचापमिव पेशलं स्मरः R. 11. 45; 9. 40; Me. 93. -2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56; एकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent. -6 Decorated, adorned. -ल Beauty. -लः N. of Vishnu.

पेशस् *n.* 1 Form. -2 Gold. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament.

पेशिः-शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. -2 A ball or mass of flesh. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. -5 The foetus shortly after conception. -6 A bud on the point of blowing. -7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). -8 A kind of musical instrument. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits). -10 A sheath, scabbard. -11 A shoe. -Comp. -कोशः -पः a bird's egg.

पेषु 1 A. (पेषते) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

पेषः [पि-वञ्] Grinding, pounding, crushing; Si. 18. 45.

पेषक *a.* Pounding, grinding.

पेषणं [पि-ल्युट्] 1 Pounding, pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.* पेषणी, पेषाकः A mill-stone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेषिः A thunderbolt.

पेषु 1 P. (पेषति) To go, move.

पेष्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2 Destructive.

पे 1 P. (पायति) To dry, wither.

पैंगिः A patronymic of Yaska.

पैजूः The ear.

पैठर *a.* (री *f.*) Boiled in a पिटर, q. v.

पैठानसिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पैठिक्यं, पैठिन्यं Living on alms, mendicancy.

पैतामह *a.* (ही *f.*) [पितामह-अण्] 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to Brahmā; R. 15. 60. -हाः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतामहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पैतुक *a.* (की *f.*) [पितृत् आगतं पि-

तुदिं वा दञ्] 1 Relating to a father. -2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; पदसुद्धमजेन पैतुक दिनयेनास्य नवं च यौवनं R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. -3 Sacred to the Manes. -कं A Srāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतृमत्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमत्याः पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

पैतृष्वसेयः, पैतृष्वस्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैत्तं (ती *f.*), पैत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

पैतल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of brass, brazen.

पैत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [पितुदिं अण्] 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sacred to the Manes. -त्रं 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैत्र्य in this sense). -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitris.

पैप्पल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

पैलव *a.* (वी *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशल्यं Mildness, affability, softness.

पैशाच *a.* (ची *f.*) [पिशाचेन निर्मुक्तः अण्] Demoniacal, infernal. -चः 1. The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; सुप्तं मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. -ची 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prākṛita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुनं, -न्यं [पिशुनस्य भावः अण् षञ्] वा 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 56; Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैष्ट *a.* (ही *f.*) [पिष्टस्येदं अण्] Made of flour or meal.

पैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. -कं 1 A number of cakes. -2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैष्टी A spirituous liquor distilled from meal; cf. गौष्टी.

पो *a.* Pure, clean.

पोगंड *a.* [पोः सुद्धो गंड एकदेशो रूप Tv.] 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. -2 Having a deficient or redundant member. -3 Deformed. -गः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अपोगंड.

पोटः 1 The foundation of a house. -2 Putting together, uniting, mixing. -Comp. -गलः 1. a kind of reed (नल). -2. a kind of grass (गल). -3. a kind of fish.

पोटकः A servant.

पोटा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. -2 A hermaphrodite. -3 A female servant.

पोटिकः A boil.

पोटी 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

पोडलिका, पोडली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोडुः The bone forming the upper part of the skull.

पोतः [प-तन्; Up. 3. 36] 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c.; पितृ स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60; यूपः पोतः, शार्दूल Mu. 2. 8; करिपोतः &c.; कीरपोतः a young warrior; U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old. -3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तरवारिणां तरणे H. 2. 165. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of a plant. -6 The site or foundation of a house. -7 A foetus having no enveloping membrane. -Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent. -आधानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -ध्वजः a mariner, seaman. -शेषः a shipwreck. -रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वणिज् *m.* sea-faring merchant. -वाहः a rower, steersman.

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. -2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

पोतन *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Fasting.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतृ *m.* 1 One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्). -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं [प-त्र] 1 The snout of a hog. -2 A boat, ship. -3 A plough-share. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potri. -Comp. -आयुधः a hog, boar.



पोत्रि *m.* A hog, boar.  
पोथकी Red pimples on the eye-lids.

पोलः 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिंदः The mast of a ship.

पोषः [पु-वृ] 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषकः One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषविल्लः The cuckoo.

पोषित *p. p.* Nourished, supported &c.

पोषितृ *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder.

पोषितृ, पोष्ट *a.* [पु-णिनि वृ च] One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* [पु-कर्मणि प्यत्] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -*Comp.* -पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. -*वर्गः* a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौत्रलीय *a.* ( *वी. f.* ) Relating to harlots.

पौत्रलेवः The son of a harlot.

पौत्रल्यं Harlotry, female incontinence ; Ms. 9. 15.

पौंसवनं See पुंसवन.

पौंस *a.* ( *स्त्री. f.* ) 1 Fit for a man ; Bk. 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Human. -*स्त्वं* Manhood, virility.

पौंस्यं Ved. 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

पौण्ड *a.* ( *डी. f.* ) Boyish. -*डं*, -*पौण्डकं* Boyhood ( from the 5th to the 16th year ).

पौण्डरीक *a.* ( *की. f.* ) Relating to or made of lotus-flowers ; Māl. 3. 16. -*कः* A kind of leprosy.

पौण्डर्यं A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

पौण्ड्रः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -4 A sectarian mark. -5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhima ; पौण्ड्रं दध्नी महाशंखं भीमकर्णं ब्रह्मवैवर्त. Bg. 1. 15.

पौण्ड्रकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. -2 A mixed caste ( of sugar-boilers ) ; cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौण्य *a.* Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

पौतवं A measure.

पौत्तिकं A kind of honey ( pale-coloured ).

पौत्र *a.* ( *वी. f.* ) [ पुनस्पापत्वं अण् ] Relating to or derived from a son.

-*वः* A grandson, son's son. -*त्री* 1 A grand-daughter. -2 An epithet of Durgā. -*त्रं* The office of a Potri, q.v.

पौत्रिक *a.* ( *की. f.* ) Belonging to a son or grandson.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* ( *की. f.* ) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition ; अतिप्रियोसीति पौनरुक्त्यं K. 237 ; R. 12. 40. -2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness ; अभिव्यक्तायां चंद्रिकायां किं दीपिकापौनरुक्त्येन V. 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* [ पुनर्द्वा विद्वाः अपत्ये अच् ] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. -2 Repeated, superfluous. -*वः* 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law ; Y. 2. 130 ; Ms. 3. 1. 55. -2 The second husband of a woman ; Ms. 9. 176.

पौर *a.* ( *री. f.* ) [ पुं वसति शेषिको अण् ] 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civic. -2 Ved. Filling one's own belly. -*रः* 1 A townsman, citizen ; ( *opp.* जानपद ) ; Ku. 6. 41 ; Ms. 27 ; R. 2. 10, 74 ; 12. 3 ; 16. 9. -2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. -3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. -*री* The language of the servants in a palace. -*रं* A sort of grass ( रोहिष ).

-*Comp.* -*अंगना*, -*योषितृ. f.*, -*स्त्री* a woman living in a town. -*कार्यं* public business ; अर्थजातस्य गणनावहु-*लतयैकमेव पौरकार्यमवेक्षितं* S. 6. -*जनः*, -*लोकः* 1. a citizen. -2. citizens, burghers. -*जानपद a.* belonging to town and country. ( -*दाः* pl. ) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people ; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1. -*वृद्धः* an eminent citizen, an elder man. -*सख्यं* fellow-citizenship.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. -2 A garden near a town.

पौरिकः 1 A citizen. -2 A governor of a city.

पौरैय *a.* ( *वी. f.* ) Civic, town-bred.

पौरंदर *a.* ( *री* ) Derived from or sacred to Indra. -*रं* The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरव *a.* ( *वी. f.* ) [ पुराणेनापत्यं अण् ] Descended from Puru. -*वः* 1 A descendant of Puru ; S. 5. -2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. -3 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* ( *वी. f.* ) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्य *a.* [ पुस्त-भवार्यं त्यक् अण् न ] 1 Eastern ; पौरस्यो वा सुखयति मरु-*त्साधुस्वाहनाभिः* Māl. 9. 25 ; पौरस्य-*द्रोहामरुत्* 9. 17 ; R. 4. 34. -2 Foremost. -3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* ( *जी. f.* ) [ पुराण-अण् ] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. -2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them. -3 Former, previous.

पौराणिक *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ पुराण-ठक् ] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. -2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. -3 Versed in the legends of the past. -*कः* 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas, a public reader of the Purāṇas. -2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* ( *वी. f.* ) [ पुरुष-अण् ] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Sacred to Puruṣa. -*वः* A weight which can be carried by one man. -*वी* A woman. -*व* 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort ; विग्नित्वथा पौरुषं Bh. 2. 88 ; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; 2. 81. -2 ( *a* ) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage ; पौरुषभूषणः R. 15. 28 ; 8. 28. ( *b* ) Strength, power, vigour. -3 Virility ; Bg. 7. 8. -4 Semen virile. -5 Penis. -6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. -7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषिकः A worshipper of Puruṣa.

पौरुषेय *a.* ( *वी. f.* ) [ पुरुष-ठक् ] 1 Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man ; made, established or propounded by man ; as in अपौरुषेया वै वेदाः. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Spiritual. -*यः* 1 Man-slaughter ( पुरुषवध ). -2 A crowd of men. -3 A day-labourer, hireling. -4 Human action, man's work. -5 Law as affecting persons. -*यं* Human work, action of man.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुहूत *a.* ( *ती. f.* ) Belonging to Indra ; अस्याधिष्ठे धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे S. 2. 15.



**पौरोगवः** A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen.

**पौरोडाशः** A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

**पौरोडाशिकः** A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

**पौरौ** The office of a family-priest.

**पौरौभाग्यं** 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; त्रियोपभोगचिह्नेषु पौरौभाग्य-मिवाचरन् R. 12. 22. -2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. -3 An ill-natured act, mischievous deed; किमिदमनुष्ठितं पौरौभाग्यं S. 6. -4 Obtrusiveness.

**पौरौहित्यं** The office of a family-priest; Pt. 2, 63.

**पौर्णमास** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the full moon. -**सः** A ceremony performed on the full-moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). -**सं** A day of full moon.

**पौर्णमासी**, **पौर्णमी** A day of full moon.

**पौर्णमास्यं** A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

**पौर्णिमः** An ascetic.

**पौर्णिमा** A day of full moon.

**पौर्तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178; 4. 127.

**पौव** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the past. -2 Relating to the east, eastern.

**पौर्वदे** (दे) **हिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a former existence, done in a in a former life; Bg. 6. 43; Y. 1. 349.

**पौर्वपदिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound.

**पौवापर्यं** 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

**पौर्वाहिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the forenoon.

**पौर्विक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior; जातिं स्मरति पौर्विकीं Ms. 4. 148. -2 Ancestral. -3 Old, ancient.

**पौलस्त्यः** 1 An epithet of Ravana; पौलस्त्यः कथमन्यदाहरणे दोषं न विज्ञात-वाच् Pt. 2. 4; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12. 72. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Bibhishana. -4 The moon.

**पौलस्ती** An epithet of Śūrpapakhā.

**पौलिः** *m. f.* पौली *f.* A kind of cake.

**पौलोम** *a.* (मी *f.*) Relating to or descended from Puloman or Pulomā. -**मः** N. of Indra.

**पौलोमी** Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra; आशारम्या न

त युक्ता पौलोम्या सद्युशी भव S. 7. 28. -**Comp.** -**संभवः** an epithet of Jayanta.

**पौषः** N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -**पौ** The day of full moon in the month of Pausha; R. 18. 32. -**पौ** 1 A festival. -2 A fight, combat.

**पौष्कर-रक** (री-की *f.*), Relating to the blue lotus.

**पौष्करिणी** A lotus pool or pond.

**पौष्कलः** A species of grain.

**पौष्कल्यं** 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth. -2 Abundance.

**पौष्टिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Promoting growth or welfare. -2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating. -3 Preservative. -**कं** A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

**पौ नं** The lunar mansion called Revati.

**पौष्प** *a.* (पौ *f.*) [पुष्प-अण्] Relating to or coming from flowers, floral, flowery. -**पौ** 1 N. of the town पटलिपुत्र q. v. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

**पौष्पकं** Green vitriol.

**प्याद्** *ind.* A particle of calling (ho!, holla).

**प्याय्** 1 A. (प्यायते, प्यान or पान) To swell, grow; see प्ये below.

**प्यान** *a.* Fat, grown fat; cf. पान.

**प्यायन** *a.* 1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. -**नं** Increase, growth.

**प्यायित** *a.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

**प्ये** 1 A. (प्यायते, पान) 1 To grow, increase, swell; Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberant. -3 To overflow, surcharge. -**Caus.** (प्यायति) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

**प्र** *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs, it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगम्, प्रस्था, प्रचर, प्रया &c. -2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively', 'very much' &c; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on. -3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M.:—(a) beginning, commencement; (प्रयाणं, प्रस्थानं, शालः); (b) length; (प्रयाणः, प्रस्थानः); (c) power (प्रयु); (d) intensity, excess; (प्रवाद, प्रकर्ष, प्रच्छाद, प्रयुग); (e) source or origin; (प्रमव, प्रपीत); (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction; (प्रयुक्तमव); (g) destitution, separation; (हृष्टः); (h) apart; (प्रयु); (i) excellence; (प्रचार्यः); (j) purity; (प्रयस्य); (k) wish; (प्रार्थना); (l) respect; (प्रज्ञा); (m) adoration; (प्रजालिः who respectfully folds his hands together); (n) eminence; (प्रज्ञप्त, प्रवाल). In the Ved it is often used as a separable verb.

(c) power (प्रयु); (d) intensity, excess; (प्रवाद, प्रकर्ष, प्रच्छाद, प्रयुग); (e) source or origin; (प्रमव, प्रपीत); (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction; (प्रयुक्तमव); (g) destitution, separation; (हृष्टः); (h) apart; (प्रयु); (i) excellence; (प्रचार्यः); (j) purity; (प्रयस्य); (k) wish; (प्रार्थना); (l) respect; (प्रज्ञा); (m) adoration; (प्रजालिः who respectfully folds his hands together); (n) eminence; (प्रज्ञप्त, प्रवाल). In the Ved it is often used as a separable verb.

**प्रकट** *a.* 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undisguised, public. -3 Visible. -**ट** *ind.* 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, undisguisedly. (प्रकटीकृतं to manifest, unfold, display; ग्रहं च ग्रहति गुणाच्च प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; Pt. 1. 31; प्रकटीकृतं 'to become manifest, appear'). -**Comp.** -**प्रति-धनः** an epithet of Siva.

**प्रकटनं** The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

**प्रकटति** Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

**प्रकटयति** Den. P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit; Mā. 5. 11. N. 4. 151; Ratn. 4. 16. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

**प्रकटित** *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

**प्रकथ्** 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

**प्रकथनं** Announcing, narration.

**प्रकंप** 1 A. 1 To shake, quiver, tremble; प्राकंपत शुजः सत्यः Rām. प्राकंपत महाशैलः Mb. -2 To vibrate (as sound). -3 To become loose, loosened. -**Caus.** To shake, put in motion; Bk. 15. 23.

**प्रकंपः** Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremor. चाला चाहं मनसिजवशात्प्रकाशकं Subhāsh. ; सशिरःप्रकंपः Si. 13. 43.

**प्रकंपन** *a.* Causing to shake. -1 Wind, violent wind or gust; प्रकंपनेनाञ्चकपिरे हुराः Si. 1. 61, 14. 43. -2 N. of a hell. -**नं** Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

**प्रकंपित** *a.* Swinging, shaking. **प्रकल** 10 U. 1 To pursue, after. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

**प्रकालन** *a.* 1 Killing, hurting, pursuing, chasing. -**नः** N. of a Nāga. -**नं** Hurting, killing. -**Comp.**

**प्रकला** A minute portion. -**Comp.**



—विद् *a.* ignorant. (*-m.*) a merchant.

प्रकांडः, —डं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; *Si.* 9. 45. —2 A branch, shoot. —3 (At the end of comp.). Anything excellent or pre-eminent of its kind; ऊरु-प्रकांडद्वितयन तस्याः *N.* 7. 93; क्षत्रप्रकांडः *Mv.* 4. 35; 5. 48. —डः The upper part of the arm.

प्रकांडकः See प्रकांड above; *Bk.* 5. 6.

प्रकांडः A tree.

प्रकाम *a.* 1 Amorous. —2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामविस्तार *R.* 2. 11; प्रकामालोकनीयता *Ku.* 2. 24. —मः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —मं *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; जातो ममार्थं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) *S.* 4. 21; *R.* 6. 44; *Mk.* 5. 25. —2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. —3 Voluntarily, willingly; *Mu.* 1. 25. —खु *a.* eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; *R.* 1. 66.

प्रकामतः *ind.* 1 At will. —2 With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश 1 *A.* 1 To shine, gleam; look brilliant. —2 To become visible or manifest, come to light; to be apparent, appear; एषु सर्वेषु धृतेषु बुद्धौ न प्रकाशते *Kath.* —3 To look or appear like. —*Caus.* 1 To show, display, manifest, discover; अवसरोर्यमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं *S.* 1; *Sān. K.* 59. —2 To disclose, unfold, reveal. —3 To bring to light, make public, proclaim; कदाचित्कृपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् *Chāṇ.* 20. —4 To publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः *U.* 4. —5 To illuminate, lighten, irradiate; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कुत्सं लोकमिमं रविः *Rg.* 13. 33; 5. 16.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः *R.* 1. 68; 5. 2. —2 Clear, visible, manifest; *Si.* 12. 56; *Bg.* 7. 25. —3 Vivid, perspicuous; *Ki.* 14. 4. —4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; *R.* 3. 48. —5 Open, public. —6 Cleared of trees, open; *R.* 4. 31. —7 Blown, expanded. —8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. —ज्ञः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. —2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काव्यप्रकाश, भाष्यप्रकाश; तर्कप्रकाश &c. —3 Sunshine. —4 Display, manifestation; *Si.* 9. 5. —5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. —6 Expansion, diffusion. —7 Open spot

or air; प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽवलोकयानि *S.* 4. —8 A golden mirror. —9 A chapter or section (of a book). —10 The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. —ज्ञं Bell-mettle, brass. —ज्ञं *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिपूर्वापितो यजुं प्रकाशं धनिना धनं *Y.* 2. 56; *Ms.* 8. 193; 228. —2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp. आत्मवते). —ज्ञे *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly. —2 Visibly. —3 In the presence of. —*Comp.* —आत्मक *a.* shining, brilliant. —आत्मन् *a.* bright, shining. (*-m.*) an epithet of (1) Vishnu. (2) of Siva. (3) the sun. —इतर *a.* invisible. —कहं —कर्मन् *N.* of the sun. —कयः an open purchase. —नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेश्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एष यस्मात् *Mk.* 3. 7. —वचकः an open cheat.

प्रकाशक *a.* (शिक्षा *f.*) 1 Illuminating, giving light. —2 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. —2 Expressing, indicating. —4 Explaining, making clear, expounding. —5 Bright, shining, brilliant. —6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. —कः 1 The sun. —2 A discoverer. —3 An expounder. —4 A publisher. —*Comp.* —ज्ञात् *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशता —त्वं 1 Brilliance, splendour. —2 Appearance, manifestation. —3 Renown, celebrity.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. —नं 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. —2 Displaying, manifesting. —3 Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright. —4 Announcement, declaration. —नः *N.* of Vishnu. —ना Explaining, teaching.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displayed, manifested. —2 Published; brought out (as a book). —3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. —4 Visible, evident, apparent. —तं Light, clearness.

प्रकाश्य *a.* To be illuminated, brought to light &c. —इयं Light.

प्रकाशित *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकुञ्चः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुप 4 *P.* 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति धुवं स वस्यापगमे प्रसीदति *Pt.* 1. 283. —2 To be excited, gather strength, increase. —*Caus.* To provoke, irritate, exasperate; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाश्च *Subhāsh.*

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enraged,

incensed. —2 Excited. —3 Disordered, deranged.

प्रकोपः 1 Wrath, fury, rage, violent anger. —2 Great excitement; provocation, irritation; उपदेशो हि मूर्खानां प्रकोपाय न ज्ञातये *Pt.* 1. 389. —3 Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny; as in प्रकुति° popular disturbance. —4 An attack. —5 (Medic.) Excess, superabundance.

प्रकोपन-ण *a.* Irritating, exciting, provoking. —नं-णं Provocation, irritation.

प्रकोपित *p. p.* Provoked, enraged, incensed.

A handsome body.

प्र ज्मांडी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकृ 8 *U.* 1 To do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानकपि नरो दैवात्मकरोति विग्रहितं *Pt.* 4. 35; *Ki.* 4. 30, *Mv.* 2. 13. *Bk.* 2. 36; *Rs.* 1. 6; *Ms.* 8. 54, 60; 8. 230; *Anu.* 13. —2 To accomplish, achieve, effect. —3 To assault, outrage, insult; *Bk.* 8. 19. —4 To honour, worship. —5 To express, utter. —6 To place in front, mention first. —7 To appoint (to a post, office &c.). —8 Ved. To induce. —9 To win, conquer. —10 To destroy.

प्रकरः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; सुकाफलप्रकरभांजि सुहागृहाणि *Si.* 5. 12; वाष्पप्रकरकलुषां वृष्टि *S.* 6. 8; *R.* 9. 56; *Ku.* 5. 68. —2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. —3 Aid, assistance, friendship. —4 Usage, practice. —5 Respect. —6 Seduction, abduction. —रं Aloe-wood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. —2 (a) A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमन्त्रकरणमाश्रित्य *S.* 1. (b) A head or subject of treatment. (c) A province or department. —3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. —4 An opportunity, occasion. —5 An affair, a matter. —6 An introduction, prologue. —7 Relation. —8 Doing much or well. —9 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the सूच्छकटिक, मालतीमाधव, पुष्पभूषित &c. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—अवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्तं लौकिकं कविकल्पितं । शृंगारोऽपी नायकस्तु विशेषात्प्रो-  
दुषवा वणिक् । सापायवर्मकामार्थपरो गीरप्रशातकः ॥ 511.

प्रकरणिका, प्रकरणि A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—नाटिकैव प्रकरणिका सार्धवाहादिवार्धिका । समान्यं यज्ञा नेतुर्भवेद्यत्र च नायिका ॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode in-



serted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. -2 Theatrical dress. -3 An open piece of ground. -4 A place where four roads meet. -5 A kind of song. -6 The proper site of any magical operations.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः किमेतत् Māl. 5. 20. -2 Sort, kind, variety, species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकार manifold; विप्रकार, नाना &c. -3 Similitude. -4 Speciality, special property or quality; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा T. S. -5 Difference.

प्रकृत p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed. -2 Commenced, begun. -3 Appointed, charged. -4 Genuine, real. -5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often used in works on Alankāra for उपमेय); संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -6 Important, interesting. -7 Wished, expected. -8 Original. -तं The original subject, the matter or subject in hand; यादु किमेनेन प्रकृतमेव अनुसरामः 'come to the point.' -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. having the original sense. -2. true, real. (-र्थः) the original sense.

प्रकृतिः f. 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature, natural form (opp. विकृति which is a change or effect); प्रकृत्या यद्भक्तं S. 1. 9; उष्णत्वमग्न्यातपसंयोगात् शैत्यं हि यत्सा प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87; U. 7. 19; अपेहि रे अवभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिमापद् or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृते स्था 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness'. -2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुच्चतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; कथं गत एव आत्मनः प्रकृतिं S. 7 'natural character'; so प्रकृतिरूपण, प्रकृतिसिद्ध see below. -3 Make, form, figure; महादुभावप्रकृतिः Māl. 1. -4 Extraction, descent; गोपालप्रकृतिरार्यकोस्मि Mk. 7. -5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्मरभ्युपगतं S. B. (see the full discussion on Br. Sūt. I. 4. 23); यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1. -6 (In Sān. phil.) Nature (as distinguished from पुरुष, ) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -7. (In gram.) The radical or

crude form of a word to which case-terminations and other affixes are applied. -8 A model, pattern, standard, (especially in ritualistic works). -9 A woman. -10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation (identified with माया or illusion); Bg. 9. 10. -11 The male or female organ of generation. -12 A mother. -13 (In arith.) A co-efficient, or multiplier. -14 (In anatomy) Temperament of the humours. -15 An animal. -16 An artisan. -17 The Supreme Being. -pl. 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; R. 12. 12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. -2 The subjects (of a king); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35; नृपतिः प्रकृतीरवेक्षितुं R. 8. 18, 10. -3 The constituent elements of the state (सत्तागनि), i. e. 1. the king. -2. the minister. -3. the allies. -4. treasure. -5. army. -6. territory. -7. fortresses &c.; and the corporations of citizens (which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वात्म्यमात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि Ak. -4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; (for full explanation see Kull. on Ms. 7. 155 and 157). -5 The eight primary elements out of which everything is evolved according to the khyas; see Sān. K. 3. -6 The five primary elements of creations (पंच महाभूतानि), i. e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु, and आकाश. -Comp. -ईशः a king or magistrate. -रूपण a. naturally slow or unable to discern; Me. 5. -गुणः one of the three constituent qualities of nature; see गुण. -ज a. innate, inborn, natural. -तरल a. fickle by nature, naturally inconsistent; Amaru. 27. -पुरुषः a minister, a functionary (of the state); Me. 6. -भाव a. natural. usual. (-वः) natural or original state. -मंडलं the whole territory or kingdom; R. 9. 2. -लयः absorption into the Prakriti, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध a. inborn, innate, natural; Bh. 2. 52. -सुभग a. naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्थ a. 1. being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine. -2. inherent, innate, incidental to nature; R. 8. 21. -3. healthy, in good health. -4. recovered. -5. come to oneself. -6. stripped of everything, bare.

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct. -2 A rite, ceremony. -3 The bearing of royal insignia. -4 High position, elevation. -5 A chapter or section (of a book); as in उणाद्विप्रक्रिया. -6 (In gram.) Etymological formation.

-7 A privilege. -8 An introductory chapter of a work. -9 Rules for the formation of words.

प्रकृप् 1 P. 1 To draw away, pull, attract. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To bend (as a bow). -4 To prolong. -5 To draw or stretch out, front. -7 To harass, disturb, afflict, trouble. -Pass. To be enhanced or increased; U. 7. 8.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority; बहुः प्रकर्षाद्विजयद्वयं रघुः R. 3. 34; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति Ku. 3. 28. -2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षेण शोकसंतानेन U. 3. -3 Strength, power. -4 Absoluteness. -5 Length, protraction. -6 Speciality. -7 Universality. (प्रकर्षेण and प्रकर्षात् are used advantageously in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree').

प्रकर्षकः An epithet of the god of love.

प्रकर्षण a. Paining, harassing, troubling. -णं 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. -2 Ploughing. -3 Duration, length, extension. -4 Excellence, superiority. -5 Distraction. -6 Realizing by the use of a pledge more than the interest of the money lent upon it.

N. -त a. 1 Drawn out or forth. -2 Stretched out. -3 Exceeded in profit (as the interest of a loan). -त Profit on the pledge exceeding the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकर्षिन् a. Excellent, pre-eminent.

प्रकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn forth or out. -2 Protracted, long, lengthy. -3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Distracted, disquieted. -6 Violent, strong, excessive.

प्रकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw, pour out; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणो रंजलिरयं Ve. 1. 2. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To issue forth, spring up.

प्रकीर्णः Scattering about, strewing.

प्रकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed. -2 Spread, published, promulgated. -3 Waved, waving; Si. 12. 17. -4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled. -5 Confused, incoherent; बह्वि स्वेच्छया कामं प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते Si. 2. 63. -6 Agitated, excited. -7 Miscellaneous, mixed; as the प्रकीर्णकार of Bhaṭṭikāvya. -8 Expanded, opened. -9 Standing alone. -ई 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection. -2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules. -3 A chapter or section



of a book. -4 Scattering or throwing about. -5 Extent. -Comp. -केशी N. of Durgā.

प्रकीर्णक *a.* Scattered or strewn about &c. -कः -कं 1 A chowrie, fly-flap (चर) ; Si. 12. 17. -2 A tuft of hair used as an ornament for horses. -कः A horse. -कं 1 A miscellaneous, any collection of miscellaneous things. -2 A miscellaneous chapter. -3 A section, chapter or division of a book. -4 A case not provided by the Sāstras and to be decided by the judge or king. -5 Extent, length (of a book &c.).

प्रकृत 10 U. 1 To announce, proclaim, mention. -2 To name, call. -3 To praise, extol, laud.

प्रकीर्ति 1 Proclaiming, announcing. -2 Praising, extolling, lauding. -ना Mentioning, naming.

प्रकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed. -2 Declared, said to be. -3 Named, called. -4 Celebrated. -5 Explained. -6 Revealed.

प्रकीर्ति *f.* 1 Celebration, praise. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Declaration.

प्रकल्प *A.* 1 To be fit or suitable for. -2 To happen, occur. -3 To be successful. -Caus. 1 To invent, devise, plan (schemes &c.). -2 To prepare, make ready, equip, accoutre. -3 To treat with respect. -4 To fix, settle. -5 To appoint, invest, install. -6 To fix, fasten, bind. -7 To further, advance, promote.

प्रकल्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment ; Ms. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Made, done, formed. -2 Settled, allotted. -3 Formed or shed (as a tear). -ता A kind of riddle.

प्रकल्प *p. p.* Prepared, made ready, arranged.

प्रकोट *a.* Ved. One who knows. -तः 1 Appearance. -2 Intelligence, knowledge.

प्रकोथः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकोष्ठः 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41 ; कनकचलयभ्रंशरिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Ms. 2 ; R. 3. 59 ; S. 6. 6. -2 The room near the gate of a palace ; Mu. 1. -3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings) ; इदं ग्रामं प्रकोष्ठं प्रविशित्वार्यः &c. Mk. 4. -4 A part of a door-frame.

प्रकोष्ठकः A room near the gate of a palace (= प्रकोष्ठ) ; तस्थुर्विनम्रक्षितिपाल-संकुले तदंगनद्वारवहिः प्रकोष्ठके Ku. 15. 6.

प्रखर *a.* Very sharp or violent.

-रः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. -2 A dog. -3 A mule.

प्रक्रम 1 U. 1 To go forward, proceed, walk on ; Bk. 15. 23. -2 To go, set out, march forth. -3 To issue forth, depart. -4 To go across, pass. -5 To begin, commence (Atm.) (with inf.) प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 3. 47 ; 2. 15 ; Ku. 3. 2 ; 5. 18. -6 To undertake, apply oneself to. -7 To behave towards (with loc.).

प्रकृत *a.* 1 A beginner. -2 Conquering, overcoming.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. -2 Space considered as a measure of distance. -3 Commencement, beginning. -4 (a) Stepping forward, proceeding. (b) Procedure, course ; Māl. 5. 24. -5 The case in question. -6 Leisure, opportunity. -7 Regularity, order, method. -8 Degree, proportion, measure. -9 The reading of the Kramapāṭha. -Comp. -भंगः want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. (It is the same as भग्नक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction ; नाये निशाया नियतेनियोगादस्तं गते हेतु निशाया याता is an instance of the former, where गता निशाया would relieve the irregularity of expression ; and विशिष्टं क्रियतां बराहततिभि-मुस्ताक्षरिः पल्लवे is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the line as विशिष्टा रचयंतु रुक्मवरा मुस्ताक्षरि पल्लवे ; see K. P. 7 under भग्नक्रमता for further details.

प्रक्रमण 1 Stepping forward, proceeding. -2 Issuing. -3 Beginning.

प्रक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Commenced, begun. -2 Gone, proceeded. -3 In hand, under discussion. -4 Surpassed. -5 Brave. -6 Previously mentioned. -तः 1 The outset of a journey. -2 The case or point in question.

प्रक्रीडः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Moist, humid, wet. -2 Satisfied (रुत). -3 Moved with pity.

प्रक्षेदः Moistness, wetness.

प्रक्षेदन *a.* Moistening, wetting.

प्रक्काणः, प्रक्काणः The sound of a lute.

प्रक्षर See प्रखर.

प्रक्षरणं Trickling out, oozing, flowing.

क्ष 10 U. 1 To wash, purify, cleanse ; पादौ मुखं हस्तं &c. प्रक्षालयति. -2 To wipe away ; (अयज्ञः) तेषामहु-ग्रहेणाद्य राजन् प्रक्षालयात्मनः Mb. -3 To expiate, atone for.

प्रक्षालन 1 Washing, washing off ; R. 6. 48. -2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -3 Bathing. -4 Anything used for purifying. -5 Water for washing.

प्रक्षालित *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Purified. -3 Expiated.

प्रक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To injure, destroy, spoil.

प्रक्षयः Ruin, destruction.

प्रक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, wasting, declining. -2 Destroyed. -3 Expiated. -4 Vanished, disappeared. -णं The spot where one has perished.

प्रक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw, fling at, hurl. -2 To put into, throw at or in ; नानेभ्यं प्रक्षिपेद्गौ Ms. 4. 53 ; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. -3 To insert, interpolate ; इति सूत्रे कैश्चित्प्रक्षितं Kaiyāṭa. -4 To put or lay before.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. -2 Throw into ; Māl. 5. 22. -3 Projected. -4 Interpolated, spurious ; as in प्रक्षिप्तोऽर्थः श्लोकः.

प्रक्षेपः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Scattering upon. -4 Spurious insertion, interpolation. -5 The box of a carriage. -6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company. -7 Anything added to drugs in decoction.

प्रक्षेपण 1 Throwing, casting, hurling. -2 Pouring upon, throwing into. -3 Settling, fixing (as price &c.).

प्रक्षीवित *a.* Drunken, intoxicated.

प्रक्षुब्ध 7 U. To crush, bruise, pound ; मित्रवत्प्रक्षुब्ध गदयां चि-वीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

प्रक्षुण्ण *p. p.* 1 Crushed. -2 Pierced through. -3 Incited.

प्रक्षुभ 1 A., 4 P. 1 To be shaken or agitated. -2 To totter. -3 To be perplexed or confused.

प्रक्षोभण Exciting, agitating.

प्रक्षेवेदनः -ता 1 An iron arrow. -2 Clamour, hubbub.

प्रक्षेवेदित *a.* Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रखर *a.* 1 Very hot ; as in प्रखर-किरण. -2 Very acrid or pungent.



sharp. -3 Very hard or rough. —रः See प्रकलर.

**प्रख्या** 2 P. 1 To report, announce, declare. -2 To praise, celebrate. —*Pass.* To be well-known or celebrated, be famous. —*Caus.* To celebrate, proclaim, announce, declare publicly, publish.

**प्रख्य** *a.* 1 Clear, visible, distinct. -2 Looking like, resembling ( at the end of comp. ); असुत°, झझाक° &c.

**प्रख्या** 1 Perceptibility, visibility. -2 Renown, fame, celebrity; न्यव-सत्परमप्रख्यः संप्रत्येव पुरीमिनां Rām. -3 Disclosure. -4 Resemblance, similitude ( in comp. ); Y. 3. 10. -5 Look, appearance.

**प्रख्यात** *p. p.* 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. -2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. -3 Happy, pleased. -4 Recognised, acknowledged. —*Comp.*—भांडं a commodity the pre-emption of which is claimed by a king. -वदूक *a.* having a celebrated father.

**प्रख्यातिः** *f.* 1 Fame, renown, celebrity -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 Perceptibility.

**प्रख्यानं** 1 Reporting. -2 A report, information. -3 Perception.

**प्रख्यापनं** 1 Publishing, making public. -2 Communicating. -3 Information.

**प्रगंडः** The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

**प्रगंडी** The outer wall ( of a city ).

**प्रगम्** 1 P. 1 To advance, proceed. -2 To set out. -3 To reach, attain.

**प्रगत** *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or forward. -2 Separate, apart. —*Comp.*—जाडु, जाडुक *a.* bandy-legged bow-legged.

**प्रगमः** The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

**प्रगमनं** 1 Advance, progress. -2 The first advance in courtship; see प्रगम above.

**प्रगर्जनं** Roaring, shouting.

**प्रगल्भ** 1 A. 1 To be bold or confident; या कथंचन सखीवचनेन प्रागभि-प्रियतमं प्रगल्भे Si. 1. 18; न मौक्तिक-च्छिद्रकरी शलाका प्रगल्भते कर्मणि टंकि-कायाः Vikr. 1. 16 'cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatchet'. -2 To be determined or resolute. -3 To be proud. -4 To be ready or able ( with inf. ).

**प्रगल्भ** *a.* 1 Bold, confident. -2 Daring, brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous; R. 2. 41. -3 Bold in speech, eloquent; युवत्वगल्भा प्रतिहार-रक्षी R. 6. 20. -4 Ready-witted,

prompt. -5 Resolute, energetic. -6 Mature ( as age ); Ku. 1. 51. -7 Matured, developed, full grown, strong; प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30 ( प्रौढवा-क् ); Māl. 9. 29; U. 6. 35. -8 Skilful; K. 12. -9 Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud. -10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9. -11 Illustrious, eminent. —*ल्भा* 1 A bold woman. -2 A shrew, scolding woman. -3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composition; she is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanour, possessed of no great modesty; of mature age, and ruling her husband; see S. D. 101 and examples quoted *ad. loc.* -4 An epithet of Durgā.

**प्रगल्भता** 1 Boldness. -2 Resoluteness, energy. -3 Pride, arrogance. -4 Eminence. -5 Perverseness.

**प्रगल्भित** *a.* 1 Arrogant. -2 Eminent, illustrious.

**प्रगाढ** *p. p.* 1 Dipped into, soaked, steeped. -2 Much, excessive, intense. -3 Firm, strong. -4 Hard, difficult. —*ढं* 1 Privation. -2 Penance, bodily mortification. —*ढं ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly. -2 Firmly. -3 Forcibly. -4 Proportionately.

**प्रगाढ** *m.* An excellent singer.

**प्रगायः** A strophe, a combination of two verses ( ऋच् ).

**प्रगीत** *a.* 1 Sung. -2 Singing. -3 Resonant with singing. —*तं* 1 A song. -2 A sing-song mode of reciting.

**प्रगीति** *f.* A variety of metre.

**प्रगुण** *a.* Straight, honest, upright ( lit. and fig. ); बहिः सर्वाकार-प्रगुणरमणीयं व्यवहरन् Māl. 1. 14. -2 Being in the right state or condition, having excellent qualities; अमजयार्प्रगुणां च करोत्यसौ तदुमतोऽष्टमतः सचिवैर्यौ R. 9. 49. -3 ( *a* ) Worthy, suitable, meritorious; Māl. 1. 16. ( *b* ) Efficient; 9. 45. -4 Skilful, clever. ( *प्रगुणीकृ* means 1 To make straight, put in order, arrange. -2 To make smooth. -3 To nourish, bring up.

**प्रगुणनं** Putting straight, arranging.

**प्रगुणयति** Den. P. = प्रगुणीकृ above.

**प्रगुणित** *a.* 1 Made even or straight. -2 Made smooth.

**प्रगुण्य** *a.* 1 More, exceeding. -2 Excellent.

**प्रगे** *ind.* Early in the morning, at day-break; इत्थं रथाश्वमनिषादिनां प्रगे गणो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्बहिः Si. 12. 1; सायं स्नायात्यगे तथा Ms. 6. 6; 4. 62. —*Comp.*—तन *a.* to be performed in

the morning. —निश-शय *a.* who is asleep at day-break.

**प्रगोपनं** Protection, preservation.

**प्रगथनं** Stringing together, wear- ing.

**प्रग्रह** 9 U. 1 To take, hold, seize, grasp. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To extend. -4 To stretch forth, ly with. -5 To favour, behave friend-ly with. -6 To keep separate ( as the *प्रग्रह* vowels ). -7 To offer. -8 To unite with. —*Caus.* To receive, accept.

**प्रग्रहीत** *p. p.* 1 Held forth or out. -2 Received, accepted. -3 Not sub- ject to the rules of euphony ( वृत्ति ); see प्रग्रह below.

**प्रग्रहं** 1 A vowel which is not liable to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately; इदं द्विवचनं प्रग्रहं P. I. 1. 11 ( i. e. the final ई, उ and ए of the dual termina- tions of a word or any grammatical form ). -2 Remembrance. -3 A sen- tence.

**प्रग्रहः** 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. -2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing. -3 The commencement of an eclipse. -4 ( *a* ) A rein, bridle; धृताः प्रग्रह- अवतरत्वायुष्मान् S. 1; Si. 12. 31. ( *b* ) A whip, lash, scourge. -5 A check, restraint. -6 Binding, confinement. -7 A prisoner, captive. -8 Taming, breaking ( as an animal ). -9 A ray of light. -10 The string of a balance. -11 A vowel not subject to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony; see प्रग्रह. -12 N. of Vishṇu. -13 The arm. -14 A leader, guide. -15 Kindness, favour. -16 The *Karnikāra* tree.

**प्रग्रहणं** 1 Taking, seizing, grasping. -2 The commencement of an eclipse. -3 A rein, bridle. -4 A check, re- straint. -5 Binding, confining. -6 Offering. -7 Guiding.

**प्रग्राहः** 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Bear- ing, carrying. -3 The string of a balance. -4 A rein, bridle.

**प्रग्रविः**—*व* 1 A painted turret. -2 A wooden fence round a building. -3 A window. -4 A stable. -5 The top of a tree. -6 A pleasure-house.

**प्रघट** 1 A. 1 To be busy with, be occupied in; Bk. 21. 17. -2 To be- gin, commence; Bk. 14. 77.

**प्रघटकः, प्रघटकः** A rule, doctrine, precept.

**प्रघटा** The first elements or rudiments of a science. —*Comp.*—विदुः *a.* a superficial reader, smatterer.



प्रवर्णः(नः), प्रवर्णः(नः) 1 A porch before the door of a house-  
porico. -2 A copper-pot. -3 An iron mace, crow-bar.

प्रवस a. Voracious, gluttonous.  
-नः 1 A demon. -2 Voracity, gluttony.

प्रघातः 1 Killing. -2 A combat, battle.

प्रघुणः A guest (v. l. for प्राघुण or प्राघुण q. v.).

प्रवृण a. 1 Wandering, roaming.  
-ग Turning round. -णः A guest ; see प्राघुण.

प्रघोषः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Uproar.

प्रचक्रं 1 An army in motion. -2 A foraging army.

प्रचक्ष 2 A. 1 To say, speak, lay down ; स्वजनाश्च किलातिसंततं दहति प्रेममिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To consider, regard, deem. -4 To name, call ; योऽस्यात्मनः कारवित्तं क्षेत्रज्ञं प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12 ; 2. 17 ; 3. 28 ; 10. 14.

प्रचक्षस् m. 1 The planet Jupiter.  
-2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

प्रचंड a. 1 Vehement, excessively violent, impetuous. -2 Strong, powerful, fierce. -3 Very hot, stifling (as heat). -4 Furious, wrathful. -5 Bold, confident. -6 Terrible, terrific. -7 Intolerable, unbearable. -डः A species of oleander. -Comp. -आतपः fierce heat. -घोण a. large-nosed. -हर्ष a. having a hot or burning sun ; Rs. 1. 1, 10.

प्रचंडता-त्वं 1 Violence, impetuosity.  
-2 Boldness.

प्रच(चा)य See under प्रचि.

प्रचर 1 P. 1 To walk about, stalk forth. -2 To go or issue forth, appear. -3 To roam, wander over. -4 To reach, arrive at. -5 To spread, circulate, be prevalent or current. -6 To prevail (as a custom). -7 To undertake, set about (anything), proceed to work ; Ms. 9. 284. -8 To do, perform. -9 To behave, act towards, treat. -10 To be engaged in. -11 To thrive, prosper. -Caus. 1 To cause or allow to roam. -2 To turn out to graze. -3 To make public.

प्रचरः 1 A road, path, way. -2 A custom, usage.

प्रचरणं 1 Going forth, proceeding. -2 Being current, circulating. -3 Undertaking, beginning. -4 Employing, using. -णी A wooden-ladle.

प्रचरित p. p. 1 Gone forth &c. -2 Practised, followed, pursued (as a profession).

प्रचारः 1 Going forth, ranging, walking about, wandering ; Ku. 3. 41. -2 Appearance, coming in, manifestation ; U. 1 ; Mu. 1. -3 Currency, prevalence, use, being used or applied ; विलोक्य तैरप्यधुना प्रचारं Trik. -4 Conduct, behaviour. -5 Custom, usage. -6 A playground, place of exercise. -7 A pasture-ground, pasturage ; Y. 2. 166. -8 A passage, path ; Ms. 9. 219.

प्रचारित a. 1 Allowed to wander. -2 Made public or known, become current.

प्रचारि a. 1 Wandering. -2 Showing itself, appearing. -3 Proceeding with, behaving.

प्रचल 1 P. 1 To shake, move, tremble ; Bh. 2. 4. -2 To go, walk, move on ; set out, start off, depart. -3 To start up, spring up. -4 To be affected, disturbed or agitated. -5 To prevail, be current. -6 To swerve, deviate from (abl.). -Caus. 1 (चल°) To shake, stir up. -2 (चल°) To move, set in motion.

प्रचल a. 1 Trembling, shaking, tremulous ; Ku. 5. 35 ; Māl. 1. 38. -2 Current, prevailing, customary. -3 Going well or widely.

प्रचलनं 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Retreat, flight. -3 Circulation, currency.

प्रचलित (प्रचलत्) a. 1 Shaken, moved, set in motion. -2 Moving about ; U. 2. 29. -3 Wandering, roaming. -4 Having set out or proceeded. -5 Customary, recognized or received as authority. -6 Current, prevalent.

प्रचालनं Stirring, shaking, a stir ; किं वृथार्थप्रचालनेन Pt. 5 ' why discuss this matter in vain. '

प्रचलाकः 1 Archery. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A snake. -का Ved. A violent shower of rain.

प्रचलाकिन m. A peacock ; U. 2. 29.

प्रचलायित a. Rolling about, tossing. -तं Nodding the head (while asleep in a sitting posture).

प्रचालः The neck of the Indian lute.

प्रचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather. -2 To add to, increase, develop ; to enhance, augment. -3 To cut down. -Pass. 1 To grow, be developed ; प्रचीयमानावयवा रराज सा R. 3. 7. -2 To increase, multiply, thrive, prosper ; अपि प्रचीयते वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1.

प्रच(चा)यः 1 Collectin

ing (as flowers). -2 A multitude, quantity, collection, number ; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Growth, increase. -4 Slight union. -5 The neutral accentless tone (एकश्रुति). -6 The common difference of terms in a progression.

प्रचयनं Collecting, gathering.

प्रचायिका 1 Gathering (flowers &c.) in turn. -2 A female who gathers.

प्रचित p. p. 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. -2 Amassed, accumulated. -3 Covered, filled. -4 Accentless (अनुदात्त).

प्रचुद 10 U. 1 To impel, prompt, urge, incite ; चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9. -2 To drive or urge on, push on. -3 To excite, inspire, encourage, incite, stimulate. -4 To enjoin, direct, prescribe. -5 To request, ask. -6 To fix, settle, determine. -7 To proclaim, announce.

प्रचोदः 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. -2 Instigating.

प्रचोदनं 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. -2 instigating, setting on. -3 Ordering, enjoining, prescribing. -4 A rule, precept, order, commandment. -5 Saying. -6 Sending, despatching.

प्रचोदित p. p. 1 Urged, incited. -2 Instigated. -3 Directed, ordered, prescribed ; Ms. 2. 191. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Decreed, determined. -6 Announced.

प्रचोदि a. Driving on, urging &c. -नी A prickly nightshade.

प्रचुर a. 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful ; नित्यव्याय प्रचुरनित्यधनागमा च Bh. 2. 47 ; Si. 12. 72. -2 Great, large, extensive ; प्रचुरपुरंदरधनुः Git. 2. -3 (At the end of comp.) Abounding in, filled or replete with. -रः A thief. -Comp. -पुरुष a. populous. (-वः) a thief.

प्रचुरता-त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Multitude, quantity.

प्रचुरीकरणं Adding to, increasing.

प्रचुरीकृत a. Augmented, increased.

प्रचुरीशू 1 P. To become plentiful, increase.

प्रचेतस् m. 1 An epithet of Varuna ; Ku. 2. 21. -2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1. 35.

प्रचेतृ m. A charioteer, coach-man.

प्रचेलं Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेलकः A horse.

प्रच्छ 6 P. (पृच्छति, पृच्छ, अप्राक्षीत्, प्रक्षयति, प्रष्टु, पृष्ट ; caus. प्रच्छयति ; pass.



प्रच्छते; desid. विप्रच्छति ) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of (with two acc.); पप्रच्छ रामां रमणी-भिलाषं R. 14. 27; Bk. 6. 8; R. 3. 5; Bg. 2. 7; ब्राह्मणं कुशलं प्रच्छेत् Ms. 2. 127; so महाश्वेता कादंबरीमनामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192; कुशलमवले प्रच्छति त्वां विद्युक्तः Me. 104; R. 1. 58. -2 To ascertain, learn by inquiry. -3 To seek, seek for.

प्रच्छन्-ना A question, inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, wrap up, veil, envelope; ( वनं ) प्रच्छादयद्नेयात्मा नीहारेणैव चंद्रमाः Mb. -2 To hide, conceal, disguise, keep secret; प्रच्छादय स्वाद्य युगात् Bh. 2. 77; प्रदानं प्रच्छन्नं 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. -3 To clothe oneself, put on clothes. -4 To stand in the way, become an obstacle.

प्रच्छद् n. Ved. 1 Food. -2 A cover.

प्रच्छद् A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; R. 19. 22. -Comp. -पद्: bed-clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छन्न p. p. 1 Covered, wrapped, enveloped. -2 Private, secret; Bh. 2. 64. -3 Concealed, hidden. -4 Clothed, clad. -न् 1 A private door. -2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -न् ind. Secretly, covertly. -Comp. -तस्करः an unseen thief.

प्रच्छादक a. Concealing, covering (at the end of comp.). -कः The song of a wife deserted by her husband (containing a covert description of her sorrows).

प्रच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An upper garment. -Comp. -पद्: a wrapper, cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छादित p. p. 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. -2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छर्दनं 1 Vomiting. -2 Emitting, sending forth. -3 An emetic.

प्रच्छर्दिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छानं 1 Sacrificing. -2 Making sore.

प्रच्छायं [ प्रच्छाद्याय यञ ] Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; प्रच्छायसुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; M. 3.

प्रच्छिल a. Dry, waterless.

प्रच्यु 1 A. 1 To move away, go away, withdraw, retreat. -2 To fall off from, drop down, fall down. -3 To forsake, abandon (as religion). -4 To be ejected or driven, be dislodged, be deprived of, lose (with abl.). -5 To flow out, stream forth.

-6 To drive, urge on. -Caus. 1 To move, shake. -2 To displace, dislodge, eject, expel. -3 To cause to fall, ruin.

प्रच्यवः 1 Fall, ruin. -2 Improvement, advancement, growth. -3 Withdrawal.

प्रच्यवनं 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation. -3 Oozing, dropping (क्षण).

प्रच्यवानं 1 Causing to give up. -2 A means of removing, a sedative or palliative.

प्रच्युत p. p. 1 Fallen off or from. -2 Strayed, deviated. -3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. -4 Displaced, ejected. -5 Banished, expelled. -6 Routed, put to flight.

प्रच्युतिः f. 1 Departing, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; नित्यं प्रच्युतिश्चकया क्षमनयि स्वर्गे न मोदामहे Sānti. 4. 20. -3 Fall, ruin.

प्रजन 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, come into existence. -2 To grow, arise, spring up. -3 To bring forth, be delivered of. -4 To beget, generate, produce in general. -Caus. 1 To beget, generate. -2 To cause, produce. -3 To bring forth, bear.

प्रजः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; Ms. 3. 61; 9. 61. -2 The impregnation of cattle. -3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96. -4 A generator, progenitor.

प्रजनन a. ( नी f. ) Producing, generating, procreative. -न् 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. -2 Production, birth, delivery. -3 Semen. -4 The male or female organ of generation (penis or vulva). -5 Offspring. -6 Pregnancy of cattle (उपर).

प्रजनिका A mother.

प्रजनिष्णु a. 1 Procreative, productive. -2 Growing, standing (as corn).

प्रजहकः The body.

प्रजहः f. The vulva (Ved.).

प्रजा (Changed to प्रजस् at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, य or दुस्; see R. 8. 32, 18. 29.) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. -2 Offspring, progeny, issue; children, brood (of animals); प्रजार्थव्रतकश्चिंतानं R. 2. 73; प्रजायै रुहमेतिनां R. 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so चक्रस्य प्रजा, सर्वप्रजा &c. -3 Posterity, descendants. -4 A creature. -5 Subjects, people, mankind; नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तत्रयित्वा S. 5. 5 (where प्रजा has sense 2 also);

R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. -6 Semen. -Comp. -अव्ययः 1. an epithet of the sun. -2. of Dakṣa. -अव्ययः Yama, the god of death; R. 8. 44. -इच्छु a. desirous of progeny. -इच्छुः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; R. 3. 68; 5. 32; 18. 29. -उत्पात्तिः f. -उत्पादनं the raising of progeny. -काम a. desirous of progeny. -कारः author of the creation. -तनुः a line of descendants, lineage, race. -द a. 1. granting progeny. -2. removing barrenness. -दानं silver. -हरि N. of the son of a king, sovereign, prince; R. 2. 43, 10. 83. -निवेकः 1. impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb); R. 14. 60. -2. offspring. -पः a king. -पति 1. the god presiding over creation. Ms. 12. 121. -2. an epithet of Brahmā; अस्याः सगविर्धौ प्रजापतिरुद्देवः कात्तिमदः V. 1. 9. -3. an epithet of the ten lords of created beings first created by Brahmā; (see Ms. 1. 34). -4. an epithet of Viśvakarma, the architect of gods. -5. the son-in-law. -6. a king. -7. a son-in-law. -8. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -9. a father, progenitor. -10. the penis. -11. a sacrifice. -पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign. -पालिः an epithet of Siva. -पाल्यं royal office. -प्रज्ज् f. increase of progeny. -सूत्र an epithet of Brahmā; Si. 1. 28. -सि a. beneficial to children or people. (-तं) water.

प्रजात p. p. Born, produced &c. -तः A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः f. 1 Procreation, production, propagation. -2 Delivery. -3 Procreative power. -4 Travail, labour.

प्रजायिद् a. 1 Being about to produce or bring forth. -2 Bearing, bringing forth (अभिरुचि, वरि &c.).

प्रजावत् a. 1 Having subjects or children. -2 Pregnant. -3 Abounding in progeny, prolific. -नी 1. brother's wife (ब्राह्मजाया); प्रजावत् दोहदक्षसिनी ते R. 14. 45; 15. 13. -2. A matron, mother. -3 An elderly brother's wife.

प्रजल्प 1 P. 1 To speak, say, talk. Ku. 1. 45. -2 To call. -3 To prattle. -4 To prattle, chatter.

प्रजल्पः Prattle, gossip, heedless or frivolous words (used in greeting a lover); अहोर्ध्वमिदयुजा योषीरुद्धः प्रियस्य कौशलोद्धारः प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते.

प्रजल्पनं 1 Talking, speaking. Prattle, gossip.

प्रजल्पित a. Talked, prattled. Talk.



प्रजविन् See under प्रज्.

प्रजाय 2 P. 1 To keep watch, be awake, wake. -2 To lie in wait for.

प्रजागः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; स राजापरिमानी दिवसानि प्रजागरकृशो लक्ष्यते S. 3 ; प्रजागरास्त्रि-  
प्रजागरकृशो लक्ष्यते S. 6. 21.  
-2 Vigilance, carefulness. -3 A guardian. -4 An epithet of Krishna.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.

प्रजुष्ट a. Attached or devoted to, intent on.

प्रजू 1 U. 1 To push or drive onward, impel, urge on. -2 To hasten forward. —Caus. To shoot, dart.

प्रज्वः Ved. Haste.

प्रज्वन a. Swift, fleet ; U. 5. 1.

प्रजविन् a. Rapid, swift, speedy.  
—m. An express, a courier.

प्रज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know, know about, be acquainted with. -2 To be aware of, find out. -3 To discern, distinguish. —Caus. (प्रज्ञयति) 1 To show, point out (as way). -2 To discover. -3 To call, summon, invite.

प्रज्ञ a. 1 Wise, intelligent, learned. -2 (At the end of comp.) conversant with. —ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

प्रज्ञतिः f. 1 Agreement, engagement. -2 Teaching, informing, communicating. -3 A doctrine. -4 Intellect.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom ; आकारसदृशप्रज्ञः प्रज्ञया सदृशानामः R. 1. 15 ; शब्दं निर्हति पुरुषस्य शरीरमेकं प्रज्ञा कुलं च विभक्तं च यज्ञश्च इति ॥ Subhāsh. -2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. -3 Device or design. -4 A wise or learned woman. -5 N. of the goddess Sarasvatī. —Comp. —चक्षुः a. blind ; (lit. having understanding as the only eyes). (—m.) an epithet of Dhritarāshtra. (—n.) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind ; M. 1. —वाद्ः a wise saying. —वृद्ध a. old in wisdom. —सहाय a. intelligent, wise. —हीन a. void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood. -2 Distinguished, discerned. -3 Distinct, clear. -4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञान a. Prudent. —नं 1 Intelligence, knowledge, wisdom. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 Discernment, judgment.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञिन् (नी f.), प्रज्ञिल a. Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रज्ञावत् a. Wise, intelligent.

प्रज्जू a. Bow-legged, bandy-legged ; (so प्रज्).

प्रज्वल् 1 P. 1 To burn brightly, blaze up, shine ; रणांगानि प्रज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. -2 To catch fire, be in flames, blaze up. -3 To be kindled (as anger), to be incensed or wrathful. —Caus. (ज्व-ज्वा-लयति) 1 To kindle, set on fire. -2 To brighten, illumine, irradiate.

प्रज्वलनं 1 Blazing up, flaming, burning. -2 Kindling.

प्रज्वलित p. p. 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. -2 Bright, shining. -3 Burnt. —तं Burning.

प्रह्वनिं 1 Flying in every direction. -2 Flying forward ; see under डिन. -3 Taking flight.

प्रण a. Old, ancient.

प्रणखः The point of a nail.

प्रणद् 1 P. To sound, resound, echo ; कल्यादाः प्राणद्वं घोराः Mb. ; शिवाः प्रणदंति &c.

प्रणदनं Sounding, a sound.

प्रणादित a. 1 Sounding. -2 Humming, buzzing (as a bee).

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. -2 Roaring, a roar. -3 Neighing, braying. -4 A murmur of rapture ; a burst of applause ; huzza. -5 A cry for help. -6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणम् 1 P. To bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to, be humble (with acc. or dative) ; न प्रणमंति देवताभ्यः K. 108 ; तां भक्तिप्रवणेन चेतसा प्रणनाम K. 228 ; Ku. 7. 27 ; Bg. 11. 44 ; R. 2. 21. (साष्टांगं प्रणम्, 'to fall down on the eight limbs' ; see अष्टांग ; दंडवत् प्रणम् 'to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points' ; cf. दंडप्रणाम). —Caus. (प्रणमयति) 1 To cause to bow down ; तामश्चिताभ्यः कुल-देवताभ्यः कुलप्रतिष्ठां प्रणमय्य माता Ku. 7. 27. -2 To bend, incline.

प्रणत p. p. 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. -2 Bowing to, saluting. -3 Humble. -4 Skilful, clever. -5 Crooked.

प्रणतिः f. 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance ; तव सर्वविधेयवर्तिनः प्रणतिं वि-  
भ्रति को न सूधुतः Si. 16. 5 ; 'R. 4. 88.  
-2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy ; स ददर्श वेतसवनाचरितां प्र-  
ति यलीयसि समृद्धिकरी Ki. 6. 5 ; नि-  
जितेषु तस्मा तस्मिन्नां शङ्कु प्रणतिरेव

कतिथि R. 11. 89. -3 Inclination, bending, stooping.

प्रणामः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. -2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow (used with dat. ) ; as in साष्टांगप्रणाम ; Ku. 6. 91 ; सूचीनां प्रणामं दृष्टमध्वजाय चकार 3. 62 ; अस्मै प्रणाममकारवत् K. 142. —Comp. —अञ्जलिः a respectful salutation with the hands folded together ; Ku. 4. 35 ; for अष्टांग see अष्टांग.

प्रणश 4 P. 1 To perish, die ; स्मृ-  
तिभ्रंशदुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात्प्रणश्यति Bg. 2. 63 ; Bk. 3. 14. -2 To vanish, disappear. -3 To escape.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance ; Ki. 14. 9. -2 Death, destruction ; मर्तुः प्रणाशादथ शोचनीयं R. 14. 1.

प्रणाशन a. Destroying, annihilating, removing. —नं Destruction, annihilation ; प्रणाशनाय प्रबलस्य वि-  
द्विः R. 3. 60.

प्रनष्ट p. p. 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. -2 Lost ; Pt. 4. 35. -3 Perished, dead. -4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated. -5 Escaped.

प्रणवः 1 The sacred syllable Om ; आसीन्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवश्चैवसानिव R. 1. 11 ; Ms. 2. 74 ; Ku. 2. 12 ; Bg. 7. 8. -2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). -3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस a. Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाही 1 Intervention, interposition, medium. -2 Ved. A water-course, drain.

प्रणाय्य a. 1 Dear, beloved. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward. -3 Disliked, disapproved ; Bk. 6. 66. -4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (विरक्त).

प्रणालः —ली, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain ; कुर्वन् पूर्णा नयनपयसां चक्रवालेः प्रणालीः Ud. S. 2 ; Si. 3. 44. -2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणाशः —शनं See under प्रणश.

प्रणिसित a. Kissed.

प्रणिधा 2 U. 1 To place, put or lay down ; prostrate ; प्रणिहितशिरसं वा कांतामाद्रपिराधं M. 3. 12 ; तस्मात्प्रण-  
म्य प्रणिधाय कायं Bg. 11. 44. -2 To set, put in, inlay or incase ; यदि म-  
यिष्युणि प्रणिधीयते Pt. 1. 65. v. 7.  
-3 To apply, fix upon, direct to-  
wards ; मर्तुप्रणिहितेऽङ्गो R. 15. 84  
Bk. 6. 142. -4 To stretch out, ex-



tend ; मामाकाशमणिहितमुजं निर्दयाश्ले-  
वहेतोः Me. 106 ; नीवीं प्रति प्रणिहिते हु  
करे प्रियेण सख्यः शपामि यदि किञ्चिदपि  
स्मरामि K. P. 4. -5 To send out ( as  
spies ). -6 To place or lay in  
the front. -7 To include, enclose.  
-8 To employ, use ; U. 5. 13. -9  
To resolve. -10 To think.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing,  
application, use. -2 Great effort,  
energy. -3 Profound religious me-  
ditation, abstract contemplation ;  
R. 1. 74 ; 8. 19 ; V. 2. -4 Respect-  
ful behaviour towards ( with loc. ).  
-5 Renunciation of the fruit of  
actions ( कर्मफलत्याग ). -6 Entrance,  
access. -7 ( With Buddhists ) A  
prayer, an entreaty.

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out.  
-2 Sending out spies. -3 A spy, an  
emissary ; Ku. 3. 6 ; R. 17. 48 ;  
Ms. 7. 153 ; 8. 182. -4 An attend-  
ant, a follower. -5 Care, attention.  
-6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिधेयं 1 Sending spies. -2 Em-  
ploying, using.

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied.  
-2 Deposited. -3 Outstretched,  
stretched forth ; Me. 105. -4 Con-  
signed, delivered, entrusted. -5  
Having the attention fixed upon  
one object, with the mind concen-  
trated, intent. -6 Determined, decid-  
ed. -7 Cautious, wary. -8 Obtain-  
ed, attained. -9 Spied out. -10  
Acknowledged ; admitted. -11 Ap-  
plied, directed.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपत् 1 P. To bow down to, fall  
prostrate before, bow respectfully  
to, salute ( with acc. or dat. ) ; प्रणि-  
पत्य सुरास्तस्मै शमयित्रे सुरद्विषां R. 10.  
15 ; वागीशं वागिरभर्याभिः प्रणिपत्योपत-  
स्थिरे Ku. 2. 3 ; 3. 60.

प्रणिपतनं, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at  
one's feet, prostration, submission ;  
R. 4. 64. -2 Obeisance, salutation,  
reverential bow ; Ku. 3. 61, 4. 35 ;  
R. 3. 25. -Comp. -पुरःसरं, -पूर्वकं  
*incl.* with an obeisance. -प्रतीकार *a.*  
averted or counteracted by prostra-  
tion. -रसः a magical formula pro-  
nounced over weapons. -शिक्षा  
teaching ( one ) to salute.

प्रणी 1 P. 1 To lead out or forth  
( as an army ), conduct ; वानरैरेण प्र-  
णीतेन ( चलेन ) Rām. -2 To offer,  
give, present ; अर्घ्यं प्रणीय जनकात्म-  
जा Bk. 5. 76. -3 To bring to, set  
( as fire ) ; Pt. 3. 1. -4 To conse-  
crate by reciting sacred Mantras,  
hallow, consecrate in general ; त्रिधा  
प्रणीतो ज्वलनः Hariv. -5 To inflict

( as punishment ) ; Ms. 7. 20 ; 8.  
238. -6 To lay down, teach, promul-  
gate, institute, prescribe ; स एव धर्मो  
मनुना प्रणीतः R. 14. 67 ; भवत्प्रणीतमा-  
चारमामनंति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. -7  
To write, compose ( as a work ) ;  
प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4 ; उत्तरं रा-  
मचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. -8  
To accomplish, effect, perform, bring  
about ; N. 1. 15, 19 ; Bh. 3. 82. -9  
To lead or reduce to any condition.  
-10 To show, display. -11 To direct,  
fix or turn towards ( as the eyes ).  
-12 To show affection or love, love.  
-13 To throw, cast, discharge. -14  
To remove, destroy. -15 To draw in  
the breath ( Atm. ).

प्रणयः 1 Espousing, seizing ( as in  
marriage ) ; Māl. 6. 14. -2 ( *a* ) Love,  
affection, fondness, attachment,  
liking, regard ; साधारण्यमुभयोः प्रणयः  
स्मरस्य V. 2. 16 ; साधारण्यं प्रणयः S.  
3 ; ( where in both cases sense 6  
may do as well ) ; S. 6. 7 ; 5. 23 ;  
Me. 105 ; R. 6. 12 ; Bh. 2. 42. ( *b* ) A  
wish, desire, longing ; Ku. 5. 85 ;  
Māl. 8. 7 ; S. 7. 16. -3 Friendly  
acquaintance or regard, friendship,  
intimacy ; Māl. 1. 9. -4 Familiarity,  
confidence, trust ; मया गृहीते सलिले-  
नेन कृतः प्रणयः S. 5. -5 Favour, kind-  
ness, act of courtesy ; अलंकृतोऽस्मि  
स्वयं ग्राहप्रणयेन भवता Mk. 1 ; 1. 45. -6  
An entreaty, request, solicitation ;  
तद्भूतनाथाद्गुण नार्हसि त्वं संवर्धिनो मे प्रणयं  
विहंतु R. 2. 28 ; V. 4. 13. -7 Rever-  
ence, obeisance. -8 Final beautytude.  
-9 A leader. -10 Conduct, guidance.  
( प्रणयेन confidentially, candidly ;  
without reserve or ceremony ; प्रणया-  
त् openly, frankly ). -Comp. -अपराधः  
an offence against friendship or love.

-उन्मुख *a.* 1. disposed or about to  
declare one's love ; M. 4. 13. -2.  
impatient through love. -उपेत *a.*  
candid, frank. -कलहः a lover's  
quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel ;  
नाप्यन्यस्मात्प्रणयकलहाद्विप्रयोगोपपत्तिः Me.  
( considered spurious by Malli. ).  
-क्रुपित *a.* angry through love, feign-  
ing anger ; Me. 105. -कोपः feigned  
anger of a mistress towards her  
lover, coquettish anger. -प्रकर्षः ex-  
cessive love, intense attachment.  
-भंगः 1. breach of friendship. -2.  
faithlessness. -वचनं expression of  
love. -विमुख *a.* 1. averse from love.  
-2. disinclined to friendship ; Me. 27.  
-विहृतिः, -विघातः non-compliance, re-  
fusal ( of a request &c. ). -सुश्रु *a.*  
inspired by love ; Māl. 5. 7.

प्रणयनं 1 Bringing, fetching. -2  
Conducting, conveying. -3 Carrying  
out, executing, performing ; Ku. 6.

9. -4 Writing, composing. -5 De-  
creeing, sentencing, awarding ;  
दंडस्य प्रणयनं. -6 Bringing forward,  
adducing. -7 Distributing.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affec-  
tionate ; R. 10. 57. -2 Candid,  
frank. -3 Earnestly desirous of,  
longing for ; जातः सखे प्रणयवत्प्रयु-  
क्तिकायां S. 6. 16.

प्रणयिता Love, attachment ; ( श्रीः )  
मूर्खान्द्वेष्टि न गच्छति प्रणयितामर्षवदि-  
त्सपि Mu. 3. 5.

प्रणयिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate,  
kind, attached ; Māl. 3. 9 ; 6. 30.  
-2 Beloved, dearly loved. -3 Desir-  
ous of, longing for, fondly solici-  
tous of ; अंकाश्रयप्रणयिनस्तनयान्द्वयः S.  
7. 17 ; Me. 3 ; R. 9. 55, 11. 3. -4  
Familiar, intimate. -*m.* 1 A friend,  
companion, favourite ; Ku. 5. 11.  
-2 A husband, lover. -3 A suppli-  
cant, humble petitioner, suitor ;  
वार्थत् सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियेव V. 4. 15.  
1. 2. -4 A worshipper ; devotee ;  
Ku. 3. 66. -नी 1 A mistress, beloved  
wifo. -2 A female friend.

प्रणायकः 1 A leader or commander  
( of an army ). -2 A guide, head  
chief.

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, ad-  
vanced, presented. -2 Delivered,  
given, offered, presented. -3 Brought  
into, reduced to. -4 Executed, effec-  
ted, performed. -5 Taught, prescrib-  
ed. -6 Cast, sent, discharged. -7  
Brought to, set. -8 Written, compos-  
ed. -9 Set aside, removed. -10  
Agreeable or pleasing. -11 Inflicted  
( as punishment ) ; see प्रणी above.  
-तः Fire consecrated by prayers.  
-ता A sacrificial vessel. -तं Any-  
thing cooked or dressed, such as  
condiment.

प्रणीतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Conduct, guid-  
ance. -2 Favour.

प्रणेतृ *m.* 1 A leader. -2 A maker,  
creator. -3 The promulgator of a  
doctrine, expounder, teacher. -4 An  
author.

प्रणेत्य *a.* 1 To be guided or led,  
tractable, yielding, submissive, obe-  
dient. -2 To be executed or accom-  
plished. -3 To be settled or  
fixed.

प्रणु 2, 6 P. 1 To praise. -2 To  
mutter the sacred syllable Om. -3  
To roar, bellow. -4 To resound.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, lauded.

प्रणुद् 6 P. 1 To dispel, drive off,  
remove ; Si. 9. 71. -2 To push or  
thrust forward, push on. -3 To scare way,  
stir, set in motion. -4 To scare way,  
frighten away. -*Caus.* 1 To prompt



incite, urge forward. -2 To push away. -3 To request or ask any one.

प्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. -2 Scared away.

प्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. -2 Set in motion. -3 Scared away. -4 Shaking, trembling. -5 Sent, despatched.

प्रयोदः 1 Driving. -2 Directing.

प्रयोदित *a.* 1 Set in motion. -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Driven.

प्रयोजनं 1 Washing or wiping away. -2 Bathing. -3 Water for washing.

प्रतनु 8 U. 1 To spread abroad, diffuse; ख्यातस्त्वं विभवेयंशांसि कवयो दिक्षु प्रतन्वन्ति नः Bh. 3. 24. -2 To spread, extend, stretch 'out. -3 To spread over, cover, fill. -4 To cause, produce, create. -5 To show, display, exhibit; तद्वरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. -6 To perform, do (as a sacrifice). -7 To execute, complete, accomplish.

प्रतत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. -2 Stretched out, diffused. —तं *ind.* Continuously.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. -2 A creeper.

प्रतानः 1 A shoot, tendril; लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केसैः R. 2. 8; S. 7. 11. -2 A creeper, low spreading plant -3 Branching out, ramification. -4 Tetanus or epilepsy. -5 Extension.

प्रतानिन् *a.* 1 Spreading. -2 Having shoots or tendrils. —नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (हु or न्वी *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; Me. 20. -2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनु तपसा K. 43; U. 1. 20; Me. 41. -3 Slender, emaciated. -4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतप् 1 P. 1 To be hot, burn, glow. -2 To heat. -3 To kindle, illumine. -4 To bake, roast. -5 To feel pain, suffer. -6 To mortify the body, undergo penance. -7 To pain, distress, torment. —*Caus.* 1 To warm, heat. -2 To set on fire, irradiate. -3 To torment, pain, distress.

प्रतपन् Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. -2 Hot, ardent. -3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1. 107. -2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. -3 Splendour, brilliancy. -4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. -5 Courage, valour, heroism;

प्रतापस्तत्त्व भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानश्चे दिशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30. -6 Spirit, vigour, energy. -7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. -2 Distressing. —नं 1 Burning, heating, warming. -2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. —नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. -2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

प्रतापिन् *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Splendid, brilliant. -3 Paining, distressing. -4 Glorious, dignified. -5 Powerful, mighty.

प्रतप् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted or fatigued, faint. -2 To lose the breath, be beside oneself.

प्रतमकः A kind of asthma.

प्रतर्क 10 U. 1 To conclude, infer, guess. -2 To reason, reflect. -3 To think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -4 To search, investigate.

प्रतर्कः Conjecture, guess, supposition

प्रतर्कणं 1 Reasoning, discussion. -2 Doubt. -3 Logic.

प्रतलं One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पाताल. —लः The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). -2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) opposite, of the opposite side; प्रतिबल *Ve.* 3. 5 'the opposing force'; so प्रतिद्विपाः Mu. 2. 13; (c) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः 'a rival moon'; प्रतिपुरुषः &c. -3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to तौ दंपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70; 1. 75; प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुः Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा शयाद्रिपुं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रदुहुवस्तं प्रति राक्षसेन्द्रं Hām.; यथावजः प्रत्यरिसैन्यमेव R. 7. 55; (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; त्वं सहस्राणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासेदुस्ततो गंगां शृंगवरपुरं प्रति Rām.; गंगां प्रति; (e) at the time,

about, during; आदित्यस्योदयं प्रति Mb. फाल्गुनं वाथ चैत्रे वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (f) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यदत्र मां प्रति स्यात् Sk.; हरं प्रति हलाहलं (अभवत्) Vop.; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षे प्रति, प्रतिवर्ष; यज्ञं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिंचति Sk.; (h) with regard or reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि भे संशीतिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132; चंद्रोपरामं प्रति ह केनापि विमलच्छासि Mu. 1; धर्मं प्रति S. 5. 18; मंदोत्सुक्योस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; त्वयैकमीक्षं प्रति साधु भाषितं 5. 81; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 29; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; मां प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of; (k) for, on account of. -4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रशुभः कृष्णात्यति Sk.; संग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति मावान् Sk.; भक्तेः प्रत्यसूतं शंभोः Vop. -5 As the first member of Avyayibhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिसंवत्सरं 'every year'; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c. (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यग्नि शलभा इयंते. -6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayī-comp. in the sense of 'a little'; रूप-प्रति, शाकप्रति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places). —*Comp.* —अक्षरं *ind.* in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरश्रेयसमयप्रबंध Vās. —अग्नि *ind.* towards the fire. —अंगे 1. a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. -2. a division, chapter, section. -3. every limb. -4. a weapon. (नं) *ind.* 1. on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिगितः Git. 1. -2. for every subdivision. -3. in each case (in grammar). —अनेतर *a.* 1. being in immediate neighbourhood. -2. standing nearest (as an heir). -3. immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण स ह्यस्य (ब्राह्मणस्य) प्रत्यनेतरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. (रं) *ind.* 1. immediately after. -2. next in succession. —अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. —अनीक *a.* 1. hostile, opposed, inimical. -2. resisting, opposing. (कं) *an.* enemy. (कं) 1. hostility, enmity, hostile



attitude or position ; न शक्ताः प्रत्य-  
नीकेषु स्थातुं मनः सुरासुराः Rām. -2. a  
hostile army ; यस्य शूरा महेष्वासाः  
प्रत्यनीकगता रणे Mb. ; येष्वस्थिताः प्रत्य-  
नीकेषु योधाः Bg. 11. 32 (प्र. may have  
here sense 1 also). -3. (in Rhet.) a  
figure of speech in which one tries  
to injure a person or thing connect-  
ed with an enemy, who himself can-  
not be injured ; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रति-  
कर्तुं तिरस्क्रिया । या तदीयस्य तत्तुल्ये प्रत्य-  
नीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an  
opposite conclusion. —अंत a. con-  
tiguous, lying close to, adjacent,  
bordering. (—तः) 1. a border, front-  
ier ; R. 4. 26. -2. a bordering  
country ; especially, a country occu-  
pied by barbarians or Mlechchhas.  
—देशः a bordering country. —पर्वतः an  
adjacent hill ; पादाः प्रत्यंतर्पयताः Ak.  
—अपकारः retaliation, injury in re-  
turn ; शत्रुयेत् प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण  
दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. —अवद् ind. every  
year. —अभिन्न a. hostile. (—त्रः) an  
enemy. (—त्रं) ind. towards an  
enemy. —अर्कः a mock sun. —अवयवं  
ind. 1. in every limb. -2. in every  
particular, in detail. —अवर a. 1.  
lower, less honoured. -2. very  
low or degrading, very in-  
significant. —अश्मन् m. red chalk.  
—अहं ind. every day, daily ; day by  
day ; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी  
Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard,  
sheath. —आघातः 1. a counter-stroke.  
-2. reaction. —आचारः suitable con-  
duct or behaviour. —आत्मं ind. singly,  
severally. —आत्मक a. belonging  
to oneself. —आत्म्यं similarity with  
oneself. —आदित्यः a mock sun.  
—आरंभः 1. recommencement, second  
beginning. -2. prohibition. —आशा  
1. hope, expectation ; Māl. 9. 8. -2.  
trust, confidence. —उत्तरं a reply, re-  
joinder. —उलूकः 1. a crow. -2. a  
bird resembling an owl. —ऊर्चं ind.  
in each Rik. —एक a. each, each one,  
every single one. (—कं) ind. one  
by one, one at a time, severally ;  
singly, in every one, to every one ;  
oft. with the force of an adjective ;  
विवेश दृढकारण्ये प्रत्येकं च सतां मनः R.  
12. 9 'entered the mind of every  
good man' ; 12. 3 ; 7. 34 ; Ku. 2.  
31. —कञ्चुकः an adversary. —कंठं ind.  
1. severally, one by one. -2. near  
the throat. —कश a. not obeying the  
whip. —कायः 1. an effigy, image,  
picture, likeness. -2. an adversary ;  
Ki. 1. 28. -3. a target, butt, mark.  
—कितवः an opponent in a game.  
—कुंजरः a hostile elephant. —कूपः a  
moat, ditch. —कूल a. 1. unfavour-  
able, adverse, contrary, hostile, op-  
posite, प्रतिद्वलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफल-

त्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6 ; Ku. 3. 24.  
-2. harsh, discordant, unpleasant,  
disagreeable ; अयमप्युदा प्रतिद्वलशब्दा  
Ku. 1. 45. -3. inauspicious. -4. con-  
tradictory. -5. reverse, inverted. -6.  
perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn.  
—आचरणं, आचरितं any offensive or  
hostile action or conduct ; R. 8. 81.  
—उक्तं—क्तिः f. a contradiction. —कारिन्,  
कृत्, चारिन्, वृत्ति a. opposing. —दर्शन  
a. having an inauspicious or ungrat-  
eous appearance. —प्रवर्तिन्, वर्तिन् a.  
acting adversely, taking an adverse  
course. —भाविन् a. opposing, contra-  
dicting. —वचनं disagreeable or un-  
pleasant speech. —वादः contradiction.  
(प्रतिद्वलता, —रं adverseness, opposi-  
tion, hostility. प्रतिद्वलयति 'to op-  
pose'). —कूलं ind. 1. adversely,  
contrarily. -2. inversely, in inverted  
order. —क्षणं ind. at every moment  
or instant ; constantly ; Ku. 3. 56.  
—गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं ind.  
in very limb. —गिरिः 1. an opposite  
mountain. -2. an inferior mountain.  
—गृहं, गेहं ind. in every house. —ग्रामं  
ind. in every village. —चंद्रः a mock  
moon. —चरणं ind. 1. in every  
(Vedic) school or branch. -2. at  
every foot-step. —छाया 1. a reflected  
image, reflection, shadow. -2. any  
image, picture. —जंघा the forepart  
of the leg. —जिह्वा, जिह्विका the  
soft palate. —तंत्रं ind. according to  
each Tantra or opinion. —तंत्रसिद्धांतः  
a conclusion adopted by one of the  
disputants only ; (वादिप्रतिवाद्येकतरमावा-  
म्युगतः). —त्रयहं ind. for three days  
at a time. —दंड a. Ved. disobedient.  
—दिनं ind. in every day ; Ms. 58.  
—दिशं ind. in every direction, all  
round, everywhere. —देशं ind. in  
every country. —देहं ind. in every  
body. —देवतं ind. for every deity.  
—द्वंद्वः 1. an antagonist, opponent,  
adversary, rival. -2. an enemy. (—द्वं)  
opposition, hostility. —द्वंद्विन् a. 1.  
hostile, inimical. -2. adverse (प्रतिद्वल) ;  
Ki. 16. 29. -3. rivalling, vying with ;  
S. 4. 4. (—म.) an opponent, adversa-  
ry, rival ; R. 7. 37. ; 15. 25. —द्वारं  
ind. at every gate. —धुरः a horse  
harnessed by the side of another.  
—नप्तृ m. a great-grandson. —नव a.  
1. now, young, fresh. -2. newly  
blown or budded ; Ms. 36. —नाडी a  
branch-vein. —नायकः the adversary  
of the hero of any poetic composi-  
tion ; as रावण in the Rāmāyaṇa,  
शिष्यपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. —पक्ष  
a. like, similar. (—क्षः) 1. the opposite  
side, party or faction, hostility. -2.  
an adversary, enemy, foe, rival ;  
प्रतिपक्षकामिनी 'a rival wife' ;  
Bv. 2. 64 ; Vikr. 1. 70, 73 ; प्रतिपक्षम-

शक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10 ; often used  
in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or  
'similar'. -3. a defendant or respond-  
ent (in law). —ता 1. hostility,  
opposition. -2. obstacle. —प्रतिन a.  
1. containing a contradiction. -2.  
nullified by a contradictory premise ;  
(as a *hetu* in *nyāy*) ; cf. सत्यविषयः.  
—प्रक्षिन् m. an opponent, adversary.  
—पथं ind. along the road, towards  
the way ; प्रतिपथगतितरासीद्विगदीर्घी-  
तांगः Ku. 3. 76. —पदं ind. 1. at  
every step. -2. at every place,  
everywhere. -3. expressly. -4. in  
every word. —पाणः 1. a stake. -2.  
a counter-pledge. -3. a counter-stake.  
—पादं ind. in each quarter. —पात्रं  
ind. with regard to each part, of  
each character ; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां वनः  
S. 1 'let care be taken of each  
character'. —पादं ind. in every  
tree. —पाप a. returning sin for sin,  
requiting evil for evil. —पुं (पुं) 1. a  
like or similar man. -2. a sub-  
stitute, deputy. -3. a companion. -4.  
the effigy of a man pushed by  
thieves into the interior of a house  
before entering it themselves (to  
ascertain if any body is awake). -5.  
an effigy in general. (—पं) ind. man  
by man, for each man. —पुस्तकं  
copy of an original manuscript. —  
वर्हं ind. every forenoon. —प्रभातं ind.  
every morning. —प्राकारः an outer  
wall or rampart. —प्रियं a kindness or  
service in return ; R. 5. 56. —पुरु-  
षः an equal in rank or station. —चल a.  
1. able, powerful. -2. equal in  
strength, equally matched or power-  
ful. (—लं) 1. a hostile army ; अ-  
ज्वालावलीढप्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वीर्याभावे  
Te. 3. 5. -2. strength. —बाहुः the fore-  
part of the arm. —बि (विं) 1. a  
reflection, reflected image ; Ku.  
6. 42 ; Si. 9. 18. -2. an image, a  
picture. —बीजं a rotten seed. —व्य  
a. vying with, rivalling ; वदप्रतिव-  
स्तनि N. 13. 5. (—वः) 1. a rival, an  
opponent. -2. a warrior on the oppo-  
site side ; समालोक्याजौ त्वां विदधति  
विकल्पान् प्रतिभटः K. P. 10. —भय a.  
1. fearful, formidable, terrible.  
Pt. 2. 166. (—यं) a danger. —मंडलं 1. a  
condary disc (of the sun &c.). -2.  
an eccentric orbit. —संदिर ind. in  
every house. —सम्यः an antagonist, a  
rival ; N. 1. 63 ; पातालप्रतिमहृन्मृन्मृन्  
&c. Māl. 5. 22. —माया a counter-spell or  
charm. —मार्गं ind. back, backwards.  
—मासं ind. every month, monthly.  
—मित्रं an enemy, adversary. —मुख  
a. 1. standing before the face, facing.  
प्रतिमुखान् Ms. 8. 291. -2. near, pro-



sent. (—) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. (—) *ind.* 1. towards. —2. in front, before. —मुद्रा a counter-seal. —सूतिः *f.* an *ind.* every moment. —यथः the leader image, a likeness. —रथः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. —रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दौर्घ्यंतिमप्रतिरथः S. 4. 19. —राजः a hostile king. —रात्रि *ind.* every night. —रूप *a.* 1. corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in. —2. beautiful. —3. suitable, proper. (—) a picture, an image, a likeness. —रूपक *a.* resembling, similar (at the end of comp.); वेदाप्रतिरूपिका मनोवृत्तिः S. 1. (—) 1. a picture, an image. —2. a forged edict. —3. a reflection. —लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. —लिपिः *f.* a transcript, a written copy. —लोम *a.* 1. 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse (opp. अनुलोम). —2. contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). —3. hostile. —4. low, vile, base. —5. left (वाम). —6. obstinate, perverse: अपरिचितस्यापि तेऽप्रतिलोमः संवृत्तः S. 7. —7. disagreeable, unpleasant. (—) any injurious or unpleasant act. (—) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. —ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the castes, i. e. born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father; cf. Ms. 10. 16, 25. —लोमक *a.* reverse, inverted. (—) inverted order. —वत्सर *ind.* every year. —वने *ind.* in every forest. —वक्षि *a.* similar, corresponding. —वक्षि *a.* being a match for. —वर्ष *ind.* every year. —वस्तु *n.* 1. an equivalent, a counter-part. —2. anything given in return. —3. a parallel. —उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata: —प्रतिवस्तुपमा तु सा ॥ सामान्यस्य द्विकस्य यत्र वाक्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; 6. 9. तापेन भ्रजते सूर्यः शूरश्रपेन राजते Chandr. 5. 48. —वातः a contrary wind. (—) *ind.* against the wind; जीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. —वारणः a hostile elephant. —वासर *ind.* every day. —विदधे *ind.* 1. on every branch. —2. branch by branch. —वेदं *ind.* in or for every Veda. —विषं an antidote. (—) a birch tree. —विष्णुकः a Muchakunda tree. —वीरः an opponent, antagonist. —वीर्य being equal to or a match for. —वृषः a hostile bull. —वेले *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. —वेशः 1. a neighbouring house, neighbourhood.

—2. a neighbour. —वेशिन् *a.* a neighbour. —वेशमन् *n.* a neighbour's house. —वेश्यः a neighbour. —वैरं requital of hostilities, revenge. —शब्दः 1. echo, reverberation; वसुधाधरकंदराभिसर्पी प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरेभिन्नंति नागात् V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. —2. a roar. —शशिन् *m.* a mock-moon. —शाखं *ind.* for every branch or school (of the Veda). —शाखा a side-branch. —संवत्सर *ind.* every year. —सम *a.* equal to, a match for. —सम्य *a.* in an inverted order. —सामंतः an enemy. —सायं *ind.* every evening. —सूर्यः, —सूर्यकः 1. a mock-sun. —2. a lizard, chameleon; U. 2. 16. —सेना a hostile army. —स्थानं *ind.* in every place, everywhere. —स्रोतस् *ind.* against the stream. —हस्तः, —हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; अश्रितानां भूतो स्वामिसेवायां धर्मसेवने । पुत्रस्योत्पादने चैव न संति प्रतिहस्तकाः H. 2. 33.

प्रतिक *a.* Worth or bought for a Kārshāpāna, q. v.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. —2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 A leader. —2 An assistant. —3 A messenger (वार्ताहर).

प्रति (ती) काशः 1 A reflection. —2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like', 'resembling'; युदपाकप्रतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुंचित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकु 8 U. 1 To requite, pay back, repay, return; पूर्व कृतार्थं मित्राणां नार्थं प्रतिकरोति यः kām. —2 To remedy, cure; व्याधिनिच्छामि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र वै Mb. —3 To give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 225 —4 To retaliate; R. 12. 94. —5 To counteract. —6 To repair, mend.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation.

प्रतिकर्तव्य, —कार्य *a.* 1 To be retaliated, returned or paid (as a debt, &c.). —2 To be counteracted. —3 To be cured or treated (by a physician). —र्थ Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिकर्तु *a.* (त्री *f.*) Requiring, recompensing. —*m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requital, retaliation. —2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. —3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet; (अबलाः) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुं युपचक्रमिरे समये हि सर्वयुपकारि कृतं Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. —4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रति (ती) कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. —2 Revenge, retaliation, re-

tribution. —3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारंभः प्रतिकारस्य S. 3; प्रतिकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 Opposition, obstruction. —5 Help. —6 A kind of treaty where one party requires the services of the other. —Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. —विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रतिकारिन् *a.* 1 Retaliating, opposing, counteracting. —2 Applying or using remedies.

प्रतिकृत *p. p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. —2 Counteracted, remedied. —तं 1 Recompense. —2 Opposition.

प्रतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation. —2 Return, requital. —3 A reflection, reflected image. —4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; R. 8. 92; 14. 87; 18. 53. —5 A substitute. —6 Resistance.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital. —2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. —3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यस्तस्य नास्ति प्रतिक्रिया U. 5. 17; R. 15. 4. —4 Opposition. —5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. —6 Protection. —7 Help, succour. —8 A fence.

प्रतिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. —2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. —3 Hidden, concealed. —4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिकोपः, प्रतिक्रोधः Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रमणं Ved. 1 Stepping towards. —2 (With Buddhists) A confession.

प्रतिकुष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्षयः A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast into. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To revile, ridicule.

प्रतिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. —2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. —3 Abused, reviled, traduced. —4 Sent, despatched. —5 Hurt, injured. —6 Despised, slighted. —7 Falsely accused. —तं Medicine.

प्रतिक्षेपः, प्रतिक्षेपणं 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. —2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. —3 Contest.

प्रतिश्रुतं Sneezing.

प्रतिख्यातिः *f.* Renown, fame.



प्रतिगम १ P. 1 To go towards, advance. -2 To return.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* Flying backward and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमन Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगर्हित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्ज १ P. 1 To roar at, to roar against. -2 (fig.) To resist, oppose; अयोद्धयः प्रतिगर्जतां R. 9. 9.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिग्रह ९ U. 1 To hold, seize, take, support; वर्षधरप्रतिग्रहीतमेन M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. -2 To take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिग्रह्णाति Pt. 2; अमोघाः प्रतिग्रहतावर्षाद्युपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; 2. 22. -3 To receive or accept as a present. -4 To receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; to attack, assault; प्रतिग्रहाह कार्लिंगस्तमज्ञैर्जसोधनः R. 4. 40; 12. 47. -5 To take in marriage, marry; Ms. 9. 72. -6 To obey, conform or listen to. -7 To resort to, betake oneself to. -8 To eclipse. -9 To assent to, admit. -10 To occupy, take possession of. -11 To deprive (one) of. -12 To welcome, receive. -13 To eat, drink. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to accept, give, present. -2 To allow to take or retain; सुष्टं प्रतिग्रहायता स्वमर्थं पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन S. 5. 20.

प्रतिग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted; स्वमवया पुत्र इति प्रतिग्रहीतः S. 2; प्रतिग्रहीतं ब्राह्मणवचनं V. 2. -2 Admitted, assented to. -3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः १ Receiving, accepting. -2 Receiving or accepting a donation. -3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. -4 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmanas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. -5 A gift, present, donation; राज्ञः प्रतिग्रहोऽयं S. 1; Si. 14. 35. -6 A receiver (of a gift). -7 Kind or friendly reception. -8 Favour, grace. -9 Marrying. -10 Listening to. -11 The rear of an army. -12 A spitting-pot. -13 The sun near the moon's node.

प्रतिग्रहणं १ Receiving presents. -2 Reception. -3 Marrying. -4 A vessel.

प्रतिग्रहिन् *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्रहीतृ *m.* 1 A receiver. -2 A husband, one who marries.

प्रतिग्रहाहः १ Accepting gifts. -2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिग्रहाहक-हिन् *a.* One who receives or accepts gifts.

प्रतिग्रहाह्य *a.* Acceptable, admissible.

प्रतिषेध *a.* Hostile, adverse. —घः

1 Opposition, resistance. -2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. -3 Anger, wrath. -4 Fainting. -5 An enemy.

प्रति(ती)घातः १ Warding off, repulse. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 A counterblow, blow in return. -4 Rebound, reaction; Ku. 2. 49. -5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातक, -घातिन् *a.* 1 Hostile, inimical, opposed to. -2 Interrupting, obstructing; U. 5. 29. v. l. -3 Repelling, warding off. -4 Encroaching upon, disturbing. -5 Reacting. -6 Dazzling; Ku. 5. 20.

प्रतिघातनं १ Repulsing, warding off. -2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नं The body.

प्रतिचक्ष् २ A. 1 To see, perceive. -2 To make visible, bring to light. -3 To expect.

प्रतिचक्षणं १ Viewing. -2 Making visible. -3 Look, view.

प्रतिचरित *a.* Proclaimed, published.

प्रतिचिकीषा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचितनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छद् १० U. 1 To cover, envelop, clothe. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To endow, furnish or provide with. -4 To obscure.

प्रतिच्छदनं A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छदः, प्रतिच्छदकः १ A likeness, picture, statue, an image. -2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिच्छन्न *p. p.* १ Covered, covered over, enveloped; Pt. 1. 394. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Furnished or provided with. -4 Beset, hemmed in. -5 Clothed or dressed, clad; Pt. 4. 45.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजन्य *a.* Ved. Hostile, adverse.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजागरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजागरणं Watching, guarding.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा ९ A. १ To promise, declare solemnly, engage, agree, vow; हरचापारोपणेन कन्यादानं प्रतिजानीते P. R. 4. -2 To state, affirm, assert, maintain, allege. -3 To bring forward or introduce, adduce. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge. -5 To confirm. -6 To approve, consent. -7 To ob-

serve, learn, discern. -8 To propose. -9 To remember with regret.

प्रतिज्ञा १ Admission, acknowledgment. -2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; देवाचीप-तदुस्तरां नदीं प्रतिज्ञामिव तां गरीयसी Si. 12. 74. -3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. -4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under त्वयः; (पर्वतो वह्निमात्रं is the usual instance). -5 A plaint, an indictment. —*Comp.* —अंतरं (in logic) a subsequent proposition on failure of the first. —पत्रकं a bond, written contract or document. —भंगः breach of promise. —विरोधः १. breaking an agreement, acting contrary to promise. -2 denial of a logical proposition. —निवहित *a.* betrothed. —संन्यासः १. breaking a promise. -2. (in logic) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात *p. p.* १ Declared, stated, asserted. -2 Promised, agreed. -3 Admitted, acknowledged. -4 Agreeable, desirable. —त A promise. —*Comp.* —अर्थः a statement.

प्रतिज्ञानं १ Asserting, affirmation. -2 Agreement, promise. -3 Admission. -4 Bringing forward or adducing.

प्रतिज्ञेय *a.* To be promised &c. —य A panegyrist, bard.

प्रतितरः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिताली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदा ३ U. १ To exchange, barter. -2 To give back, return, restore; Ch. P. 35. -3 To recompensate. -4 To give as a reward.

प्रतिदत्त *p. p.* Returned, restored.

प्रतिदानं १ Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिदेय *a.* To be returned &c. —इ १ A pawn, pledge. -2 An article purchased and given back.

प्रतिदारणं १ Fighting, battle. -2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिवन् *m.* १ A day. -2 The sun.

प्रतिदृष्ट १ P. १ To see, behold. -2 To know, become aware.

प्रतिदृष्ट *p. p.* १ Beheld. -2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिधा ३ U. १ To place or lay on. -2 To return, restore. -3 To fix (as an arrow). -4 To offer, present. -5



To use, employ. -6 To begin, commence. -7 To draw near, approach (as the night); (mostly Vedic in these senses).

प्रतिधा A draught.

प्रतिधाने 1 Putting on. -2 Taking measures.

प्रतिधा Food.

प्रतिधावनं Assailing, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, -प्रतिध्वानः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त *p. p.* Down-cast.

प्रतिनद् 1 *P. 1* To resound, echo.

-2 To answer with a shout. —*Caus.* To fill with noise, make resonant; *Sānti.* 2. 17; *Rs.* 3. 14.

प्रतिनादः An echo, a reverberation; (also प्रतिनिनद् in this sense).

प्रतिनादित *a.* Resounding, echoing.

प्रतिनन्द 1 *P. 1* To bless; तौ शुभं वृत्तौ च प्रत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः *R.* 1. 57; *Ms.* 7. 146; *Ku.* 7. 87. -2 To welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly; प्रतिनन्द स तां पूजां *Mb.*; *Ms.* 2. 54. -3 To accept cheerfully; *Ku.* 3. 2. -4 To address kindly, show devotion. —*Caus.* To delight, gratify.

प्रतिनन्दनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. -2 Thanks-giving.

प्रति (ती) नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधा 3 *U.* 1 To substitute, put in the place of. -2 To slight, disregard. -3 To order.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute; सौभ्रव्यप्रतिनिधिर्न कर्मणा *R.* 11. 13, 1. 81; 4. 54; 5. 63; 9. 40. -2 A deputy, vicegerent. -3 Substitution. -4 A surety. -5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनियत *a.* Settled, predestined.

प्रतिनियनः A general rule.

प्रतिनिर्जित *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. -2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्द्वय *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it; cf. the instance given in *K. P.* 7; उदेति सविता तामस्ताम एवास्तमेति च, where ताम् is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red.

प्रतिनिर्यातनं 1 Retribution, retaliation. -2 Returning, giving back.

प्रतिनिविष्ट *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. —*Comp.* —*सूक्ष्मः* a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; न ह प्रतिनिविष्टसूक्ष्मजनचित्तमाराधयेत् *Bh.* 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं 1 Returning, return. -2 Turning away from.

प्रतिनुद् 6 *U.* To ward off, repel, repulse.

प्रतिनोदः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपद् 4 *A.* 1 To stop or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमासुखं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विसंभ्रयां प्रतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः *Ku.* 1. 43.

-2 To enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पथानं प्रतिपद्यस्व *S.* 4; प्रतिपत्स्ये पदवीमहं तव *Ku.* 4. 10. -3 To arrive at, reach, attain; *Si.* 6. 16. -4 To get, gain, obtain, share, partake, स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि *R.* 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 41; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; *Bg.* 14. 14; *Si.* 10. 63. -5 To accept, take to; *Si.* 15. 22; 16. 24. -6 To recover, reobtain, regain; receive; *S.* 6. 30; *Ku.* 4. 16; 7. 22. -7 To admit, acknowledge; न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मतांति मेधिलि *Bk.* 8. 95; *S.* 5. 23; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मना इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि *Ku.* 4. 33. -8 To hold, grasp, seize; सुमेव प्रतिपन्नरश्मिनि *R.* 14. 47. -9 To consider, regard, deem, look upon; तद्भुवर्गहणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं *R.* 11. 79. -10 To undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रवतं *Mu.* 2. 18; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं *Ku.* 3. 14; *R.* 10. 40. -11 To assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपन्नाय *R.* 15. 93. -12 To do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व *S.* 4; *V.* 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमर्हतां प्रतिपद्यस्व *Mu.* 4. 18 'act up to or obey.' -13 To act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालयवनश्चापि किं कृण्वे प्रत्यपद्यत *Hariv.*; स भवान् मातृपितृवदस्मासु प्रतिपद्यतां *Mb.*; कथमहं प्रतिपत्स्ये *S.* 5; न युक्तं भवतास्मासु प्रतिपनुमसां प्रतं *Mb.* -14 To give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यसे *Mu.* 6; न जाने किं तातः प्रतिपत्स्यत इति *S.* 4. -15 To perceive, become aware of. -16 To know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. -17 To roam, wander. -18 To take place, occur. -19 To restore. -20 To permit, allow. -21 To take place, happen. -22 To go back, return. (—*Caus.*) 1 To give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart; अर्थिन्यः प्रतिपाद्यमानमनिर्वा प्रमोति वृद्धिं परां *Bh.* 2. 16; *Ms.* 11. 4; गुणवते कन्या प्रतिपादनीया *S.* 4. -2 To substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. -3 To explain, expound. -4 To bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). -5 To regard, consider. -6 To assert, declare to be, represent. -7 To procure. -8 To effect,

accomplish. -9 To communicate, teach. -10 To appoint to, install (loc.). -11 To prepare, get ready.

प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चन्द्रलोकाप्रतिपत्तिः; स्वर्गं &c.

-2 Perception, observation, consciousness, (right) knowledge; वागर्थ-प्रतिपत्त्ये *R.* 1. 1; तयोरभेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे. *Bh.* 3. 99; गुणिनामपि निजरूप-प्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति *Vās.* -3 Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी *Bk.* 8. 95 'averse from compliance, unyielding'. -4 Admission, acknowledgement. -5 Assertion, statement. -6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. -7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्र *M.* 4; *Ku.* 5. 42; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्तिः सैन्यं *R.* 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' -8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्त्ये *R.* 15. 75. -9 Resolution, determination; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठः *R.* 8. 65. -10 News, intelligence; कर्मसिद्धावाशु प्रतिपत्तिमानय *Mu.* 4; *S.* 6. -11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्य त्वया *S.* 4. 16; 7. 1; *R.* 14. 22; 15. 12. -12 A method, means. -13 Intellect, intelligence. -14 Use, application. -15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. -16 Fame, renown, reputation. -17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. -18 Conviction, proof. -19 A rite from which no advantage accrues. —*Comp.* —*दक्ष* *a.* knowing how to act. —*पटहः* a kind of kettle-drum. —*भेदः* difference of view. —*विशारद* *a.* knowing how to act, skillful, clever.

प्रतिपत्तिमत् *a.* 1 Intelligent. -2 Active, prompt. -3 Celebrated, famous. -4 Noble, dignified.

प्रतिपद् *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Intelligence, intellect. -4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. -5 A kettle-drum. -6 An introductory stanza. -7 Rank. —*Comp.* —*चन्द्रः* the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपच्चन्द्रनिर्भोयमात्मजः *R.* 3. 65. —*दृश्य* a kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदादी The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. -3 Undertaken, commenced. -4 Promised, engaged. -5 Agreed to, assented to; admitted, acknowledged. -6 Known, learnt,



understood. -7 Answered, replied. -8 Proved, demonstrated; Ku. 4. 33. -9 Approached, reached. -10 Conquered, overcome. -11 Conversant with, proficient in.

**प्रतिपादक** *a.* ( *दिका* *f.* ) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. -2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. -4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. -5 Effective, accomplishing.

**प्रतिपादनं** 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. -2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. -4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. -5 Causing, producing. -6 Repeated action, practice. -7 Commencement. -8 Giving back, restoring. -9 Entrusting, appointing. -10 Action, worldly conduct.

**प्रतिपादयितु** *m.* 1 A teacher, instructor. -2 A giver, bestower. -3 A demonstrator.

**प्रतिपादित** *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. -2 Established, proved, demonstrated. -3 Explained, expounded. -4 Declared, asserted. -5 Caused, produced.

**प्रतिपादक** *a.* 1 Producing, causing. -2 Ascertaining. -3 Making manifest or clear.

**प्रतिपाल** *Caus.* 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend. -2 To wait for, await. -3 To act up to, obey. -4 To nourish, foster, rear. -5 To keep, maintain, observe, follow.

**प्रतिपालकः** A protector, guardian.

**प्रतिपालनं** 1 Guarding, protecting, defending. -2 Observance, following, practising.

**प्रतिपालित** *p. p.* 1 Protected, cherished. -2 Observed, practised, followed.

**प्रतिपानं** Water for drinking.

**प्रतिपीडनं** Oppressing, molesting.

**प्रतिपूज्** 10 U. 1 To salute in return. -2 To honour, salute respectfully, esteem. -3 To commend, approve.

**प्रतिपूजनं, -पूजा** 1 Doing homage, showing respect. -2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

**प्रतिपूजित** *p. p.* 1 Saluted in return. -2 Honoured, respectfully treated.

**प्रतिपू** *Caus.* 1 To fill up, fill completely. -2 To satisfy, gratify.

**प्रतिपूरणं** 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

**प्रतिप्रणामः** An obeisance in return.

**प्रतिप्रदानं** 1 Returning, restoring. -2 Giving in marriage.

**प्रतिप्रयाणं** Return, retreat.

**प्रतिप्रश्नः** 1 A question asked in return. -2 An answer.

**प्रतिप्रसवः** 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); *तृजकाम्यां कर्तरि इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (गजकादिभिश्च)* Sk. -2 A contrary effect.

**प्रतिप्रस्थानं** *m.* An epithet of a priest who assists the Adhvaryū.

**प्रतिप्रस्थानं** Joining the opposite party, going over to the enemy.

**प्रतिप्रहारः** A counter-blow, a blow in return.

**प्रतिपुननं** Leaping back.

**प्रतिफल** 1 P. 1 To be reflected. -2 To rebound, recoil. -3 To requite, return.

**प्रतिफलः, -प्रतिकलनं** 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. -2 Remuneration, requital. -3 Retaliation, retribution.

**प्रतिकलित** *a.* 1 Reflected. -2 Returned, requited.

**प्रतिकुलक** *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

**प्रतिबध्** 9 P. 1 To tie, fasten, bind (to); *पीतप्रतिबध् चत्सां (धेजुं)* R. 2. 1. -2 To fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 91. -3 To inlay, set, incase; *यदि मणिखण्डाणि प्रतिबध्यते* Pt. 1. 75; *बहलाञ्जुरागकुरुष्विदं प्रतिकुलकमध्यमिव दि-  
ग्वलयं* Si. 9. 8. -4 To obstruct, hinder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out; *प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पुण्यपूजा-  
व्यतिक्रमः* R. 1. 79. -5 To stop, interrupt; *मैनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नीतं* S. 6.

**प्रतिबध्** *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. -2 Connected with. -3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. -4 Set, inlaid. -5 Furnished with, possessing. -6 Entangled, involved. -7 Kept at a distance. -8 Disappointed. -9 Fixed, directed. -10 Attached or hanging to. -11 Excluded, cut off. -12 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably connected and implied (as fire in smoke).

**प्रतिबधः** 1 Binding or tying to. -2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; *स तपःप्रतिबधमन्धुना* R. 8. 80; *Mv.* 5. 4. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Investment, blockade, siege. -5 Connection. -6 Cessation. -7 Disappoint-

ment. -8 (In phil.) Invariable inseparable connection.

**प्रतिबधक** *a.* ( *धिका* *f.* ) 1 Binding, fastening. -2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. -3 Resisting, opposing.

—*कः* A branch, shoot. **प्रतिबधनं** 1 Binding, confinement. -3 Obstructing, impeding.

**प्रतिबधवत्** *a.* Full of obstacles beset with difficulties.

**प्रतिबधित** *a.* 1 Fastening. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 Impeding.

**प्रतिबधिः** —*धी* *f.* 1 An objection. An argument which equally affects the other side; ( *प्रतिबधिः* *m.* also in this sense ).

**प्रतिवाध** 1 A. 1 To repel, ward off. -2 To check, restrain. -3 To pain, distress.

**प्रतिवाधक** *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. -2 Preventing, obstructing.

**प्रतिवाधनं** Repelling, keeping off, rejecting.

**प्रतिवाधित** *a.* Obstructing. —*m.* 1 Adversary, opponent.

**प्रतिबिंबनं** 1 Reflection. -2 Comparison; *दृष्टांतः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिंबनं* K. P. 10.

**प्रतिबिंबयति** Den. P. To reflect, reflect.

**प्रतिबिंबित** *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

**प्रतिबुध्** 4 A. 1 To wake, waken, up, awaken; *Ms.* 1. 74; *Y.* 1. 1. -2 To perceive, be conscious, know. —*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse from sleep; *प्रियया प्रतिबोधयमानमपि सुषु-  
तहृदयं* S. 6. 6. -2 To inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate. *भावितात्मा भुवो भर्तुरथैनं प्रत्यबोधय-  
1. 74; Si.* 6. 8. -3 To charge, trust with.

**प्रतिबुध्** *p. p.* 1 Awakened, wakened, wide awake; *प्रतिबुद्धिः किं करिष्ये* Si. 4; *Māl.* 4, *Ms.* 1. 74. -2 Restored to consciousness. -3 Oppressed, blown; *अप्रतिबुद्धोऽपि चतुर्वर्ण-  
बन्धनमंगमुरभिर्भवति* S. 6. -3 Illuminated, enlightened. -5 Great, exalted. -6 Recognized, observed, celebrated, known.

**प्रतिबुद्धिः** *f.* 1 Awakening, waking, purpose or intention.

**प्रतिबोधः** 1 Waking, awakening, being awakened; *तदपोहितमहति-  
प्रतिबोधेन विषादमाहु मे* R. 8. 54; *‘sleeping  
प्रतिबोधशायिनी’* Ki. 6. 12; *12. 48.*

*‘wake again’*; *Ki.* 6. 12; *12. 48.* -3 Instinctive perception, knowledge.

-4 Reason, reasoning, reflection.

*किमुत याः प्रतिबोधवत्याः* S. 5. 29. -5 Recollection; *संमोहः खलु विलसति*

*न प्रतिबोधः* S. 6.



**प्रतिबोधक** *a.* 1 Awakening. —2 Instructing, informing.  
**प्रतिबोधन** *a.* Awakening. —नं 1 Awakening. —2 Instructing, informing. —3 Knowledge, refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.  
**प्रतिबोधित** *p. p.* 1 Awakened. —2 Instructed, taught.  
**प्रतिभज्** 1 U. 1 To receive back (as a share). —2 To fall to one's share.  
**प्रतिभागः** 1 Division. —2 A share, portion (given to a king as a tax) of one's income, generally a sixth part; cf. S. 5. 4; Ms. 8. 307.  
**प्रतिभा** 2 P. 1 To shine, appear bright or luminous; प्रतिभात्यद्य वनादि केतकीनां Ghat. 15. —2 To show oneself, become manifest. —3 To seem, appear; खीरल्लसुष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; R. 2. 47; Ku. 5. 33; 6. 54. —4 To occur to, come into the mind of; as in नोत्तरं प्रतिभाति मे. —5 To fall to the lot or share of. —6 To seem fit or proper; Pt. 3.  
**प्रतिभा** 1 An appearance, a look. —2 Light, splendour. —3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 27; Vikr. 1. 13, 23. —4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination; (प्रज्ञा नवनवनेरशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). —5 An image, reflection. —6 Audacity, impudence. —7 Suitableness, agreeableness. —Comp. —अन्वित *a.* 1. endowed with genius, intelligent. —2 audacious, bold. —सुख *a.* bold, confident. —हानिः *p.* 1. darkness. —2. absence of intellect or genius.  
**प्रतिभात** *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. —2 Known, understood.  
**प्रतिभानं** 1 Light, splendour. —2 Intellect or understanding, brightness of conception; H. 3. 19. —3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind; साक्षादबोधः प्रतिभानवत्त्वं Māl. 3. 11; दम्बोपसुतेन कश्चन प्रतिदिष्टः प्रतिभानवानथ Si. 16. 1. —4 Confidence, boldness, audacity.  
**प्रतिभानवत्** *a.* 1 Splendid, bright. —2 Ready-witted, prompt. —3 Bold. —4 Intelligent.  
**प्रतिभावत्** *a.* 1 Bright. —2 Intelligent, shrewd. —3 Confident, bold. —म. 1 The sun. —2 The moon. —3 Fire.  
**प्रतिभावः** Corresponding disposition.  
**प्रतिभाष** 1 A. 1 To speak in return, reply or answer; Bk. 5. 39. —2 To tell, relate. —3 To say after one, speak after hearing. —4 To name, call; कामिनि तासुपगीतिं प्रतिभा-

पते महाकवयः Srut. 6. —5 To address or speak to.

**प्रतिभाषा** An answer, a reply.

**प्रतिभास्** 1 A. 1 To shine. —2 To appear or look like. —3 To become clear, manifest oneself. —4 To be reflected.

**प्रतिभासः** 1 Occurring to, or flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception; वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासदेव K. P. 10. —2 A look, appearance. —3 Illusion.

**प्रतिभासन्नं** Look, appearance, semblance.

**प्रतिभिद्** 7 U. 1 To break through, pierce, penetrate. —2 To disclose, betray. —3 To reproach, abuse, censure; प्रतिभिद्य कांतमपराधकुतं Si. 9. 58; R. 19. 22. —4 To reject, disown. —5 To touch, be in close contact with; Ku. 7. 35.

**प्रतिभिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. —2 Closely connected with. —3 Divided.

**प्रतिभेद्** 1 Splitting, dividing. —2 Discovery.

**प्रतिभेदनं** 1 Piercing, penetrating. —2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. —3 Putting out (as the eyes). —4 Dividing.

**प्रतिभूः** A bail, surety guarantee; सौभाग्यलभप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

**प्रतिभोगः** Enjoyment.

**प्रतिमा** 3, 4 A. To compare, liken.

**प्रतिमा** *m.* Ved. A creator, maker. —म 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39. —2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'like, similar, or equal to'; देवप्रतिम, अप्रतिम &c.; युरोः कुशाद्रप्रतिमात् R. 2. 49. —3 A reflection, reflected image; सुखमिदं रुज्ज्वलकपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन सुकुशमविशत् Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. —4 A measure, extent —5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks. —6 A symbol. —Comp. —गत *a.* present in an idol. —चंद्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65; so प्रतिमंदुः, प्रतिमाशङ्काकः. —परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

**प्रतिमानं** 1 A model, pattern. —2 An image, idol. —3 Likeness, similitude, similarity; Māl. 9. 3. —4 A weight. —5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks; पृथुप्रतिमानभाग &c. Si. 5. 36. —6 A reflection. —7 A picture. —8 Ved. An adversary.

**प्रतिमित** *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. —2 Compared. —3 Reflected.

**प्रतिमुच्** 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release, set free; गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43; अहं तुरंगं प्रतिमोक्तमहसि 3. 46. —2 To put on, wear, accoutre or arm oneself with. —3 To quit, leave, abandon. —4 To throw, cast, or discharge at. —5 To pay off (a debt.). —6 To return, restore. —7 To fasten, bind. —8 To assume a form. —Caus. 1 To liberate, release. —2 To rescue, save, deliver.

**प्रतिमुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. —2 Tied, bound, fastened. —3 Armed, accoutred. —4 Liberated, released. —5 Restored, returned. —6 Flung, hurled. —7 Thrown, cast.

**प्रतिमोक्षः**, **प्रतिमोक्षणं** Liberation, deliverance.

**प्रतिमोचनं** 1 Loosening. —2 Requit, retaliation, retribution; वैप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. —3 Liberation, release.

**प्रतियत्** 1 A. To try. —Caus. 1 To restore, return. —2 To retaliate, requite.

**प्रतियत्न** *a.* 1 Troubling about. —2 Active, vigorous. —त्नः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. —2 Preparation, elaboration; Si. 3. 54. —3 Making complete or perfect. —4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सतो युगांतराधानं प्रतियत्नः Kāsi. on P. II. 3. 53. —5 Wish, desire. —6 Opposition, resistance. —7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. —8 Making captive, taking prisoner. —9 Favour. —10 Acting well or properly. —11 Comprehension.

**प्रतियातनं** Requit, retaliation; as in वैप्रतियातन.

**प्रतियातना** A picture, an image, statue; Si. 3. 34.

**प्रतिया** 2 P. To go back, return; R. 1. 72; 15. 18; 8. 91.

**प्रतियात** *a.* Resisted, opposed.

**प्रतियातनं** Return, retreat.

**प्रतियुद्ध** 4 A. To encounter in fight, oppose.

**प्रतियुद्धः**, **प्रतियोधनं** Fighting against. **प्रतियोधः**, **प्रतियोधिनः**, **प्रतियोद्धृ** *m.* An adversary, opponent.

**प्रतियोगः** 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. —2 Opposition, resistance. —3 Contradiction. —4 Co-operation. —5 An antidote, a remedy.

**प्रतियोगिक** *a.* Antithetical, correlative, relative.

**प्रतियोगिन्** *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. —2 Related or corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of (anything); often used in works on Nyāya; as a घट is the प्रतियोगी of घटाभाव; (यस्याभावो



विद्यमाने स प्रतियोगी). -3 Co-operating with. -4 Equally matched. -m. 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy; दृढत्वशेषं प्रतियोगिवै Vikr. 1. 117. -2 A counter-part, match. -3 A partner, an associate. -4 An object dependent upon another. -5 A counter-part, counter-entity; प्रति-योगिज्ञानाधीनज्ञानविषयत्वमभावलक्षणम्.

प्रतियोगिता -त्वं 1 Opposition. -2 Dependent existence -3 Being a counter-part. -4 Partnership, co-operation.

प्रतिरक्षण-रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरंभः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः 1 Quarrel, contest. -2 Echo. -3 Ved. Life (गण).

प्रतिरुद्ध 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop; oppose, resist. -2 To blockade, besiege. -3 To impair, disable. -4 To blame, accuse. -5 To hide, conceal.

प्रतिरुद्ध p. p. 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. -2 Interrupted. -3 Impaired. -4 Disabled. -5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. -2 Siege, blockade. -3 An opponent. -4 Concealing. -5 Theft, robbery. -6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधक, प्रतिरोधिन्-द्ध a. 1 Obstructing. -2 Besieging. -m. 1 An opponent. -2 A robber, thief; M. 5. 10. -3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिलभ् 1 A. 1 To recover, regain. -2 To get, obtain.

प्रतिलभः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. -2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिलभः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवच् 2 P. To speak in reply, answer, reply to; न चेद्ब्रह्मस्य प्रति-ब्रह्ममर्हसि Ku. 5. 40; R. 3. 47.

प्रतिवचनं 1 An answer, reply; पर-भृतविरुद्धं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभि-रीदृशं S. 4. 9. -2 An echo. -3 A dependent or final clause in a sentence.

प्रतिवचस् n. 1 An answer. -2 An echo.

प्रतिवाक्य a. Answerable. -क्यं A reply.

प्रतिवाच् f. 1 An answer, reply; प्रति-वाचमदत्तं केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिधुयुजे Si. 16. 25. -2 Calling out to. -3 Barking in return (as a dog).

प्रतिवद् 1 P. 1 To speak in reply, answer; म्रियंवद्ः प्रत्यवदत्सुरेभ्वरं R. 3. 64. -2 To speak, utter. -3 To repeat.

प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. -2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् a. 1 Answering, replying. -2 Contradicting. -m. 1 A defendant, respondent (in law). -2 An opponent in general.

प्रतिवप् 1 P. 1 To sow. -2 To plant or fix in, implant : U. 3. 46; Māl. 5. 10. -3 To set, stud (as with jewels); see प्रत्युत्.

प्रतिवापः Addition of substances to medicines either during or after decoction.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवाणिः f. An answer, reply.

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding off, keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् a. (नी f.) Dwelling near, neighbouring. -m. A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविद् I. 2 P. To acknowledge, receive. -II. 6 P. To get, obtain. -Caus. 1 To communicate, inform. -2 To deliver, give, grant. -3 To restore.

प्रतिविधा 3 U. 1 To counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against; अर्थवाद एषः । दोषे तु ने कंचित्कथय येन स प्रतिविधीयेत U. 1; क्षिप्रमेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमार्येण Mu. 3. -2 To dispose, arrange, prepare. -3 To despatch, send. -4 To doom, condemn; U. 4.

प्रतिविधानं 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking steps against. -2 Arrangement, array. -3 Prevention. -4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. -2 A remedy, means of counteracting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट a. Most excellent.

प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. -2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood. -Comp. -वासिन् a. living in the neighbourhood. (-m.) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् a. (नी f.) A Neighbouring, दृष्टिं हे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिहाप्यस्मदूहे दास्यसि S. D.; Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिवेष्टित p. p. Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूह p. p. Drawn out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. -2 A multitude, collection.

प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयन The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशयित a. One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अनया च क्षिप्रमेव प्रतिशयिताय स्वप्ने समादिष्टं Dk. 122.

प्रतिशपः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिशासनं 1 Giving orders, acting on an errand, ordering. -2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. -3 Counter-mand. -4 A rival command or authority; अप्रतिशासनं जगद् R. 8. 21 'completely under the sway of the ruler'.

प्रतिशास्तिः f. Sending on an errand. प्रतिशिक्षिष्ट p. p. 1 Ordered, sent; Si. 16. 1. -2 Dismissed, rejected. -3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिशीन a. Fluid, dropping.

प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. -2 A house, dwelling, residence; V. 1. 210; Ms. 10. 51. -3 An assembly. -4 A sacrificial hall. -5 Help, assistance. -6 A promise. -7 A receptacle.

प्रतिश्रु 5 P. To promise (with the name of person to whom the promise is made); तस्यै प्रतिश्रुत्य रघुप्रवीरस्तदीक्षित R. 14. 29; 2. 65; 3. 67. 15. 4.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to; Ms. 2. 195. -2 Promising, assenting; agreeing. -3 A promise. -4 Maintaining.

प्रतिश्रुत, प्रतिश्रुतिः f. 1 A promise. -2 An echo, reverberation; R. 13. 40. 16. 31; Si. 17. 42.

प्रतिश्रुत p. p. Promised, agreed, assented to. -त्तं A promise.

प्रतिषिद्ध 1 P. or Caus. 1 To prevent, ward off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206. R. 8. 23. -2 To forbid, prohibit. -3 To prevent. -4 To forbid. -5 To forbid. -6 To forbid. -7 To forbid. -8 To forbid. -9 To forbid. -10 To forbid. -11 To forbid. -12 To forbid. -13 To forbid. -14 To forbid. -15 To forbid. -16 To forbid. -17 To forbid. -18 To forbid. -19 To forbid. -20 To forbid. -21 To forbid. -22 To forbid. -23 To forbid. -24 To forbid. -25 To forbid. -26 To forbid. -27 To forbid. -28 To forbid. -29 To forbid. -30 To forbid. -31 To forbid. -32 To forbid. -33 To forbid. -34 To forbid. -35 To forbid. -36 To forbid. -37 To forbid. -38 To forbid. -39 To forbid. -40 To forbid. -41 To forbid. -42 To forbid. -43 To forbid. -44 To forbid. -45 To forbid. -46 To forbid. -47 To forbid. -48 To forbid. -49 To forbid. -50 To forbid. -51 To forbid. -52 To forbid. -53 To forbid. -54 To forbid. -55 To forbid. -56 To forbid. -57 To forbid. -58 To forbid. -59 To forbid. -60 To forbid. -61 To forbid. -62 To forbid. -63 To forbid. -64 To forbid. -65 To forbid. -66 To forbid. -67 To 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विहंतुमीषु: R. 9. 60. -2 To ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36; प्रतिहतविघ्नः क्रियाः सम्बलोक्य S. 1. 13; Me. 20; Ku. 2. 48; V. 2. 1. -3 To repel, drive back, repulse. -4 To remove, destroy; यद्यत्पापं प्रतिजहि जगन्नाथ नम्रस्य तन्मे Māl. 1. 3. -5 To counter-act, remedy. -6 To disown, disavow.

प्रतिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. -2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed; S. 7. 32. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hated, disliked. -6 Disappointed, frustrated. -7 Fallen, overthrown. -8 Tied, bound. -Comp. -मति *a.* hating, disliking.

प्रतिहतिः *f.* 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. -2 Rebound, recoil; प्रतिहतिं ययुरर्जुनमुदयः Ki. 18. 5; Si. 9. 49. -3 Disappointment, frustration. -4 Anger.

प्रतिहन्तं Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिहासः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहिंसितं Requital of an injury.

प्रतिहित *p. p.* Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतिहृ 1 P. 1 To beat back. -2 To avoid, shun.

प्रतिहरणं 1 Avoiding, shunning. -2 Striking back, repelling.

प्रतिहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover, averter, destroyer &c. -2 The assistant of the Udgātri *q. v.*

प्रति(ती)हारः 1 Striking back. -2 A door, gate. -3 A porter, door-keeper. -4 A juggler. -5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -6 (In gram.) The hard contact of the tongue with the edge of the teeth in pronouncing dental letters. -रि A female door-keeper. -Comp. -सूनिः *f.* the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षी a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

प्रतिहारकः A juggler.

प्रतिहारणं Entrance, permission to enter a door.

प्रतिहार्यं Juggling, jugglery.

प्रती (प्रति-इ) 2 P. 1 To go back to, return; प्रतीपाय गुरोः सकाशं R. 5. 35; Bk. 3. 19. -2 To go to, approach, turn to. -3 To fall to the lot of. -4 To reach, attain. -5 To believe, trust, be certain or sure of, rely on; कः प्रत्येति सैवेयमिति U. 4; 1. 44. -6 To learn, understand, know, प्रतीयते धातुविहितं फलेः Ki. 2. 20; Si. 1. 69. -7 To be well-known or celebrated; सोयं वदः इयामं इति प्रतीतः R.

13. 53. -8 To be pleased or satisfied; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसन्नोन्मुखीं प्रियां (ददर्श) R. 3. 12; 16. 23. -*Pass.* 1 To be recognised or perceived. -2 To be proved, turn out to be true. -3 To follow from anything (as a necessary result). -*Caus.* (प्रत्याययति) 1 To cause to believe; convince, inspire confidence; एष विवाद एष प्रत्याययति S. 7; 5. 31; ताः स्वचारित्र्यस्य हिंसा प्रत्याययतु मैथिली R. 15. 73. -2 To cause to perceive, bring to mind. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Set forth, started. -2 Gone by, past, gone. -3 Believed, trusted. -4 Proved, established. -5 Acknowledged, recognised. -6 Called, known as, named. -7 Well-known, renowned, famous. -8 Firmly resolved. -9 (a) Convinced, of a firm conviction. (b) Believing, trusting, confident. -10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. -11 Respectful. -12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. -2 Belief. -3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अपि तु वाच्यवेचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुता-प्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -4 Fame, renown. -5 Respect. -6 Delight. -7 Going towards, approaching.

प्रतीक *a.* 1 Directed or turned towards. -2 Inverted, reverse. -3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. -कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. -2 A part, portion. -क 1 An image. -2 Mouth, face. -3 The front (of anything). -4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

प्रतीकार = प्रतिकार *q. v.*

प्रतीकाश = प्रतेकाश *q. v.*

प्रतीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look at, observe, consider. -2 To look out for, expect. -3 To wait for, await; संप्रत्यये वः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्प्रतीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; 2. 37; Ms. 9. 77.

प्रतीक्ष } *a.* Expectant, waiting  
प्रतीक्षक } for.  
प्रतीक्षिन् }

प्रतीक्षणं, प्रतीक्षा 1 Waiting for. -2 Expectation, hope. -3 Regard, consideration, attention. -4 Looking at, considering. -5 Fulfilment, observance (of a vow, promise &c.).

प्रतीक्षित *p. p.* 1 Waited for, expected. -2 Considered. -3 Respected.

प्रतीक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be waited for. -2 Worthy of consideration or regard. -3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. -4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 108.

प्रतीघात = प्रतिघात *q. v.*  
प्रतीची The west. -Comp. -ईशः N. of Varuṇa.

प्रतीचीन *a.* 1 Western, westerly. -2 Future, subsequent, following. -3 Ved. Turned or directed towards. -4 Turning back, turned away from. -5 Coming from behind.

प्रतीच्य *a.* 1 Living in the west, western, westerly. -2 Ved. Disappeared.

प्रतीच्छकः A receiver.

प्रतीत्त *a.* Given back, restored.

प्रतीधकः N. of a country called विदेह *q. v.*

प्रतीनाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतीप *a.* [प्रतिगताः आपो यन्, प्रति-अच्, अयं ईप् च] 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite; तत्प्रतीपवनादि वैकुण्ठे R. 11. 62. -2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. -3 Backward, retrograde. -4 Disagreeable, displeasing. -5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Meeting, encountering. -8 Hindering. -यः N. of a king, father of Santanu and grand-father of Bhishma. -य N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपमुपमानस्यानुपमेयत्वकल्पने । त्वत्तोचनसमं यन् त्वद्वचनसदृशो विधुः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप). -य *ind.* 1 On the contrary. -2 In an inverted order. -3 Against, in opposition to; मर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17. -Comp. -य *a.* 1. going against. -2. adverse, unfavourable; तस्य जातु मरुतः प्रतीपगाः R. 11. 58. -यननं, यतिः *f.* retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. -तरणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -दक्षिणी a woman. -वचनं 1. contradiction. -2. a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विपाकिन् *a.* producing the opposite result (recoiling on the door); Māl. 5. 26.

प्रतीपक *a.* Hostile, opposed &c.

प्रतीपयति Den. P. 1 To cause to turn back, reverse, turn back; Ku. 5. 5. -2 To be against or hostile to.

प्रतीपायते Den. A. To be opposed or unfavourable, to dislike.

प्रतीर A shore, bank.

प्रतीवापः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). -2 Calcining or fluxing metals. -3 An epidemic disease, a plague.

प्रतीवेश, प्रतीहार, प्रतीहास &c. See प्रतिवेश &c.



प्रतीवेशिन् *a.* See प्रतिवेशिन्.

प्रतीष्ट 6 P. 1 To receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीष्य S. 6. -2 To welcome, greet, receive, honour; एष मा-घवीमंडपः स्वागतेनैव नो प्रतीच्छति S. 6. -3 To obey (as an order). -4 To wait for, expect; एष खलु त्वां प्रतीच्छति V. 2. प्रतीष्ट *p. p.* Accepted, received &c.

प्रतीहासः A fragrant oleander.

प्रतीहारी 1 A female door-keeper. -2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतुद 6 P. To strike, hurt, wound. -*Caus.* 1 To urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repeatedly (to do a thing); प्रविश गृहमिति प्रतोद्यमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां दृशान्वेदय Mk. 1. 56. -2 To pierce, cut.

प्रतुदः 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). -2 An instrument for pricking.

प्रतोदः 1 A goad. -2 A long whip. -3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतुष्टिः *f.*, प्रतोयः Gratification, satisfaction.

प्रतूर्ण *a.* Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतृ 1 P. 1 To cross over. -2 To further, promote, advance. -3 To raise, elevate, enhance. -4 To lengthen, prolong (life). -5 To lead, conduct. -*Caus.* 1 To cheat, deceive, take in; मां तथा प्रतार्य S. 5; कित्वेवं कविभिः प्रतारितमनास्तत्त्वं विजानन्नापि Bh. 1. 78. -2 To mislead, lead astray. -3 To spread, extend.

प्रतरः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. -2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः -प्रतारिन् A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारणं 1 Carrying over. -2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. -ण Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, rogues, deception, hypocrisy; यदीच्छसि वशीकर्तुं जगदेकेन कर्मणा। उपास्यतां कलौ कल्पलतादेवी प्रतारणा॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded.

प्रतोली A street, mainroad, principal street through a town; प्रापत्य तोलीमनुलप्रतापः Si. 3. 64.

प्रत्त *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. -2 Given in marriage, married. See प्रदा.

प्रत्न *a.* 1 Old, ancient. -2 Former. -3 Traditional, customary.

प्रत्यक् *ind.* 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. -2 Against. -3 Westward, to the west of (with abl.). -4 In the interior, inwardly. -5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष *a.* [अक्षः प्रति] 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तुभिरवतु वस्तुभिरक्षभिरीक्षः S. 1. 1. -2 Present, in sight, before the eye. -3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. -4 Distinct, evident, clear. -5 Direct, immediate. -6 Explicit, express. -7 Corporeal. -क्षं 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; इन्द्रियार्थसंनिर्कर्षजन्यं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षं T. S. -2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्षं, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. -2 Openly, publicly. -3 Directly, immediately. -4 Personally. -5 At sight. -6 Explicitly. -7 Distinctly, clearly. -8 Literally. so प्रत्यक्षे in the sight of, before the eyes of). -*Comp.* -कृता (*i. e.* ऋक्) a hymn in which a deity is directly addressed. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -दर्शनं ocular evidence, direct proof. -दर्शिनः, -दर्शिन् *m.* an eye-witness. -दृष्ट *a.* personally seen. -परीक्षणं personal examination. -प्रमा correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं 1. ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -2. an organ of perception. -फल *a.* having evident or visible consequences. -सूत *a.* manifested. -भोगः enjoyment of anything with the knowledge of the owner. -वादिन् *m.* a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -विहित *a.* directly or explicitly enjoined. -सिद्ध *a.* determined by ocular proof.

प्रत्यक्षता -त्वं 1 Perceptibility, ocular proof. -2 Standing face to face. -3 Explicitness.

प्रत्यक्षयति Den. P. To make visible, show, manifest, display.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *a.* Witnessing in person. -*m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षीकृ 8 U. To witness or see in person, ascertain or see with one's own eyes; राजर्षेरुदंतं प्रत्यक्षीकरिण्यामि S. 6; तद्देवः पन्नारुहं प्रत्यक्षीकरोतु *ibid.*

प्रत्यग्र *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यग्रहतानां मांसं Ve. 3; कुहुमक्षयनं न प्रत्यग्रं V. 3. 10; Ms. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. -2 Repeated. -3 Pure. -*Comp.* -वयस् *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यङ्ग, प्रत्यच् *a.* (प्रतीची *f.* or according to Yopadeva प्रत्यङ्गी also) 1 Turned or directed towards. -2 Being behind. -3 Following, sub-

sequent. -4 Averted, turned away, turning back; Pt. 3. 181. -5 Western, westerly. -6 Inner, interior. -7 Equal to, a match for. -*m.* 1 The individual soul. -2 Future time. -*Comp.* -अक्षं (प्रत्यगक्षं) an inner organ. -आत्मन् *m.* (प्रत्यगात्मन्) the individual soul. -आनन्द *a.* inwardly joyful. -आज्ञापतिः (प्रत्यगाज्ञापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction,' an epithet of Varuṇa. -उदच् *f.* (प्रत्यगुदच्) the north-west. -चेतन *a.* 1. whose thoughts are turned upon himself. -2. intelligent. (-नः) 1. the Supreme soul. -2. the soul. -दक्षिणतः (प्रत्यगदक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. -दृश् *f.* (प्रत्यगदृश्) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. -धामन् *a.* internally illuminated. -मुख *a.* (प्रत्यगमुख) 1. facing the west. -2. having the face averted. -स्रोतस् (प्रत्यगस्रोतस्) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (-*f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रत्यञ्चित *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize. -2 To come to oneself, recover consciousness.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्यभिज्ञाभिव मानवलोक्ष्य Māl. 1. 25.

प्रत्यभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; see the word अभिज्ञान also. -2 A token of recognition (in return); प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायादर्शयत्कुटी R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यभिज्ञात *p. p.* Recognised.

प्रत्यभिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यभिभुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्यभियोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यभिवाद *Caus.* To salute or greet in return.

प्रत्यभिवादः, प्रत्यभिवादनं Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्यभिस्कंदनं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संज्ञातप्रत्ययः Pt. 4. -2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; बलवद्वापि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. -3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. -4 Surety, certainty. -5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थान-प्रत्ययात् S. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतिप्रत्ययात् M. 1; Me. 8. -6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. -7 Celebrity, fame, re-



noun. -8 A termination, an affix or suffix; Si. 14. 66. -9 An oath. -10 A dependant. -11 A usage, practice. -12 A hole. -13 Intellect, understanding ( बुद्धि ). -14 An assistant or associate. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 ( With Buddhists ) A co-operating cause. -17 An instrument, a means of agency. -18 Religious contemplation. -19 A house-holder who keeps a sacred fire. -Comp. —कारक-कारिन् *a.* producing assurance, convincing. ( -णी ) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित *a.* 1 Relied upon, confided in. -2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्ययित्व *a.* 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. -2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यर्थ 10 A. 1 To challenge ( to combat ), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत सीतादुहः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थित रावचं Bk. 6. 25. -2 To make an enemy of.

प्रत्यर्थ *a.* Useful, expedient. —ई 1 A reply, an answer. -2 Hostility, opposition. —*ind.* At every object, in every case.

प्रत्यर्थकः An opponent.

प्रत्यर्थिन् *a.* ( नी. f. ) 1 Hostile, opposing, inimical to; नास्मि भवत्योरी-श्वरनियोनप्रत्यर्थी V. 2. -2 Emulating. -3 Contradicting. —*m.* 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. -2 A rival, equal, match; चंद्रो मुखस्य प्रत्यर्थी. -3 ( In law ) A defendant; स धर्मस्थसखः शब्दार्थिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं R. 17. 39; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6. -4 An obstacle or impediment. -Comp. —भूत *a.* coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यर्पणं Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रत्यर्पणौषिणः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यर्पित *p. p.* Restored, given back.

प्रत्यवमर्शः —ईः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. -2 Counsel, advice. -3 A counter-conclusion. -4 Patience, forbearance.

प्रत्यवरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यवसानं Eating or drinking; P. I. 4. 52.

प्रत्यवसित *a.* Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यवस्कंदः —इन् ( In law ) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To stand separately. -2 To oppose, act hostilely, object to ( in argument ); अत्र कै-चित्प्रत्यवस्थिते S. B.; By. 1. 77.

प्रत्यवस्थान् *m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रत्यवस्थानं 1 Removal. -2 Hostility, opposition. -3 *Status quo.*

प्रत्यवहारः 1 Withdrawal. -2 Universal destruction, dissolution ( of the world ); सर्वस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यवायः 1 Decrease, diminution. -2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 8. -3 A contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4. 245. -4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness; अनुत्पत्तिं तथा चान्ये प्रत्यवायस्य मन्वते Jābāli. -5 Disappointment. -6 Disappearance of an existing thing. -7 Non-production of what does not exist.

प्रत्यवेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look into, inspect, examine; प्रत्यवेक्षतोः प्रमद्वन-भूतयः S. 6. -2 To investigate, inquire into, transact; प्रत्यवेक्षितं पौर-कार्यमार्येण S. 6.

प्रत्यवेक्षणं, प्रत्यवेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, looking after; R. 17. 53.

प्रत्यस्तमयः 1 Setting ( of the sun ). -2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याकलित *a.* 1 Enumerated. -2 Interposed, inserted. -3 Introduced ( as a step in legal proceedings ).

प्रत्याक्षेपक *a.* ( पिका. f. ) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्या 2. P. 1 To deny ( as a fact ). -2 To decline, refuse, reject. -3 To forbid, prohibit. -4 To interdict. -5 To excel, surpass; M. 3. 5.

प्रत्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Refused, denied. -2 Prohibited, forbidden. -3 Set aside, rejected. -4 Repulsed. -5 Excelled, surpassed. -6 Informed.

प्रत्याख्यानं 1 Repulse, rejection, -2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. -3 Disregard. -4 Reproach. -5 Refutation.

प्रत्यागम् 1 P. To come back, return.

प्रत्यागतिः *f.* Coming back; return.

प्रत्यागमः, प्रत्यागमनं 1 Return, coming back. -2 Arrival.

प्रत्यादा 3 U. 1 To take back. -2 To recall, revoke.

प्रत्यादानं Receiving back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिश 6 P. 1 ( *a* ) To reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिशविशेषमंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. ( *b* ) To repulse; प्रत्यादिशै-शनमभाषमाणा R. 6. 25. -2 To cast off, repudiate ( as a person ); कानं प्रत्या-दिष्टां स्मरामि न परिग्रहं ह्यनेस्तनयां S. 5. 31. -3 To obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back-ground; R. 1. 61; 10. 68. -4 To order back, countermand. -5 To direct, prescribe,

enjoin. -6 To warn, caution. -7 To report to. -8 To summon. -9 To conquer, overcome. -10 To remove, set aside.

प्रत्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Prescribed. -2 Informed. -3 Rejected, repulsed. -4 Removed, set aside. -5 Obscured, cautioned. -7 Declared. -8 Warned, conquered.

प्रत्यादेशः 1 An order, a command. -2 Information, declaration. -3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रत्यादेशान् खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114; 95; S. C. 8. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादेशो गवितायाः श्रियः V. 1; K. 5. -5 Caution, warning. -6 Particularly, vine caution, supernatural warning. -7 Reproach.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. -2 Aversion from or indifference to worldly objects ( वैराग्य ).

प्रत्यास्नायः 1 The fifth member of a complete syllogism, *i. e.* निगम ( the repetition of the first proposition ). -2 Contrary determination. -3 Ved. A substitute.

प्रत्यायः 1 A toll, tax. -2 Revenue, income.

प्रत्यायक *a.* 1 Proving, explaining. -2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home ( a bride ), marrying. -2 Setting ( of the sun ). —न-ना 1 Producing confidence. -2 Explaining. -3 Proving, demonstrating.

प्रत्यायितः A confidential agent.

प्रत्यालीढं A particular attitude in shooting ( opp. आलीढ q. v. ).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्याश्रवस्त *p. p.* Consolated, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याश्रवासः Respiration, recovery ( of breath ).

प्रत्याश्रवासनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासत्तिः *f.* 1 Close proximity or contiguity ( in time or space ). -2 Close contact. -3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्न *p. p.* 1 Proximate, near, contiguous. -2 Imminent. -Comp. —सरण, मृत्यु *a.* at the point of death, about to die.

प्रत्यास( सा )रः 1 The rear of an army. -2 A form of array, one array behind another.



प्रत्याहृत *a.* Distracted, repelled ;  
प्रत्याहृतो निरिहाप्रभावात् R. 2. 41.

प्रत्याहृ 1 P. 1 To take back again,  
bring back, recover. -2 To withdraw,  
draw back. -3 To utter (a speech).  
-4 To report.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking  
back, recovery. -2 Withholding.  
-3 Restraining the organs of  
sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, march-  
ing back, retreat. -2 Keeping back,  
withholding. -3 Restraining the  
organs. -4 Dissolution of the world.  
-5 (In gram.) The comprehension  
of several letters or affixes into one  
syllable, effected by combining the  
first letter of a Sūtra with its final  
indicatory letter, or in the case of  
several Sūtras, with the final letter  
of the last member ; thus अण् is the  
प्रत्याहार of the Sūtra अइउण् ; अच्  
(vowels) of the four Sūtras अइउण्,  
इओङ्, एऔच् ; हल् of the  
consonants ; अल् of all letters. -6  
Abridgment.

प्रत्याहृत *a.* 1 Got back, recovered.  
-2 Restrained, withheld, checked.

प्रत्युक्त *p. p.* Answered, said in  
return, replied.

प्रत्युक्तिः *f.* A reply, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः -च्चारणं Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return  
to life. -*Caus.* To restore or bring  
to life.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं 1 Reviving, restoring to  
life, resuscitation (fig. also). -2  
Coming to life.

प्रत्युत *ind.* 1 On the contrary ;  
कृतमपि महोपकारं पय इव पीत्वा निरातं-  
कः । प्रत्युत इहं यतते काकोदरसोदरः खलो  
जगति Bv. 1. 76. -2 Rather, even. -3  
On the other hand.

प्रत्युक्रमः, -क्रमणं, -क्रांतिः *f.* 1 An  
undertaking. -2 Preparations for  
war. -3 Marching out to attack an  
enemy. -4 A secondary act or  
effort tending to a main object. -5  
The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. -2  
Making preparations for war. -3  
Rising from one's seat (as a mark  
of respect) to welcome a visitor ;  
Ms. 2. 210. -4 Making preparations  
for, undertaking.

प्रत्युत्थित *p. p.* Risen to meet or  
encounter (a friend, foe &c.).

प्रत्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, re-  
generated. -2 Prompt, ready, quick.  
-3 (In math.) Multiplied. -4 Pre-  
sent, existing at present. -*कं* Multi-  
plication. -*Comp.* -*मति* *a.* 1. poss-

essed of presence of mind, ready-  
witted. -2. bold, confident. -3. subt-  
le, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter-illustration,  
an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गम् 1 P. 1 To go forth or  
advance towards to meet (as a mark  
of respect) ; प्रत्युज्जगामातिथिमातिथेयः  
R. 5. 2 ; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मृच्छति स्थिरतमः-  
पुंजे निकुंजे मियः Gt. 11 ; Bv. 3. 3. -2  
To advance or march towards.

प्रत्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's  
seat as a mark of respect to greet or  
welcome a guest ; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः  
ससैन्यः R. 13. 64 ; 12. 62. -2 Gone  
forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः *f.*, प्रत्युद्गतः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Go-  
ing out or rising from one's seat to  
meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of gar-  
ments ; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7.  
11 (v. l. for प्रत्युद्गमनीय) ; see  
उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धरणं 1 Recovering, re-ob-  
taining. -2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, coun-  
terpoise. -2 An effort or measure  
against, counteraction ; Bh. 3. 88.  
v. l.

प्रत्युद्यात *a.* See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युत्थमनं Rising or springing up  
again, rebounding.

प्रत्युपक्व 8 U. 1 To requite a fav-  
our, render a service in return. -2  
To repay.

प्रत्युपकारः 1 Returning a service  
or kindness, requital of an obliga-  
tion, service in return. -2 Mutual  
assistance.

प्रत्युपक्रिया Return of service.

प्रत्युपदेशः Advice in return ; Ku.  
1. 34.

प्रत्युपपन्न *a.* See प्रत्युत्पन्न.

प्रत्युपमानं 1 A counterpart of a  
resemblance. -2 A pattern, model.  
-3 A counter-comparison ; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युपलब्ध *p. p.* Got back, re-  
covered.

प्रत्युपवेशः, -वेशनं Besetting any  
one in order to bring him to com-  
pliance.

प्रत्युपस्थानं Vicinity, neighbour-  
hood.

प्रत्युपहारः 1 A respectful offering.  
-2 Giving back, restoring.

प्रत्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with,  
studded. -2 Sown. -3 Fixed, im-  
planted, firmly fixed or lodged ;  
Māl. 5. 10 ; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युद्यः, -प्रत्युद्यस् *n.* Morning, day-  
break, dawn.

प्रत्युद्यः -द्यं Day-break, morning,

dawn ; प्रत्युद्येषु स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्री-  
कषायः Me. 31 ; महत्वेव प्रत्युद्ये S. 2.  
-द्यः 1 The sun. -2 N. of one of the  
eight Vasus.

प्रत्युद्यस् *n.* Day-break, morning,  
dawn.

प्रत्युद् 1 U. 1 To oppose, resist. -2  
To disturb, interrupt, impede. -3 To  
reject, refuse. -4 To excel, surpass.  
-5 To offer, present.

प्रत्युद्ः Impediment, obstacle, hind-  
rance ; विस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्युद्ः सर्व-  
कर्मणां H. 2. 15.

प्रथ I. 1 A. (प्रथते, प्रथित) 1 To in-  
crease (wealth &c.). -2 To spread  
abroad (as fame, rumour &c.) ; तथा  
यशोऽस्य प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. -3 To be-  
come famous or celebrated ; अतस्तदा-  
ख्यया तीर्थं पावनं भुवि प्रथते R. 15. 101 ;  
अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः  
Bg. 15. 18 ; Si. 9. 16 ; 15. 23 ; Ku.  
5. 7 ; Me. 24 ; R. 5. 65 ; 9. 76. -4  
To appear, arise, come to light ; अमो  
ह तासां मदनो ह्यप्रथते Ki. 8. 53. -5 To  
occur (to mind). -II. 10 U. (प्रथयति-  
ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread abroad, pro-  
claim ; सज्जना एव साधूनां प्रथयति शुणो-  
त्करं Dri. S. 12 ; Bk. 17. 107. -2 To  
show, manifest, display, evince, in-  
dicate ; परमं वयुः प्रथयतीव जयं Ki. 6.  
35 ; 5. 3 ; Si. 10. 25 ; Ratn. 4. 13 ;  
S. 3. 15. -3 To increase, enlarge, en-  
hance, augment, stretch ; Bh. 2. 45.  
-4 To disclose. -5 To spread, extend.  
-6 To throw, cast.

प्रथनं [प्रथ-त्युद्] 1 Spreading, ex-  
tension. -2 Scattering. -3 Throwing,  
projecting. -4 Showing, evincing,  
displaying. -5 A place where any-  
thing is spread. -6 Celebrating, pro-  
claiming.

प्रथस् *n.* Ved. Extension.

प्रथम [प्रथ-अनच्] (Nom. pl. *m.*  
प्रथमे or प्रथमाः) 1 First, foremost ;  
R. 3. 44 ; H. 2. 39 ; Ki. 2. 44. -2  
First, chief, principal, most excel-  
lent or eminent, matchless, incom-  
parable ; Si. 15. 42 ; Ms. 3. 147. -3  
Earliest, most ancient, primary. -4  
Prior, previous, former, earlier ;  
प्रथममुक्ततापेक्षया Me. 17 ; R. 10. 67.  
-5 (In gram.) Th. first person  
(= third person according to Euro-  
pean phraseology). -*सः* 1 The first  
(third) person. -2 The first con-  
sonant of a class. -*मा* The nomi-  
native case. -*मं ind.* 1 First, firstly,  
at first ; Ku. 7. 24 ; R. 3. 4. -2  
Already, previously, formerly ; प्र-  
मोदितं aforesaid ; R. 3. 68. -3 At  
once, immediately. -4 Before ; यात्रा-  
ये चोदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4.  
24 ; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य चरमं चैव संवि-  
ज्ञेत् Ms. 2. 194. -5 Newly, recently.



प्रथम—अनन्तरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards ; प्रथमात् firstly, for the first time ; प्रथमतः 1 at first, firstly ; -2 previously ; -3 immediately ; -4 before, in preference to (gen.). -Comp. —अर्धः—<sup>ध</sup> the first half. —आगमिन् *a.* first mentioned. —आदेशः placing at the beginning. —आश्रमः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Bhāhmana ; i. e. Brahmacharya. —इतर *a.* 'other than first', the second. —उदित *a.* first uttered ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमादितं वचः R. 3. 25. —उत्पन्न *a.* first-born. —कल्पः 1. the best course to adopt. -2. an excellent suggestion or idea. —कल्पित *a.* 1. first thought out. -2. first in rank or importance. —कुसुमः white marjoran. —गर्भ *a.* pregnant for the first time. —ज *a.* 1. first born -2. original, primary. —दर्शन first sight. —दिवसः the first day ; Me. 2. —पुरुषः the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). —मंगल *a.* highly auspicious. —यौवनं early youth or age, youthful state. —वयस् *n.* early age, youth. —विता Ved. a first wife. —विरहः separation for the first time. —वृत्तान्तः antecedents, former circumstances. —वैयाकरणः 1. the most distinguished grammarian. -2. a beginner in grammar. —साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. —सुकृतं former kindness or service.

प्रथमक *a.* First, foremost.

प्रथा Fame, celebrity ; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित *p. p.* 1 Increased, extended. -2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared ; पथितयज्ञसां भासकविसौमित्र-कविभिर्भादीनां M. 1. -3 Shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. -4 Famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known ; Pt. 1. 24 ; Ku. 5. 7. -5 Intent upon, engaged in, devoted to. -6 Spread, stretched. —तः N. of Vishnu.

प्रथितिः *f.* Celebrity, fame.

प्रथिमन् *m.* Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude ; प्रथिमानं दधानेन जघनेन घनेन सा Bk. 4. 17 ; ( गुणाः ) मारभक्ष्माः प्रथिमानमायुः R. 18. 49.

प्रथिविः *f.* The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ *a.* Largest, widest, broadest, (superl. of पृथु q. v.).

प्रथीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Larger, wider, broader ; (compar. of पृथु q. v.).

प्रथु *a.* Wide, wide-spread. —थुः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. पृथुक).

प्रदक्षिण *a.* 1 Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right. -2 Respectful, reverential. -3 Auspicious, of good omen. —णः, —णः, —णः Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner ; Ku. 7. 79 ; Y. 1. 232. —णं *ind.* 1 From left to right. -2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. -3 In a southern direction, towards the south ; Ms. 3. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृ or प्रदक्षिणयति Den. P. means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect ; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योहुताग्नीन् S. 4 ; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताग्निं R. 2. 71). —Comp. —आर्चिस् *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right ; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्विरगिराददे R. 3. 14. —(f.) flames turned towards the right ; R. 4. 25. —आवर्त, —आवृत्त *a.* turned towards the right. —क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect ; R. 1. 76. —पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदरः 1 Rending, tearing. -2 (a) A fracture, crack, cleft, crevice, chasm ; U. 2. 16. (b) Breach, hole. -3 The dispersion of an army. -4 An arrow. -5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः, प्रदृप्तिः *f.* Pride, arrogance.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदव्यः A forest conflagration.

प्रदह् 1 P. 1 To burn. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment. -4 To trouble, tease. —Pass. To take or catch fire, be burnt.

प्रदग्ध *p. p.* Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदा 3 U. 1 To grant, give, offer, present ; स्वं प्रागहं प्रादिषि नामराय किं नाम तस्मै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95 ; Ms. 3. 99, 108, 273 ; Y. 2. 90. -2 To impart, teach (as learning) ; Bh. 2. 15. -3 To give, give away ; yield. -4 To give up, deliver. -5 To give away in marriage. -6 To sell ; Pt. 1. 13. -7 To deliver up, restore.

प्रद *a.* 1 (At the end of comp) Giving, bestowing, or conferring on, yielding ; सुखं, तापं, सस्यं &c. -2 Liberal, bountiful. —दा A gift.

प्रदातु *m.* 1 A giver, donor. -2 A liberal man. -3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. -4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering ; वरं, अग्निं, काष्ठं &c. -2 Giving away in marriage ; खानसं किन्नरया व्रतमाप्रदानाद्व्यापारविमोदः S. 1. 27. -3 Imparting, instructing ; विद्या. -4 A gift, donation, present. -5 A good. —Comp. —दः An oblation. —दः A good. —दः A very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायं A present, gift.

प्रदायिन्, प्रदायक *a.* Granting, giving, bestowing.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदेय *a.* 1 To be given, imparted, communicated &c. ; R. 5. 18, 31. -2 To be given in marriage ; इमे धी प्रदेये S. 4.

प्रदिग्ध *a.* Ancient, old.

प्रदिश 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show, assign ; तस्याधिकारः रुयेः प्रगतैः प्रदिष्टां R. 5. 63 ; 2. 39. -2 To tell, mention, communicate ; R. 8. 28 ; Bk. 4. 5. -3 To give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon ; विद्वेदोऽपि सुनिप्रदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9 ; 7. 35. -4 To direct, prescribe, ordain. -5 To signify, declare, make known. -6 To urge on, incite.

प्रदिश *f.* 1 Pointing out, -2 An order, direction, command. -3 A direction, quarter. -4 An intermediate point of the compass, such as नैर्ऋती, आग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी. —प्रदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Shown, pointed out. -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. -2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district ; पितुः प्रदेशस्तत्र भूमयः Ku. 5. 45 ; R. 5. 60 ; so च. ताळुं, हृदयं, &c. -3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. -4 Decision, determination. -5 A wall. -6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. -2 Advice, instruction. -3 A gift, present, offering, especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश(श्चि)नी 1 The fore-finger, the index finger. -2 The corresponding toe.

प्रदिह 2 U. To besmear, daub, anoint.

प्रदिग्ध *p. p.* Besmeared, bedaubed, anointed. —ग्धं Meat fried in a particular way.



प्रदेहः 1 Anointing, plastering, anction. -2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदीप 4 A. To blaze, flame forth, shine brilliantly. —Caus. 1 To kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, rouse, stimulate.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अलङ्कारः सुरतमदीपाः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 16. 4; कुलमदीपो वृषतिर्दिलीपः R. 6. 74 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. -2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यमदीपः, काव्यमदीपः &c.

प्रदीपक a. 1 Illuminating. -2 Explaining, illustrating. —कः, -प्रदीपिका A small lamp.

प्रदीपन a. (नी. f.) 1 Kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Stimulating, exciting. —नः The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. —नः A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त p. p. 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. -2 Blazing, burning, shining. -3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसमाङ्गीविषं Dk. -4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.). —Comp. —प्रज्ञ a. of a bright intellect, sharp.

प्रदीप्ति f. Lustre, splendour, brilliancy.

प्रदुष 4 P. 1 To grow worse, deteriorate. -2 To be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. -3 To sin, err, commit an offence against, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 41; Ms. 9. 74; Pt. 4. 57. —Caus. 1 (a) To spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. (b) To pollute, contaminate, defile. -2 To blame, censure, find fault with.

प्रदुष p. p. 1 Spoiled, corrupted. -2 Wicked, bad, sinful. -3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदुषण 1 Corrupting, spoiling. -2 Polluting, defiling.

प्रदुषित p. p. 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. -2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदोष a. Bad, corrupt. —वः 1 (a) A fault, defect, sin, offence. (b) Transgression, violation. -2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. -3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमःस्वभावात्प्रदोषे प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 98 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); वज्रसुन्दरीजनमनःस्वभावप्रदोषः Git. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Rs. 1. 12. —Comp. —आगमः nightfall. —कालः-समयः-वेला evening-time, nightfall. —तिनिरे even-

ing darkness, the dusk of early night; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यसे त्वं Mk. 1. 35. —रमणीय a. delightful in the evening.

प्रदोषक a. Born in the evening.

प्रदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To look at, regard. -3 To foresee. -4 To observe, perceive, discern. -5 To be intelligent. -6 To think, have an opinion. -7 To look at, look upon. —Pass. 1 To become visible. -2 To look, appear. —Caus. 1 To show, point out, discover, exhibit. -2 To make clear, prove, demonstrate, explain.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. -2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक a. 1 Showing, manifesting, exhibiting. -2 Foretelling. -3 Presenting. -4 Proclaiming. -5 Teaching, informing, instructing. —कः 1 A prophet. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A doctrine, principle, precept.

प्रदर्शन 1 Look, appearance; as in चोरप्रदर्शनः. -2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 An example. -5 Propheysaying.

प्रदर्शित p. p. 1 Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. -2 Made known. -3 Taught. -4 Explained, declared. -5 Foretold.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्यत् 1 A. To shine forth. —Caus. To illumine, irradiate, light up.

प्रद्युतित a. Illuminated, lighted up.

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. -2 Splendour, light, lustre. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जह्रे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतन 1 Blazing, shining. -2 Light. —नः The sun.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada, carefully reared him from childhood.

As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Krishna and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife].

प्रद्वानक a. Sorely distressed, hard pressed, indigent, poor.

प्रद्व 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.) रणात्प्रद्वन्ति बलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -2 To hasten away, rush towards. -3 To assail, fall upon, attack. -4 To attain. —Caus. To put to flight, rout.

प्रद्व a. Fluid, liquid. —वः Running.

प्रद्वानः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. -2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्वानि a. 1 Running away; fugitive. -2 Retreating, flying.

प्रद्वारः, प्रद्वारः A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्विष 2 U. To hate, dislike.

प्रद्विष, प्रद्विषत् a. 1 Hating, disliking. -2 Hostile or opposed to. प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred-aversion.

प्रधनं 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रहितः प्रधानाय माधवानहमाकारयितुं महीधुना Si. 16. 52; क्षेत्रे क्षत्रप्रधनयिषुर्न कौरवं तद्वज्रेयाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mv. 6. 33; U. 5. 1. -2 Spoil taken in battle. -3 Destruction. -4 Tearing, rending.

प्रधमनं 1 Blowing in or into. -2 A sternutatory.

प्रधान a. 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानामात्म्य, प्रधानपुरुष &c. Ms. 7. 203. -2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. —नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचयो मलिनात्मनः प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाद्वयशास्त्रं M. 1; ज्ञानप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7. सुग्रेष्ठ तैत्तिरीयप्रधानः R. 6. 79. -2 The first evolver, originator or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अज्ञात्त्वं प्रधानस्यासिद्धमित्याह S. B.; see प्रकृति also. -3 The Supreme Spirit. -4 Intellect. -5 The principal member of a compound. —नः, —नं 1 The prin-



cipal attendant or companion of a king ( his minister or confidant ). -2 A noble, courtier. -3 An elephant-driver. -4 The commander-in-chief. -Comp. —अं 1. the principal branch or part of anything. -2. the chief member of the body. -3. the principal or most eminent person in a state. —अमात्यः the prime-minister, premier. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —उत्तम *a.* 1. eminent, most illustrious. -2. warlike, brave. —कर्मन् *n.*, कार्य 1. the chief business. -2. (Medic.) the principal mode of treatment. —धातुः the chief element of the body, *i. e.* semen virile. —धुर्यः 1. the principal or most eminent person ( in a state &c. ) ; Pt. 3. 138. -2. an epithet of Siva. —भाज् *a.* 1. most distinguished. -2. receiving the chief share. —मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime-minister. —वासस् *n.* a principal garment, (du.) the two chief garments. —वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy shower of rain. —शिष्ट *a.* taught or prescribed as of primary importance.

प्रधानक *a.* Chief, principal.

प्रधानता-त्वं = प्रधान्य *q. v.*

प्रधाव् 1 U. 1 To run forward, run away. -2 To set out, start. -3 To become spread or diffused. -4 To wash, cleanse. -5 To rub off, wipe out. —*Caus.* To cause to run away, drive away.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. —न Rubbing, rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel ; Si. 15. 79 ; 17. 27. -2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. —*f.* Great intelligence.

प्रधूपित *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Heated, burned. -3 Inflamed. -4 Afflicted, distressed. —न 1 A woman in trouble. -2 The quarter to which the sun proceeds.

प्रधृ 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To place or fix upon. -2 To direct the mind towards, determine, resolve. -3 To bear or keep in mind. -4 To think, consider, reflect. -5 To chastise, punish.

प्रधारण *a.* ( जी *f.* ) Preserving, keeping.

प्रधृष् 5 P. 1 To assail, lay hands on. -2 To injure, harass. -3 To overpower, overcome. —*Caus.* 1 To assail, attack ; overpower. -2 To outrage, violate ( a woman ). -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To devastate, lay waste, destroy completely.

प्रधर्षः 1 Assaulting, attacking ; an attack, assault. -2 Violation, outrage. -3 Ill-treatment.

प्रधर्षक *a.* 1 Attacking, assailing. -2 Troubling, harassing.

प्रधर्षण-गा 1 An assault, attack. -2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रधर्षित *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. -2 Hurt, injured. -3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. -2 Proud, arrogant, haughty.

प्रधमा 1 P. 1 To blow ( as a conch ) ; झंझौ प्रधमन्तुः Bg. 1. 14. -2 To blow away or into. -3 To destroy.

प्रध्मापनं A remedy for assisting respiration in any obstruction of the air-passages.

प्रध्यानं 1 Deep thought or reflection. -2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रध्वंस 1 A. 1 To fall in ruins, waste, decay. -2 To perish, be destroyed. —*Caus.* To cause to perish, destroy, annihilate.

प्रध्वंसः Utter destruction, annihilation. —*Comp.* —अभावः ' non-existence caused by destruction ', one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रध्वंसनः Ved. A destroyer.

प्रध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Transitory, perishable. -2 Destroying, annihilating.

प्रध्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रनप्तृ *m.* The son of a grandson, a great-grand-son.

प्रनष्ट See under प्रणश्.

प्रनायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. -2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रनालः-ली *f.* See प्रनाल and प्रनाली.

प्रनिघातनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रनृत् 4 P. To dance. —*Caus.* To shake, cause to dance, set in motion.

प्रनतित *p. p.* 1 Set in motion, shaken. -2 Dandled.

प्रनृत्त *a.* Dancing. —त्त A dance.

प्रपक्षः The extremity of a wing ( as of an army ).

प्रपंचः 1 Display, manifestation ; रागप्रायः प्रपंचः K. 151. -2 Development, expansion, extension ; Si. 20. 44. -3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. -4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness ; अलं प्रपंचेन. -5 Manifestness, diversity. -6 Heap, abundance, quantity. -7 An appearance, phenomenon. -8 Illusion, fraud. -9 The visible world.

or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -10 Reciprocal false praise. -11 Opposition, inversion. -12 Analysis. —*Comp.* —बुद्धि *a.* cunning, deceitful. —*Comp.* a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रपंचक *a.* 1 Displaying, showing. -2 Developing. -3 Explaining fully, amplifying, expounding in detail.

प्रपंचनं 1 Display, development. -2 Copious exposition, detailed explanation or amplification.

प्रपंचयति Den. P. 1 To show forth, display ; प्रपंचय प्रपंचेन Git. 10. -2 To expand, amplify, explain in detail, dwell or dilate upon, treat at length. -3 To cause to appear in a false light.

प्रपचित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. -2 Expanded, amplified. -3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon.

प्रपाठकः 1 A lesson, lecture. -2 A chapter or subdivision of a work.

प्रपणः Ved. Barter, exchange.

प्रपत् 1 P. 1 To fly forth or away. -2 To fly, fly or move about. -3 To fall down or upon, throw oneself down. -4 To hasten towards. -5 To be deprived of, fall from, lose, fall off or away from. -6 To come down, fall down, descend. —*Caus.* 1 To throw down. -2 To rout, put to flight. -3 To chase, pursue.

प्रपतनं 1 Flying forth or away. -2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. -3 Alighting. -4 Death, destruction. -5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रपतित *a.* 1 Flown away. -2 Fallen, come down. -3 Decayed, wasted. -4 Dead.

प्रपातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. -2 Falling down or into, fall ; मनोरथानामतटप्रपातः S. 6. 9. K. 6. 57. -3 A sudden attack. -4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down ; R. 2. 55. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A precipice, steep rock. -7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रपात. -8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in वीर्यप्रपात. -9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. -10 A particular mode of flight. —*Comp.* —अंध्र *n.* water falling from a rock.

प्रपातनं Causing to fall, throwing down ( on the ground ).

प्रपातिन् *m.* A precipitous mountain cliff.

प्रपथ *a.* Ved. 1 Loose, relaxed. -2 Languid, enervated. —*यः* 2 A long



ourney, a journey to a distant place. -2 A remote place. -3 A broad street.

प्रपथ *a.* Ved. 1 Being in or on the road. -2 An epithet of Pushan.

प्रपृ 4 A. 1 To enter upon, set forward, set foot in. -2 (a) To go to or towards, approach, resort or attain to, reach; तां जन्मने शैलवधुं प्रपृदे Ku. 1. 21; (क्षितीशं) कौत्सः प्रपृदे R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 16; R. 8. 11. (b) To take shelter or refuge with, flee to for safety, submit; शरणार्थमन्यां कथं प्रपृदे R. 14. 64. -3 To go or come to a particular state, arrive at, attain to, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रेणुः प्रपृदे पथि पंक्तमां R. 16. 30; सुहृत्कर्णोत्पलतां प्रपृदे Ku. 7. 81; चाल्यात्परं साथ वयः प्रपृदे Ku. 1. 31; 5. 24; ईदुकीमवस्थां प्रपृदोति S. 5; ऋषिनिर्करिरिति संज्ञायः प्रपृदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27. -4 To get, find, secure, obtain, attain to; partake of, share in; सहकार न प्रपृदे मधुपेन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21; कांतं वपुष्योमचरं प्रपृदे R. 5. 51. -5 To behave or act towards, deal with; किं प्रपृद्यते वैदर्भः M. 1 'what does he propose to do'; पश्यामो मयि किं प्रपृद्यते Amaru. 20. -6 To admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. -7 To draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). -8 To be going on, to proceed. -9 To take effect, thrive, prosper. -10 To throw oneself down, fall down (at another's feet). -11 Ved. To attack, assault.

प्रपदे 1 The forepart of the foot. -2 Tip of the toe.

प्रपदन् Entrance.

प्रपदीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. -2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to; द्वयं प्रपक्षा तपसे तपोवने Ku. 5. 59; 3. 5. -3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; शिष्यस्तेहं ज्ञायि मां त्वां प्रपक्षं Bg. 2. 7. -4 Adhering to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपक्षस्तुभिः S. 1. 1. -6 Promised. -7 Got, obtained. -8 Poor, distressed. -9 Effecting, producing. -Comp. -पालः an epithet of Krishna.

प्रपादः Ved. Miscarriage.

प्रपक्षाडः See प्रपुनाट.

प्रपर्ण *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रपतितानि पर्णानि यस्य). -*घ* A fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनं Fight, retreat.

प्रपलायित *a.* 1 Run away. -2 Rout-ed, defeated.

प्रपलायित *a.* 1 Flying, escaping. -2 A fugitive.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; व्याख्यास्यानान्यमलसलिला यस्य कूपाः प्रपाश्च Vikr. 18. 78. -2 A well, cistern; Ms. 8. 319. -3 A place for watering cattle. -4 A supply of water. -5 A draught. -Comp. -पालिका a woman who distributes water to travellers; Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. -चनं a cool grove.

प्रपाकः 1 Ripening (of a boil &c.). -2 Inflammation.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. -2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपाथः A road, way.

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं 1 Drinking. -2 The under-part of a horse's upper lip.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपालनं Protecting, guarding.

प्रपालि *m.* An epithet of Balarama.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great-grandfather. -2 An epithet of Krishna; Bg. 11. 39. -3 Of Brahman. -4 Of the Supreme spirit. -ही A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितृव्यः A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीड 10 U. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To torture, torment, harass, afflict. -3 To check, suppress, restrain.

प्रपीडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. -2 An astringent.

प्रपीत(न) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुत्रः A grandson.

प्रपुना(क्षा)टः -डः N. of a tree (चक्रमर्दं).

प्रपूर्यगः 1 The Supreme being. -2 N. of the two Asvins.

प्रपुष्पित *a.* Flowering, blooming.

प्रपृष्ठ *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपृ 9 P. To fill up, complete. -*Pass.* To be filled or completed; be fulfilled.

प्रपूरक *a.* Fulfilling, satisfying.

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. -2 Inserting, injecting. -3 Satisfying; satiating. -4 Attaching to, affixing.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपौत्रः A great-grandson; Y. 1. 78. -त्री A great-grand-daughter.

प्रप्यायनं Swelling.

प्रफर्वी Ved. A woman having excellent hips or going in a graceful way; a lewd girl (?).

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोघ्रदुर्मं साधुमतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29. (च. 1. for प्रफुल्ल).

प्रफुल्लितः *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming, blooming; न हि प्रफुल्लं सहकारमेत्य वृक्षांतरं कांसति पदपदाली R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. -2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). -3 Smiling. -4 Shining. -5 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -Comp. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. -वदन *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रबंध 9 P. 1 To bind on, tie, fasten. -2 To stop, suppress, check. -3 To compose, put together, arrange.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Stopped, obstructed, checked. प्रबंधु *m.* An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. -2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession; विच्छेदमाय भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239; क्रियाप्रबंधाद्यमध्वराणां R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Māl. 6. 3. -3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुवृत्ति-तार्थसंबंधः प्रबंधो रुद्रदाहरः Si. 2. 73. -4 Any literary work or composition; प्रथितयज्ञसां भासकविसोमिलकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमय-प्रबंध &c. Vās. -5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटप्रबंधः. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject-matter of a composition or treatise. -कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact, प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्रज्ञाः कथां विडुः. -वर्षः continuous or incessant rain.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रबध्नः An epithet of Indra.

प्रब(व)ह् *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valourous (as a man); R. 3. 60; Rs. 3. 23. -2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रबलतमसाभेवंभावाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः S. 7. 24. प्रबलपुरोवातया वृष्ट्या M. 4. 2; प्रबलां वेदनां R. 8. 50. -3 Important. -4 Abounding with. -5 Dangerous, destructive. -लः 1 N. of a Daitya. -2 A sprout (पल्लव). -लं *ind.* Exceedingly, much.

प्रबलति Den. P. To become strong.

प्रबाध 1 A. 1 To press hard upon, oppress. -2 To trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt; समुच्छिन्नानेव तरून् प्रबाधते (प्रभंजनः) Il. 1; Bk. 12. 2. -3 To drive away, remove, get over; कथं च देवं शक्येत पौरुषेण प्रबाधितुं Mb. -4 To throw down, destroy. -5 To repel, repulse.



प्रवाचक *a.* 1 Repelling, repulsive. 2 Harassing, oppressive. 3 Keeping off or back. 4 Refusing, rejecting.

प्रवाचनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. 2 Refusing, denying. 3 Keeping off.

प्रवाचिन *a.* 1 Molested, troubled, oppressed. 2 Pressed forward, driven onward.

प्रवा(च)हिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रवा(वा)ल-ल 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अपि...प्रवालमासामुचं धि दीर्घा Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. 2 Coral. 3 The neck of the Indian lute. —लः 1 A pupil. 2 An animal. —Comp. —अश्मंतकः 1. the red Asmantaka tree. 2. the coral tree. —पद्मं a red lotus. —कलं red sandal-wood. —भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रवाहुः The fore arm.

प्रवाहवृ *ind.* 1 In an even line, to an equal height. 2 At the same time.

प्रवाहकं *ind.* 1 On high. 2 At the same time.

प्रबुध् 4 A., 1 P. 1 To awake, wake up, rise from sleep; प्रबुद्ध इव सुप्तं S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30. 2 To blow, expand, bloom, be blown; साध्वेऽह्निव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न सुप्तं Me. 90. 3 To perceive, observe, be aware of. —Caus. 1 To awaken, waken, rouse; प्रबोधययुषसि वाग्भिर्दुर्दारवाचः R. 5. 65; 6. 56. 2 To acquaint with, inform, make known; तमभ्यनन्दत्यथमं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68. 3 To cause to expand or open; (पद्मानि) प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुर्ध्वैर्मयूलेः Ku. 1. 16. 4 To instruct, teach; explain. 5 To persuade, induce. 6 To stimulate, excite.

प्रबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Wise, learned, clever; Pt. 1. 3 Knowing, conversant with. 4 Full-blown, expanded. 5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm). 6 Enlivened, lively.

प्रबुधः A great sage.

प्रबोधः 1 Awaking (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अप्रबोधाय सुखाय R. 12. 50; नोदादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः 14. 56. 2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers). 3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; चित्प्रबोधाच्च संभावितं धर्मासनमध्यासितं S. 6. 4 Vigilance, watchfulness. 5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, removal of delusion, real knowledge; as in प्रबोधचंद्रोदयः R. 5. 65. 6 Consolation. 7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume.

—8 Explaining. —Comp. —उत्सवः *N.* of a festival observed from the tenth to the day of full-moon in the month of Kārttika.

प्रबोधकः A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king, bard.

प्रबोधन *a.* (नी/.) Awakening, rousing. —नं 1 Waking. 2 Awakening, rousing. 3 Regaining one's consciousness; recovery of senses; U. 6. 41. 4 Knowledge, wisdom. 5 Instructing, advising. 6 Reviving the scent of a perfume. 7 Refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रबोध (चि)नी The eleventh day of the bright half of Kārttika on which Vishnu awakes from his four months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Instructed, informed, taught, acquainted with. 3 Convinced, persuaded.

प्रबू 2 P. 1 To proclaim, announce. 2 To exclaim, shout. 3 To say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. 4 To praise, laud. 5 To read before. 6 To describe.

प्रभंज् 7 P. 1 To break down, shatter. 2 To stop, arrest, suspend. 3 To frustrate, disappoint. 4 To defeat, conquer.

प्रभंगः 1 Breaking, crushing. 2 Destruction; complete defeat.

प्रभंजनं Breaking to pieces. —नः Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane; N. 1. 67; Pt. 1. 122.

प्रभद्रः The Nimba tree.

प्रभा 2 P. 1 To appear, seem. 2 To shine forth, gleam. 3 To begin to become light, begin to dawn; ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनैव शर्वरी R. 3. 2. 4 To illuminate, enlighten.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्मि शशिशिखयोः Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पतंगस्य R. 2. 15, 31; 6. 18; Rs. 1. 20; Me. 47. 2 A ray of light. 3 The shadow of the sun on a sun-dial. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5 *N.* of the city of Kubera. 6 *N.* of an Apsaras. —Comp —करः 1. the sun; R. 10. 74. 2. the moon. 3. fire. 4. the ocean. 5. an epithet of Siva. 6. *N.* of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mimāṃsā philosophy called after him. —कीटः a fire-fly. —तरल *a.* tremulously radiant, न प्रभातरलं ज्योतिरुदेति बहुधातलात् S. 1. 26. —पल्लवित *a.* overspread or glowing with lustre; V. 5. 3. —प्ररोहः a ray or flash of light. —मंडलं a circle or halo of light; स्फुरत्प्रभामंडला चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. —लेपित *a.*

covered with lustre, emitting lustre; V. 4. 34.

प्रभात *p. p.* Begun to become clear or light. —नं Day-break, dawn; अङ्गोः प्रभातमासीत् S. 2.

प्रभानं Light, lustre, splendour, radiance.

प्रभावत् *a.* Luminous, radiant, splendid.

प्रभागः 1 Division. 2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभाप् 1 A. 1 To speak to, address to; स्थितधीः किं प्रभायेत् Bg. 2. 51. 2 To proclaim; publish. 3 To disclose, reveal. 4 To expound, explain. 5 To prate, prattle.

प्रभाषणं Explanation, interpretation.

प्रभास् 1 A. 1 To shine. 2 To appear. —Caus. To illuminate, irradiate.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre. —सः —सं *N.* of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvārakā.

प्रभासनं Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright, shining.

प्रभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear, break or tear asunder. 2 To exude (from the temples of an elephant); see प्रभिज्. —Pass. 1 To be broken to pieces. 2 To bud forth, open, expand (as flowers). 3 To split, divide.

प्रभिज् *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. 2 Broken to pieces. 3 Cut off, detached. 4 Budding, expanded, opened. 5 Changed, altered. 6 Deformed, disfigured. 7 Relaxed, loosened. 8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku. 5. 80. 9 Pierced, bored. 10 Different, distinct. —जः An elephant in rut. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil. —कृत् *a.* 'having the cheeks cleft,' being in rut, intoxicated.

प्रभेद् 1 Splitting, cleaving, opening. 2 Division, separation. 3 The flowing of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37. 4 Difference, distinction. 5 A kind or sort.

प्रभेदक *a.* 1 Tearing asunder, piercing &c. 2 Distinguishing.

प्रभू 1 P. 1 To arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.); लोभात् क्रोधोऽप्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वायंभुवान्मरीच्योऽप्रभवति S. 7. 9; पुरुषः प्रबभूव चभूव प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; Bg. 6. 30. 2 To appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. 3 To multiply, increase; see प्रभूत. 4 To be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's



power; प्रभवति हि मविज्ञा स्वेन योगीश्वरीयं  
Māl. 9. 52; प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः K.;  
Pt. 1. 44. -5 To be able or equal,  
have power for (with inf.); कुसुमान्यपि  
गन्धसंगमालम्बवत्यायुरपोहिं यदि R. 8.  
44; कोन्वो हुतवहाङ्गुं प्रभविष्यति S. 4;  
S. 6. 30; V. 1. 9; U. 2. 4; Pt. 1.  
-6 To have control or power over,  
prevail over, be master of (usually  
with gen., sometimes with dat. or  
loc.); यदि प्रभविष्यान्मात्मनः S. 1; प्र-  
भवति निजस्य कन्यकाजनस्य महाराजः  
Māl. 4; तत्प्रभवति अशुशासने देवी Ve. 2;  
विधिरपि न यम्यः प्रभवति Bh. 2. 94. -7  
To be a match for (with dat.);  
प्रभवति मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -8 To be  
sufficient for, be able to contain;  
Ku. 6. 59. -9 To be contained in  
(with loc.); शुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रभवूव नात्माने  
R. 3. 17. -10 To be useful. -11 To  
implore, beseech. -12 To extend  
beyond, surpass (Ved.). -13 To profit,  
avail.—Caus. 1 To increase, augment.  
-2 To provide more fully. -3 To  
recognize. -4 To gain power or  
strength. -5 To make powerful.

प्रभव a. 1 Excellent, distinguished.  
-2 Superior, powerful.—चः 1 Source,  
origin; अन्तरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3;  
अकिंचनः सत् प्रभवः स संपदा 5. 77; R.  
9. 75. -2 Birth, production. -3 The  
source of a river; तस्या एवं प्रभवमचलं  
माप्य गौरं तुपारैः Mc. 52. -4 The  
operative cause, origin of being (as  
father, mother &c.); तमस्याः प्रभवम-  
वगच्छ S. 1. -5 The author, creator;  
Ku. 2. 5. -6 Birth-place. -7 Power,  
strength, valour, majestic dignity  
(= प्रभाव q. v.). -8 An epithet of  
Vishnu. -9 (At the end of comp.)  
Arising or originating from, derived  
from; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2; Ku. 3. 15.

प्रभवनं 1 Production. -2 Source,  
origin.

प्रभवितु m. A ruler, great lord.

प्रभविष्णु a. 1 Strong, mighty,  
powerful. -2 Pre eminent, distin-  
guished.—ष्णुः 1 A lord, master;  
यत्प्रभविष्णवे रोचते S. 2; Ku. 6. 62. -2  
An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, bril-  
liance. -2 Dignity, glory, majesty,  
grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभाववानिव  
लक्ष्यते S. 1. -3 Strength, valour,  
power, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. -4 Regal  
power (one of the three Saktis q. v.).  
-5 A superhuman power or faculty,  
miraculous power; R. 2. 41, 62; 3.  
40; V. 1, 2, 5. -6 Magnanimity. -7  
Extension, circumference.—Comp.  
—ज a. proceeding from majesty or  
regal power.

प्रभाववत् a. 1 Strong, powerful,  
mighty. -2 Majestic; S. 1.

प्रभावक, प्रभावन a. Prominent, in-  
fluential.

प्रभावना Disclosing, revealing.

प्रभु a. (शुम्बी f.) 1 Mighty, strong,  
powerful. -2 Able, competent, hav-  
ing power to (with inf. or in comp.),  
अपिप्रभावान्मपि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्षं  
किशुतान्यदिक्षाः R. 2. 62; समाधिमेव-  
प्रभवो भवति Ku. 3. 40. -3 A match  
for; प्रभुमल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -4 Abun-  
dant. -5 Everlasting, eternal.  
—शुः 1 A lord, master; प्रभुर्दुर्धुरु-  
वनत्रयस्य चः Si. 1. 49. -2 A governor,  
ruler, supreme authority. -3 An  
owner, proprietor. -4 Quick-silver.  
-5 N. of Vishnu. -6 Of Siva. -7  
Of Brahmā. -8 Of Indra.—Comp.  
—भक्त a. attached or devoted to  
one's lord, loyal. (—क्तः) a good  
horse.—भक्तिः f. devotion to one's  
lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता, त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy,  
mastery, ascendancy, authority; S.  
5. 26; V. 4. 12; S. 7. 32. -2 Owner-  
ship.

प्रभूत p. p. 1 Sprung from, pro-  
duced. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Num-  
erous, many. -4 Mature, perfect.  
-5 High, lofty. -6 Long. -7 Pre-  
sided over. -8 Abounding in. -9  
Gone up or upwards.—Comp.  
—सघन a. abounding in fresh grass  
and fuel.—चयस् a. advanced in age,  
old, aged.

प्रभुतता, त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty.  
-2 Multitude.

प्रभूतिः f. 1 Source, origin. -2  
Power, strength. -3 Sufficiency.

प्रभूष्णु a. Able, powerful, strong.

प्रभूतिः f. 1 Beginning, commence-  
ment; generally used in this  
sense as the last member of Bah.  
compounds; इंद्रप्रभूतयो देवाः &c. -2  
Ved. An oblation. -3 Throwing or  
casting (Ved.). —ind. From, ever  
since, beginning with (with abl.);  
शैशवाव्यभूति पोषितां त्रियां U. 1. 45;  
Ku. 3. 26, R. 2. 38; अद्य प्रभूति  
henceforward; ततः प्रभूति, अतः प्रभूति  
&c.

प्रभ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop  
down, slip; प्रभ्रंशमानाभरणप्रभ्रता R.  
14. 54. -2 To lose, be deprived of;  
प्रभ्रंश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. -3 To es-  
cape or free oneself from.—Caus.  
To throw or bring down from, cause  
to fall down from; प्रभ्रंशया यो नहुषं  
चकार R. 13. 36.

प्रभ्रंशः Fall, falling off.

प्रभ्रंशशुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभ्रंशित p. p. 1 Thrown or cast  
down. -2 Deprived of. -3 Expelled,  
driven out.

प्रभ्रंशित a. Falling off or down.

प्रभ्रंश p. p. 1 Fallen off, fallen or  
dropped down. -2 Broken.—दृ A  
garland of flowers suspended from  
the lock on the crown of the head.

प्रभ्रटकं See प्रभ्रं above.

प्रमथ p. p. Drowned, immersed,  
dipped.

प्रमण( न )स् a. 1 Happy, cheer-  
ful, delighted. -2 Good-natured. -3  
Attentive. -4 Kind, amiable (Ved.).

प्रमत p. p. 1 Thought out. -2  
Wise, prudent.

प्रमथ-मथं 1, 9 P. 1 To churn;  
प्रमथमानो ( सयुद्रो ) गिरिणेव भूयः R. 13.  
14. -2 To harass, trouble excessively,  
annoy, torment. -3 To strike down,  
bruise, hurt. -4 To tear off or cut.  
-5 To lay waste, devastate. -6 To  
kill, destroy; Māl. 4. 9, 9. 27. -7 To  
agitate, stir about. -8 Ved. To rob.  
—Caus. To harass, annoy.

प्रमथः 1 A horse. -2 N. of a class  
of Beings (said to be goblins) at-  
tending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95.—Comp.  
—अधिपः-नाथः-पतिः an epithet of  
Siva.—आलयः hell.

प्रमथनं 1 Hurting, injuring, tor-  
menting. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3  
Churning, stirring about.

प्रमथित p. p. 1 Tormented, dis-  
tressed. -2 Trampled down. -3  
Slain, killed; Māl. 3. 18. -4 Pro-  
perly churned.—तं Butter-milk with-  
out water.

प्रमथित् a. Destroying; Mu. 2. 20.

प्रमथः 1 Excessive paining, tor-  
menting, torturing. -2 Agitating,  
churning. -3 Killing, slaughter, de-  
struction; सैनिकानां प्रमथेन सत्यमो-  
जायितं त्वया U. 5. 32; 4. -4 Violence,  
outrage. -5 Rape, forcible abduc-  
tion.—थाः m. pl. Epithet of the  
fiends attendant upon Siva.

प्रमाथित p. p. 1 Forcibly attacked,  
roughly handled. -2 Ravished, se-  
duced.

प्रमाथित् a. 1 Tormenting, harassing,  
torturing, afflicting, harrowing;  
क रुजां हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते दिव्यस-  
नीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; Māl. 2. 1; Ki.  
3. 14. -2 Killing, destroying. -3  
Agitating, setting in motion; 1 g. 2.  
60; 6. 34. -4 Tearing or pulling  
down, striking down; R. 11. 58. -5  
Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31.—m. N.  
of a year.

प्रमथ 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated or  
drunk. -2 To be careless about, to be  
negligent or heedless, be regardless  
of or indifferent to (with loc.);  
अतोऽर्थाजं प्रमाथेति प्रमदायु विपश्चितः  
Ms. 2. 213. -3 To omit to do,



swerve or deviate from ( with abl. )  
स्वाधिकारात्मकः Me. 1. -4 To make  
a mistake, err, go astray ; Bk. 5. 8,  
17. 39 ; 18. 8. -5 To spend or while  
away ( time ).

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk ;  
कथां प्रमत्तः प्रयमं कृतामिव ( न स्मरिष्यति )  
S. 4. 1. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless,  
negligent ; inattentive, heedless,  
regardless ( generally with loc. ).  
-4 Swerving from, failing to do  
( with abl. ). -5 Blundering. -6  
Wanton, lascivious. -Comp. -गीत *a.*  
sung carelessly. -चित्त *a.* negligent,  
heedless, careless.

प्रमत्तता Inattention, carelessness.

प्रमत्तवत् *a.* Inattentive, careless.

प्रमद *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated ( fig.  
also ). -2 Impassioned. -3 Careless.  
-4 Wanton, dissolute. -5 Violent,  
strong. -दः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight ;  
Si. 3. 54 ; 13. 2 ; Māl. 9. -2 The  
Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -काननं, -वनं  
a pleasure-garden attached to the  
royal harem.

प्रमदक *a.* Licentious, sensual.

प्रमदनं Amorous desire.

प्रमदा 1 A young handsome woman ;  
R. 9. 31 ; S. 5. 17. -2 A wife or  
woman in general ; Ku. 4. 12 ; R.  
8. 72. -3 The sign *virgo* of the zo-  
diac. -Comp. -काननं, वनं a pleasure-  
garden attached to the royal harem  
( for the use of the wives of a king ).  
-जनः 1. a young woman. -2. woman-  
kind.

प्रमद्वर *a.* Careless, inattentive,  
heedless.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence,  
inattention, inadvertence, oversight ;  
ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्त्रलितं न शक्यं S. 6. 25 ;  
Ch. P. 1. -2 Intoxication, drunken-  
ness. -3 ( *a.* ) Fainting, swoon, ( *b.* )  
Insanity, madness. -4 A mistake,  
blunder, mistaken judgment ; Pt.  
1. 39. -5 An accident, mishap, cala-  
mity, danger ; अहो प्रमादः Māl. 3 ;  
U. 3.

प्रमादवत् *a.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Mad,  
insane. -3 Careless, inattentive.

प्रमादिका 1 A careless woman. -2  
A deflowered girl.

प्रमादित *a.* Ridiculed, mocked,  
scoffed at.

प्रमादित्र *a.* 1 Careless, inattentive,  
negligent ; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2.  
-2 Insane, mad. -3 Intoxicated,  
drunk.

प्रमनस् *a.* Delighted, happy, cheer-  
ful, in good spirits ; R. 3. 67.

प्रमन्थु *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, in-  
censed against ( with loc. ) ; R. 7.  
34. -2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely  
grieved.

प्रमयः 1 Death. -2 Ruin, down-  
fall. -3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमर्दनं Crushing, destroying  
trampling down. -नः An epithet of  
Vishṇu.

प्रमा 2 P., 3 A. 1 To measure ;  
व्रीणि पदानि प्रमाय. -2 To form, make,  
build. -3 To prove, establish, de-  
monstrate. -4 To arrange, place in  
order. -5 To know, understand, get  
a correct idea of ; न परोपहितज्ञ च  
स्वतः प्रमितिरेष्टुभवाद्वैतस्थिः Si. 16.  
40 ; अज्ञास्योऽयमर्थः प्रमातुं H. 3. -6 To  
conjecture. -Caus. To afford or give  
proof.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perceptions.  
-2 ( In logic ) Correct notion or ap-  
prehension, true and certain  
knowledge, accurate conception ;  
तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा यथा रजते  
इदं रजतमिति ज्ञानं T. S. -3 Ved. Basis,  
foundation. -4 A measure.

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general ( of  
length, breadth &c. ) ; R. 18. 38.  
-2 Size, extent, magnitude. -3  
Scale, standard ; पृथिव्यां स्वानिभक्तानां  
प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. -4  
Limit, quantity. -5 Testimony, evi-  
dence, proof. -6 Authority, warrant ;  
one who judges or decides, one whose  
word is an authority ; श्रुत्वा देवः  
प्रमाणं Pt. 1 ' having heard this your  
Majesty will decide ( what to do ) ;  
आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1 ; Mu. 1. 1 ; S.  
1. 22 ; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं ; Ms. 2.  
13 ; Pt. 1. 240 ; sometimes in pl. ;  
वेदाः प्रमाणाः. -7 A true or certain  
knowledge, accurate conception or  
notion. -8 A mode of proof, a means  
of arriving at correct knowledge ;  
( the Naiyāyikas recognize only four  
kinds ; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and  
शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas  
add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थपत्ति ;  
while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष,  
अनुमान and शब्द only ; cf. अनुभव  
also ). -9 Principal, capital. -10  
Unity. -11 Scripture, sacred autho-  
rity. -12 Cause, reason. -13 Rule,  
sanction, precept. -14 The first term  
in a rule of three. -15 An epithet of  
Vishṇu. -16 Freedom from appre-  
hension. -17 The prosodial length of  
a vowel. -जः -जी A rule, standard,  
authority. -Comp. -अधिक *a.* more  
than ordinary, inordinate, exces-  
sive ; S. 1. 30. -अंतरं another mode  
of proof. -अभावः absence of autho-  
rity. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of  
proof, ( as a logician ). ( -ज्ञः ) an  
epithet of Siva. -दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned  
by authority. -पत्रं a written war-  
rant. -पुरुषः an arbitrator, a judge,  
an umpire. -भूत ( णीभूत ) *a.* autho-

ritative. ( -तः ) an epithet of Siva.  
-वचनं, -वाक्यं an authoritative  
statement. -शास्त्रं 1. scripture. -2.  
the science of logic. -रूपं a measur-  
ing cord.

प्रमाणक *a.* ( At the end of comp. )  
Measuring, extending to, as far as.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. 1 ' To regard as  
an authority ; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयति  
a model. -3 To prove, demonstrate,  
show.

प्रमाणिक *a.* 1 Forming or being a  
measure. -2 Forming an authority.

प्रमाणीकृ 8 U. 1 To confide, believe.  
-2 To hold or regard as an authority ;  
शासनं तदभिरपि प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6. -3 To  
fix upon, dispense, deal or meet out ;  
दैवेन प्रमुखा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रमाणीकृतं  
Bh. 2. 121. -4 To obey, conform  
to. -5 To prove, to establish. -6 To  
consult, take the consent of ; Ku.  
6. 1. -7 To take into account ; U.  
7. 5.

प्रमातु *a.* 1 Having a right notion,  
competent to judge or ascertain. -2  
An authority, proof. -3 Demonstrat-  
ing.

प्रमापक *a.* Furnishing authority or  
proof. -कः An authority.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured. -2 Measur-  
ed off, limited, few, little ; प्रमितविष-  
यं शक्तिं विद्वत् Mv. 1. 51 ; Si. 16. 80.  
-3 Known, understood. -4 Proved,  
demonstrated. -5 ( At the end of  
comp. ) Of such and such extent or  
measure.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a mea-  
sure. -2 True or certain knowledge,  
accurate notion or conception. -3  
Knowledge obtained by any one of  
the Pramāṇas or means of know-  
ledge. -4 True inference or analogy.

प्रमेय *n.* 1 Measurable, finite. -2  
To be proved, demonstrable. -3  
An object of certain knowledge, a  
demonstrated conclusion, theorem.  
-2 The thing to be proved, the topic  
to be proved or discussed.

प्रमातामहः A maternal great-  
grandfather. -ही A maternal great-  
grandmother.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमापयितु *m.* A murderer, killer.

प्रमिद् 1 A. 1 To grow fat. -2 To  
begin to show affection.

प्रमेदित *a.* 1 Unctuous, greasy. -2  
Having begun to show affection.

प्रमी 9 U. 1 To destroy, annihilate,  
kill, slay. -2 To diminish. -3  
To surmount, get over. -4 To sur-  
pass, outstrip. -5 Ved. To transgress,  
infringe. -6 Ved. To lose or miss



(one's way). -7 To perish, die.  
-Caus. To destroy, annihilate &c.

प्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Sacrificed (as an animal). -तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रतीतिः *f.* Death, destruction, de-  
cease.

प्रतीढ *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact.  
-3 Passed as urine.

प्रतीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude,  
enervation of spirits. -2 N. of a  
woman, sovereign of a kingdom of  
women. She fought with Arjuna  
when his horse entered her territory,  
but she was conquered and became  
his wife.

प्रतीलित *p. p.* With closed eyes.

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Facing, turning the  
face towards. -2 Chief, principal,  
foremost, first. -3 Respectable,  
honourable. -4 (At the end of  
comp.) (a) Headed by, having as  
chief or at the head; वासुकिप्रमुखाः  
Ku. 2. 38. (b) Accompanied with;  
गीतिप्रमुखचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me.  
4. -खः 1 A respectable man. -2  
A heap, multitude. -3 The tree  
called Punnāga. -खं 1 The mouth.  
-2 The beginning of a chapter or  
section. -3 The time being, the  
present. (प्रमुखतस् and प्रमुखे are used  
adverbially in the sense of 'in front  
of', 'before', 'opposite to'; Bg. 1.  
25; S. 7. 22).

प्रमुच 6 P. 1 To set free, liberate,  
release. -2 To throw, cast, hurl. -3  
To shed, emit, send forth. -4 To  
abandon, forsake, give up, renounce.  
-5 To loosen, untie, unbind. -6 To  
expel, drive away, banish. -7 To  
utter. -8 To put on, wear (as a gar-  
land &c.). -Pass. 1 To be loose or  
detached. -2 To leave off, cease. -3  
To free oneself from. -Caus. 1 To  
loosen, unbind. -2 To liberate, re-  
lease.

प्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Libe-  
rated, set free. -3 Resigned, renounc-  
ed. -4 Cast, hurled. -Comp. -कंठं  
ind. bitterly.

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall. -2  
Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free.  
-2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमुद् 1 A. To be extremely glad,  
be very much delighted; R. 6. 86;  
Māl. 5. 23. -Caus. To gladden, de-  
light, exhilarate; प्रमोदय चातकाच्च  
Māl. 9. 41.

प्रमुद् *f.* Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleas-  
ed, happy. -Comp. -हृदय *a.* de-  
lighted at heart.

प्रमोदः 1 Joy, delight, rejoicing,  
pleasure; प्रमोदयैः सह वारयेयिता R.  
3. 19; Ms. 3. 61. -2 One of the  
eight perfections in the Sāṅkhya  
philosophy. -3 A strong perfume.

प्रमोदनं 1 Gladdening, delighting,  
making glad. -2 Gladness. -तः An  
epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted,  
joyful, happy. -तः An epithet of  
Kubera.

प्रमोदित्र *a.* 1 Delighting, making  
happy. -2 Delighted, happy.

प्रमुप 9 P. 1 To take away, ob-  
scure; Bk. 17. 60. -2 To steal away,  
rob.

प्रमुपित *p. p.* 1 Stolen, taken away;  
Si. 17. 11. -2 Distracted, uncon-  
scious. -तः A kind of riddle.

प्रमुह 4 P. 1 To be stupefied or in-  
fatuated. -2 To faint, swoon.

प्रमुग्ध *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious.  
-2 Very lovely.

प्रमुह *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered,  
infatuated. -2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction, insensibility,  
stupor; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः  
Māl. 1. 41. -2 Infatuation, bewilder-  
ment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bewil-  
dered.

प्रमृत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2  
Covered, concealed. -3 Withdrawn  
or gone out of sight. -तः 1 Death. -2  
Cultivation.

प्रमुञ्च 2 P. 1 To wipe off or out,  
cleanse (fig. also); स्वभावलोलेत्यङ्गः  
प्रमुञ्च R. 6. 41. -2 To wipe off, or away  
or out, blow out, efface; Mu. 1. 20.  
-3 To remove, rid oneself of. -4 To  
atone for, make amends for, expiate;  
प्रणिपातलंघनं प्रमार्जकामा V. 3; सर्वथा  
प्रमार्जितं त्वया प्रत्यादेशदुःखं S. 6. -5  
To stroke or rub gently. -6 To pre-  
pare. -7 To mark useless, frustrate.

प्रमार्जनं Wiping off, rubbing or  
washing off.

प्रमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or  
wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44.  
-2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेहः A general name for a uri-  
nary disease (such as gleet, dia-  
betes &c.).

प्रमैल 1 P. 1 To fade, wither. -2 To  
be downcast, sad or dejected. -3 To  
be languid or wearied. -4 To be  
dirty or foul, be soiled.

प्रम्लान *a.* 1 Faded, withered away.  
-2 Soiled, dirty.

प्रयत् 1 A. To try, endeavour,  
strive, attempt.

प्रयत्नः 1 Effort, exertion, endea-  
vour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. -2 Per-

severing or continued effort; per-  
severance. -3 Labour, difficulty; प्र-  
यत्नप्रेक्षणयः संयुक्तः S. 1 'hardly visi-  
ble', 'seen with difficulty'. -4 Great  
care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि गृहे विन-  
श्यति Pt. 1. 20. -5 (In gram.) Ef-  
fort in uttering, effort of the mouth  
in the production of articulate  
sounds; see Sk. on P. VIII. 2. 1.  
-6 (In phil.) Active effort of three  
kinds; प्रयत्तिश्च निवृत्तिश्च तथा जीवनका-  
रणम् । एवं प्रयत्नत्रैविध्यं तांत्रिकैः परिदाशि-  
तम्. -7 Activity, action in general.  
(प्रयत्नतः, प्रयत्नेन-त्नात् &c. ind. 1 With  
great effort, diligently. -2 Assidu-  
ously. -3 Hardly, scarcely. -4 Parti-  
cularly, specially).

प्रयत्नवत् *a.* Assiduous, diligent,  
persevering.

प्रयम् 1 P. 1 To give, grant (with  
dat. of person). -2 To curb, check,  
restrain, control. -3 To deliver, re-  
store. -4 To give in marriage. -5 To  
pay, discharge (as a debt).

प्रयत् *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self-sub-  
dued, holy, pious, devout, purified  
by austerities or religious observ-  
ances; keeping the organs of sense  
under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11;  
13. 70; Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16. -2 Zeal-  
ous, intent. -3 Submissive. -4 Care-  
ful, prudent. -तः A holy or pious  
person.

प्रयतिः *f.* Ved. 1 An offering, obla-  
tion. -2 A gift, present. -3 Effort,  
endeavour. -4 Will, intention.

प्रयामः 1 Restraining, checking. -2  
Dearth, scarcity, dearthness (of water,  
corn &c.). -3 Length. -4 Competi-  
tion of buyers on account of dearth.

प्रयस 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour.  
-2 To toil, labour.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endea-  
vour; R. 12. 53; 14. 41. -2 Labour,  
difficulty.

प्रयस् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 Pleasure,  
delight. -3 A sacrifice.

प्रयस्त *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with  
condiments.

प्रया 2 P. 1 To walk, go; व्रस्ताद्धृतं  
नगरदैवतवत्यासि Mk. 1. 27. -2 To  
walk on, set out. -3 To depart, go  
forth or out. -4 To advance, pro-  
gress.

प्रयाणं 1 Setting out, starting, de-  
parture. -2 A march, journey; मार्गं  
तावच्छृणु कथयतस्त्वयाणाञ्चरूपं Me. 13.  
-3 Progress, advance. -4 The march  
(of an enemy), an attack, invasion,  
expedition; कामं पुरः शुक्रानिव प्रयाणे  
Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 33. -5 Beginning,  
commencement. -6 Death, departure  
(from the world); Bg. 7. 30. -7  
The back of a horse. -8 The hinder



part of any animal. —Comp. —कालः, समयः time of departure. —भंगः a break in a journey, halt ; Pt. 1.

प्रयाणकं 1 A journey, march ; K. 118 ; 305. —2 Going, motion.

प्रयात *p. p.* 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. —2 Deceased, dead. —तः 1 An invasion. —2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापनं (पं) 1 Sending. —2 Expelling, driving away.

प्रयापित *p. p.* 1 Made to advance or go forward. —2 Made to go away.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. —2 N. of Indra. —3 A horse. —4 N. of a celebrated place or pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangā and Yamunā near the modern Allahabad ; Ms. 2. 21 ; (said to be *n.* also in this sense). —Comp. —भयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचनं Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, अयमपि च गिरं नस्त्वत्यथोधप्रयुक्तां R. 5. 74 ; सद्भावे साधुभावे च सदित्येतत्प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. —2 To appoint, employ, direct, order ; मा मां प्रयुक्थाः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54 ; प्रायुक्त राज्ये यत् दुष्करे त्वां 3. 51 ; Ku. 7. 85. —3 To give, bestow, confer ; आशिषं प्रयुज्ये न वाहिनीं R. 11. 6 ; 2. 70 ; 5. 35, 15. 8. —4 To move, set in motion ; मरुत्प्रयुक्ताः (वाललताः) R. 2. 10. —5 To excite, urge, prompt, drive on ; अथावमानेन पितुः प्रयुक्ता Ku. 1. 21 ; Bg. 3. 36. —6 To perform, do ; Ku. 7. 86 ; 17. 12. —7 To represent on the stage, act, perform ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयोक्ष्यते U. 1. 2 ; Ku. 5. 35 ; परिषदि प्रयुज्जानन्त्य मम Mu. 1. —8 To lend for use, put to interest (as money &c.) ; Ms. 8. 146. —9 To harness, yoke. —10 To appoint, invest, install (in an office). —11 To cast, hurl, throw (as a missile) ; direct ; प्रयुक्तमप्यभिमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34. —12 To be fit, become. —13 To impose, inflict (with loc. or gen. of person). —Caus. 1 To use, employ ; Ms. 3. 112. —2 To exact (as interest). —3 To perform, practise.

प्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked, harnessed. —2 Used, employed (as a word &c.) ; Pt. 1. 202. —3 Applied. —4 Appointed, nominated. —5 Acted, represented. —6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on ; Pt. 1. 61. —7 Endowed with. —8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. —9 Lent or put to interest (as money). —10, Prompted, instigated, urged ; Ku. 1. 21. —11 Directed, hurled at. —12

Shaken, set in motion. —13 Inflicted upon. —14 Connected with. —15 Thick, compact, closely united. —क्त A cause. —Comp. —संस्कारः a. polished (as a gem).

प्रयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Use, employment, application. —2 Incitement, instigation. —3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. —4 Consequence, result. —5 Activity, effort, exertion.

प्रयुज् *f.* Ved. 1 Impulse, motive, cause. —2 Acquisition, gain.

प्रयोक्तृ *a.* 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). —2 One who performs or directs, an executor. —3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. —4 An author, an agent ; U. 3. 48. —5 One who acts or represents (a drama). —6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. —7 One who shoots (an arrow). —8 The agent of an action. —9 A reciter.

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment ; as in शब्दप्रयोगः, अयं शब्दो धूरिः प्रयोगः-अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. —2 A usual form, general usage. —3 Hurling, throwing, discharging (opp. संहारः) ; प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57. —4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting ; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1 ; नाटिका न प्रयोगतो वृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage'. —5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject) ; (opp. शास्त्र 'theory') ; तद्वन्नभवानिमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. —6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. —7 An act, action. —8 Recitation, delivery. —9 Beginning, commencement. —10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. —11 A means, instrument. —12 Consequence, result. —13 Combination, connection. —14 Addition. —15 (In gram.) A usual form. —16 Offering, presenting. —17 (a) Principal, loan bearing interest. (b) Lending money on usury. —18 Appointment. —19 A sacred text or authority. —20 A cause, motive. —21 An example. —22 Application of magic, magical rites. —23 A horse. —Comp. —अतिशयः one of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage ; i. e. where the Sūtradhāra goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus perform a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing ; the S. D. thus defines it. —यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगेन प्रयुज्यते तेन प्रयुज्यते प्रयोगेन

शयस्तदा ॥ 291. —नियुज् *a.* 1. skilled practice ; M. 3. —2. practically experienced.

प्रयोगतः *ind.* 1 By the use of, through the employment of. —2 In consequence of. —3 According to. —4 In action, actually.

प्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Using, employing. —2 Having an object in view. —3 Prompting, stimulating.

प्रयोग्यः A horse.

प्रयोजक *a.* Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to ; inciting, instigating, deputing, appointing &c.

—क्तः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. —2 An author. —3 A founder, an institutor. —4 A money-lender. —5 A law-giver, legislator. —6 An instigator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. —2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user) ; सर्वतो राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1 ; बाले किमनन्तं प्रयोजनं K. 144. —3 End, aim, object, purpose ; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न संदोषिष्यते ; पुत्रप्रयोजना दाराः पुत्रः पित्रप्रयोजनं हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं Subhāsh. ; शुण्वत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 3. 31. —4 A means of attaining ; Ms. 1. 100. —5 A cause, motive, occasion. —6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोजनवत् *a.* 1 Having or done with a particular object. —2 Selfish. —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 Cause produced.

प्रयोज्य *pot. p.* 1 To be used or employed. —2 To be practised. —3 To be produced or caused. —4 To be appointed. —5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). —6 To be set to work. —ज्यः A servant, an employee. —ज्यं Capital, principal.

प्रयुत *a.* 1 Joined, united. —2 Separated. —तं A million.

प्रयुत्तुः 1 A warrior. —2 A ram. —3 Wind, air. —4 An ascetic. —5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं A battle, fight.

प्ररक्षणं Protection.

प्ररुच् 1 A. 1 To shine very much. —2 To be liked.

प्ररोचन *a.* Exciting or enticing. —1 Exciting, or stimulating.

2 Illustration, explanation. —3 Seclusion. —4 Exhibition (of a person for being seen and liked (by the people) ; अलोकसामान्यशुणस्तद्वजः प्ररोचनार्थं प्रकटीकृतश्च Māl. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं 'in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). —5 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. —6 Representation of the end as all but accomplished.



ed ; see S. D. 388 ; ( प्ररोचना also in the last two senses ).

प्रकटित *p. p.* Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्रकट् 1 P. 1 To grow, rise, shoot forth ; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 To heal up ( as a wound ).

प्रकट् *f.* Ved. A shoot, branch.

प्रकट् *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, developed. -2 Born, sprung, produced ; यत्प्रकटं गतं कृत्तिनः प्रकटः S. 7. 19. -3 Increased. -4 Gone deep, rooted ; as in प्रकटमूल. -5 Grown long ; as in प्रकटकेशः, प्रकटश्मश्रु.

प्रकटिः *f.* Growth, increase.

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination ; as in यत्प्रकटप्ररोहः -2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also) ; प्लक्षप्ररोह इव सौधतलं भिभेद R. 8. 33 ; हस्तान् प्ररोहजटिलानिव मंत्रिवृद्धान् 13. 71 ; Ku. 5. 60 ; 7. 17 ; 5. 60 ; U. 5. 2. -3 A scion, offspring ; हा राधेयकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4 ; Mv. 6. 25 ; नन्द-वंशप्ररोहः Mu. 1. 11. -4 A shoot of light ; कुर्वन्ति सामंतशिखामणीनां प्रभाप्ररोहस्तमयं रजसि R. 6. 33. -5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray. -6 An excrescence.

प्ररोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. -2 Budding, sprouting. -3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्ररोहिन् *a.* 1 Shooting up. -2 Growing, propagated ; Ms. 1. 46.

प्रलप 1 P. 1 To speak, talk ; वच्चे वै वेहीति ( वैदेहीति ) प्रतिपदमुद्धु प्रलपितं S. D. 6. -2 To talk at random or incoherently, prate, chatter, talk wildly or nonsensically ; प्रलपत्येव वैधेयः S. 2. -3 To lament, mourn, cry, bewail. -4 To call, invoke.

प्रलपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. -2 Prating, prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk ; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपित *p. p.* Talked, prated, &c. -तं Talk ; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलापः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. -2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk ; Ms. 12. 6. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; उत्तरा-प्रलापेपजनितकृपो भगवान् वासुदेवः K. 175 ; Ve. 5. 30. -Comp. -हन् *m.* a sort of colloquium.

प्रलापिन् *a.* 1 Talking, speaking ; हा असंयतप्रलापिन् Ve. 3. -2 Prating, prattling.

प्रलभ 1 A. To cheat, deceive ; cf. विप्रलभ्.

प्रलभः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining. -2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलभन् Deceiving, cheating.

प्रलब्ध *p. p.* Deceived, cheated.

प्रलंब *a.* 1 Pendulous, hanging down ; as in प्रलंबकेशः. -2 Prominent ; as in प्रलंबनासिकः. -3 Slow, dilatory. -यः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. -2 Anything hanging down. -3 A branch. -4 A garland worn round the neck. -5 A kind of necklace. -6 The female breast. -7 Tin or lead. -8 N. of a demon killed by Balarāma. -9 A shoot of the vine-palm. -10 A cucumber. -11 A verse ( गथा ). -Comp. -अंडः a man with hanging testicles. -हन्, -मथनः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Balarāma.

प्रलंबनं Hanging down, depending.

प्रलंबित *a.* Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलंभीकृ 8. U. To cause to hang down, suspend.

प्रललाट *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलवः 1 A fragment, chip, bit. -2 The sheath of a leaf.

प्रलवित्रं An instrument for cutting off.

प्रली 4 A. 1 To become dissolved, melt away. -2 To be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into ; आत्मना कृत्तिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रलीयसे Ku. 2. 10 ; रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयते तत्रैवाव्यक्तं ज्ञेयं Bg. 8. 18 ; Ms. 1. 54. -3 To vanish, disappear ; सह मेघेन तदित्यलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -4 To be destroyed, to perish, die ; Māl. 9. 21.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution ; स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69 ; प्रलयं नीत्वा Si. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. -2 The destruction of the whole universe ( at the end of a kalpa ), universal destruction ; Ku. 2. 8 ; Bg. 7. 6. -3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. -4 Death, dying, destruction ; प्रारब्धाः प्रलाय मांसवद्दो विक्रेतुमेते वयं Mu. 5. 21 ; 1. 14 ; Bg. 14. 14. -5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope ; प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -6 ( In Rhet. ) Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings ; प्रलयः सुखदुःखाद्यैर्गदमिन्द्रियमूर्च्छनं Pratāparudra. -7 The mystic syllable om. -Comp. -कालः the time of universal destruction. -जलधरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. -वहनः the fire at the dissolution of the world. -पयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved. -2 Annihilated, destroyed. -3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलुद् 1 P. 1 To roll along the ground, roll, wallow ; प्रलुटितमवनौ वि-

लोक्य कृतं Bk. 5. 108. -2 To be agitated, heave.

प्रलोठनं 1 Rolling ( on the ground ). -2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलुम् 4 P. 1 To be greedy or desirous, be lustful. -2 To allure, seduce, entice. -3 To pollute ( through lust ). -Caus. To allure, attract, entice, seduce.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. -2 Allurement, seduction.

प्रलोभनं 1 Attracting. -2 An allure-ment, seduction, temptation. -3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोभनी Sand.

प्रलोभिन् *a.* 1 Greedy of, lusting after. -2 Alluring, enticing.

प्रलोभ्य *a.* To be desired or coveted, attractive, alluring.

प्रलुन *p. p.* Cut off.

प्रलेपः An unguent, an ointment, a salve ; आलिप्यमृतमयेरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39.

प्रलेपक *a.* Anointing, smearing. -कः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. -2 A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth.

प्रलोल *a.* Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रवच् 2 P. 1 To speak, say, address ; Pt. 1. 53. -2 To tell, relate, announce. -3 To explain. -4 To recite. -5 To celebrate.

प्रवक् *m.* 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. -2 A teacher, expounder ; Ms. 8. 20 ; Pt. 3. 74. -3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रवचनं 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement ; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Teaching, expounding. -3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation ; Mv. 4. 25. -4 Eloquence. -5 A sacred treatise or writing ; Ms. 3. 184. -6 An expression, a term. -7 A system of doctrines ( in the form of a treatise ). -8 The fundamental doctrine of the Buddhists. -Comp. -पटु *a.* skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रवगः, -प्रवंगः, -प्रवंगमः A monkey, see ह्वग, ह्वंगः, ह्वंगम.

प्रवटः Wheat.

प्रवण *a.* 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. -2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. -3 Crooked, bent. -4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to ( oft. at the end of comp. ) ; वचनप्रवणः Ki. 3. 19. -5 Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on ; prone to, full of ; नृभिः प्राणनागप्रवण-मतिभिः कैश्चिदधुना Bh. 3. 29 ; Si. 8. 35 ; Mu. 5. 21 ; Ki. 2. 44. -6 Favourably inclined or disposed to-



wards ; Ku. 4. 42. -7 Eager, ready ; Ki. 2. 8. -8 Endowed with, possessed of. -9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. -10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -11 Generous. -णः A place where four roads meet. -णं 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. -2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity. -3 The belly.

प्रवणता 1 Slope, inclination, declivity. -2 Propensity, tendency.

प्रवणायति Den. P. To feel inclined or disposed.

प्रवणीकृ 8 U. To incline favourably towards, overcome, win over ; तपसा तत्प्रवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42.

प्रवत् f. Ved. 1 A precipice, declivity. -2 Height, elevation. -3 A sloping path, easy passage.

प्रवत्स्यन् a. ( ती or न्ती f. ) About to go on a journey. -Comp. -पति-का the wife of one who intends to go on a journey ( one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry ).

प्रवद् 1 P. 1 To say, speak, utter. -2 To speak to, address ; Bk. 7. 24. -3 To name, call. -4 To regard, consider. -5 To converse or talk with. -6 To proclaim, declare. -Caus. 1 To cause to speak. -2 To play on ( a musical instrument ).

प्रवदन् Ved. A proclamation.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. -2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. -3 Discourse, conversation. -4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief ; अदुरागप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Māl. 1. 13 ; आग्रा मादुषं खादतीति लोकप्रवादो दुर्निवारः H. 1 ; Ratn. 4. 15. -5 A fable or myth. -6 Litigious language. -7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance ; इत्थं प्रवादं युधि संपहारं प्रचक्रत रामनिशाविहारौ Bk. 2. 36. -8 A base or crude form ( Ved. ).

प्रवादक a. Playing on ( a musical instrument ).

प्रवादिन् a. Uttering a sound ; speaking, reporting.

प्रवप् 1 U. 1 To throw, cast, offer ; Bk. 9. 98. -2 To scatter, strew.

प्रवप a. Very fat.

प्रवपण Ved. 1 Scattering forth. -2 Shaving or shearing off.

प्रवयणं 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. -2 A goad ; Si. 13. 19.

प्रवयस् a. 1 Advanced in age, aged, old ; केप्येते प्रवयसस्त्वां दिदृक्षुः U. 4 ; R. 8. 18. -2 Ancient, old.

प्रवर a. 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, ex-

alted ; संकतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3 ; Ms. 10. 27 ; Ghaṭ. 16. -2 Eldest. -रः 1 A call, summons. -2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmaṇa at the consecration of his fire. -3 A line of ancestors. -4 A race, family, lineage. -5 An ancestor. -6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. -7 Offspring, descendants. -8 A cover, covering. -9 An upper garment. -10 One of the 42 Gotras. -र N. of a river falling into the Godāvarī. -र Aloe-wood. -Comp. -वाहनौ ( du. ) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रवरणं 1 Call, summons &c. -2 ( with Buddhists ) Festivities at the end of the rainy season.

प्रवर्गः 1 The sacrificial fire. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रवर्ग्यः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रवर्जनं The performance of the प्रवर्ग्य ceremony.

प्रवलकिन् m. 1 A peacock. -2 A snake.

प्रवस् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel ; विधाय वृत्त भायायाः प्रवसेत्कार्यवाचरः Ms. 9. 74 ; R. 11. 4. -Caus. To banish, send into exile.

प्रवसनं Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवासः ( a ) Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence ; कुशः प्रवासस्थकलत्रेषां ( वनितामपश्यत् ) R. 16. 4 ; S. 4. 3 ; U. 6. 38 ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 3. 94. ( b ) A temporary sojourn ; प्रवासादुपावृत्तेन काश्यपेनादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4. -Comp. -गत, -स्थ, -स्थित a. journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. -2 Exile, banishment. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Going from a town.

प्रवासित a. Banished, exiled.

प्रवासिन् m. A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner ; Ku. 4. 10.

प्रवह् 1 P. 1 To bear, carry, draw along. -2 To waft, carry or bear along ; Bk. 8. 52. -3 To support, bear up ( as a burden ). -4 To flow, stream forth. -5 To blow. -6 To have, possess, feel. -7 To breathe.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 Wind. -3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind ( said to cause the motion of the planets ). -4 A reservoir into which water is carried off. -5 Going forth, going from a town.

प्रवहणं 1 A covered carriage or litter ( for women ). -2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. -3 A ship.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 A stream, course, current ; L. 2 ; R. 5. 46 ; 13. 10, 48 ; Ku. 1. 54 ; Mc. 46. -3 Flow, running water. -4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. -5 Course of events ( rolling onward like a stream ). -6 Activity, active occupation. -7 A pond, lake. -8 Course or direction towards. -9 An excellent horse. ( प्रवाहेभूजितं means ( lit. ) making water in a stream ; ( fig. ) doing a useless action ).

प्रवाहक a. Carrying off or forward. -कः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहनं 1 Driving forth. -2 Evacuation by stool.

प्रवाहणी The sphincter muscle which ejects the faeces from the rectum.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाहिन् a. 1 Carrying forward driving onward. -2 Carrying away. -3 Flowing, streaming forth.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रवाहिः -ह्री See प्रहेलिका.

प्रवाकः A proclaimer.

प्रवाच a. 1 Eloquent, oratorical ( कुर्वते ) जहानप्यदुलोभायार्थं प्रवाचः कृतिर्निरः Si. 2. 25. -2 Talkative, garrulous ; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचक a. 1 Explanatory. -2 Eloquent.

प्रवाचनं 1 Proclamation, promulgation, declaration. -2 A designation.

प्रवाच्यं A literary production or composition.

प्रवाणं The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणिः -णी f. A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात p. p. Exposed to stormy wind. -तं 1 A current of air, fresh or free air ; प्रवातशयनस्था देवी M. 4. -2 A strong or stormy wind ; प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा निरयः S. 6. -3 An airy place ; Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणं 1 Satisfying ( a desire ). -2 Priority of choice. -3 Prohibition, opposition. -4 A free-will offering ( काम्यदान ).

प्रवाल See प्रवाल.

प्रविकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered or strewn about. -2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यात p. p. 1 Named, called. -2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.



प्रविख्यातिः *f.* Fame, renown, celebrity.  
 प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.  
 प्रविचर 1 P. 1 To roam about. -2 To move onward, advance. -3 To wander through.  
 प्रविचरः Discernment, discrimination.  
 प्रविचल 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To deviate, swerve from, go astray; Bh. 2. 83. -3 To become confused.  
 प्रविचलित *a.* Moved, set in motion, shaken.  
 प्रविचेतनं Understanding.  
 प्रवितत *p. n.* 1 Spread out, expanded. -2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).  
 प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.  
 प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. -2 Budding.  
 -3 Conflict, war, battle. -4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.  
 प्रविद्ध *p. p.* Cast away, thrown off.  
 प्रविद्रुत *p. p.* Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.  
 प्रविधा 3 U. 1 To decide. -2 To do or make. -3 To meditate, think upon. -4 To place in front or at the head.  
 प्रविधानं 1 Thinking upon. -2 Doing.  
 प्रविध्वस्त *a.* 1 Thrown away. -2 Agitated, disturbed.  
 प्रविपलः-लं A small part of a *vipala* q. v.  
 प्रविभञ्ज 1 P. 1 To sever, separate. -2 To divide, distribute.  
 प्रविभक्त *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated. -2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतीर्विवर्तयति च प्रविभक्तारोऽसिः S. 7. 6.  
 प्रविभागः Division, distribution.  
 प्रविरः Yellow sandal.  
 प्रविरल *a.* 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. -2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविरला इव सुरधवूकथाः R. 9. 34.  
 प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. -2 Complete dissolution or absorption.  
 प्रविलुप्त *p. p.* Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.  
 प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.  
 प्रविविक्त *a.* 1 Very solitary. -2 Separated, detached.  
 प्रविश 6 P. 1 To enter into; Ku. 5. 51. -2 To enter upon, commence. -3

To appear. —*Caus.* 1 To admit, introduce, usher; त्वरितं प्रवेशाय U. 1. -2 To lay or store up.  
 प्रविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; पश्चार्थेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2 Engaged in, occupied with. -3 Begun.  
 प्रविष्टकं 1 Entrance on the stage. -2 Entering a room.  
 प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 60. -2 Ingress, access, approach. -3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् S. D. 6. -4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). -5 Income, revenue. -6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose. -7 The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. -8 Coming on, setting in (of night). -9 The syringe of a clyster-pipe. (Proverb. चन्द्रप्रवेशो ह्यसलप्रवेशः; cf. 'the thin end of the wedge').  
 प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the *Vishkambhaka* it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, or what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S. D. thus defines it:—प्रवेशकोऽनुदात्तोक्त्या नीचपात्रप्रयोजितः । अंकद्वयांतर्धिज्ञेयः शेषं विष्कम्भके यथा ॥ 308; see विष्कम्भक.  
 प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. -2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. -3 An entrance to the main door of a house, gate. -4 Sexual intercourse.  
 प्रवेशित *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.  
 प्रवेश्य *a.* 1 To be entered. -2 To be penetrated or pervaded. -3 To be played (as a musical instrument).  
 प्रविश्लेषः Separation.  
 प्रविषण *a.* Dejected, spiritless.  
 प्रविषा A birch tree.  
 प्रविस्त(स्ता)रः Extent, circumference, compass.  
 प्रवणि *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आमोदानथ हरिद्वतराणि नहुं नैवान्यो जगति समीरणात्प्रवीणः Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 48.  
 प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14.

29; 1C. 1; Bg. 11. 48. -2 Strong, powerful, heroic. —रः 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. -2 A chief, distinguished personage.  
 प्रवृ 5 U. 1 To cover, envelop; प्रावारिपुत्रि क्षोणीं क्षिता वृक्षाः समततः Bk. 9. 25. -2 To wear, put on. -3 To choose, select. -4 To keep or ward off (Ved.).

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.  
 प्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To go forward move on, proceed; स्वमिसेवकयोरेव वृत्तिचक्रं प्रवर्तते Pt. 1. 81. -2 To arise be produced, spring; Pt. 1. 6. -3 To happen, come to pass, take place. -4 To begin, commence (usually with inf.); इतं प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. -5 To strive, exert oneself; प्रवृत्तां प्रकृतिद्विषाय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. -6 To act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. -7 To engage in, be occupied with; Ku. 5. 33. -8 To act, do; न युनरेव प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6. -9 To act or behave towards. -10 To prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजासु ते कश्चिद्वपारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. -11 To hold good. -12 To proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 24; Ma. 3. 61. —*Caus.* 1 To proceed with, continue; Mu. 2. -2 To introduce. -3 To set on foot, establish, found. -4 To drive, propel, urge, stimulate. -5 To promote, advance. -6 To throw, cast. -7 To produce, create. -8 To invent, devise.

प्रवर्तः 1 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. -2 Excitement, stimulus. -3 Ved. A round ornament.  
 प्रवर्तक *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Setting on foot, founding. -2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. -3 Producing, causing. -4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense) —कः 1 An originator, founder, author. -2 A promptor, instigator. -3 An arbiter, umpire. —कं The entrance of a character on the stage.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. -4 Prompting, urging, stimulating, inciting. -5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. -6 Happening, coming to pass. -7 Activity, action. -8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -9 Directing, superintending. -10 Employment. -11 Exhortation. —ना Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तयितु *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.  
 प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revolving; R. 9. 66. -2 Founded, set up



established. -3 Prompted, incited' instigated. -4 Kindled; R. 5. 37. -5 Caused, made. -6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196. -7 Informed.

प्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. -2 Being active. -3 Causing, effecting. -4 Using. -5 Arising from, flowing; S. 3. 14. -6 Spreading &c.

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. -2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य S. 1. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Going to, bound for. -5 Fixed, settled, determined. -6 Unimpeded, undisputed. -7 Round. —तः A round ornament. —तं An action, undertaking.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance. -2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी Ku. 2. 17. -3 Appearance, manifestation; कुक्षुमप्रवृत्तिसमये S. 4. 17 v. l.; R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. -4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्ति Ku. 3. 34. -5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity, सत्ता हि संवेद्यपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमंतःकरणप्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22. -6 Conduct; behaviour; R. 14. 73. -7 Employment, occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. -8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). -9 Continued effort, perseverance. -10 Signification, sense, acceptance (of a word). -11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. -12 Active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्ति). -13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारायिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; V. 4. 20. -14 Applicability or validity of a rule. -15 Fate, destiny, luck. -16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. -17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. -18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. —Comp. —ज्ञः a spy, secret emissary or agent. —निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. —पराङ्मुख *a.* averse to giving news; V. 4. 20. —मार्गः active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृद्ध 1 A. To grow, increase, be augmented —Caus. To increase, augment.

प्रवर्धनं Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. -2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. -3 Full, deep. -4 Haughty,

arrogant. -5 Violent. -6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. -2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवृष्ट 1 P. To begin to rain, rain. प्रवृष्टः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवृष्टणं 1 Raining. -2 The first rain. प्रवृष्टिन् *a.* Raining, causing to rain, showering or pouring down, discharging.

प्रवेक *a.* Best, chief, choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेष्टः Barley.

प्रवेणिः-णी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. -2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). -3 The housings of an elephant. -4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. -5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेत् *m.* A charioteer.

प्रवेदनं Making known, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरित *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेलः A kind of kidney-bean.

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. -2 The wrist or forearm. -3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). -4 An elephant's gums. -5 An elephant's housings.

प्रव्यक्त *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रव्यक्तिः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रव्रज 1 P. 1 To go into exile. -2 To renounce all worldly attachments, enter on the fourth stage in life, i. e. to become a *Sannyāsin*; Ms. 6. 38; 8. 363. —Caus. To banish, send into exile.

प्रव्रजनं 1 Going abroad, sojourning. -2 Going into exile. -3 Turning a recluse.

प्रव्रजित *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. -2 Turned a recluse. —तः 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. -2 Especially, a *Brāhmaṇa* who has entered on the fourth (मिथु) order. -3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant. —ता 1 A female ascetic. -2 A spikenard. —तं Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रव्रज्या 1 Going abroad, migration. -2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant; Māl. 4. 6. -3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or मिथु) order in the religious life of a *Brāhmaṇa*; प्रव्रज्यां कल्पवृक्षा इवाश्रितः Ku. 6. 6 (where Malli. says प्रव्रज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order). —Comp. —अवसितः a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रव्राज् *m.*, प्रव्राजकः A religious mendicant, recluse. —जिका A female ascetic.

प्रव्राजनं Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रव्रश्चनः A knife for cutting wood.

प्रशंस 1 P. 1 To praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, commend; हरिणा युवतिः प्रशंसते Git. 1; यच्च वाचा प्रशस्यते Ms. 5. 127; प्रशंसीतं निज्ञाचरः Bk. 15. 65; R. 5. 25; 17. 36. -2 To esteem, value. -3 To declare.

प्रशंसक, प्रशंसिन् *a.* Praising, laudatory, eulogistic. —*m.* A panegyrist.

प्रशंसनं Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचनं 'a complimentary or laudatory remark'. -2 Description, reference to; as in प्रस्तुतप्रशंसा q. v. -3 Glory, fame, reputation. —Comp. —उपमा one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Daṇḍin; ब्रह्मणोऽप्युद्धवः पद्मश्रद्धः शंभुनिधौ धृतः । तौ तुल्यौ त्वन्मुखेनेति सा प्रशंसोपमेत्येते Kāv. 2. 31. —मुखर *a.* loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रशस्त *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Best, excellent. -4 Blessed, happy, auspicious. —Comp. —अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. -2 Description; U. 7. -3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (e. g. a patron). -4 Excellence, eminence. -6 Benediction. -5 Guidance, instruction, rule for guidance; as in लेखप्रशस्ति 'a form of writing.'

प्रशस्य *a.* (Compar. श्रेयस् or जयस् superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशस्त्वम् *m.* The ocean.

प्रशस्वरी A river.

प्रशस्व 4 P. 1 To become calm or tranquil. -2 To be soothed or appeased. -3 To stop, cease, terminate. -4 To be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रशंसते पावकाक्षं U. 6;



Pt. 3. 56. -5 To decay, wither away. —*Caus.* 1 To soothe, appease, pacify ; Ms. 8. 391. -2 To allay, extinguish, quench, put down ; त्वामासारप्रशमित-क्वन्ने मे. 17. -3 To remove, put an end to ; तं (अपचारं) अन्विष्य प्रशमये R. 15. 47. -4 To conquer, vanquish, subdue ; Mk. 10. 60. -5 To settle, adjust, compose ; प्रशमयसि विवादं कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8. -6 To kill, destroy. -7 To cure, heal.

प्रशमः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure ; प्रशमयितपूर्वपार्थिव R. 8. 15 ; Ki. 2. 32. -2 Peace, rest. -3 Extinction, abatement ; Ku. 2. 20. -4 Cessation, end, destruction ; Si. 20. 73. -5 Pacification, appeasement ; Si. 16. 51.

प्रशमन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. -2 Curing, healing. —नं 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. -2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating ; आपन्नप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -3 Curing, healing ; as in व्याधि-प्रशमनं. -4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. -5 Cessation, abatement. -6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects ; Ms. 7. 56 ; (सत्यानि प्रति-पादने Kull. ; but others give it the next sense). -7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe ; लब्धप्रशमनस्वस्थमथैनं स-ह्युपस्थिता R. 4. 14. -8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रशमित *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. -2 Extinguished, quenched. -3 Atoned for, expiated ; U. 1. 40.

प्रशांत *p. p.* 1 Calmed, tranquillized, composed. -2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still ; अहो प्रशांतरमणीयतोद्यान-सः -3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. -4 Ended, ceased, over ; तत्सर्वमेकपद एव मम प्रशांतं Māl. 9. 36 ; प्रशांतमखं U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' -5 Dead, deceased ; (see श्म with न). —*Comp.* —आत्मन् *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm. —ऊर्ज *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated. —काम *a.* content. —चेष्ट *a.* resting, ceased to work. —बाध *a.* having, all obstacles or calamities removed ; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशांतिः *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. -2 Rest, cessation abatement. -3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशमः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. -2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. -3 Cessation.

प्रशाख *a.* 1 Having many or spreading branches. -2 Being in the 5th stage of formation (said of the embryo, when the hands and feet

are formed). —खा A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशास् 2 P. 1 To teach, instruct, advise ; Bk. 19. 19. -2 To order, command ; प्रशाधि यमया कार्यं Mārka. P. -3 To rule, govern, be lord of ; छां प्रशाधि गलितावधिकालं N. 5. 24 ; R. 6. 76 ; 9. 1. -4 To punish, chastise. -5 To pray or ask for, seek for (Atm.) ; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1 (used in the sense of शास् with आ *q. v.*).

प्रशासकः 1 A director, ruler. -2 A spiritual preceptor.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. -2 Enjoining, exacting. -3 Government.

प्रशास्तु *m.* 1 A king, ruler, governor. -2 A director, adviser ; Pt. 5. 63.

प्रशिष्ट *p. p.* Ruled over, governed. प्रशिष्टिः, प्रशिस् *f.* Ved. Command, order.

प्रशिथिल *a.* Very loose ; S. 3. 9.

प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple ; शिष्यप्रशिष्यैरु-पणीयमानमवेहि तन्महन्मिश्रधाम Sānka-radigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः *f.* Clearness, purity.

प्रशोषः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्रोतनं Sprinkling, oozing ; U. 3. 11.

प्रश्नः [ प्रच्छ-भावे नङ् ] 1 A question, query ; an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते) ; अनामय-प्रश्नपूर्वकं S. 5 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health'. -2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. -3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point ; इति प्रश्न उपस्थितः. -4 A problem for solution or calculation ; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk. 5. -5 Inquiry into the future. -6 A short section of a work. -7 Basket-work. —*Comp.* —उपनिषद् *n.* N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers. —द्वितीः ती *f.* a riddle, an enigma. —विवाकः an arbitrator, umpire.

प्रश्नयति Den. P. To inquire after, ask about (with two acc.).

प्रश्रयः Laxity, looseness, relaxation.

प्रश्रद्धिः *f.* Trust, confidence.

प्रश्रयः, —प्रश्रयणं 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility ; समागतैः प्रश्रयनमस्मृतिभिः Si. 12. 33 ; R. 10. 70, 83 ; U. 6. 23 ; सप्रश्रयं

respectfully, modestly. -2 Love, affection, regard ; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रश्रयित, प्रश्रित *a.* Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रश्रुथ *a.* 1 Very loose or flaccid. -2 Spiritless, unnerved.

प्रश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twisted, entwined. -2 Reasonable, well-argued or reasoned (युक्तियुत). —टः 1 A term applied to the Sandhi of the vowel अ with a following vowel and of other vowels with other homogeneous ones. -2 The vowel resulting from this Sandhi. -3 The accent with which such substituted vowel is pronounced.

प्रश्लेषः 1 Close contact, pressing hard against. -2 Euphonic coalition of vowels.

प्रश्वासः Breath, respiration.

प्रष्टिः Ved. 1 A side-horse. -2 A by-stander.

प्रष्ठ *a.* 1 Standing or being in front ; R. 15. 10. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, best ; a leader ; पुलस्त्यप्रष्ठः Mv. 1. 30 ; 6. 30 ; Si. 19. 30. —*Comp.* —बाह *m.* a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रदोही A cow for the first time with a calf.

प्रस् 1, 4 A. (प्र-स्-ते) 1 To bring forth young. -2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसंख्या 1 Total number, sum. -2 Reflection.

प्रसंख्यानः Payment, liquidation. —नं 1 Enumeration. -2 Reflection, meditation ; deep meditation, abstract contemplation ह्रः प्रसंख्यान-परो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. -3 Fame, reputation.

प्रसंगः A great multitude.

प्रसज्ज 1 P. To become attached to or fond of, feel affection for. —*Pass.* 1 To cling to or adhere to. -2 To follow, apply or be applicable, hold good in the case of (active also in this sense) ; इतरेतराभ्याः प्रस-ज्यते, वैषम्यनेष्टुष्ये नेष्टवरस्य प्रसज्यते S. B. -3 To be attached to ; तस्यामसौ प्रस-जत् Dk.

प्रसक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to, connected with. -2 Excessively attached or fond ; Pt. 1. 193. -3 Adhering or sticking to. -4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to ; Si. 9. 63 ; so दूतं, निद्रा &c. -5 Contiguous, near. -6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted ; Ki. 4. 18 ; R. 13. 40 ; Māl. 4. 6 ; M. 3. 1. -7 Got, obtained, gained. -8 Expanded, opened.



—कं *ind.* Incessantly, continuously ; Ki. 16. 55.

**प्रसक्तिः** *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness, adherence. —2 Connection, union, association. —3 Applicability, bearing, application ; as in अतिप्रसक्ति (which is अतिव्याप्ति q. v.). —4 Energy, perseverance ; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50. —5 Conclusion, deduction. —6 A topic or subject of discourse. —7 Occurrence of a possibility. —8 Acquisition, gain.

**प्रसंगः** 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness ; स्वरूपयोग्ये सुरतप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19 ; तस्यात्यायतकोमलस्य सततं यूपप्रसंगेन किं Mk. 2. 11 ; Si. 11. 22. —2 Union, intercourse, association, connection ; निवर्ततामस्माद्विक्रामप्रसंगात् Mk. 4 ; Pt. 1. 251. —3 Illicit intercourse. —4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with ; भ्रुविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगैः Ku. 3. 47. —5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). —6 An occasion, incident ; दिग्विजयप्रसंगेन K. 191 ; यात्राप्रसंगेन Māl. 1. —7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity ; Ms. 9. 5. —8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility ; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते कुतः वैषम्यनैर्गुण्यप्रसंगात् S. B. ; एवं चानवस्थाप्रसंगः *ibid.* ; तस्याप्युत्तरप्रसंगात् Tarka k. ; Ku. 7. 16. —9 Connected reasoning or argument. —10 A conclusion, an inference. —11 Connected language. —12 Inseparable application or connection ( = व्याप्ति q. v. ). —13 Mention of parents. —14 Introduction, insertion. —15 Gain. (प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. in relation to. —2. in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. —3. occasionally, incidentally. —4. in course of ; as in कथाप्रसंगेन 'in course of conversation'). —Comp. —निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. —वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. —विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

**प्रसंगिन्** *a.* 1 Fond of, attached or devoted to. —2 Dependent on, contingent on. —3 Occasional, incidental. —4 Secondary, subordinate.

**प्रसज्य** *a.* 1 To be attached to. —2 Applicable, holding good. —3 Contingent, possible. —Comp. —प्रतिषेधः 1. negation of a possible case or contingency. —2. a simple prohibition of the particular matter specified without mentioning what is different (from it).

**प्रसंजनं** 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. —2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

**प्रसद** 1 P. 1 To be pleased, be gracious or propitious (oft. with *inf.*) ; तमालपत्रास्तरणास्तु रंतुं प्रसीद शश्वन्मलयस्थलीषु R. 6. 64. —2 To be appeased or soothed, be satisfied ; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. —3 To be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.) ; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो वधुः सुखाः R. 3. 14 ; Ki. 16. 35 ; प्रससादोद्यादंभः कुंभयोर्नेर्महौजसः 4. 21. —4 To bear fruit, succeed, be successful ; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —Caus. 1 To propitiate, secure the favour of, pray, beseech ; तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कार्यं प्रसादये त्वामहमीशमी-ज्जं Bg. 11. 44 ; R. 1. 88 ; R. 3. 283. —2 To beg pardon, pray for grace. —3 To purify, make clear or pure ; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23.

**प्रसत्तिः** *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. —2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

**प्रसन्न** *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent ; Ku. 1. 23 ; 7. 74 ; S. 5. 21. —2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed ; गंगां शरन्नयति सिंधुपतिं प्रसन्नां Mu. 3. 9 ; गंगीरायाः पयसि सरितश्चेतसीव प्रसन्ने Me. 40 (where the first sense is also intended) ; Ku. 5. 35 ; R. 2. 68. —3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious ; अवेहि मां कामदुषां प्रसन्नां R. 2. 63. —4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). —5 True, correct ; प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2 ; प्रसन्नप्रायस्ते तर्कः Māl. 1. —6 Settled down, tranquil. —जा 1 Propitiation, pleasing. —2 Spirituous liquor. —Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. (—*m.*) N. of Vishnu. —ईरा spirituous liquor. —कल्प *a.* 1. almost calm. —2. almost true. —मुख, —वदन *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. —सलिल *a.* having clear water.

**प्रसादः** 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness ; कुरु दुहि-प्रसादं 'be pleased to show yourself' ; इत्याप्रसादादस्यास्त्वं परिचर्यापरो भव R. 1. 91 ; 2. 22. —2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. —3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement ; Bg. 2. 64. —4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.) ; गंगा राधः पतनकलुषा शुक्लीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8 ; S. 7. 32 ; प्रासज्जिप्रसादाः Si. 11. 6 ; R. 17. 1 ; Ki. 9. 25. —5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one

of the three Gūpas according to Mammata, who thus defines it. शुष्केधनाग्निवत् स्वच्छजलवत्सहस्रैव यः । यामि-न्यत्प्रसादोसौ सर्वत्र विहितस्थितिः K. P. 8 ; तस्य-धैर्यकपदत्वस्त्वमर्थवैमल्यं प्रसादः or श्रुतगता वाच्यते see Kāv. 1. 44 ; S. D. 611 also. —5 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. —7 A free gift, gratuity. —8 Any propitiatory offering. —9 Well-being, welfare. —Comp. —उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour. —दानं a propitiatory gift. —पदः a turban of honour. —पराङ्मुख *a.* 1. withdrawing favour from any one. —2. not caring for any body's favour. —प्रात्रं an object of favour. —स्व *a.* 1. kind, propitious. —2. serene, pleased, happy.

**प्रसादकः, प्रसादित्व** *a.* (दिक् *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. —2 Soothing, calming. —3 Gladden- ing, cheering. —4 Courting favour, propitiating.

**प्रसादन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear ; फलं कतक्षुक्षस्य यद्यप्युत्तुप्रसादने Ms. 6. 67. —2 Soothing, calming. —3 Cheer- ing, gladdening. —नः A royal tent. —नं 1 Clearing from impurities, pu- rifying. —2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. —3 Pleas- ing, gratifying. —4 Propitiating, courting favour. —नः 1 Service, worship. —2 Purifying.

**प्रसादित्व** *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. —2 Appeased, propitiated. —3 Wor- shipped. —4 Calmed, soothed. **प्रसादीकृ** 8. U. To bestow as a fa- vour, give as a present.

**प्रसंधानं** Combination, union.

**प्रसभः** Force, violence, impetu- sity ; प्रसभोद्धतारिः P. 2. 30. —नं *ind.* 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce ; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हरति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60 ; Ms. 8. 332. —2 Very much, exceedingly ; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिषि प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5 ; Rs. 6. 25. —3 Importunately ; Bg. 11. 41. —Comp. —दमनं subduing by force ; S. 7. 33. —हरणं forcible abduction.

**प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा** Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

**प्रसथनं** 1 Binding, fastening. —2 A net.

**प्रसर्गः** Ved. 1 Pouring or flowing forth. —2 Emission, discharge.

**प्रस(श)लः** The cold season (शैतनं).

**प्रसव्य** *a.* 1 Contrary, inverted, reverse. —2 Turned towards the left. —3 Favourable.

**प्रसह** 1 A. 1 To bear, endure ; तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसृतमपरेषां प्रसहते U. 6. 14.



-3 To withstand, resist, overpower ;  
सुदुर्ग साधुनीने तसुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2.  
57. -3 To exert oneself, attempt. -4  
To dare, venture, be able. -5 To  
have power or energy ; see प्रसह.  
प्रसह (सा) ह m. Ved. 1 Force,  
violence. -2 An epithet of Indra.  
प्रसह a. Withstanding, enduring,  
bearing up. —हः 1 A beast or bird  
of prey. -2 Resistance, endurance,  
opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey,  
—ने 1 Withstanding, resisting. -2  
Enduring, bearing up. -3 Defeating  
overcoming. -4 Embracing, an  
embrace.

प्रसह्य ind. 1 Forcibly, violently, by  
force ; प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्रद्वं  
कुत्तः Bh. 2. 4 ; Si. 1. 27. -2 Ex-  
ceedingly, much. -Comp. —चौरः  
a plunderer, highwayman. —हरणं  
violent or forcible seizure, plunder-  
ing.

प्रसाहः Overpowering, defeating.

प्रसातिका A kind of rice ( with  
small grains ).

प्रसाध Caus. 1 To advance, pro-  
mote. -2 To accomplish, effect ; per-  
fect, complete. -3 To gain, obtain ;  
Pt. 1. 2. -4 To overcome, subdue.  
-5 To dress, decorate, adorn, em-  
bellish.

प्रसाधक a. (धिका f.) 1 Accomplish-  
ing or perfecting. -2 Purifying  
cleansing. -3 Decorating, ornament-  
ing. —कः A valet-de-chambre, an at-  
tendant who dresses his master ; R.  
17. 22.

प्रसाधनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting,  
bringing about. -2 Setting in order,  
arranging. -3 Decorating, ornament-  
ing, embellishing ; toilet, dress ; Ku.  
4. 18. -4 A decoration, ornament,  
means of decoration or ornament ;  
Ku. 7. 13, 30. —नः, —नं, —नी A comb.  
-Comp. —विधिः decoration, embel-  
lishment. —विशेषः the highest deco-  
ration ; प्रसाधनविशेषः V. 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका 1 A lady's maid, a female  
attendant who looks to the toilet of  
her mistress ; प्रसाधिकालंबितमग्रपाद-  
माक्षिप्य R. 7. 7. -2 Wild rice.

प्रसाधित p. p. 1 Accomplished,  
completed, perfected. -2 Ornament-  
ed, decorated. -3 Proved.

प्रसित p. p. 1 Bound, fastened.  
-2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied  
with. -3 Intent on, longing for,  
craving after ( with instr. or loc. ) ;  
लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्या वा प्रसितः Sk. ; R. 8. 23.  
-4 Very clear. —तं Pus, matter.

प्रसितिः f. 1 A net. -2 A ligament.  
-3 A tie, fetter. -4 An attack, as-  
sault. -5 A throw, shot. -6 Reach,  
extent. -7 A series, succession. -8  
Power, authority, influence. -9 Ved.  
A flame. -10 A track, path.

प्रसिद्ध 4 P. 1 To be accomplished  
or effected. -2 To succeed. -3 To be  
made known. -4 To be got or ob-  
tained. -5 To be established. -6 To  
be decorated.

प्रसिद्ध p. p. 1 Renowned, famous,  
celebrated. -2 Decorated, ornament-  
ed, adorned ; R. 18. 41 ; Ku. 5. 9 ;  
7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity, pub-  
licity, renown. -2 Success, accom-  
plishment, fulfilment ; Ki. 3. 39 ;  
Ms. 4. 3. -3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुप्त p. p. 1 Asleep, sleepy. -2  
Fast asleep.

प्रसुप्तिः f. 1 Sleepiness. -2 Para-  
lysis.

प्रसू-रू 1 P., 2, 4 A. 1 To beget,  
generate, produce. -2 To bring forth,  
be delivered of ; पुत्ररत्नं प्रसोद.

प्रसूतः 1 Begetting, generation, pro-  
creation, birth, production. -2 Child-  
birth, delivery, confinement ; as in  
आसन्नप्रसवा. -3 Offspring, progeny,  
young ones, children ; oft. at the  
end of comp. ; केवलं वीरप्रसवा धृयाः U.  
1 ; Ku. 7. 87. -4 Source, origin,  
birth-place ( fig. also ) ; Ki. 2. 43.  
-5 Flower, blossom ; प्रसवविभूतिषु भू-  
रुहां विरक्तः Si. 7. 42 ; नीता लोभप्रसव-  
रजसा पांडुतामानने श्रीः Me. 65 ; कुं-  
द-प्रसवशिल्पि जीवितं 113 ; R. 9. 28 ; Ku.  
1. 55 ; 4. 14 ; S. 5. 9 ; Māl. 9. 27,  
31 ; U. 2. 20. -6 A fruit, product.  
-7 Ved. Extracting Soma juice. -8  
Setting in motion. -9 A current,  
stream. -10 Excitement, animation.  
-11 Enjoining, ordering. -12 Assist-  
ance, help. -13 Pursuit, acquisition.  
-Comp. —उन्मुख a. about to be deli-  
vered or confined ; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवो-  
न्मुखीं प्रियां ददर्श R. 3. 12. —युहं a  
lying-in-chamber. —धर्मिन् a. produc-  
tive, prolific. —बंधनं the foot-stalk  
of a leaf or flower, peduncle. —वेदना,  
—व्याथा pangs of child-birth, throes.  
—स्थली a mother. —स्थानं 1. a place  
for delivery. -2. a nest.

प्रसवकः The Piyāla tree.

प्रसवनं 1 Bringing forth. -2 Bear-  
ing children, fecundity.

प्रसवन्तिः f. A woman in labour.

प्रसवितृ m. A father, procreator ; Pt.  
4. 50.

प्रसवित्री A mother.

प्रसू a. Bringing forth, bearing,  
giving birth to ; क्षीप्रसूत्राधिदेवता Y.  
1. 73. —f. 1 A mother ; मातरपितरौ-  
प्रसूजनयितारौ Ak. 'parents'. -2 A  
mare. -3 A spreading creeper. -4 A  
young shoot, tender grass.

प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Begotten, engendered.  
-2 Brought forth, born, produced.  
—तं 1 A flower. -2 Any productive  
source. —ता A woman recently de-  
livered.

प्रसूतिः f. 1 Procreation, begetting,  
generation. -2 Bringing forth, bear-  
ing, delivering, giving birth to ; R.  
14. 66. -3 Calving. -4 Laying eggs ;  
N. 1. 135. -5 Birth, production, gen-  
eration ; R. 10. 53. -6 Appearance,  
coming forth, growth ( of flowers  
&c. ) ; R. 5. 15 ; Ku. 1. 42. -7 A  
product, production. -8 Offspring,  
progeny, issue ; R. 1. 25, 77 ; 2. 4 ;  
5. 7 ; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6. 24. -9 A pro-  
ducer, generator, procreator ; R. 2.  
63. -10 A mother. -Comp. —जं pain  
resulting as a necessary consequence  
of birth. —वायुः wind produced in  
the womb during the pangs of tra-  
vail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently deli-  
vered.

प्रसून p. p. Produced, born. —नं 1  
A flower ; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रसूनस्या-  
गमः कुतः U. 5. 20, R. 2. 10. -2 A  
bud, blossom. -3 A fruit. -Comp.  
—इषुः, —वाणः, —वाणः epithets of the  
god of love. —वर्षः a shower of  
flowers.

प्रसूनकं 1 A flower. -2 A bud,  
blossom.

प्रसू 1 P. 1 To flow forth, spring,  
arise, proceed ; लोहिताद्या महानद्याः  
प्रसूस्तत्र चासकृत् Mb. -2 To go  
forth, advance ; वेलांनिलायप्रसूता शुः  
जंगाः R. 13. 12 ; अन्वेषणप्रसूते च  
मित्रगणे Dk. -3 To spread, spread  
round ; कृष्णाद्यः किं साक्षात्प्रसरति दिशो  
नैव नियतं K. P. 10 ; प्रसरति तुणमध्ये  
लब्धवृद्धिः क्षणेन ( द्वाग्निः ) Rs. 1. 25.  
-4 To spread, prevail, pervade ; प्र-  
सरति परिमाथी कोप्यं देहदाहः Māl. 1.  
41 ; भिच्चा भिच्चा प्रसरति बलात्कोपि  
चेतोविकारः U. 3. 36. -5 To be  
stretched, to extend ; न मे हस्तौ प्रस-  
रतः S. 2. -6 To be disposed or in-  
clined to ( do a thing ), move ;  
न मे उचितेषु करणीयेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति  
S. 4 ; प्रसरति मनः कायोरभे Pt. 3.  
180. -7 To prevail, begin, com-  
mence ; प्रसार चोत्सवः Ks. 16. 85.  
-8 To be long, be lengthened ; V.  
3. 22. -9 To grow strong or in-  
tense ; प्रसूततरं सख्यं Dk. -10 To  
pass away ( as time ). -11 To break



forth or out (as fire). — *Caus.*  
1 To spread, stretch; Bk. 10. 44.  
-2 To stretch forward, extend, hold  
out (as the hand); कालः सर्वजानां  
प्रसारितकरो यद्वाति दूरादपि Pt. 2. 20.  
-3 To spread out or expose for sale;  
क्रेतारः क्रीणीयुरिति बुद्ध्या आपणे प्रसारि-  
तं कथ्यं Sk.; Ms. 5. 129. -4 To open  
wide, expand (as eyes). -5 To  
publish, promulgate.

प्रसरः 1 Going forward, advanc-  
ing; S. 1. 29. -2 Free or unimped-  
ed motion, free scope; access or  
course; R. 8. 23; 16. 20; Mu. 3.  
5; H. 1. 186. -3 Spreading, diffu-  
sion, extension, expansion, dilation;  
Si. 9. 71. -4 Extent, dimension,  
great quantity; Si. 3. 35. -5 Pre-  
valence, influence; S. 3. 10. -6 A  
stream, flow, torrent, flood; पपात  
स्वेदांश्च प्रसर इव हर्षाश्चनिकरः Git. 11.  
-7 A group, multitude. -8 War,  
battle. -9 An iron arrow. -10 Speed.  
-11 Affectionate solicitation. -12  
(In medicine) Morbid displace-  
ment of the humours of the body.  
-13 Destruction, ruin.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or  
streaming forth. -2 Escaping, run-  
ning away. -3 Spreading forth or  
abroad. -4 Surrounding an enemy.  
-5 Amiability. -6 Morbid displace-  
ment of the humours of the body.

प्रसरणिः-णी f. Surrounding an  
enemy.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending.  
-2 Spread, diffusion, extension, ex-  
pansion. -3 Stretching out. -4  
Spreading over the country for forage.  
-5 Opening (the mouth).

प्रसारणं 1 Spreading abroad, ex-  
tending, increase, diffusing, expand-  
ing. -2 Stretching out; as in वाहुप्रसार-  
णं. -3 Surrounding an enemy. -4  
Spreading over the country for fuel  
and grass. -5 The change of a semi-  
vowel (य् and व्) into a vowel; see  
संसारण. -6 Displaying, unfolding.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारित p. p. 1 Expanded, spread,  
diffused, extended. -2 Stretched out  
(as hands). -3 Exhibited, laid out,  
exposed (for sale).

प्रसृत p. p. 1 Gone forward. -2  
Stretched out, extended. -3 Spread,  
diffused. -4 Long, lengthened. -5  
Engaged in, attached to. -6 Swift,  
or quick. -7 Manifested, displayed;  
U. 6. 14. -8 Modest, humble. —तः  
The palm of the hand stretched out  
and hollowed. —तः, —तं A measure  
equal to two *palas*. —ता The leg.  
—Comp. —जः a particular class of  
sons, an adulterine (कुंडगोलकला).

प्रसृतिः f. 1 Advance, progress. -2  
Flowing. -3 The palm of the hand  
stretched out and hollowed. -4 A  
handful (considered as a measure  
equal to two *palas*); परिक्षिणः कश्चि-  
त्प्रसृत्यति यवानां प्रसृतये Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2.  
112.

प्रसृत्तर a. Spreading about; Bv.  
4. 1.

प्रसृत्तर a. Flowing forth, dropping,  
distilling.

प्रसृज् 6 P. 1 To leave, abandon.  
-2 To let loose. -3 To sow, scatter.  
-4 To injure, hurt. -5 To dismiss, set  
aside.

प्रसृष्ट p. p. 1 Laid aside, dismiss-  
ed. -2 Hurt, injured. —ष्ट A finger  
stretched forth or extended; (अंश-  
त्यः प्रसृष्टा यास्तु ताः प्रसृष्टा उदीरिताः).

प्रसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To go forth, proceed;  
Bk. 14. 20. -2 To spread, circulate  
(fig.); रुधिरं प्रसृष्टं Mb.; आलर्क  
विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृतं U. 1. 40. -3 To  
creep or crawl forth or along.

प्रसृष्टः Going to the part of the sa-  
crificial enclosure called सदृष्ट q. v.

प्रसृष्टं 1 Going or moving forward,  
advancing. -2 Pervading, spreading  
in all directions. -3 Entering the  
sदृष्ट.

प्रसृष्टि a. 1 Going forth, progress-  
ing, advancing. -2 Creeping along.

प्रसेकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing,  
dripping. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3  
Emission, discharge; Rs. 3. 6. -4  
Vomiting. -5 Watering of the mouth  
or nose. -6 The bowl of a spoon or  
ladle.

प्रसेदिका A small garden.

प्रसेवः, —प्रसेवकः 1 A sack, bag for  
grain. -2 A leathern bottle. -3 A  
small instrument of wood placed  
under the neck of the lute to make  
the sound deeper.

प्रस्कृद् 1 P. 1 To leap forward. -2  
To fall upon, attack. —*Caus.* To  
cross (a river &c.).

प्रस्कृदन् 1 Springing across or  
leaping over. -2 Evacuation by stool,  
diarrhoea. —नः An epithet of Siva.

प्रस्कृदिका Dysentery.

प्रस्कृज् p. p. 1 Sprung forth. -2  
Fallen, dropped. -3 Defeated. —जः  
1 An outcast. -2 A sinner, trans-  
gressor.

प्रस्कृदः An altar of a circular  
shape.

प्रस्खल 1 P. 1 To jostle; रथाः प्रच-  
स्खलन्त्याः Bk. 14. 98. -2 To stagger,  
stumble, reel, totter.

प्रस्खलनं 1 Staggering. -2 Stum-  
bling, falling.

प्रस्तरः 1 A couch of leaves and  
flowers. -2 A couch or bed in  
general. -3 A flat surface or level,  
plain. -4 A stone, rock. -5 A pre-  
cious stone, gem. -6 A paragraph,  
section of a work. -7 A handful of  
*darbha* grass.

प्रस्तरणं-णा 1 A bed, couch. -2 A  
seat.

प्रस्तारः 1 Strowing, spreading, cov-  
ering with. -2 A bed of leaves  
and flowers. -3 A bed or couch in  
general. -4 A flat surface, level,  
plain. -5 A thicket, wood. -6 (In  
prosody) A tabular representation  
of the long and short vowels of a  
metre with all possible varieties. -7  
A process in preparing minerals.

प्रस्तिरः A bed of leaves and  
flowers.

प्रस्तीत-म a. 1 Making a noise  
sounded. -2 Crowded together,  
swarming.

प्रस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise. -2 To begin  
commence; प्रस्तुयतां विवादस्तु M.  
-3 To cause, produce; Māl. 5. 9. -4  
To say, relate, propound. —*Caus.*  
1 To relate, allude to, tell; Māl.  
3. -2 To begin, commence.

प्रस्तवः 1 A song or hymn of praise.  
-2 A fit time or opportunity for  
praise.

प्रस्तावः 1 Beginning, commence-  
ment. -2 An introduction. —*प्र-*  
Mention, allusion, reference; प्र-  
मात्रप्रस्तावः S. 7. -4 An occasion  
or proper time; त्वराप्रस्तावे न प्र-  
परिहासस्य समयः Māl. 9. 44; ति-  
य बृहतां पत्युः प्रस्तावमदिशद् दृष्ट्वा Si.  
68. -5 The occasion of a discus-  
sion, subject, topic. -6 The prologue of  
a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -7 The  
prelude or introductory words of a  
drama. -8 An introductory praise  
*Sāman*. -9 An introductory occasion  
(प्रस्तावे *ind.* on a suitable occasion  
seasonably. प्रस्तावेन 1. incident-  
ally, occasionally. -2. suitably  
—Comp. —यज्ञः a conversation  
which each interlocutor takes a part  
in.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised  
or mentioned, praising, praise.  
Beginning, commencement; प्र-  
वाचनप्रस्तावनाहिंदिनः Mv. 1. 3.  
-3 An introduction, preface, exordium  
(in general); प्रस्तावना इव कथ-  
नम् (in general); प्रस्तावना इव कथ-  
नादकस्य Māl. 2. -4 Sounding forth  
(prologue) at the beginning of a  
drama between the manager and  
of the actors, which, after giving an  
account of the author and



qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; (for definition, see आशुख).  
**प्रस्तावित a.** 1 Begun, commenced.  
 -3 Mentioned, referred to.

**प्रस्तुत p. p.** 1 Praised, eulogized.  
 -2 Begun, commenced. -3 Accomplished, done, effected. -4 Happened. -5 Approached. -6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, posed, in hand. -7 Expected, taken in hand. -8 Ready, prepared. -9 Exe-  
 cuted with effort or energy. -10 Made or consisting of. -त 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अधुन प्रस्तुतमनुस्रियतां. -2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; see प्रकृत; अप्रस्तुत-  
 प्रस्ता सा या सैव प्रस्तुताभया K. P. 10. -Comp. -अंकुरः a figure of speech in which a reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तुताङ्कुरः.

**प्रस्तुतिः f.** Ved. Praise, eulogium.

**प्रस्था 1 A.** 1 To set out, depart; यासीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; Ku. 3. 22. -2 To advance, march towards. -3 To walk, move; R. 1. 89. -4 To stand firmly. -5 To be established. -6 To approach, come near. -Caus. 1 To cause to retire. -2 To send away, dismiss, despatch; तौ दंपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70. -3 To drive away, banish, expel; Ku. 6. 7. -4 To urge forwards, push on.

**प्रस्थ a.** 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in; as in वानप्रस्थ. -2 Going on a journey. -3 Spreading, expanding. -4 Firm, stable. -स्थः, -स्थ 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in ओषधिप्रस्थ, इंद्रप्रस्थ &c. -2 Table-land on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमा-  
 देर्गनाभिगोधि किञ्चित् कणत्किन्नरमथु-  
 नास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 58. -3 The top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). -4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. -5 Anything measuring a *Prastha*. -Comp. -युग्मः a variety of holy basil.

**प्रस्थपच a.** Cooking a *Prastha*.

**प्रस्थानं 1** Going or setting forth, departure, moving, walking; प्रस्थानविह-  
 वतरेवल्लवार्थं S. 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Me. 41; Amaru. 31. -2 Coming to; Ku. 6. 61. -3 Sending away, despatching. -4 Procession, march. -5 A march, the march of an army or assailant. -6 A method, system. -7 Death, dying. -8 An inferior kind of drama; see S. D. 276, 544.

**प्रस्थापनं 1** Sending away, dismissing, despatching. -2 Appointment to an embassy. -3 Proving, demon-  
 strating. -4 Using, employing. -5 Carrying off cattle. -ना Sending away, despatching.

**प्रस्थापित p. p.** 1 Sent away, despatched. -2 Established, proved. -3 Urged, pushed on.

**प्रस्थानिच् a.** 1 Departing, going forth. -2 Travelling, marching.

**प्रस्थित p. p.** Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; (see स्था with प्र).

**प्रस्थितिः f.** 1 Going forth, departure. -2 A march, journey.

**प्रस्नः** A vessel for bathing.

**प्रस्निग्ध a.** Very oily or greasy; S. 1. 14.

**प्रस्तु 2 P.** To distil, pour forth.

**प्रस्नवः 1** Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; U. 6. 22. -2 A stream or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

**प्रस्तुत p. p.** Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. -Comp. -स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love); U. 3.

**प्रस्तुपा** The wife of a grandson.

**प्रस्पंदनं** Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

**प्रस्फुट 10 U.** 1 To pierce through, cleave, split. -2 To expand, open.

**प्रस्फुट a.** 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). -2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). -3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

**प्रस्फोटनं 1** Expanding, blooming, opening. -2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. -3 Splitting. -4 Causing to bloom or blow. -5 Threshing corn. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Striking, beating. -8 Wiping away, rubbing out.

**प्रस्फुर 6 P.** 1 To quiver, tremble. -2 To expand, be dilated; प्रास्फुरन् न Mb. -3 To spread far and wide; संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुटं Subhāsh.

**प्रस्फुरित p. p.** Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

**प्रस्मृतिः f.** Forgetfulness.

**प्रस्पन्द 1 A.** 1 To flow forth, exude. -2 To move rapidly, fly away, run.

**प्रस्पन्दः, दनं** Flowing forth, exuda-  
 tion; trickling out, oozing.

**प्रस्रंसिच् a.** Miscarrying.

**प्रस्र 1 P.** 1 To flow forth or out,

gush forth, ooze out. -2 To pour out, let flow.

**प्रस्रवः 1** Trickling forth, gushing, flowing or oozing out. -2 A flow, stream. -3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रस्रवेण (v. l. for प्रस्रवेन) अभिवर्षती वत्सालोकप्रवर्तिना R. 1. 84. -4 Urine. -5 The overflowing scum of boiling rice. -वाः (pl.) Falling or gushing tears.

**प्रस्रवणं 1** Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. -2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; (दुग्धकाच्) घटस्तनप्र-  
 स्रवणैर्व्यवर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. -3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. -4 A spring, fountain; समाचिता प्रस्रवणैः समंततः Rs. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1. 159. -5 A spout. -6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. -7 Sweat, perspiration. -8 Voiding urine. -णः N. of a mountain; जनस्थानमध्यगो गिरिः प्रस्रवणो नाम U. 1.

**प्रस्रविच् a.** 1 Pouring forth. -2 Yielding milk; R. 2. 61. -3 Rich in milk.

**प्रस्रावः 1** Flowing, oozing. -2 Urine. -3 = प्रस्रव (5) q. v.

**प्रस्रुत p. p.** Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

**प्रस्व(स्वा)नः** A loud noise.

**प्रस्वापः 1** Sleep. -2 A dream. -3 A missile which induces sleep.

**प्रस्वापक a.** 1 Causing to fall asleep, soporific. -2 Causing to die, slaying.

**प्रस्वापनं 1** Causing or inducing sleep. -2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

**प्रस्वादस् a.** Ved. Agreeable, pleasant.

**प्रस्वारः** Ved. An epithet of the sacred syllable *om* (repeated at the beginning of a Pāṭha or lesson).

**प्रस्विन्न p. p.** Sweated, perspired.

**प्रस्वेदः** Excessive perspiration.

**प्रस्वेदित p. p.** 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. -2 Causing perspiration, hot.

**प्रहन् 2 P.** 1 To kill, slay; प्राधा-  
 निषत रक्षांसि येनासनि वने मम । न प्रह-  
 ण्मः कथं पापं वद पूर्वोपकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. -2 To strike, beat, hit; गदा-  
 प्रहततडः. -3 To strike, beat (a drum &c.); see प्रहत.

**प्रहणनं** Killing, slaughter.

**प्रहत p. p.** 1 Wounded, killed, slain. -2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कुती R. 19. 14; Me. 64. -3 Repulsed, overcome, de-



feated. -4 Spread, expanded. -5 Contiguous. -6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). -7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहणे(ने)मिः The moon.

प्रहस 1 P. 1 To laugh, smile ; ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरंदरं R. 3. 51. -2 To deride, ridicule, mock ; हसंतं प्रहसंत्येता रुदंतं प्ररुदंति च Subhāsh. -3 To brighten up, look splendid, cheer up.

प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. -2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke ; धिक् प्रहसनं U. 4. -3 Satire, satirical writing. -4 A farce, a kind of low comedy ; S. D. thus defines it:—माणवसंघिसंध्यगलास्यांगैर्विनिर्मितं । भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्तं निधानां कथिकल्पितं ॥ 533 *et seq.* ; c. g. कंदर्पकलि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of jasmine (वृथिका or वासंती q. v.). -2 A large firepan.

प्रहसित p. p. 1 Laughing. -तं Laughter, mirth.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. -2 Ridicule, derision. -3 Irony, satire. -4 A dancer, an actor. -5 N. of Siva. -6 Appearance, display ; Ve. 2. 28. -7 N. of a place of pilgrimage ; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासकः A jester, buffoon.

प्रहासिन् a. 1 Causing laughter, amusing, diverting. -2 Joking, jesting. -3 Smiling with ; Māl. 9. 15. -4 Shining, resplendent ; Ku. 5. 37. -5 Satirical. -m. A jester, buffoon.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. -2 N. of a general of Rāvaṇa.

प्रहा 3 P. 1 To give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish ; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् Bg. 2. 55, 39 ; मोक्षमेती प्रहास्यते Rām. -2 To let go, cast, discharge ; प्रजहुः शूलपट्टिज्ञान् Bk. 14. 23. -3 To depart from. -Pass. 1 To be forsaken or neglected. -2 To be lost, to perish. -3 To vanish, cease, disappear

प्रहा Ved. A good throw at dice, gain.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting ; Si. 4. 55.

प्रहाणिः f. 1 Abandoning. -2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहाण p. p. Left, quitted, abandoned. -ण Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहि 5 P. 1 To send forth, propel. -2 To throw, discharge, shoot ; विनाशात्तस्य वृक्षस्य रक्षस्तस्मै महोपलं प्रजिघाघ R. 15. 21 ; Bk. 15. 121. -3 To send, despatch ; हरिरस्मै हरिणीं सुरांगनां प्रजिघाघ R. 8. 79 ; 11. 49 ; 12. 84 ; Bk. 15. 104.

प्रहाय्यः Ved. A messenger.

प्रहिः A well.

प्रहित p. p. 1 Placed, put forth. -2 Extended, stretched out. -3 Sent, despatched, directed ; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. -4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). -5 Appointed. -6 Appropriate, suitable. -तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहुतः-तं An offering of food to all created beings (भूतयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder ; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहुतिः f. Ved. An excellent oblation.

प्रहृ 1 P. 1 To strike, strike at, beat ; लक्ष्म्या प्रहरति 'kicks' ; R. 5. 58 ; Ku. 3. 70 ; Bk. 9. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, wound (with loc.) ; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागमि S. 1. 11 ; R. 2. 62 ; 7. 59. ; 11. 84 ; 15. 3. -3 To attack, assault. -4 To throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). -5 To seize ; pon. -6 To offer, present (Ved.).

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours) ; प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहोच्चारितानि गामानयेत्यादिपदानि न प्रमाणं T. S.

प्रहरकः 1 A watch. -2 Striking the hours.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. -2 Casting, throwing. -3 Assailing, attacking. -4 Hurting. -5 Removing, expelling. -6 A weapon, missile ; या (उर्वशी) सुकुमारं प्रहरणं महेंद्रस्य V. 1 ; R. 13. 73 ; Mk. 5. 12 ; Bg. 1. 9 ; Māl. 8. 9. -7 War, battle, fight. -8 A covered litter or car. -9 The box of a carriage.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् m. 1 A watchman. -2 A bellman.

हृ a. or s. 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. -2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. -3 Shooting, a shooter, an archer.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting ; Y. 3. 248. -2 Wounding, killing. -3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump ; R. 7. 44 ; इष्टिप्रहार, तलमहार &c. -4 A cut or thrust, as in खड्गप्रहार. -5 A kick ; as in पादप्रहार ; लक्ष्मप्रहार. -6 Shooting. -Comp. -आर्त a. wounded by a blow. (-र्त) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहत p. p. 1 Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. -2 Seized. -तं A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृ 4 P. 1 To be glad, to rejoice ; न प्रहृष्येत् मयि प्राप्य Bg. 5. 20 ;

11. 36. -2 To stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -3 To rejoice before hand, anticipate pleasure. -Caus. To gladden, exhilarate, delight.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture ; युरः प्रहर्षः प्रचरुव नास्ति organ. R. 3. 17. -2 Erection of the male

प्रहर्षणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. -णः The planet Mercury.

प्रहर्ष (र्षि)णी 1 Turmeric. -2 N. of a metre ; see App. I.

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहृष्ट p. p. 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. -2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). -Comp. -आत्मन् -विह्वल -मनस् a. delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart. -रूप a. 1. looking pleasant. -2. of a pleasing form.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहेणकं 1 A kind of pastry (पिठ्ठा). -2 Sweetmeats distributed at festivals.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat. -2 A riddle ; see प्रहेलिका below.

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained behaviour, loose conduct, playful dilance ; Pt. 2. 44.

प्रहेलिः f., प्रहेलिका A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विद्वत्सुखमंडनः—यस्य कर्मवर्त्य स्वरूपार्थस्य गोपनात् । यत्र वाच्यतमस्य कथ्यते सा प्रहेलिका. It is आशी or इच्छा ; तरुण्यालिंगितः कंठे नितंबस्थलमाश्रितः । इति सन्निधानेऽपि कः कृजति युद्धं युद्धः (where the answer is ईषद्वज्रलघुण्डमः) is an instance of the former kind ; इति मय्यापि न वैरियुक्ता नितान्तरात्प्राप्तित्वेन नितं यथोक्तवादिन्यपि नैव दूती का नाम कतिपि विदुषा ॥ (where the answer is दूती) of the latter. Dandin, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहेलिः see Kāv. 3. 96-124.

प्रहासः 1 Diminution, decrease. -2 Languishing, fading away.

प्रह्लाद् 1 A. To be greatly delighted, rejoice. -Caus. To delight, exhilarate, gladden.

प्रहृष्ट p. p. Delighted, joyfully pleased.

प्रहृष्टिः f. Pleasure, delight.

प्रह्ला (ह्ला)दः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. -2 Sound. -3 Son of a son of the demon Hiranya Kasipu. [According to the Padma Purāṇa, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiranya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Viṣṇu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mother's



enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlada, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omnipresent, omniscient, omnipotent. Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omniscient how do I not see him in the present how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall?" Whereupon Prahlada struck the pillar with his first (according to another account, Hiranya-Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlada succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रह्लादप्रद a. Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. —नं Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रह्लादनाच्चेदः R. 4. 12.

प्रह a. 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si. 12. 56. —2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly down; एष प्रहोति भगवन् एषा विज्ञापना च नः Mv. 1. 47; 6. 37. —3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रहोतिर्धरु-मो हि संतः R. 16. 80. —4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by. —Comp. —अञ्जलि a. bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रहयति Den. P. To make humble, subdue; तदौद्धत्यं कपि व्रजति विनयः प्रहयति मां U. 6. 11.

प्रहलिका See प्रहलिका.

प्रहायः A call, summons, invitation.

प्रांशु a. [प्रकृष्टः अंशवोऽञ्] 1 High, tall, lofty, of lofty or great stature (as a man); शालप्रांशुर्महाशुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. —2 Long, extended; S. 2. 15. —3 A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्धाहुरि वामनः R. 1. 3.

प्राक् ind. 1 Before (usually with abl.), सफलानि निमित्तानि प्राक् प्रभाताच्चो मम Bk. 8. 106; प्राक् सृष्टेः केवलान्ते Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78; S. 5. 21. —2 At first, already; प्रमन्यवः प्रागपि कोशलत्रे R. 7. 34. —3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book); इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टं; Ms. 1. 71. —4 In the east, to the east of; ग्रामात्माकं पर्वतः. —5 In front. —6 As far as, up to; प्राक् कडारात्. —7 At dawn or daybreak.

प्राकट्यं Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

प्राकराणिक a. (की f.) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उपमेय in works on Rhetoric); अप्राकराणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकराणिकस्यापेक्षेऽप्रस्तुतमज्ञं K. P. 10.

प्राकर्षिक a. (की f.) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राकपिकः 1 A catanuite. —2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकाम्यं 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाम्यं ते विभूतिषु Ku. 2. 11. —2 Willfulness. —3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or *siddhis* of Siva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

प्राकारः 1 A fence, a wall, an enclosure. —2 An encircling or surrounding wall, rampart; द्वितीयं हेम-प्राकारं कुर्वन्निरिव वानरैः R. 12. 71; Pt. 1. 229.

प्राकाशय a. 1 Fit for a wall. —2 Enclosed by a wall, walled.

प्राकाशः Ved. 1 A metallic mirror. —2 A kind of ornament.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Being known, evident or clear, publicity. —2 Fame, celebrity, renown; प्राकाश्यं स्वगुणोदयेन युगिणो गच्छति किं जन्मना Pt. 1. 94.

प्राकृत a. (ता-ती f.) [प्रकृतेरयं प्रकृत्या निर्धुतो वा अण्] 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified; स्याताम-मित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36 (see Malli. thereon). —2 Usual, common, ordinary. —3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिभ्रूयमानमात्मानं न रुणत्सि K. 146; Bg. 18. 28. —4 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Mu. 1. —5 Derived from Prakriti, q. v.; प्राकृतो लयः 'reabsorption into Prakriti.' —6 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below. —तः A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man. —तं A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत् आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays); तद्भवस्तत्समो देशीत्यनेकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kāv. 1. 33; also 34, 35; त्वमप्यस्मादृशजनयोगे प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽसि Vb. 1. —Comp. —अरिः a natural enemy, i. e. the ruler of an adjacent country; see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. —उदासीनः a natural neutral, i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally. —ज्वरः a common or ordinary fever. —प्रलयः complete dissolution of the universe. —मित्रं a natural ally, i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural

enemy (i. e. whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतिक a. (की f.) [प्रकृत्या निर्धुतः] 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39. —2 Illusory.

प्राक्तन a. (नी f.) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30. —2 Old, ancient, early. —3 Relating to a former life or acts in a former life; संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20; Ku. 6. 10. —नं (or प्राक्तनकर्मन्) n. Fate, destiny.

प्राखर्यं 1 Sharpness. —2 Pungency. —3 Wickedness. —4 Ardour, zeal.

प्रागल्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence; निःसाध्वसत्त्वं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. —2 Pride, arrogance. —3 Proficiency, skill. —4 Development, greatness, maturity; इन्द्रिप्रागल्भ्यं, तमःप्रागल्भ्यं &c. —5 Manifestation, appearance; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतवचः शैलतनये K. P. 10 'which has appeared'. —6 Eloquence; प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्य नरस्य विद्या कालं यथा काशुकस्य हस्ते (where प्रां may mean 'boldness' also); Māl. 3. 11. —7 Pomp, rank. —8 Resoluteness, determination. —9 Impudence.

प्रागारः A house, building.

प्राग्रं The highest point. —Comp. —सर a. first, foremost; त्वमर्हतां प्राग्रसरः स्मृतोऽसि नः S. 5. 15. —हर a. chief, principal; विश्वावसु प्राग्रहरैः प्रवीणैः Ku. 7. 48; R. 16. 23.

प्राग्रटः Thin coagulated milk.

प्राग्र्यः a. Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्राघारः Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

प्राशुणः, प्राशुणकः, प्राशुणिकः, प्राशूर्णकः, प्राशूर्णिकः A guest, visitor; चिरापरायस्थितिमांसलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राशुणिको बभूव Bv. 2. 66; अवगप्राशुणिको कृता जनैः (कथा) N. 2. 56.

प्राशंगं A small kind of drum (एणव).

प्राशंगं (नं) 1 A court, court-yard. —2 A floor (as of the house). —3 A kind of drum.

प्राच, प्रांच a. (ची f.) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. —2 Eastern, easterly. —3 Prior, previous, former. —m. (pl.) 1 The people of the east. —2 Eastern grammarians. —Comp. —अग्र a. (प्रागग्र) having the point turned towards the east. —अभावः (प्रागभावः) 1. antecedent non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its pro-



duction. -2. (in law) non-possession of property (that may be possessed). —अभिहित (प्रागभिहित) *a.* mentioned before. —अवस्था (प्रागवस्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्रागवस्थाः परिहीयते Māl. 4 'you are none the worse for it'. —आयत (प्रागायत) *a.* extending towards the east. —उक्तिः *f.* (प्रागुक्तिः) previous utterance. —उत्तर (प्रागुत्तर) *a.* north-eastern. —उदंच *a.* (प्रागुदंच) north-eastern. —उदीची (प्रागुदीची) *f.* the north-east. —कर्मेन्द्र (प्राक्कर्मेन्द्र) *n.* 1. an action done in a former life. -2. a preliminary medical treatment. -3. a preliminary action in general. —कालः (प्राक्कालः) a former age. —कालीन (प्राक्कालीन) *a.* belonging to the former times, old, ancient. —कुल (प्राक्कुल) *a.* having the points turned towards the east (said of Kusa grass); Ms. 2. 75. (-लं) the point of a blade of such Kusa grass. —कृतं (प्राक्कृतं) an act done in a former life. —केवल *a.* (प्राक्केवल) manifested from the first in a distinct form. —गामिन् *a.* (प्रागगामिन्) 1. going before, preceding. -2. a precursor, forerunner. -3. going eastward. —चरणा (प्राक्चरणा) the female organ of generation. —चिरं (प्राक्चिरं) *ind.* in due or good time, before too late. —जन्मन् (प्राजन्मन्) *n.*, —जातिः (प्राज्जातिः) *f.* a former birth. —ज्योतिषः (प्रागज्योतिषः) 1 *N.* of country, also called Kāmarūpa. -2. the people of this country (pl.). (-क्ष) *N.* of a city. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vishnu. —दक्षिण *a.* (प्राग्दक्षिण) south-eastern. —देशः (प्राग्देशः) the eastern country. —द्वार, द्वारिक *a.* (प्राग्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. —न्यायः (प्राङन्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *res judicata*; आचरेणावस्योपि पुनर्लब्धेयते यदि । सोभिधेयो जितः पूर्वं प्राङन्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥ —पदं (प्राक्पदं) the first member of a compound. —प्रहारः (प्राक्प्रहारः) the first blow. —फलः (प्राक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. —फ(फा)ल्युनी (प्राक्फल्युनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, (पूर्वा). —भवः 1. the planet Jupiter. -2. *N.* of Brihaspati. —फाल्गुनः, फाल्गुनेयः (प्राक्फाल्गुनः &c.) the planet Jupiter. —भक्त (प्राग्भक्त) taking medicine before meals. —भागः (प्राग्भागः) 1. the front. -2. the fore-part. —भारः (प्राग्भारः) 1. the top or summit of a mountain; Māl. 9. 15. -2. the front part, fore-part or end (of anything); क्रौंतकेरवचंडडात्कृतिभूत-प्राग्भारभीमैस्तैः Māl. 5. 19. -3. a large quantity, heap, multitude, flood; Bh. 3. 129; Māl. 5. 29. —भावः (प्राग्भावः) 1. previous ex-

istence. -2. excellence, superiority. —मुख (प्राङमुख) *a.* 1. turned towards or facing the east; Ku. 7. 13; Ms. 2. 51; 8. 87. -2. inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. —वंशः (प्राग्वंशः) 1. a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; R. 15. 61 (प्राचीनस्थूणो वंशालाविशेषः Malli.; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'). -2. a former dynasty or generation. —वृत्तं = प्राङ्गुल्यायः *q.* v. —वृत्तंतः (प्राग्वृत्तंतः) a former event. —शिरस्-स, -शिरस्क (प्राक्शिरस् &c.) *a.* having the head turned towards the east. —सध्या (प्राक्तंध्या) the morning twilight. —सवनं (प्राक्सवनं) a morning libation or sacrifice. —स्रोतस् (प्राक्स्रोतस्) *a.* flowing eastward. (-*f.*) a river. —प्राची The east; तनयमाचिरात् प्राची-वार्कं प्रह्य च पावनं S. 4. 18. —Comp. —रतिः an epithet of Indra. —मूलं the eastern horizon; प्राचीमूले तडामिव कलामात्रशेषां हिमांशोः Me. 89. —प्राचीन *a.* [प्राच भवार्थे ख] 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. -2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. -3 Old, ancient. —नः -नं A fence, wall. —नं *ind.* 1 In front. -2 Eastward (abl.). -3 Before. —Comp. —अग्र *a.* = प्रागग्र *q.* v. —आवृत्तिं the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Śrāddha. —आवृत्तिन्, -उपवीत *a.* wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm; Ms. 2. 63. —कल्पः a former kalpa *q.* v. —गाथा an ancient story. —तिलकः the moon. —पनसः the Bilva tree. —वर्हिस् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —मतं an ancient opinion.

प्राच्य *a.* [प्राचि भवः यत्] 1 Being or situated in front. -2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, preceding, previous. -4 Ancient, old. —च्याः (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Sarasvatī. -2 The people of this country. —Comp. —भाषा the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.

प्राच्यक *a.* Eastern, easterly. —प्राचंड्यं 1 Vehemence, passion. -2 Fierceness, horrible look; प्राचंड्यं वहति नखायुधस्य मार्गः Māl. 3. 17.

प्राचिका 1 A mosquito. -2 A female falcon.

प्राचीर An enclosure, fence, wall.

प्राचुर्यं 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्राचेतसः 1 A patronymic of Manu. -2 Of Daksha. -3 Of Valmiki.

प्राछ *a.* (Nom. sing. प्राच्छ) Asking, inquiring, questioning; *as* in अछ्छ्माद्. —Comp. —विवाकः (प्राचविवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law; Ms. 8. 73. 181; 9. 234.

प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coachman; Ms. 8. 293.

प्राजनः—नं A whip, goad; स्वकः प्राजनरश्मिरंकिततटः पार्थीकैतेनयिणः V. 5. 10.

प्राजहितः The Gārhapatya fire. *q.* v.

प्राजापत्य *a.* [प्राजापतिव्युत्पत्त्य रत्] 1 Sacred to Prajāpati. -2 Born of Prajāpati (Brahmā); Ku. 6. 34. -3 Belonging to Prajāpati; R. 10. 52. —त्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faithfully together; सहोभौ चरतां चर्चति वाचाबुभुष्य च । कन्यादानमममम्यं प्राजापत्ये विधिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30; or इत्युक्त्वा चरतां धर्मं सह या दयितेऽर्थिने । स कायः (i. e. प्राजापत्यः) पाचयेत्तज्जः पट् पद्मदंशसहस्रम् Y. 1. 60. -2 *N.* of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā (प्रागग्र); (also *n.*). -3 (with तिथि) The eighth day in the dark half of the month of Pausa. -4 *N.* of Vishnu. -5 A kind of fast or penance; अग्रहं प्रातस्त्र्यहं च त्र्यहमयादयाचितम् । त्र्यहं परं च नाश्रीयात् प्राजापत्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥ -6 The heaven of the Manes (पितृलोक). —त्वं Giving away the whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.

प्राजिकः—प्राजिक् *m.* A hawk.

प्राजिह्व *m.* A charioteer, driver, coachman; Si. 18. 7.

प्राजेशं The constellation Rohini.

प्राज्ञ *a.* (ज्ञा or ज्ञी *f.*) [प्राज्ञ स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Intellectual. -2 Wise, learned, clever; किञ्चिद्यते प्राज्ञः खलु कुमारः U. 4. —ज्ञः 1 A wise or learned man; तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न विमर्शित Vo. 2. 14; Bg. 17. 14. -2 A kind of parrot. —ज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding. -2 A clever or intelligent woman. —ज्ञी 1 A clever or learned woman. -2 *N.* The wife of a learned man. —ज्ञीपत्नी of a wife of the sun (सूर्यपत्नी). —Comp. —कथा a story about a wise man. —मन्य, —मानिन् or प्राज्ञमानिन् *a.*



fancying oneself to be wise, conceited.

प्राज्य *a.* 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many; तब भवतु वि-  
होजाः प्राज्यवृद्धिः प्रजासु S. 7. 34; R.  
13. 62; S. 14. 25. -2 Great, large,  
important; प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18;  
अपि प्राज्यं राज्यं तुणमिव परित्यज्य सहसा  
G. L. 5. -3 Lofly.

प्रांजल *a.* 1 Straightforward, can-  
did, honest, sincere. -2 Straight,  
erect.

प्रांजलि *a.* [ प्रहृता अंजली सेन ] Fold-  
ing the hands in supplication, as a  
mark of respect or humility.

प्रांजलिक, प्रांजलिन See प्रांजलि.

प्राण 2 P. 1 To breathe, respire,  
inhale air. -2 To live, be alive; यदहं  
युनेरे प्राणिमि K. 35; प्राणिमस्तव मानार्थं  
Bk. 4. 38. -3 Ved. To blow ( as the  
wind ).

प्राण *m.* = प्राण below.

प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. -2 The  
breath of life, vitality, life, vital air,  
principle of life ( usually pl in this  
sense, the Prāṇas being five; प्राण,  
अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान ); प्राणैरुप-  
क्रोशमलीमसैर्वा R. 2. 53; 12. 54; ( इति  
प्राणो गुदेऽपानः समानो नाभिस्थितः उदानः  
कुण्डेशस्थो व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः ॥ ). -3 The  
first of the five life-winds or vital  
airs ( which has its seat in the  
lungs ); Bg. 4. 29. -4 Wind, air in-  
haled. -5 Energy, vigour, strength,  
power; as in प्राणसार q. v. -6 The  
spirit or soul ( opp. शरीर ). -7 The  
Supreme Spirit. -8 An organ of  
sense; Ms. 4. 143. -9 Any person  
or thing as dear and necessary as  
life, a beloved person or object;  
कोशः कोशवतः प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न ह-  
पतेः H. 2. 92; अर्थपतेर्विमर्दको बहिश्च-  
राः प्राणाः Dk. -10 The life or essence  
of poetry, poetical talent or genius;  
inspiration. -11 Aspiration; as in  
महाप्राण or अल्पप्राण q. v. -12 Diges-  
tion. -13 A breath as a measure of  
time. -14 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अ-  
तिपातः killing a living being, taking  
away life. -अत्ययः loss of life. -अ-  
धिक *a.* 1. dearer than life. -2. superior  
in strength or vigour. -अधिनाथः a  
husband. -अधिपः the soul. -अंतः  
death. -अंतिक *a.* 1. fatal, mortal.  
-2. lasting to the end of life, ending  
with life. -3. dangerous. -4. capital  
( as a sentence ). ( -कं ) murder.  
-अपहारिन *a.* fatal, destructive to  
life. -अपान-नो air inhaled and ex-  
haled. -अयनं an organ of sense.  
-आघातः destruction of life, killing  
a living being; Bh. 3. 83. -आचार्यः  
a physician to a king. -आत्मन *m.*

the vital or animal soul. -आद् *a.*  
fatal, mortal, causing death. -आवाधः  
injury to life. -आयामः restraining  
or suspending the breath during the  
mental recitation of the names or  
attributes of a deity. -आहुतिः *f.* an  
oblation to the five Prāṇas. -ईशः-ई-  
श्वरः 1. a lover, husband; Amaru. 67;  
Bv. 2. 57. -2. wind. -ईशा, ईश्वरी a  
wife, beloved, mistress. -उत्क्रमणं,  
-उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death.  
-उपहारः food. -कर *a.* refreshing  
or reviving the spirits. -कुच्छं-चाधा  
peril of life, a danger to life. -ग्रहः  
the nose. -घातक *a.* destructive to  
life. -ह्न *a.* fatal, life-destroying.  
-छिद् *a.* 1. murderous. -2. destruc-  
tive. -छेदः murder. -त्यागः 1. sui-  
cide; वरं प्राणत्यागो न च पिशुनवाक्येष्व-  
भिरुचिः H. 1. -2. death. -द *a.* life-  
giving. ( -दं ) 1. water. -2. blood.  
( -दः ) Vishnu. -दक्षिण gift of life;  
प्राणदक्षिणां दा 'to grant one his life'.  
-दंडः capital punishment. -दयितः a  
husband. -दाह *a.* 'life-giver', savi-  
our, deliverer. -दानं 1. resigning  
life. -2. the gift of life, saving  
one's life. -दुरोदरं, द्यूतं fighting for  
life. -द्रोहः an attempt upon any  
body's life. -धार *a.* living, ani-  
mate. ( -रः ) a living being. -धारणं  
1. maintenance or support of life.  
-2. vitality. -3. a means of sup-  
porting life. -नाथः 1. a lover, hus-  
band. -2. an epithet of Yama.  
-निग्रहः restraint of breath, check-  
ing the breath. -पतिः 1. a lover,  
husband. -2. the soul. -पत्नी the  
voice. -परिक्रयः staking one's life.  
-परिग्रहः possession of life, life,  
existence. -प्रद-दायक, दायिन *a.* re-  
storing or saving life. -प्रयाणं de-  
parture of life, death. -प्रियः 'as  
dear as life' a lover, husband. -भक्ष  
*a.* feeding on air only. -भास्वत् *m.*  
the ocean. -भृत् *a.* possessed of life,  
living, animate, sentient. ( -मः ) a  
living being; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद  
R. 2. 43. -2. N. of Vishnu. -मोक्षणं  
suicide. -यमः= प्राणायाम q. v. -यात्र  
1. support of life; maintenance,  
livelihood; पिंडपातमात्रप्राणयात्रां भग-  
वती Māl. 1. -2. the act of breathing.  
-योनिः 1. the Supreme being. -2.  
wind. ( -जः ) the source of life. -रंध्रं  
1. the mouth. -2. a nostril. -रोधः 1.  
suppressing the breath. -2. danger  
to life. -विनाशः, विध्वंसः loss of life,  
death. -वियोगः separation of the  
soul from the body, death. -वृत्तिः *f.*  
a vital function. -व्ययः cost or sa-  
crifice of life. -शरीरः the Supreme  
being. -संयमः suspension of breath.  
-संशयः, संकटं, संदेहः risk or danger

to life, peril of life, a very great  
peril. -संहिता a manner of reciting  
the Vedic text. -सन्नन् *n.* the body.  
-सम *a.* as dear as life. ( -सः ) a hus-  
band, lover. ( -सा ) a wife. -सार *a.*  
'having life as the essence', full of  
strength and vigour, muscular;  
गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं ( गात्रं ) विभक्ति  
S. 2. 4. -हर-हारिन *a.* 1. causing  
death, taking away life, fatal; दुरो  
मम प्राणहरो भविष्यसि Git. 7. -2. capital.  
-हारक *a.* fatal. ( -कं ) a kind of  
deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an ani-  
mate or sentient being. -2 Myrrh.

प्राणय *a.* Strong, powerful. -यः 1  
Breathing. -2 Air, wind. -3 A sacred  
bathing place. -4 The lord of creat-  
ed beings.

प्राणनः 1 The throat. -2 Water.  
-नं 1 Respiration, breathing. -2 Life,  
living. -3 Producing life.

प्राणतः Air, wind.

प्राणती 1 Hunger. -2 Sobbing. -3  
Hic-cough ( हिक्का ).

प्राणमय *a.* Living breathing. -Comp.  
-कोशः the vesture of the vital airs;  
see कोशः.

प्राणवत् *a.* 1 Furnished with or  
having breath, living, animated;  
यया प्राणिनः प्राणवतः S. 1. 1. -2 Strong,  
powerful.

प्राणित *a.* Kept alive, animated.

प्राणिन् *a.* Breathing, living, alive.  
-मः 1 A living or sentient being, a  
living creature; यया प्राणिनः प्राणवतः  
S. 1. 1; Me. 5. -2 A man. -Comp.  
-अंगं a limb of an animal. -जातं a  
whole class of animals. -द्युतं gam-  
bling with fighting-animals, ( cock-  
fighting, ram-fighting &c. ). -पीडा  
cruelty to animals. -हिंसा injury to  
life, doing harm to living creatures.  
-हिता a shoe, boot.

प्राणाय *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) Proper, fit,  
suited.

प्राणीत्यं Debt.

प्राति *ind.* 1 At day-break, at dawn,  
early, in the morning. -2 Early on  
the morrow, the next or tomorrow  
morning. -Comp. -अह्नः the early  
part of the day, forenoon. -आशः  
morning meal, breakfast; अन्वया  
प्रातराशाय कुर्याम स्वामलं वयं Bk. 8 98.  
-आशिन *m.* one who has breakfasted  
or taken his morning meal. -कर्मन् *n.*  
-कार्यं, -कृत्यं ( प्रातःकर्म &c. ) a  
morning ceremony; a morning duty  
or rite ( worship, prayer &c. ).  
-कालः ( प्रातःकालः ) morning time.  
-जेयः a bard whose duty it is to  
wake the king or any great personage



in the morning with appropriate songs.—त्रिवर्ग (प्रातस्त्रिवर्ग) the river Ganges.—दिनं forenoon.—दोहः morning milk.—प्रहरः (प्रातःप्रहरः) the first watch of the day.—भोकृत् *m.* a crow.—भोजनं morning meal, breakfast.—संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1. the morning twilight.—2. the morning devotions or Sandhyā adoration of a Brāhmaṇa.—समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break.—सवनः, —सवनं (प्रातःसवनः &c.) the morning libation of Soma.—स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution.—होमः morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरा *ind.* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरां पतत्रिभ्यः प्रडुद्धः प्रणमन् रवि Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्त्य *a.* Matutinal.

प्रातिः *f.* 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger.—2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Opposed, opposing, contrary; आः प्रातिकूलिकः संवृत्तः Mv. 5.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Suitable, against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञं The subject under discussion.

प्रातिदिवसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Contrary, adverse.—2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्यं Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Forming the commencement.—2 Produced in, or belonging to the day called प्रतिपद् q. v.

प्रातिपदिक *a.* Express, explicit.—कः Fire.—कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case-terminations); अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P.I. 2. 45.

प्रातिपौरुषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ *a.* (भी *f.*) 1 Relating to divination or genius.—2 Intellectual, mental.—भं Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभाष्यं Becoming bail or security, suretyship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt; श्रेणीप्रातिभाष्येनातिष्ठत् Dk.

प्रातिभासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real.—2 Looking like.

प्रातिलोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Against the grain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिलोम्यं 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ms. 10. 13.—2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेशकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general).—2 A next-door neighbour (निरंतरगृहवासी Kull.).

प्रातिशाख्यं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sākhā of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist four Prātisākhya, one for the Sākala branch of Rīgveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, not common to others, one's own.—2 Granting to every one what is his due.

प्रातिहंत्रं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातिहार्यं 1 Juggling, conjuring, legerdemain.—2 Working miracles.—3 A miracle.

प्रातीतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीपः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातीपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यंतिकः A prince of the Pratyantas q. v.

प्रात्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Confidential, trusty.—2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतिद्वय or surety).

प्रात्याहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमकल्पिकः 1 A student who has just entered on the study of the Vedas (शैश्व).—2 A Yogin just commencing his course.

प्राथमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Primary, first, initial.—2 Former, previous.—3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्रादक्षिण्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right side towards the object circumambulated.

प्रादुस् *ind.* Visibly, evidently, manifestly, in sight (used chiefly with सू, कृ and अस्).

प्रादुस् 2 P. To appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्तमोद्धः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15.

प्रादुःश्यात्क इव जितः पुरः परेण Si. 8. 12. प्रादुर् 1 P. 1 To become manifest or visible, show oneself, appear.—2 To arise, come to light, appear.—3 To become audible, be heard.

प्रादुर्भावः 1 Coming into existence, arising; वपुः प्रादुर्भावात् K. P. 10.—2 Becoming visible, evident or manifest, manifestation, appearance.—3 Becoming audible.—4 The appearance of a deity on earth.

प्रादुर्भूत *a.* Appeared, become visible or manifest, manifested, displayed.

प्रादुष्करणं Manifestation, making visible.

प्रादुष्यं Manifestation.

प्रादेशः 1 The span of the thumb and forefinger.—2 A spot, place, region.

प्रादेशनं A gift, donation.

प्रादेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Having precedents, precedented.—2 Limited, local.—3 Significant.—कः The owner of a district.

प्रादेशिन *a.* A span long.

प्रादेशिनी The forefinger.

प्रादीप *a.* (पी *f.*), प्रादीपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the evening.

प्राधनिकं A destructive weapon, any war-implement

प्राधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Most eminent, or excellent, pre-eminent, supreme, most distinguished.—2 Relating to or derived from Pradhāna q. v.

प्राधान्यं 1 Pre-eminence, superiority, predominance, prominence.—2 Ascendancy, supremacy.—3 A chief or principal cause. (प्राधान्येन, प्राधान्यात्, प्राधान्यतः 'chiefly', 'especially', 'principally'; Bg. 10. 19).

प्राधीत *a.* Well-read, highly educated (as a Brāhmaṇa).

प्राध्ययनं Reading, studying.

प्राध्व *a.* [प्रकृष्टोच्चा अत्र समासः] 1 Distant, remote, long.—2 Bent, inclined.—3 Fastened, bound (बद्ध).—4 Favourable.—ध्वः A carriage.—ध्वं *ind.* 1 Favourably, agreeably or conformably, suitably; समाजने मे शुजमूर्ध्वबाहुः सव्येतरं प्राध्वमितः प्रवृत्ते R. 13. 43.—2 Crookedly.

प्रांतः [प्रकृष्टोच्चा] 1 Edge, margin, border, skirt, verge; प्रांतसंस्तीर्णद्वारं S. 4. 7.—2 Corner (as of the lips, eyes &c.); Māl. 4. 2; ओष्ठं, नयनं.—3 Boundary, extremity.—4 Extremity.



rege, end; यौवनप्रातः Pt. 4. -5 A point, tip. -6 The back part. -Comp. a living close by. -दुर्ग a suburb outside the walls of a town, a town near a fort. -विरस a. tasteless in the end. -शून्य a. see प्रातरशून्य. -स्य a. one who inhabits the borders.

प्रातः ind. Marginally, along the border or edge.

प्रातरं [प्रकृतमंतरं यत्र] 1 A long, lonesome or solitary path, desolate road. -2 A road without shade, dreary tract of land. -3 A forest, wilderness. -4 The hollow of a tree. -Comp. -शून्य a long dreary road (without trees, shade &c.).

प्राप् 5 P. 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire; R. 17. 1. -2 To attain to, go to, reach; यथा महाहृदं प्राप्य क्षितं होतं विनश्यति Ms. 11. 264; R. 1. 48; Bk. 15. 106; so आश्रमं, नदीं, वनं &c.; प्राप्यावन्तीन् Me. 30. -3 To stretch, extend. -4 To meet with, find, light upon, overtake; Bk. 5. 96. -5 To result or follow (as a conclusion); परिच्छिन्नस्तवज्जीव इति शनोति S. B. -6 To incur, bring upon oneself (दोष, दुःख &c.). -7 To suffer, endure. -8 To be changed into (in gram.). -9 To be present, be at hand (Ved.). -Caus. 1 To lead or bring to, take to, convey; सपत्नीः प्रापयत्यर्थं सिंधवो नग-निष्पन्नाः Si. 2. 104; वसन्ति मिय कामि-नां मियास्त्वद्वृत्ते प्रापयितुं क ईश्वरः Ku. 4. 11, 32; वे. 3. 7, R. 14. 45, 60. -2 To cause to obtain, give, provide; अभिमन्युतनयमसूत्रप्रापितवान् K. 175 'restored to life, revived'. -3 To promote or advance, appoint to (an office). -4 To tell, communicate.

प्राप a. Arriving at, reaching, obtaining &c., as in दुष्प्राप.

प्रापक a. (पिका f.) [प्राप्-पुङ्ल] 1 Leading to, conveying. -2 Procuring, providing with. -3 Establishing, making valid. -4 Obtaining.

प्रापणं 1 Reaching, extending to. -2 Obtaining, acquisition, attainment. -3 Bringing to, conveying, leading to. -4 Procuring. -5 Reference.

प्रापित p. p. 1 Conveyed, conducted. -2 Led to, promoted or advanced to. -3 Caused to obtain. -4 Procured, got.

प्राप्त p. p. 1 Got, obtained, won, acquired. -2 Reached, attained to. -3 Met with, found. -4 Incurred, suffered, endured. -5 Arrived, come, present. -6 Completed. -7 Proper, right. -8 Following from a rule. -9

Described (as a symptom). -10 Fixed, placed. -Comp. -अवृत्त a. one who has got permission to go, allowed to depart. -अपराध a. guilty of an offence. -अर्थ a. successful. (-र्थः) an object gained. -अवसर a. 1. finding occasion or opportunity. -2. timely, seasonable. (-रः) a fit or suitable time. -उदय a. one who has attained rise or exaltation. -कारिन् a. doing what is right. -काल a. 1. opportune, seasonable; suitable, see अत्रकाल. -2. marriageable. -3. fated, destined. (-लः) a fit time, suitable or favourable moment. (-लं) ind. seasonably, opportunely, timely; Pt. 1. 63. -जीवन a. revived, restored to life. -दोष a. guilty. -पंचत्व a. resolved into the five elements, i. e. dead; cf. पंचत्व. -प्रसव a. 1. delivered of a child. -2. near her confinement; U. 7. 2. -बुद्धि a. 1. recovering, regaining one's consciousness. -2. instructed, enlightened. -भारः a. a beast of burden. -मनोरथ a. one who has obtained his desired object. -यौवन a. being in the bloom of youth, arrived at the age of puberty, youthful. -रूप a. 1. handsome, beautiful. -2. wise, learned. -3. charming, attractive. -4 fit, proper, worthy. -व्यवहार a. come of age, being able and legally authorised to manage his own affairs (opp. 'minor'). -श्री a. one who owes his rise (to another); Ku. 2. 55; Pt. 1. 245.

प्राप्तिः f. 1 Obtaining, acquisition, gain, attainment, profit; द्रव्यं, यज्ञः, सुखं &c. -2 Reaching or attaining to. -3 Arrival, coming to. -4 Finding, meeting with. -5 Range, reach. -6 A guess, conjecture. -7 Lot, share, portion. -8 Fortune, luck. -9 Rise, production. -10 The power of obtaining anything (one of the eight Siddhis q. v.). -11 Union, collection (संहति). -12 The result of actions done in a former life. -13 Fate, destiny; Pt. 2. 123. -14 Being valid, holding good, application (as of a rule). -15 The successful termination of a plot (सूत्रागम). -Comp. -आशा the hope of obtaining anything (regarded as part of the development of the plot of a play); उपा-यापायज्ञेकाभ्यां प्राप्त्याशा प्राप्तिर्भवति S. D. 6. -समं a particular Jāti in Nyāya.

प्राप्य, प्राप्तव्य pol. p. 1 To be got or obtained. -2 Attainable, procurable; destined to be got; प्राप्तव्यमर्थं लभते मनुष्यः Pt. 2. 105. -3 To be reached, attainable. -4 To be met with or found. -5 Proper, fit, suitable.

प्रापणिकः A merchant, trader; आख्यादिव प्रापणिकादजज्ञं Si. 4. 11.

प्राबल्यं 1 Ascendancy, superiority, predominance. -2 Power, force, might.

प्रावा (वा)लिकः A dealer in coral.

प्रावोध (धि)कः 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king in the morning by singing appropriate songs.

प्राभञ्जनं The lunar mansion Svāti.

प्राभञ्जनिः 1 An epithet of Hanumat. -2 Of Bhīma.

प्राभवं Superiority, supremacy, predominance.

प्राभवत्यं Supremacy, authority; power; Ms. 8. 412.

प्राभाकरः 'A follower of Prābhākara,' a follower of that school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy which is known as प्राभाकर.

प्राभातिक a. (की f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्राभृतं, प्राभृतकं 1 A present, gift. -2 An offering to a deity or to a king (Nazerānā). -3 A bribe.

प्रामाणिक a. (की f.) 1 Established by proof, founded or resting on authority. -2 Founded on the authority of scriptures (शास्त्रसिद्ध). -3 Authentic, credible. -4 Relating to a प्रमाण q. v. -कः 1 One who accepts proof. -2 One who is conversant with the Prāmāṇas of the Naiyāyikas, a logician. -3 The head of a trade.

प्रामाण्यं 1 Being a proof or resting on authority. -2 Credibility, authenticity. -3 Proof, evidence, authority. -Comp. -वादिन् a. one who affirms or believes in proof.

प्रामादिक a. (की f.) Due to carelessness or error, wrong, faulty, incorrect; इति प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः or पाठः &c.

प्रामाद्यं 1 Error, fault, blunder, mistake. -2 Madness, frenzy. -3 Intoxication.

प्रामीत्यं 1 Debt. -2 Death.

प्रासोद (दि)क a. (की f.) Charming, enchanting, delightful; अहो प्रासोदिकं रूपं U. 6. 20 v. 1.

प्रायः [प्र-अय् वञ्, इ-अच् वा] 1 Going away, departure, departure from life. -2 Seeking death by fasting, fasting, sitting down and abstaining from food with some object in view (generally with words like आसु, उपविशु &c.); see प्रायोपवेशन below. -3 The largest portion, ma-



jority, plurality ; majority of cases.

-4 Excess, abundance, plenty. -5 A condition of life. N. B. At the end of comp. प्राय may be translated by (a) for the most part, generally, mostly, almost, nearly ; पतनप्रायो 'about to fall'; मृतप्रायः 'almost dead, a little less than dead, nearly dead' ; or (b) abounding or rich in, full of, excessive, abundant ; कष्टप्रायं शरीरं U. 1. शालिप्रायो देवः Pt. 3; कमलामोदप्राया वनानिलाः U. 3. 24 'full of the fragrance' &c., or (c) like, resembling ; वर्षज्ञतप्रायं दिनं, अमृतप्रायं वचनं &c. -Comp. -उपगमनं, -उपवेशः, -उपवेशनं, -उपवेशनिका sitting down and abstaining from food and thus preparing oneself for death, fasting oneself to death ; मया प्रायोपवेशनं कृतं विद्धि Pt. 4 ; प्रायोपवेशनमतिवृत्तिर्भव R. 8. 94 ; प्रायोपवेशसदृशं व्रतमास्थितस्य Ve. 3. 10. -उपेत a. abstaining from food and thus awaiting the approach of death. -उपविष्ट, -उपवेशित a. fasting oneself to death, who sits without food at the door of another to exact compliance with his demands. -दर्शन an ordinary phenomenon. -भव a. common, usually met with.

प्रायण 1 Entrance, beginning, commencement. -2 The path of life. -3 Voluntary death ; Ms. 9. 323. -4 Taking refuge.

प्रायणीय a. Introductory, initial, initiatory. -यं The first. -यः 1 An introductory libation at a Soma sacrifice. -2 The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायश्चस् ind. Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability ; आश्रावधः कुक्षुनसदृशं प्रायश्चो हंगनानां सद्यःप्राति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10.

प्रायश्चित्तं, प्रायश्चित्तिः f. 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin ; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19 ; (प्रायो नाम तपः श्रोत्रं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते। तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्रायश्चित्तमिति र्वेते॥ Hemādri). -2 Satisfaction, amends (in general). प्रायश्चित्तिक a. 1 Expiating, expiatory. -2 Expiable.

प्रायश्चित्तिन् a. One who makes an atonement.

प्रायश्चित्तीय a. Expiatory.

प्रायस् ind. 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part ; प्रायः प्रत्ययमाधत्ते स्वयुगेष्टमादरः Ku. 6. 20 ; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजति पचलितविभवं स्वामिन्नं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21 ; or प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव चांत्वापदः Bh. 2. 90. -2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps ; तव ज्ञानाप्रसादाद्धि प्रायः प्राप्स्यामि जीवितं Mb. -3 Abundantly, largely.

प्रायेण ind. 1 Mostly, as a general rule ; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदः Me. 87 ; प्रायेण सत्यपि हितार्थकरे विद्यो हि श्रेयांसि लब्धुमस्तुखानि विनान्तरायेः Ki. 5. 49 ; Ku. 3. 28 ; Rs. 6. 24. -2 Probably.

प्रायाणिक, प्रायाणिक a. (की f.) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक a. (की f.) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धेपिन् m. A horse.

प्रायत्यं Purity, cleanliness, piety.

प्रायोगिक a. (की f.) 1 Applied. -2 Applicable.

प्रारम्भ 1 A. 1 To begin, commence ; प्रारम्भते न खलु विश्वभयेन नीचेः Bh. 2. 27 ; see आरम्भ.

प्रारम्भ p. p. Begun, commenced. -यं 1 What is begun, an undertaking. -2 Fate, destiny.

प्रारब्धः f. 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 A post to which an elephant is fastened, or a rope for fastening him.

प्रारंभः 1 Beginning, commencement ; प्रारंभेपि त्रियामा तरुणयति निजं नीलिमानं वनेषु Māl. 5. 6 ; R. 10. 9 ; 18. 49. -2 An undertaking, deed, enterprize ; फलाढयेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20.

प्रारंभणं Commencing, beginning.

प्रारोहः A shoot, sprout, new leaf ; see प्ररोह.

प्रारणं A chief debt.

प्रार्थ 10 A. 1 To ask or pray for, beg, request ; तेन भवंतं प्रार्थयन्ते S. 2. -2 To demand in marriage. -3 To wish or long for, desire, want ; अहो विश्ववत्यः प्रार्थितार्थसिद्धयः S. 3 ; स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयन्ते Bg. 9. 20 ; Bk. 7. 48 ; R. 7. 53, 67 ; Ku. 5. 45. -4 To look for ; search, be in search of ; प्रार्थयन्तं तथा सीतं Bk. 7. 48. -5 To attack, seize or fall upon ; असौ अश्वानीकेन यवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5 ; दुर्जयो लवणः हूनी विशूलः प्रार्थ्यतामिति R. 15. 5 ; 9. 56. -6 To petition, file a suit against.

प्रार्थक a. (र्यिका f.) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. -कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्रार्थनं 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation ; ये वर्धन्ते धनपतिपुरःप्रार्थनादुःखभाजः Bh. 3. 47. -2 A wish, desire ; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना or न दुःखापेयं खलु प्रार्थना S. 1 ; 2. 1 ; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतं प्रार्थना S. 7 ; 7. 2. -3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit ; कदाचिदस्मत्प्रार्थनान्तः-

pressed by the loc., as in सञ्चलितं प्रार्थना). -Comp. -भयः refusal of a request. -सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desire ; प्रार्थनासिद्धिसिन् R. 1. 42 or solicited. -2 To be wished or desired. -यं The third or Dvāpara age.

प्रार्थयिन् m. 1 One who asks for, a solicitor, beggar. -2 A suitor, wooer, lover (of a lady) ; लभेत वा प्रार्थयित्वा वा श्रियं S. 3. 14 ; Pt. 1. 138 ; प्रार्थयिता विद्वद्यते S. 2.

प्रार्थित p. p. 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. -2 Wanted, desired. -3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy ; R. 9. 56. -4 Killed, hurt. -5 Required, wanted ; sought for ; R. 5. 46.

प्रार्थिन् a. 1 Begging, requesting. -2 Wishing, desiring ; मन्दः कवियन्मनो गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3. -3 Attacking, assailing.

प्रालंब a. Pendant, hanging down ; प्रालंबविद्युणितचामरप्रहासः Ve. 28. -यः 1 A kind of pearl-ornament. -2 A female breast. -यः a garland worn round the neck ; reaching to the breast ; प्रालंबकुक्ष्ययथावकाशं निनाय साचीकृतचारुवक्त्रः S. 6. 14 ; मुक्ताप्रालंबेषु K. 52.

प्रालंबकं See प्रालंब.

प्रालंबिका A kind of golden necklace.

प्रालेयं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलं प्रालेयहवनेच्छया Git. 1 प्रालेयशीतमचलेश्वरमीश्वरोऽपि (अपि शीते) Si. 4. 64 ; Me. 39. -Comp. -अद्रिः -शैलः 'the snowy mountain' ; the Himalaya ; Me. 57. -अंशुः -चन्द्रः -रश्मिः 1. the moon. -2. campfire. -लेशः a hail-stone.

प्रावटः Barley.

प्रावणं A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावास a. (सी f.) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रावासिक a. (की f.) Suitable to fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्यं Cleverness, skillfulness, proficiency, dexterity ; आविष्कारकप्रावीण्यं वरुणेन U. 4 ; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृ 5 U. 1 To put on, dress oneself in. -2 To surround, encompass, enclose.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. -2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). -3 N. of a country.

प्रावरणं A garment, covering ; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.



**प्रावरणीय** An upper garment.  
**प्रावारः** 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. -2 N. of a district. -Comp. -कीटः a kind of white ant or moth.  
**प्रावारकः** An upper garment, mantle; वदीच्छति लब्धं प्रावारकं वृत्रजतेति युक्तं Mk. 8. 22; जातीकुसुमवासितः प्रावारकोऽष्टमेपितः Mk. 1.  
**प्रावारिकः** A maker of upper garments.  
**प्रावृत्त** p. p. Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened. -तः, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper (f. also).  
**प्रावृत्तिः** f. 1 An enclosure, a hedge, fence. -2 Spiritual darkness.  
**प्रावृत्तिक** a. (की. f.) 1 Secondary. -2 Well-informed. -कः A messenger.  
**प्रावृत्** f. The rainy season, monsoon, rains, ( the months आषाढ and श्रावण ); कलापिनां प्रावृत्ति पश्य हृत्य R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्रावृत् प्रावृत्ति बन्नीति सट्ठीः क्षारं क्षते प्राक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Ms. 115. -Comp. -अत्ययः ( प्रावृत्त्ययः ) end of the rainy season. -कालः, ( प्रावृत्कालः ) the rainy season.  
**प्रावृत्** -वा The rainy season: monsoon.  
**प्रावृत्तिक**, **प्रावृत्तीय** a. (की. f.) Produced in the rainy season. -कः A peacock.  
**प्रावृत्तिज** a. Produced in the rainy season. -जः A storm, stormy gale.  
**प्रावृत्तेय** a. 1 Produced in or relating to the rainy season; सा किं शक्या जनयितुमिह प्रावृत्तेयेन...वारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. -2 Abundant, copious, much ( lit. coming in showers ). -3 To be paid in the rainy season ( as a debt &c. ). -वृत् 1 The Kadamba tree. -2 The Kuṭaja tree. -वृत् Numerousness, abundance, plenty.  
**प्रावृत्त** 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. -2 The Kuṭaja tree. -वृत् Lapis lazuli.  
**प्रावेण्य** A fine woollen covering.  
**प्रावेशन** a. ( ना. f. ) To be given or done on entering. -नं A workshop, manufactory.  
**प्रावेशिक** a. ( की. f. ) 1 Relating to or connected with entrance ( into a house or upon the stage ). -2 In the habit of entering.  
**प्राव्रज्यं**, **प्राव्राज्यं** 1 The life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -2 Vagraney, wandering habit.  
**प्रावृ** 9 P. 1 To eat, consume, devour, feed upon. -2 To taste; Ms. 2. 62. -3 To enjoy, sport with. -4 To drink.

**प्राज्ञ** f. Ved. Food.  
**प्राज्ञः** 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 144; धूम° &c. -2 Food.  
**प्राज्ञकः** An eater.  
**प्राज्ञनं** 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting. -2 Causing to eat, or taste; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Food.  
**प्राज्ञनीय** a. Eatable, serving as food. -यं Food.  
**प्राज्ञित** p. p. Eaten, tasted, consumed. -तं 1 An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्राज्ञितं पितृतर्पणं Ms. 3. 74. -2 Eating.  
**प्राज्ञिन्** 1 The portion of oblation partaken by Brahman at a sacrifice. -2 The vessel in which this oblation is placed. -3 Anything eatable.  
**प्राज्ञस्य** Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.  
**प्राज्ञा** 1 The office of a Prasāstri. -2 Government, rule.  
**प्राज्ञ** a. Ved. Exceedingly quick or swift. -ज्ञः 1 Eating. -2 One who eats Soma. -3 An enemy of Vritra.  
**प्राज्ञिक** a. Containing questions. -कः 1 An examiner. -2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्तरः प्राज्ञिकः M. 2; तद्वगवत्या प्राज्ञिकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1.  
**प्राज्ञ** 4 P. 1 To throw, hurl or fling. -2 To discharge, cast ( as a missile ).  
**प्राज्ञः** 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4. -3 Insertion.  
**प्राज्ञकः** 1 A dart, barbed missile. -2 A die.  
**प्राज्ञनं** 1 Throwing, hurling, casting. -2 Throwing down.  
**प्राज्ञिक** a. Armed with a dart. -कः A lancer, spearman.  
**प्राज्ञ** p. p. 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. -2 Expelled, turned out.  
**प्राज्ञः** A yoke for cattle.  
**प्राज्ञिक** a. ( की. f. ) 1 Derived from close connection. -2 Connected with, innate. -3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्राज्ञिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. -4 Relevant. -5 Seasonable, opportune. -6 Episodic.  
**प्राज्ञः** A draught-ox.  
**प्राज्ञा** [ प्रसीदयस्मिन् प्र+सृज् आधारे वृत्तं दीर्घः ] 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; मिश्रः कुडीर-ति प्राज्ञादे Sk.; Mo. 64. -2 A royal

mansion. -3 A temple, shrine. -4 A raised platform for spectators. -Comp. -अंगनं the court-yard of a palace or temple. -आरोहणं entering or going up into a palace. -कुक्कुटः a tame pigeon. -तले the surface or flat roof of a palace. -पृष्ठः a balcony on the top of a palace. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple. -प्रस्तरः the flat roof of a house. -संडना a kind of orpiment. -शायिन् a. sleeping in a palace. -शृंगं the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.  
**प्राज्ञादीय** a. Palatial, splendid.  
**प्राज्ञादीयति** Den. P. To look upon ( a hut &c. ) as a palace; प्राज्ञादीयति कुक्कुटः Sk.  
**प्राज्ञादिक** a. ( की. f. ) 1 Given as a favour. -2 Kind, friendly, amiable; U. 6. 20. -3 Beautiful, lovely.  
**प्राज्ञातिक** a. ( की. f. ) Relating to delivery or child-birth.  
**प्राज्ञाविक** a. ( की. f. ) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्राज्ञाविक-विलास ( the first or introductory part of Bhāminivilāsa ); प्राज्ञाविकं वचनं ' prefatory remarks. ' -2 Seasonable, opportune, timely. -3 Pertinent, relevant ( to the matter in hand ); अग्राज्ञाविकी महत्येवा कथा Māl. 2.  
**प्राज्ञतुयं** Being under discussion.  
**प्राज्ञानिक** a. ( की. f. ) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. -2 Favourable to a departure.  
**प्राज्ञिक** a. ( की. f. ) 1 Weighing a *Prasṭha* q. v. -2 Bought for a *Prasṭha*. -3 Containing a *Prasṭha*. -4 Sown with a *Prasṭha*.  
**प्राज्ञवण** a. ( जी. f. ) Derived from a spring.  
**प्राज्ञः** Instruction in the art of dancing.  
**प्राज्ञः** The forenoon.  
**प्राज्ञेन** a. ( नी. f. ) Relating to, or happening in the forenoon.  
**प्राज्ञेतरां** -मां ind. Very early in the morning.  
**प्रिय** a. [ प्रीणाति प्री-तर्पणे क ) ( compar. प्रेष, superl. प्रेष्ठ ) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; बंधुप्रियां Ku. 1. 26; प्रकृत्यैव प्रिया सीता रामस्यासीन्महात्मनः Rām.; R. 3. 29. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; तामृचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यसिध्या R. 14. 6. -3 Fond of, liking, loving, devoted or attached to; प्रियमंडना S. 4. 8; प्रियारामा वैदेही U. 2. -4 Dear, expensive. -5 Ved



Customary, familiar, usual. —यः 1 A lover, husband ; क्षीणमाद्यं प्रणय-वचनं विभ्रमो हि प्रियेषु Me. 28. —2 A kind of deer. —या 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress ; प्रिये चारु-ज्ञाले प्रिये रम्यज्ञाले प्रिये Git. 10. —2 A woman in general. —3 Small cardamoms. —4 News, information. —5 Spirituous liquor. —6 A kind of jasmine. —यं 1 Love. —2 Kindness, service, favour ; प्रियमाचरति लते त्वया मे V. 1. 16 ; मत्प्रियार्थं प्रियासोः Me. 22 ; प्रियं मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me' ; Bg. 1. 23 ; U. 3. 26 ; Pt. 1. 365, 193. —3 Pleasing or gladsome news ; R. 12. 91 ; प्रियनि-वेद्यितारं S. 4. —4 Pleasure. —यं *ind.* In a pleasing or agreeable manner. —*Comp.* —अतिथि *a.* hospitable. —अन्नं dear food or provisions. —अप्रायः absence or loss of a beloved object. —अप्रिय *a.* pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feelings &c.). (—यं) service and disservice, favour and injury. —अंशुः the mango tree. —अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving love or kindness ; U. 3. —2. amiable. (—हः) N. of Vishnu. —अह्व *a.* fond of life. —आख्य *a.* announcing good news. —आख्यानं agreeable news. —आत्मन् *a.* amiable, pleasant, agreeable. —उक्तिः *f.* —उदितं a kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. —उपपत्तिः *f.* a happy or pleasant occurrence. —उपभोगः enjoyment of a lover or mistress ; R. 12. 22. —एषिन् *a.* 1. desirous of pleasing or doing service. —2. friendly, affectionate. —कर *a.* giving or causing pleasure. —कर्मन् *a.* acting in a kind or friendly manner. —कलत्रः a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. —काम *a.* friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. —कार *a.* 1. acting kindly, doing good to. —2. favourable, suitable. —कारक, —कारिन्, *a.* acting or treating kindly. (—*m.*) a friend, benefactor ; Pt. 4. 76. —कृत् *m.* 1. one who does good, a friend, benefactor. —2. N. of Vishnu. —जनः a beloved or dear person. —जानिः a husband who dearly loves his wife. —जीव *a.* living long, long-lived. —तोषणः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —दर्श *a.* pleasant to look at. —दर्शन *a.* pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome ; अहो प्रियदर्शनः कुमारः U. 5 ; R. 1. 47 ; S. 3. 10 ; एवमुत्सुकोऽपि प्रियदर्शनो देवः S. 6. (—नः) 1. a parrot. —2. a kind of date tree. —3. N. of a prince of the Gandharvas ;

R. 5. 53. (—नं) the sight of a beloved object ; Pt. 1. 128. —दर्शिन *a.* looking kindly upon anything. (—*m.*) an epithet of king Asoka. —देवन *a.* fond of gambling. —धन्वः an epithet of Siva. —पुत्रः a kind of bird. —प्रसादनं propitiation of a husband. —प्राय *a.* exceedingly kind or courteous ; प्रियमाया वृत्तिः U. 2. 2. (—यं) eloquence in language. —प्रायस् *n.* a very agreeable speech, as of a lover to his mistress. —प्रेक्षु *a.* wishing to secure one's desired object. —भावः feeling of love ; U. 6. 31. —भाषणं kind or agreeable words. —भाषिन् *a.* speaking sweet words. —मंडन *a.* fond of ornaments ; S. 4. 8. —मधु *a.* fond of liquor. (—धुः) an epithet of Balarāma. —रण *a.* warlike, heroic. —वक्तु *a.* flattering, a flatterer. —वचन *a.* speaking kind or agreeable words. (—नं) kind, coaxing or endearing words ; V. 2. 22. —वयस्यः a dear friend. —वर्णी the plant called प्रियंयु. —वस्तु *n.* a beloved object. —वाच् *a.* speaking kindly, affable in address. (—*f.*) kind or agreeable words. —वादिका a kind of musical instrument. —वादिन् *a.* speaking kind or pleasing words, a flatterer ; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. (—नी) a kind of bird. —अवस् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —संवासः the society of a beloved person. —सखः 1. a dear friend. —2. the tree Khadira. (—खी *f.*) a female friend, a lady's confidante. —सत्य *a.* 1. a lover of truth. —2. pleasant though true. —संदेशः 1. a friendly message, the message of a lover. —2. the tree called चंपक. —समागमः union with a beloved object or person. —सहचरी a beloved wife. —सुहृद् *m.* a dear or bosom friend. —स्वम *a.* fond of sleep ; R. 12. 81.

प्रियंवद *a.* Sweet-speaking, speaking kindly, affable in address, agreeable ; Ku. 5. 28 ; R. 3. 64. —द्वः 1 A kind of bird. —2 N. of a Gandharva.

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer ; Si. 4. 32. —2 The tree called शीप. —3 The creeper प्रियंयु. —4 A bee. —5 A kind of bird. —6 Saffron. —कं A flower of the *asana* tree ; Si. 8. 28.

प्रियंकर, प्रियंकरण, प्रियंकार *a.* 1 Showing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately ; प्रियंकरो मे प्रिय इत्यनंदत् R. 14. 48. —2 Agreeable. —3 Amiable.

प्रियंयुः 1 N. of a creeper (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women) ; प्रियंयुस्यामांगमकृतिरपि Māl. 3. 9. (For some of the conventions of

poets about the blossoming of trees, see the quotation under अशोक.) —Long pepper. —यु *n.* Saffron.

प्रियतम *a.* Most beloved, dearest. —मः A lover, husband ; प्रियतमः

प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचक्रकारः Me. 31, 70. —मा A wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर *a.* Dearer, more beloved &c. —प्रियता, —त्वं 1 Being dear, dearness. —2 Love, affection.

प्रियंभविष्णु, प्रियंभादुक *a.* Becomes an object of affection, amiable, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyāla ; see प्रियाल. —ला A vine.

प्री I. 9 U. (प्रीणाति, प्रीति, प्रीत) 1 To please, delight, satisfy, gladden ; प्रीणाति यः सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रः Bb. 1. 68 ; सख्यः पितृन् पिप्रियरागसु Bk. 1. 38 ; 5. 104 ; 7. 64. —2 To be pleased, take delight in ; कश्चिन् मनसि प्रीणाति वनवासे Mb. —3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards. —4 To be cheerful or gay. —*Comp.* (प्रियति-ने) 1 To please, satisfy &c. —II

4 A. (प्रियते, strictly a passive voice of the root प्री) 1 To be satisfied or pleased, be gratified ; प्रकाममनसः यज्वनां प्रियः Si. 1. 17 ; R. 15. 30 ; R. 30 ; Y. 1. 245. —2 To feel affection for, love. —3 To assent, be satisfied.

—III. 1 P. To please, gratify &c.

प्रीण *a.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. —2 Old, ancient. —3 Previous.

प्रीणनं *a.* Pleasing, gratifying. —1 Pleasing, satisfying. —2 That which pleases or satisfies.

प्रीणित *a.* Pleased, delighted.

प्रीत *p. p.* [प्री-कर्तरि क्] 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened ; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63 ; 1. 81, 12. 94. —2 Glad, happy, joyful, Me. 4. —3 Content. —4 Dear, beloved. —5 Kind, affectionate. —*Comp.*

—आत्मन्, —चित्त, —मनस् *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रीतिः [प्री भावे क्तिच्] *f.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification ; सुखा लोकनप्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21 ; R. 2. 51 ; Me. 62. —2 Favour, kindness. —3 Love, affection, regard ; Me. 4. 16 ; R. 1. 57 ; 12. 54. —4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addition. —5 Friendship. —6 Conciliation. —7 A symbolical expression for the letter य. —8 N. of a wife of Cupid and Rati ; (सपत्नी संजाता रत्याः प्रीतिरिति श्रुता). —*Comp.* —कर *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. —कर्मन् *a.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. —पुषा N. of the wife of



प्रेत, प्रेति, प्रेत्य &c. See under प्रे.



**प्रेतन्** *m.* 1 Wind. -2 An epithet of Indra.

**प्रेप्ता** 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Desire (in general). -3 Supposition, assumption.

**प्रेप्सु** *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining, wishing, seeking, longing for. -2 Aiming at. -3 Supposing, assuming. -4 Anxious to deliver.

**प्रेमन्** *m., n.* [प्रियस्वभावः इमानि च प्रदिशः एकाचकत्वात् न दिलोः Tv] 1 Love, affection; तत्प्रेमहेमनिकयोपलतां तनोति Git. 11; Me. 44. -2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. -3 Sport, pastime. -4 Joy, delight, gladness. -*m.* 1 A jest, joke. -2 Wind, air. -3 An epithet of Indra. -*Comp.* -अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection. -कृद्धिः *f.* increase of affection, ardent love. -पर *a.* affectionate, loving. -पातनं 1 tears (of joy). -2 the eye (that sheds them). -पात्रं 'an object of love, any beloved person or thing. -बंधः, -बंधनं a bond or tie of affection. -भावः affection, love. **प्रेमवती** A mistress or beloved.

**प्रेमिन्** *a.* (जी *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

**प्रेयः** *a.* (सी *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (compar. of प्रिय *q. v.*). -*m.* 1 A lover, husband. -2 A dear friend; Māl. 10. 24. -*m., n.* Flattery. -सी A wife, mistress.

**प्रेयोपत्यः** A heron (fond of offspring).

**प्रेर** *Caus.* 1 To set in motion, move. -2 To push or urge on, propel, impel, send forth; R. 4. 24 v. 1. -3 To incite, instigate, set on. -4 To cast, direct (as eyes); नयने यत्प्रेरयंत्या तथा S. 2. 2. -5 To throw, hurl. -6 To send forth, despatch. -7 To utter. -8 To ask.

**प्रेरक** *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. -2 Sending, directing.

**प्रेरणं, -णा** 1 Driving or urging on, impelling, inciting, instigation. -2 Impulse, passion. -3 Throwing, casting; द्विमुहानां भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -4 Sending, despatching. -5 Order, direction. -6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form. -7 Activity, exertion.

**प्रेरित** *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged, instigated. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted; Pt. 2. 144. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Ordered. -5 Directed, cast; तत्तस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23. -6 Touched. -तः An envoy, a messenger.

**प्रेतन्** *m.* Ved. The ocean. -*f.* (प्रेतरी) A river.

**प्रेर** *l.* 4 P. 1 To drive forward, drive on. -2 To send forth, utter. -3 To fling, cast. -*Caus.* 1 To send forth, cast, hurl; Bk. 15. 77. -2 To send, despatch; किमर्थमुपयः प्रेषिताः स्युः S. 5. -3 To send away, dismiss. -4 To banish. -5 To turn or direct (the eyes). -II. 1 U. (प्रेरति-ते) To go, move.

**प्रेयः** 1 Urging on. -2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

**प्रेयक** *a.* 1 Dispatching, sending. -2 Ordering.

**प्रेयणं, -णा** 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Sending on a mission, directing, commissioning. -3 Executing a commission.

**प्रेषित** *p. p.* Despatched (on an errand). -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes). -4 Banished. -5 Sent away, dismissed.

**प्रेष्य** *a.* To be ordered, sent, dispatched &c. -व्यः 1 A servant, menial, slave; Pt. 1. 424. -2 A messenger. -व्या A female servant, handmaid. -व्यं 1 Sending on a mission. -2 Servitude. -*Comp.* -जनः servants taken collectively. -भावः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage; M. 5. 12. -वधूः 1. the wife of a servant. -2. a female servant, handmaid. -वर्गः the body of servants, suite, train.

**प्रेष्ठ** *p. p.* Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of प्रिय *q. v.*). -ष्टः A lover, husband. -ष्टा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A leg.

**प्रेहि** (Second person sing. of the imperative of इ with प्र *q. v.*). -*Comp.* -कदा a rite in which no mats are allowed. -कर्दमा a rite in which no impurity is allowed. -द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. -वाणिजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See Gāṇa to P. II. 1. 72).

**प्रेयं** Being kind, kindness, love.

**प्रेषः** 1 Sending, directing. -2 An order, command, invitation. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Madness, frenzy. -5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (मर्दन).

**प्रेषणिक** *a.* Executing orders or commissions (as a servant).

**प्रेष्यः** A servant, menial, slave; Ku. 6. 58. -व्या A female servant. -व्यं Servitude, slavery. -*Comp.* -भावः the capacity of a servant, being used as servant, servitude.

**प्रोक्ष** 6 P. 1 To sprinkle upon or with. -2 To consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणात्यये तथा अक्षुः प्रोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ma. 5. 27. -3 To slay, kill. -*Caus.* To sprinkle, sprinkle with. **प्रोक्षणं** 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; Ma. 5. 118; Y. 1. 184. -2 Consecration by sprinkling. -3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -4 A text to be repeated at an animal-sacrifice. -जी, -प्रोक्षि-*f.* Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl. and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).

**प्रोक्षणीयं** Water for consecrating. **प्रोक्षित** *p. p.* 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. -2 Immolated at a sacrifice. -3 Offered in sacrifice. **प्रोक्ष्ण्ड** *a.* Exceedingly frightful or terrible.

**प्रोच्चारित** *x.* Sounding loudly.

**प्रोच्चैश्च** *ind.* 1 Very loudly, aloud. -2 In a very high degree.

**प्रोच्छन्न** *a.* 1 Dilated. -2 Swollen.

**प्रोच्छिन्न** *p. p.* High, lofty, elevated.

**प्रोज्जासनं** Killing, slaughter.

**प्रोज्झ** 6 P. = उज्झ *q. v.*

**प्रोज्झनं** Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

**प्रोज्झित** *p. p.* Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.

**प्रोक्षनं** 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. -2 Picking up the remnants.

**प्रोक्ष्णान** *a.* Flown up or awry.

**प्रोढ, प्रोदि** See प्रोढ, प्रोदि.

**प्रोठः** A spitting-pot, spittoon.

**प्रोत** *p. p.* [प्रवे-स्यु-लौक संयत्तं] 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7. 49. -2 Extended lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). -3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. -4 Pierced, transfixed; R. 9. 75. -5 Passed or come through; तच्छिद्रप्रोताद् *i. e.* (चन्द्रकिरणान्) विस्मिति करी संकलनं ति K. P. 10. -6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. -7 Joined, connected. -8 A garment, woven cloth. -*Comp.* -उत्सादनं 1. an umbrella. -2. a cloth-house, tent.

**प्रोतयति** Den. P. To insert, infix.

**प्रोक्तः** (*i. e.* मृत्यः) A favourite servant.

**प्रोक्तं** *a.* Lifting up or stretching out the neck.

**प्रोक्तः** Pre-eminence,



प्रोक्तुं A loud noise or uproar.

प्रोक्तुं a. Very high or lofty.

प्रोक्तुं a. 1 Full-blown, expand-

ed. -2 Fully dilated, wide open (eyes).

प्रोक्तारणं Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.

प्रोक्तारित p. p. 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. -2 Urged forward, incited. -3 Relinquished. -4 Granted, given.

प्रोक्ताहः 1 Zeal, ardour. -2 An incentive, a stimulus.

प्रोक्ताहकः 1 An inciter, instigator. -2 (In law) An instigator of a crime, an abettor.

प्रोक्ताहने Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

प्रोक्त् 1 U. (प्रोयतिने) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); युयोथास्मै न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. -2 To be able, adequate or competent. -3 To be full or complete. -4 To subdue, overpower. -5 To destroy, slay.

प्रोक्त् a. 1 Famous, well-known. -2 Placed, fixed. -3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षांत-शुक्रांतं च प्रियं प्रोयमनुव्रजेत् Tv. -थः, -तं 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; Si. 11. 11, 12. 73. -2 The snout of a hog. -थः 1 The hip, buttocks. -2 An excavation. -3 A garment, old clothes. -4 Embryo. -5 Terror, fright.

प्रोक्त् m. A horse.

प्रोक्त्त a. Projecting, prominent.

प्रोक्त्तुष 1 P. 1 To sound forth. -2 To fill with sounds or cries. -Caus. 1 To cause to resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

प्रोक्त्तुष p. p. 1 Resounding, resonant. -2 Making a loud noise.

प्रोक्त्तवर्णनं, -ज 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. -2 Sounding aloud.

प्रोक्त्तित p. p. Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

प्रोक्त्तोधः Awaking, appearing, manifestation.

प्रोक्त्तित p. p. 1 Germinated, shot up. -2 Burst forth.

प्रोक्त्तित p. p. Sprung up, arisen.

प्रोक्त्तित p. p. 1 Lifted up. -2 Active, industrious.

प्रोक्त्तः Marriage.

प्रोक्त्तित p. p. 1 Very high or lofty. -2 Projecting. -3 Superior to. -4 Powerful, strong; Pt. 1. 238, 340.

प्रोक्त्तिल 1 P. 1 To bloom, blos-

som. -2 To come to light, appear. -Caus. 1 To open the eyes. -2 To reveal, disclose, bring to light, discover.

प्रोक्त्तिलने Disclosing &c.

प्रोक्त्तित a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Robust.

प्रोक्त्तिलने Scratching; marking.

प्रोक्त्तः Burning, combustion.

प्रोक्त्तित p. p. Gone abroad, on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. -Comp. -मर्तुका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry. She is thus defined in S. D.: नानाकार्य-वशात्स्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः । सा मनोमहदुःखतां भवेत् प्रोक्त्तितमर्तुका ॥ 119. -मरणं dying in a foreign country.

प्रो (प्रौ) ष्टः 1 A bull, an ox. -2 A bench, stool. -3 A kind of fish (ष्टी also). -Comp. -पदः the month भाद्रपद. (-ष्ट) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तरभाद्रपदा. -पाद a. born under the above Nakshatra.

प्रोक्त्त a. Burning hot, scorching.

प्रो (प्रौ) ह a. 1 A reasoner, disputant. -2 Skilful, clever. -हः 1 Reasoning, logic. -2 An elephant's foot or ankle. -3 A knot, joint.

प्रो (प्रौ) ढ a. [प्र+वह्-क्त वा वृद्धिः]

1 Full-grown, fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected, full, (as moon &c.); प्रोढपुष्पैः कदम्बैः Me. 25; प्रोढतालीविपांडु &c. Māl. 8. 1; 9. 28.

-2 Adult, old, grown up; वर्तते हि मन्मथप्रोढसुहृदो निक्षिप्य यौवनश्रीः Māl. 8; Si. 11. 39, Mv. 6. 4. -3 Thick, dense, pitchy; प्रोढं तमः कुरु कृतज्ञतयेव भद्रं Māl. 7. 3; Si. 4. 62.

-4 Grand, mighty, strong. -5 Violent, impetuous. -6 Proud; Mv. 2. 3. -7 Luxuriant. -8 Married. -9 Full of, filled with (at the end of comp.).

-10 Raised or lifted up. -11 Controverted, discussed. -ढा A bold and grown-up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आषोड-शान्दवेद्वला त्रिशता तर्कणी मता । पंचपंचशता शोढा भवेद्भूढा ततः परम् ॥ -Comp. -अंगना

a bold woman; see above. -उक्तिः f. a bold or pompous assertion. -पाद a. one whose feet are raised on a bench. -पुष्प a. having full-grown blossoms; Me. 25. -प्रताप a. of great or mighty valour. -यौवन a. advanced in youth. -वादः an arrogant or bold assertion, deliant speech.

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प्रोढत्वं Sublimity or felicity; Māl. 1. 7.

प्रो (प्रौ) ढिः f. 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. -2 Growth, increase. -3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15. -4 Boldness, audacity. -5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. -6 Controversy, discussion. -7 Zeal, exertion, enterprize. -Comp. -वादः 1. a grandiloquent or pompous speech. -2. a bold assertion.

प्रोढी 1 P. 1 To become matured, ripen, be developed, grow up. -2 To increase.

प्रोण a. Clever, learned, skilful.

प्रोष्ठपदः N. of the month Bhādrapada. -द्वा The full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

पुक्कः Ved. Pudendum muliebre (अशोभने).

पुक्क 1 U. To eat, consume.

पुक्कः [पुक्क्यते कटिः पुक्क-कर्मणि-पुक्क] 1 The Indian fig-tree; पुक्कमरोह इव सौधतलं विभेद R. 8. 93; 13. 71. -2 One of the seven Dvīpas or continents of the world. -3 A side or back-door, a private entrance. -4 The space at the side of a door. -Comp. -जाता, -सहृदवाचिका an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -तीर्थ, -प्रसवर्ण, -राज m. the place where the Sarasvatī rises.

पुक्क The fruit of पुक्क.

पुक्क 1 A. (पुक्क्यते) To go, move.

पुक्क 9 P. (पुक्क्यति) To go, move.

पुक्क m. The spleen or its enlargement (पुक्क also); Mv. 5. 19. -Comp. -अरिः N. of the fig-tree. -उदरं enlargement of the spleen. -उदरित a. suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

पुक्क The spleen.

पुक्क 1 A. (पुक्क्यते, पुक्क) : 1 To float, swim; किं नमैत् सज्जलान्नि ग्रावा-णः पुक्कं इति Mv. 1; पुक्क्यते रागवशात् पुक्कं R. 16. 60; पुक्कं धर्मलघवो लोकेश-सि यथा पुक्कः Subhāsh. -2 To cross in a boat. -3 To swing to and fro, vibrate. -4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13, 15. 46. -5 To plunge into, bathe. -6 To fly or haste away. -7 To blow (as the wind). -8 To fade away, disappear. -9 To soar, hover about. -10 To skip. -11 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). -Caus. (पुक्क्यतिने) 1 To cause to swim or float. -2 To remove, wash away. -3 To bathe. -4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge; येः पुक्क्य-व्यति संमततोऽमी Si. 3. 74, 7. 74. -5 To



cause to reel or fluctuate. -6 To lengthen, prolate (a vowel). -WITH अग्नि 1. to over-flow. -2. to overwhelm, overcome.

ह्रस्व *a.* [पु-अच्] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Ved. Superior, excellent. -वः 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Flood, swelling of a river. -3 A jump, leap. -4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat ; नाश-येच्च शनैः पश्चात्पुनः सलिलपूरवत् Pt. 2. 38 ; सर्व ज्ञानह्रस्वेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36 ; Ms. 4. 194 ; 11. 19 ; Vē. 3. 25. -5 A frog. -6 A monkey. -7 A declivity, slope. -8 An enemy. -9 A sheep. -10 A man of a low tribe ; a Chāṇḍāla. -11 A net or snare for catching fish. -12 The fig-tree. -13 The Kāraṇḍava bird, a kind of duck. -14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (=कुलक q. v.). -15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -16 Returning, return. -17 Urging on, inciting. -Comp. -गः 1. a monkey ; R. 12. 70. -2. a frog. -3. an aquatic bird, the diver. -4. the tree शिरीष. -5. N. of the sun's charioteer. (-गा) the sign of the zodiac called Virgo. -गतिः a frog.

ह्रस्वकः [पु बाहु० अक] 1 A frog. -2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. -3 The holy fig-tree. -4 A Chāṇḍāla, an outcast. -5 A monkey.

ह्रस्वगः 1 An ape, a monkey. -2 A deer. -3 The fig-tree.

ह्रस्वगमः 1 A monkey ; Si. 12. 55.

-2 A frog. -Comp. -इन्दुः an epithet of Hanumat.

ह्रस्वन *a.* [पु-ल्युट्] Inclined, stooping down. -नं 1 Swimming. -2 Bathing, plunging into ; Māl. 1. 119. -3 Flying. -4 Jumping, leaping. -5 A great flood, deluge. -6 A declivity. -7 One of a horse's paces (capering).

ह्रस्वाका A float, raft.

ह्रस्विक *a.* [पु-वेन तरति टर्] Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

ह्रस्वः [पु-वच्] 1 Flowing over. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Filling to overflowing. -4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.) ; Y. 1. 90 ; (see Mit. thereon). -5 Submersion.

ह्रस्वान् [पु-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, ablu-  
tion. -2 Overflowing, flooding, inundating. -3 A flood, deluge.

ह्रस्वित *p. p.* [पु-णिच् क्] 1 Made to swim, float, or overflow. -2 Deluged, inundated, overflowed. -3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled ; Si. 12. 26 ; Ki. 11. 36. -4 Covered with smeared.

ह्रस्विन् *a.* [पु-णिनि] 1 Spreading over, deluging, overflowing. -2 Promulgating. -m. A bird.

हुत *p. p.* [पु-क्] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. -3 Leaped, jumped. -4 Lengthened, protracted or prolated (as a vowel). -5 Covered with, filled with. -6 Bathed in. (See हु). -तं 1 A jump, leap, spring. -2 Capering, one of the

paces of a horse. -3 Bounding, vaulting. -Comp. -गतिः a hare. gallop, bounding motion. -2. हुतिः *f.* [पु-भावे क्ति] 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. -2 A leap, jump, spring ; as in मंडूकपुरि. -3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

हुष् I. 1, 4, 9, P. (श्रोषति, हुषति, हुष्णाति, हुष्ट) To burn, scorch, singe, sear ; Rs. 1. 22 ; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (हुष्णाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. -2 To anoint. -3 To fill.

हुक्षिः 1 Fire. -2 The burning of a house. -3 Oil.

हुषः Burning, combustion.

हुष्ट *p. p.* Scorched, burnt, singed.

होषः Burning, combustion (also श्रोष).

होषण *a.* (जी *f.*) [पु-ल्युट्] Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes ; तार्क्ष्यिकं पुरारेस्तद्वत् सदनहोषणं लोचनं वः Māl. 1. v. l. -जं Burning, scorching (श्रोषणं also).

हुस् 4 P. (हुस्यति) 1 To burn. -2 To share.

प्रेव् 1 A. (प्रेवते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

श्रोतः 1 A bandage. -2 Cloth.

प्सा 2 P. (प्साति, प्सात) To eat, devour.

प्सा 1 Food. -2 Hunger.

प्सात *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Hungry.

प्सानं 1 Eating. -2 Food.

प्सुर *a.* 1 Lovely, beautiful. -2 Having a shape or form.

## फ

फ *a.* Obvious, evident. -फः 1 A high wind, stormy gale. -2 Yawning with the mouth wide open. -3 Fruitfulness. -4 An increaser. -5 The performance of a mystical rite (to propitiate Kubera's attendants). -6 Increasing, expanding. -फा 1 Useless or idle speech (*n.* also). -2 Heat. -3 Increase. -4 An

increaser. -फः 1 An angry speech. -2 Blowing into, puffing up.

फक् 1 P. (फकति, फकित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. -2 To act wrongly, behave ill. -3 To swell. -4 To have a preconceived opinion.

फक्कः A cripple.

फक्किका 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained ; फणिभाति भाष्यफक्किका विषया कुंडलनामवाक्य N. 2. 95. -2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion. -3 A sophistical argument, sophism. -4 A trick, fraud. -5 Logical exposition.

फइ *ind.* An onomatopoeic word







—ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage.  
 —ग्रहि, ग्राहिन् *a.* (also फलेग्रहि and फलेग्रहिन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season ; ग्राह्यतां कुलमुपैति पैतृकं स्यान्मनोरथतः फलेग्रहिः Kir. K. 3. 60 ; Māl. 9. 39. (*m.*) a fruit tree.  
 —ग्रहिष्णु *a.* fruitful. —उद्गन् a house built of wooden boards. —त्रयं, त्रिकं the three myrobalans (त्रिफल). —द्व, —द्वारु, प्रद्व *a.* 1. productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 143. —2, bringing in gain or profit. —3. giving a reward, rewarding. (—द्वः) a tree.  
 —निर्वृत्ति *f.* final consequence or reward. —निवृत्ति *f.* cessation of consequences. —निष्पत्ति *f.* production of fruit. —परिणति *f.* परिणामः, —पाकः (फलेपाकः also) 1. the ripening of fruit. —2. the fullness of consequences.  
 —पाकाता, —पाकावसाना an annual plant. —पातनं knocking down or gathering fruit. —पादपः a fruit-tree.  
 —पूरः, पूरकः the common citron tree.  
 —प्रदानं 1. the giving of fruits. —2, a ceremony at weddings. —प्राप्ति *f.* attainment of the desired fruit or object. —प्रिया the Priyangu plant.  
 —वन्धः a tree barren of fruit. —वन्धिन् *a.* forming or developing fruit.  
 —भागः a share in any product or profit. —भागिन्-भाज् *a.* partaking of a reward or profit. —भूमि *f.* a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (*i. e.* heaven or hell). —भृत् *a.* bearing fruit, fruitful. —भोगः 1. enjoyment of consequences. —2. usufruct. —मत्स्या the aloe plant. —योगः 1. the attainment of fruit or the desired object; Mu. 7. 10. —2. wages, remuneration. —राजन् *m.* a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —विक्रयिन् *a.* a fruit-seller.  
 —वृक्षः a fruit-tree. —वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. —शाडवः the pomegranate tree. —शालिन् *a.* 1. bearing fruit, fruitful. —2. sharing in the consequences. —शैशिरः the Badara tree.  
 —श्रेष्ठः the mango tree. —संस्थ *a.* bearing fruit. —संपद् *f.* 1. abundance of fruit —2. success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. —सिद्धि *f.* 1. reaping fruit, attainment or realization of the desired object. —2. a prosperous result. —स्नेहः a walnut tree. —हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durgā. —हीन *a.* yielding no fruit or profit. —हेतु *a.* acting with a view to results.

फलकं 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः कालया भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारेः Bh. 3. 39 ; द्युतं, चित्रं &c. —2 Any flat surface ; बुद्ध्यमानकपोल-फलकां K. 218 ; धृतसुधगण्डफलके विषयः Si. 9. 47, 37 ; cf. तट. —3 A shield,

—4 A slab, tablet, leaf or page for writing upon. —5 The buttocks, hips. —6 The palm of the hand. —7 Fruit, result, consequence. —8 Profit, gain. —9 Menstruation. —10 The head of an arrow. —11 The pericarp of a lotus. —12 A broad and flat bone (of the forehead). —Comp. —पाणि *a.* armed with a shield (as a warrior). —यंत्रं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskarāchārya. —सक्थ *a.* having a thigh as broad as a board.

फलकिन् *a.* 1 Boarded. —2 Armed with a shield. —*m.* 1 A wooden bench. —2 Sandal-wood (*n.* also).

फलतस् *ind.* As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

फलनं [ फल्-ल्युट् ] 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. —2 Producing results or consequences.

फलवत् *a.* 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. —2 Producing or yielding results, successful, profitable. —3 Containing the result or end of a plot. —*m.* A fruit-tree. —ती The plant called त्रियम्बु.

फलसः (शः) The bread-fruit tree.

फलहकः A plank, board.

फलही The cotton tree.

फलित *p. p.* 1 Having borne or reaped fruit, yielding fruit, fruitful. —2 Fulfilled, accomplished, realized (as a desire). —तः A fruit-tree. —ता A menstruous woman. —तै A sort of perfume (शैलेय).

फलिन् *a.* [ फल अस्यर्थे इति ] 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also) ; दुष्पिणः फलिन्श्चैव वृक्षा-स्तुभयतः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 47 ; Mk. 4. 10. —2 Advantageous, profitable. —*m.* A tree.

फलिन् *a.* [ फल-इनच् ] Fruitful, bearing fruit ; Māl. 6. 19. —नः The bread-fruit tree.

फलिनी, फली The Priyangu creeper ; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree ; cf. R. 8. 61).

फलीक 8 U. To winnow, thresh, separate the grain from the husks.

फलीकरणं Winnowing, separating the grain from the husks.

फलीकृत *p. p.* Threshed, winnowed.

फल्यु *a.* [ फल्-उ श्च Up. 1. 18 ] 1 Pithless, unessential ; unsubstantial ; सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्यु Pt. 1. —2 Worthless, useless, unimportant ; Si. 3. 76. —3 Small, minute. —4 Vain, unmeaning. —5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. —6 Untrue. —7 Beautiful, lovely. —ल्यु *f.* 1 The spring season. —2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree. —3 N. of a river at Gayā. —4 A red powder of wild ginger (Mar. गुलाल) thrown by the Hindus

over one another at the Holi festival. —Comp. —उत्सवः the vernal festival commonly called Holi. —वाटिका the opposite-leaved fig-tree.

फल्गुना-त्वं Worthlessness, vanity, insignificance ; Bh. 2. 9.

फल्गुन *a.* 1 Red. —2 Born under the constellation फल्गुनी. —नः 1 The month of Phālguna. —2 N. of Indra. —3 Of Arjuna.

फल्गुनी N. of a constellation ; K. 7. 6. —Comp. —भवः the planet Jupiter.

फल्यं A flower.

फाद् *ind.* An interjection calling.

फाटकी Alum.

फाणि *f.* 1 Molasses. —2 Flax mixed with curds (कर्म).

फाणितं Raw sugar.

फाट *a.* Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). —टः —टै An infusion, decoction ; फाटननापाससारः कर्म-विशेषः Sk. ; फाटचित्राक्षपायः Bk. 17 (see the commentary). —टै The first particles of butter produced by churning.

फाटकः A decoction, infusion.

फाडं The belly.

फालः —लं 1 A ploughshare ; Ms. 6. 16. —2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सीमंतभागः) ; N. 1. 16. —3 A sort of spade. —4 A bundle. —5 The forehead (for नमः) —लः 1 An epithet of Balarāma. —लैः Of Siva. —3 The citron tree. —लैः A garment of cotton. —2 A ploughed field. —Comp. —आहत *a.* ploughed, tilled. —कृष्ट *a.* 1. tilled. —2 produced by cultivation. (—लैः) a ploughed field. —गुप्तः N. of Balarāma.

फालसेला A quail.

फाल्गुनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February, March). —2 An epithet of Arjuna ; Mb. then explains the epithet : — उक्तं फल्गुनीभ्यां नक्षत्राभ्यामहं दिवा । जातो दिवश्च तौ तेन मां फाल्गुनं विदुः ॥ —3 N. of a tree, also called अजुन. —Comp. —अजुनः the month Chaitra. —2. The vernal season (वसंतकाल). —3. an epithet of नकुल and सहदेव.

फाल्गुनालः = फाल्गुन.

फाल्गुनी The full-moon day of the month फाल्गुन ; भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

फिः 1 A wicked man. —2 Useless or idle talk. —3 Anger.

फिंगकः The fork-tailed shrike.



किरंगः 1 The country of the Franks (i. e. of Europeans). -2 A disease of the Franks, syphilis.

किरंगिन् *m.* A Frank, (i. e. a European).

कुः 1 A magical formula. -2 An idle talk.

कुः A bird.

कुः The expanded hood of a snake.

कु(कु)न् *ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with कृ, and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; कु (कु)ह् 1. to blow into (a liquid); बालः पायसदग्धो दध्यपि कुह्यते *H.* 4. 103. -2. to scream aloud, cry, shriek. -*Comp.*

—करः fire. —कारः, —कृतं, —कृतिः *f.* 1. blowing into. -2. hissing, whizzing. -3. the hiss of a serpent. -4. sobbing. -5. screaming, a loud shriek, yell. —कृत *a.* 1. blown into &c. -2. blown up (as a bubble). -3. screamed aloud. (—कृ) 1. sound of the a wind-

instrument. -2. a loud cry, shriek, scream.

कुङ्कु *ind.* An onomatopoeic word. -*Comp.* —कारक *a.* panting, gasping.

कुङ्कुसः-सं The lungs.

कुङ्कुआ *ind.* Imitation of the sound made by the crackling of fire.

कुल्ल 1 P. (कुल्लति, कुल्लित) 1 To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower). -2 To swell, expand; *Māl.* 5. 23.

कुल्ल *p. p.* (of कृ) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; युष्मं च कुल्लं नवमल्लिकायाः प्रयाति कांतिं प्रमदाजनानां *R.* 6. 6; कुल्लारविंदवदनां *Ch. P.* 1. -2 Flowering, blossomed; *R.* 9. 63. -3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes). -4 Smiling, gay. —ह्ल *A* full-blown flower. -*Comp.* —सुवरी *alum.* —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy); *Pt.* 1. 136. (—नः) a kind of deer. (—ह्ल) a large, full eye. —कालः the wind raised in winnowing corn.

कुल्लनं Inflating, filling with wind. कुल्लिः *f.* Blossoming, blooming.

कुल्लिकः 1 A district, place. -2 A snake.

कुल्लिकारः A shriek, howl.

कुणः, —नः 1 Foam, froth; गौरी-वक्रकुण्डिरचनां या विहस्येव केनेः *Me.* 50; *R.* 13. 11; *Ms.* 2. 61. -2 Foam of the mouth. -3 Saliva. -4 White cuttle-fish bone. -*Comp.* —अश्व *a* bubble. —अश्विनिः *N.* of Indra; cf. नमुचि. —आहार *a.* living on foam. —गिरिः *N.* of a mountain near the mouth of the Indus. —पिंडः 1. a mere bubble. -2. an empty idea, none-entity. —वाहिन् *m.* a filtering cloth.

कुण(न)कः See केन.

कुनि(न)ल *a.* Foamy, frothy; कुनिलमंडुराणि *R.* 13. 2.

केरः, —केरंडः A jackal.

केरवः 1 A jackal; कंदकेरवचंड-वाहकृति &c. *Māl.* 5. 19. -2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. -3 A demon, goblin.

केरुः A jackal.

केलू 1 P. (केलति) To go, move.

केलं, केलार, केलिकार, केली Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, ors.

## व.

वः 1 *N.* of Varuṇa. -2 Water. -3 A water-jar; (the meanings of this letter are given in the following verse; वः पुमान् वरुणे सिधौ मंगं तोये गंतं तु वा । मंगे तंतुसंतानं पुंस्त्येव पवने स्मृतः ॥)

वह् 1 A. (वहते, वंहति) To increase, grow. —*Caus.* 1 To increase. -2 To strengthen, make firm, fix.

वह्निम् *m.* Abundance, multitude.

वह्निष्ठ *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of बहुल *q. v.*).

वह्नीयस् *a.* More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding, (compar. of बहुल *q. v.*).

वक्रः 1 The Indian crane. -2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). -3 *N.* of a demon killed by Bhima. -4 *N.* of another demon killed by Krishna. -5 *N.* of Kubera. —की = पूतना *q. v.* -*Comp.* —चरः, —वृत्तिः, —व्रतचरः, —व्रतिकः, —व्रतित्वं *m.* 'acting like a crane',

a false devotee, religious hypocrite; अथोदष्टिर्नैकृतिकः स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः । शठो मिथ्या-विनीतश्च वक्रव्रतचरो द्विजः *Ms.* 4. 196. —जित् *m.* —निपुदनः epithets of 1. Bhima. -2. of Krishna. —पंचकं the last five days of the bright half of the month of Kārttika. —चक्रं a kind of retort. —व्रतं 'crane-like conduct', hypocrisy.

वक्रुर *a.* Horrible. —रः Lightning; thunderbolt.

वक्रुलः 1 A kind of tree, Mimulus Elengi, (said according to the convention of poets to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); काक्षत्यन्यो (केसरः or वक्रुलः) वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छन्नानास्याः *Me.* 78; वक्रुलः सीधुगङ्गुषसेकात् ( विकसति ) ; ( for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under अशोक ). -2 A kind of drug. —लं The fragrant flower of this tree; *Bv.* 1. 54.

वक्रुलः The Rakula tree.

वक्रुकु 1 A small crane. -2 The branch of a tree bent by the wind.

वक्रोटः A crane.

वदुः 1 A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; चाणक्यवदुः &c.; see वदु. -2 A young Brahmachārin. -*Comp.* —मात्रः a mere boy.

वदुकरणे Investiture with the sacred thread.

वडि(लि)शं A fish-hook; *Bh.* 3. 21.

वत *ind.* A particle expressing:— 1 Sorrow, regret (alas!); वयं वत विदुरतः क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका *Māl.* 3. 18; अहो वत महत्यापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं *Bg.* 1. 45. -2 Pity or compassion; वत वरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलं *S.* 1. 10. -4 Addressing, calling; वत वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा नितान्तं *G. M., R.* 9. 47. -4 Joy or satisfaction; अहो वतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः *Ku.* 3. 20. -5 Wonder or surprise; अहो वत महच्चित्रं *K.* 154. -6 Censure. For the meanings of वत with अहो see under अहो.



बद्ध 1 P. To be steady or firm.

बद्धरः [ बद्ध स्थैर्ये अर्च ] 1 The jujube tree. —2 The kernel of the fruit of the cotton-plant. —रा The cotton shrub. —र 1 The fruit of jujube ; करवदरसदृशमखिलं सुवनतलं यत्प्रसादतः कवयः । पश्यन्ति सुखमतयः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vās. 1; Bv. 2. 8. —2 The pod of the cotton shrub. —3 The berry used as a weight. —Comp. —कुणः the time when the fruit of the jujube becomes ripe. —पाचनं N. of a sacred bathing-place.

बद्धरिका 1 The jujube tree or its fruit ; अन्ये बद्धरिकाकारा बद्धिरेव मनोहराः H. 1. 94. —2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Nārāyaṇa. —Comp. —आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarikā.

बद्धरिः f. The jujube tree.

बद्धरी 1 The jujube tree ; see बद्धरायण. —2 = बद्धरिका ( 2 ) above. —3 The cotton shrub. —Comp. —छद्मः a kind of perfume. —तपोवनं the penance-grove at Badari ; Ki. 12. 33. —नाथः N. of a temple at Badari. —नारायणः N. of a place. —पत्रं a kind of perfume ( नखरी ). —फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. —वनं ( जं ) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. —वासा an epithet of Durgā. —शैलः a rock eminence at Badari.

बद्ध 1 A. ( वीभ्रसते ; strictly the desiderative base of बृ used in a primitive sense ) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with ( with abl. ) ; येभ्यो वीभ्रसमानाः U. 1.

बद्धिर a. Deaf ; ध्वनिभिर्जन्य बद्धिरीकृतश्चुतेः Si. 13. 3 ; Ms. 7. 149.

बद्धिरयति Den. P., बद्धिरीकृ 8 U. To deafen ( fig. also ) ; बद्धिरिताशेषपदितरां K.; Mv. 6. 30.

बद्धिरित a. Made deaf, deafened.

बद्धिरिम् m. Deafness.

बद्धिन् See बद्धिन्.

बद्धिः —दी f. 1. Bondage, confinement —2 A prisoner, captive ; Ku. 2. 61.

बद्ध 9 P. ( बध्नाति, बंध, अमांसीत्, मंथयति, बद्धं, बद्धः pass. बध्यते ) 1 To bind, tie, fasten ; बद्धं न संभावित एव तावत् करेण बद्धोपि च केशपाशः Ku. 7. 57 ; R. 7. 9 ; Ku. 7. 25 ; Bk. 9. 75. —2 To catch, capture, imprison, ensnare, make captive ; कर्मभिर्न स बध्यते Bg. 4. 14 ; बलिबंधे Bk. 2. 39 ; 14. 56. —3 To chain, fetter. —4 To check, stop, suppress ; as in बद्धकोप, बद्धकोष्ठ &c. —5 To put on, wear ; न हि चूडामणिः पादे प्रभवामीति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72 ; बद्धुरंगुलिनाणि Bk.

14. 7. —6 To attract, arrest ( as eyes &c. ) ; बंध चक्षुषि यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7. 17 ; or बध्नाति मे चक्षुः ( चित्रकूटः ) R. 13. 47. —7 To fix or set upon, direct towards ( as the eyes or mind ), cast upon ( with loc. ) ; इष्टि लक्ष्येषु बध्नु Mu. 1. 2 ; R. 3. 4 ; 6. 36 ; Bk. 2. 22. —8 To bind or fasten together ( as hair ) ; Mu. 7. 17. —9 To build, construct, form, arrange ; बद्धोमिनाकवनितापरिमुक्तमुक्तं Ki. 8. 57 ; छायाबद्धकदंबकं सुगकुलं S. 2. 6. तस्याजलि बध्नुमतो बंध R. 16. 5 ; 4. 38 ; 11. 35, 78 ; Ku. 2. 47 ; 5. 30 ; Bk. 7. 77. —10 To put together, compose, construct ( a poem, verse &c. ) ; वृद्धैर्बद्धं तदलुखु ब्रह्मस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रं Vikr. 18. 107 ; श्लोक एष त्वया बद्धः Rām. —11 To form, produce, bear ( as fruit &c. ) ; R. 12. 69 ; Ku. 5. 60 c. 1. ; S. 6. 3. —12 To have, possess, entertain, cherish, feel. —13 To punish, chastise. —14 To offer, sacrifice ( as an animal ). —15 To shut, close, stop. —16 To oppress, overpower. —17 To join, unite. —18 To produce, cause, effect. —19 To strike ( as root ). —20 To display, exhibit, show. ( The senses of बद्ध are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; e. g. ब्रुवति बद्ध to knit or bend the eyebrows, to frown ; मुष्टिं बद्ध to clench the fist ; अंजलिं बद्ध to fold the hands together in supplication ; चित्तं, धियं, मनः, हृदयं बद्ध to set the heart on ; प्रीतिं, भावं, रागं बद्ध to fall in love with, be enamoured of ; सेतुं बद्ध to construct or build a bridge ; वैरं बद्ध to conceive hatred, contract enmity ; सख्यं, सौहार्दं बद्ध to form friendship ; गोलं बद्ध to form a globe ; मंडलं बद्ध to form a circle, sit or stand in a circle ; मौनं बद्ध to maintain silence ; परिकरं, कक्षां बद्ध to gird up one's loins, prepare oneself for anything ; see the compounds under बद्ध also ). —Caus. To cause to bind, form, construct, build &c. ; R. 12. 70.

बद्ध p. p. [ बंध-कर्मणि क ] 1 Bound, tied, fastened. —2 Chained, fettered. —3 Captured, caught. —4 Confined, imprisoned. —5 Put or girt on. —6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. —7 Formed, built. —8 Cherished, entertained. —9 Combined, united. —10 Firmly rooted, firm. —11 Shut, stopped, closed. —12 Inlaid, studded. —13 Composed ( as verses ). —14 Formed, contracted ; Ku. 1. 20. —15 Manifested, displayed. —16 Entangled, involved. —17 Congealed, clotted ( as blood ). —18 Effected, caused, formed, produced ; बद्धात्प्राप्तः Bk.

30 ; 2. 6 ; U. 6. 17 ; Mal. 3. 7. —अंगुलिबद्ध, अंगुलिनाणि a. having finger-guard fastened. —अंजलिं बद्ध, अंजलिं बद्धात्प्राप्तः a. having the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. —अवराग a. having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. —अवश्य a. 1. feeling repentant. —2. of a fixed resolve. —आनंद a. joyful. —आयुध a. 1. contoured with arms. —आज्ञेय a. 1. whose suspicions have been aroused. —उत्सव a. 1. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. —उद्यम a. making united efforts. —कक्ष, कक्ष्य a. see बद्धरि. —केसर a. 1. forming hair. —2. forming the filaments formed. —मन्यु, रोप a. 1. feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. —2. oppressing or governing one's will. —मुद्गं a kind of obstruction of the bowels. —चित्त, मनश्च a. having the mind intently fixed on, riveting the mind on. —जिह्व a. tongue-tied. —तूणीर a. equipped with a quiver. —दृष्टि, नेत्र, लोचन a. having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. —धार a. 1. continuously or incessantly flowing. —2. श्रय a. firmly resolved, resolute. —पथ्य a. attired in a theatrical dress. —परिकर a. having the girdle girted on, one who has girted up his loins. —3. e. ready, prepared. —पुरीष a. having the bowels constipated. —व्रिष a. 1. one who has made a vow or promise. —2. firmly resolved. —वत्श्रुत् a. resonant with echoes. —वत्श्रुत् a. having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of ( with loc. ). —दुहं त्वयि बद्धभावोर्वशी V. 2. —सू. 1. the lowest floor. —2. ground prepared for the site of a house. —दृष्टि a. having a closed fist. —2. close-fisted, covetous. —मूल a. deep-rooted, striking root firmly ; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि न हृद्वैरतरोः स्त्रियः Si. 2. 38. —मौनं a. holding the tongue, keeping silence. —अद्व्ययत् त्वच्छरणारविंदविनिर्मुक्तः R. 13. 23. —राग a. having the desire fixed on, enamoured. —संश्लेष, संश्लेषितः a. fixed, impassioned ; Pt. 1. 123. —संश्लेषित a. fixing an abode. —संश्लेषित a. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. —वेपथु a. seized with tremor. —वैर a. one who has conceived hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. —शिक्ष a. 1. one whose hair is tied up ( into a knot on the crown of the head ). —2. one who is attached in childhood, young. —धनः a. peculiar preparation of quicksilver. —स्नेह a. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.



बंध [ बंध-यत् ] 1 A tie, bond ( in general ); आश्राबंध &c. -2 A hair-band, fillet ; V. 4. 10 ; S. 1. 30. -3 A chain, fetter. -4 Fettering, confining, imprisoning, confinement, im-prisonment ; Ms. 8. 310. -5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of ; R. 16. 2. -6 (a) Forming, con-structing, arranging ; सर्गबंधो महा-कार्य S. D. 6 ( b ) Building, erecting. -7 Feeling, conceiving, cherishing ; हे राजानस्त्वज्जत सुकविमबंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107 ; R. 6. 81. -8 Connection, union, intercourse. -9 Joining or folding together, combining ; R. 14. 13 ; अंजलिबंध &c. -10 A bandage, ligature. -11 Agreement, harmony. -12 Manifestation, display, exhibition ; R. 18. 52. -13 Bondage, confinement to this world ( opp. मुक्ति which is 'complete emancipation from the trammels of the world ' ) ; बंधं मोक्षं च वा वेति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30 ; बंधोऽस्तु कथं खलु मखसुखान्कुर्वते कर्मपाशाच्च Bv. 4. 21 ; R. 13. 58 ; 18. 7. -14 Result, consequence. -15 A position, posture in general ; आसनबंधधरः R. 2. 6 ; Ku. 3. 45, 59. -16 A particular position in sexual intercourse, or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment ( these are said in Ratimanjari to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84 ). -17 A border, frame-work. -18 Arrangement of a stanza in a particular shape ; e. g. खड्गबंध, पद्मबंध, गुजरबंध ( vide K. P. 9. ad. loc. ). -19 A sinew, tendon. -20 The body. -21 A deposit, pledge. -22 An embankment, throwing a bridge across ( a river ). -23 A disease in which the eyelids cannot be wholly closed. -Comp. -करणं fettering, imprisoning. -तंत्रं a complete army containing the four necessary ele-ments, i. e. elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. -पारस्व्यं forced or un-natural construction of words. -स्तंभः a post to which an animal ( e. g. an elephant ) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches, a binder. -2 A catcher. -3 A band, tie, rope, tether. -4 A dike, bank, dam. -5 A pledge, deposit. -6 A posture of the body. -7 Barter, exchange. -8 A violator, ravisher. -9 A promise. -10 A city. -11 A part or portion ( at the end of num. compounds ) ; ऋणं सदृशबंधकं Y. 2. 76. -कं Binding, confinement. -की 1 An unchaste woman ; न मे त्वया कौमारबंधक्या प्रयोजनं Māl. 7 ; Ve. 2. -2 A harlot, courtesan ; चलात् धृतोसि मयेति बंधकीधाष्ट्वै K. 2. 37. -3 A female elephant. -4 A barren woman,

बंधन a. 1 Binding, fettering. -2 Checking, stopping. -3 ( At the end of comp. ) Dependent upon ; cf. नि-बंध. -नं [ बंध-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 The act of binding, fastening, tying ; Ku. 4. 8. -2 Binding on or round, throwing round, claspings ; विनम्रशास्त्राश्च बंधना-नि Ku. 3. 39 ; Pt. 5. 21 ; वटयश्च बंधनं Git. 10 ; R. 19. 17. -3 A bond, tie ( fig. also ) ; R. 12. 76 ; आश्राबंधनं &c. -4 Fettering, chaining, confining. -5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. -6 Capturing, catching. -7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, captivity ; as in बंधनागार. -8 A place of confine-ment, prison, jail ; त्वं कारयामि क-मलोद्वेगबन्धनस्थं S. 6. 19 ; Ms. 9. 288. -9 Forming, building, construction ; सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. -10 Connecting, uniting, joining. -11 Hurting, in-juring. -12 A stalk, stem, peduncle ( of a flower ) ; S. 3. 6 ; 6. 17 ; U. 2. 9 ; Ku. 4. 14. -13 A sinew, mus-cle. -14 A bandage. -15 A bar, barrier. -16 Alloyage, mixing. -17 An embankment, a bridge. -18 A conjunction, connection. -नं-नी 1 A bond, tie. -2 A rope, cord. -3 A string, thread. -4 A chain, fetter. -5 A bondage. -Comp. -अ( आ ) गारः -रं, -आलयः a prison, jail. -ग्रंथिः 1. the knot of a bandage. -2. a noose. -3. a rope for tying cattle. -पालकः, -रक्षिन् m. a jailor. -वे-श्मन् n. a prison. -स्थः a captive, prisoner. -स्तंभः a tying-post, a post to which an animal ( e. g. an ele-phant ) is tied. -स्थानं a stable, stall ( for horses &c. ).

बंधित a. 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Confined, imprisoned.

बंधित्रः [ बंध-इत्र ] 1 The god of love. -2 A leathern fan ( चर्मयजन ). -3 A spot, mole.

बंधुः [ वज्राति मनः स्नेहादिना बंध-उ ] 1 A relation, kinsman, relative in gene-ral ; यत्र द्रुमा अपि सुगा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8 ; मातृबंधुनिवासिनं R. 12. 12 ; S. 6. 22 ; Bg. 6. 9. -2 Any one con-nected or associated with another, a brother ; प्रवासबंधुः a brother-travel-ler ; धर्मबंधुः a spiritual brother ; S. 4. 9. -3 ( In law ) A cognate kins-man, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally ; ( three kinds are enu-merated ; आत्मं personal, पितृ ap-ternal, and मातृ maternal ; see these three words ). -4 A friend ( in gene-ral ) ; as in बंधुकृत्य below ; oft. at the end of comp. ; मकरंदगंधबंधो Māl. 1. 38 ' a friend of ( i. e. charged with ) fragrance ' &c. ; 9. 13. -5 A husband ; वैदेहिबंधोर्हृदयं विदग्धे R. 14. 33. -6 A father. -7 A mother. -8 A brother. -9 The tree called बंधुजीव

q. v. -10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profes-sion only nominally ; i. e. one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto ( often used by way of contempt ) ; स्वयमेव ब्रह्म-बंधुनोद्भिन्नो दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4 ; cf. क्षत्रबंधु. -11 Connection, relationship, associ-ation in general. -Comp. -काम a. affectionate towards kinsmen. -कृत्यं 1. the duty of a kinsman ; त्वयि तु परिसमाप्तं बंधुकृत्यं प्रजानां S. 5. 8. -2. the business of a friend, a friendly or kind act or service ; कश्चित्सौम्यं व्यवसितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. -जनः 1. a relative, kinsman. -2. kindred, kinsmen taken collective-ly. -जीवः, -जीवकः N. of a tree ; बंधु-जीवमधुराधरपल्लवमुल्लसितस्मितशोभं Git. 2 ; R. 11. 24. -दग्धः an abandoned wretch ( हतक ). -दत्तं a kind of Stri-dhana or woman's property, the pro-perty given to a girl by her rela-tives at the time of marriage ; Y. 2. 144. -प्रीतिः f. 1. love of a relative ; बंधुप्रीत्या Me. 49. -2. love for a friend. -भावः 1. friendship. -2. re-lationship. -वर्गः kinsmen, kindred. -हीन a. destitute of relatives or friends.

बंधुकः 1 The tree called बंधुजीव. -2 A bastard. -का, -की An unchaste woman ( see बंधकी ).

बंधुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kin-dred ( taken collectively ) ; Māl. 6. 18 ; 9. 21 ; Ki. 1. 10. -2 Relationship, affinity.

बंधुरवं Relationship, brotherhood, affinity.

बंधुदा An unchaste woman.

बंधुम्त् a. Having relations or kins-men.

बंधुर a. [ बंध-उरत् ] 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven ; Si. 7. 34 ; Ku. 1. 42, U. 6. 25 ; Mv. 6. 30. -2 Bent, in-clined, bowed ; बंधुराग्रात्रि R. 13. 47 ; ( = हनताति ). -3 Crooked, curved. -4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, love-ly ; कथं तु तं बंधुरकोमलांशुलिं S. 6. 12 ( where it may mean ' undulating ' also ) ; समस्तशास्त्रस्मृतिबंधुरे मुखे K. 3. -5 Deaf. -6 Injurious, mischievous. -रा 1 A goose. -2 A crane. -3 A drug. -4 An oil-cake. -5 The vulva. -6 The बंधुजीव tree. -राः ( m. pl. ) Parched corn or meal thereof. -रा An unchaste woman. -रं A diadem.

बंधुल a. [ बंध-उलत् ] 1 Bent, curv-ed, inclined. -2 Pleasing, delight-ful, attractive, beautiful. -लः 1 A bastard ; परयुल्लसिताः पराक्षुदाः पर-युल्लसिताः परांगनासु । परधननिरता सु-जेष्वाच्या गजकलभा इव बंधुला ललामः Mk. 4. 28 ( which is an answer given by the bandhulas themselves



to the Vidushaka's question भोः के ययं बंधुला नाम ). -2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber. -3 The tree called बंधूक q. v.

बंधूकः [ बंधू-ऊक ] N. of a tree ; त्व करनिकरेण स्पष्टबंधूकस्तत्राकरचितभेते शोखरं विभ्रतीव Si. 11. 46 ; Rs. 3. 5. —कं A flower of this tree ; बंधूक-द्युतिबांधवोऽयमधरः Git. 10 ; Rs. 3. 25.

बंधूर a. [ बंधू-ऊर ] 1 Undulating, uneven. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed. -3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely ; cf. बंधुर. —रं A hole.

बंधूलिः [ बंधू-ऊलि ] The बंधुजीव tree.

बंध्व [ बंधू-यत् ] 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned ; Y. 2. 243. -2 To be joined or bound together. -3 To be formed, built or constructed. -4 Detained, under arrest. -5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless (said of persons or things) ; बंध्वश्रमास्ते R. 16. 75 ; अर्धेध्ययलाश्च बंधुवुरत्र ते 3. 29 ; Ki. 1. 33. -6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. -7 ( At the end of comp. ) Deprived or destitute of. -Comp. —फल a. useless, vain, idle.

बंध्या 1 A barren woman ; न हि बंध्या विजानाति सुर्वी प्रसववेदनां Subhāsh. -2 A barren cow. -3 A kind of perfume ( बाल ). -Comp. —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः, or दुहितृ, —सुता &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman, i. e. a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist ; एष बंध्या-सुतो याति खपुष्पकृतशोखरः ; see खपुष्प.

बंध्रं A bond, tie.

बध्रवी An epithet of Durgā.

बध्र a. [ बधू-द्विलं ; बध्र-उ वा Un. 1. 21 ] 1 Deep-brown, tawny, reddish-brown ; ज्वालाबध्रुशिरोरुहः R. 15. 16 ; 19. 25 ; बध्रं बालारुणबध्रु वल्कलं Ku. 5. 8. -2 Bald-headed through disease. —भ्रः 1 Fire. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The tawny colour. -4 A man with tawny hair. -5 N. of a Yādava ; Si. 2. 40. -6 An epithet of Siva. -7 Of Vishnu. -8 The Chātaka bird. -9 A sweeper, cleaner. -10 N. of a country. —n. 1 A tawny or brown colour. -2 Any object of a brown colour. -Comp. —धातुः 1. gold. -2. red chalk ( गैरिक ), a kind of ochre. —वाहनः N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrāngadā. [The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishtira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Manipura, which was then ruled by Babhravahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king ; but when he read the writing on the plate on its

head, he knew that it belonged to the Pāṇḍavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom ; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Babhravahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitrāngadā ; and having acknowledged Babhravahana as his true son, he resumed his journey].

बंध् 1 P. ( बंधति ) To go, move.

बंध्रः A bee.

बंध्राली A fly.

बदः A kind of grain.

बद्ध 1 P. ( बद्धति ) To go, move.

बद्धतः A kind of grain ( राजमाष ).

बद्धटी 1 A kind of grain ( राजमाष ). -2 A harlot, prostitute.

बद्धणा A blue fly.

बद्धरः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. -2 A fool, block-head ; झणु रे बद्धर H. 2.

बद्धुरः N. of a tree ( Mar. वामळ ) ; उपसर्पेण भवंतं बद्धुरं वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24.

बद्धः Vod. A tip, point, knot.

बद्धः Vod. A socket of a tooth (?)

बद्ध I. 1 A. ( बद्धते ) 1 To speak. -2 To give. -3 To cover. -4 To hurt, kill, destroy. -5 To spread. -6 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -II. 10 U. ( बद्धयति-ते ) To hurt, injure. —WITH नि to kill, destroy ; Si. 1. 29.

बद्धः—हं [ बद्ध-अच् ] 1 A peacock's tail ; द्वयोल्काहतशेषबद्धः R. 16. 14 ; ( केशपाशे ) सति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेष बद्धः V. 4. 10 v. l. -2 The tail of a bird. -3 A tail-feather ( especially of a peacock ) ; Me. 44 ; Ku. 1. 15 ; Si. 8. 11. -4 A leaf ; आपांडुरं केतक-बद्धमन्यः R. 6. 17. -5 A train, retinue. -Comp. —भारः 1 a peacock's tail. -2. a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

बद्धेण, बद्धस् a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

बद्धेण A leaf.

बद्धिः Fire. —n. The Kusa grass.

बद्धिणः A peacock ; आवासवृक्षोन्मुख-बद्धिणानि ( वनानि ) R. 2. 17 ; 16. 14,

19. 37. -Comp. —वाजः an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes. —वाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. बद्धि m. [ बद्ध अस्त्यर्थे इति ] A peacock ; R. 16. 64 ; V. 3. 2 ; 4. 10. Rs. 2. 6. -Comp. —कुसुमं, —पुष्पं a kind of perfume. —ध्वजा an epithet of Kārttikeya. —वाहनः an epithet

बद्धिष्ट a. ( superl. of बद्धत् ) Largest, strongest. —टं A kind of fragrant grass.

बद्धिस् m., n. [ बद्ध कर्मणि इति ] 1 Kusa grass ; Ku. 1. 60. -2 A bed or layer of Kusa grass. -3 A sacrifice, oblation. —m. 1 Fire. -2 Light, splendour. —n. 1 Water. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Ether. -Comp. —ज्ञः, —ज्योतिस् m. an epithet of fire. —मुखः ( बद्धिमुखः ) 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a god, ( whose mouth is fire ). —मुदमन् m. an epithet of fire. —सदं ( बद्धिपदं ) a. seated on a layer of Kusa grass. ( —m. ) 1. the Manes ( pl. ). -2. a Pitri or defied progenitor.

बद्धिष्क a. Formed of or covered with sacrificial grass.

बद्धिमत m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

बल् I. 1 P. ( बलति ) 1 To breathe or live. -2 To hoard grain. -II. 1 U. ( बलति-ते ) 1 To give. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To speak. -4 To see, mark. -III. 10 U. ( बलयति-ते ) To live. -IV. 10 A. ( बालयते ) To describe. —Caus. ( बालयति-ते ) To nourish, support.

बलं [ बल्-अच् ] 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. -2 Force, violence ; as in बलात् q. v. -3 An army, host, forces, troops ; भवेद्भीष्ममद्रोणं यु. राष्ट्रबलं कथं Ve. 3. 24, 43 ; Bg. 1. 10 ; R. 16. 37. -4 Bulkiness, stoutness ( of the body ). -5 Body, figure, shape. -6 Semen virile. -7 Blood. -8 Gum myrrh. -9 A shoot, sprout. ( बलेन means ' on the strength of ', ' by means or virtue of ' ; बाहुबलेन जितः, वीर्यबलेन &c. ; बलात् ' perforce ', ' forcibly ', ' violently ', ' against one's will ' ; बलाभिद्रा समायाता Pt. 1 ; हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेव पुनर्वलेन बलम् Git. 7 ). —लः 1 A crow. -2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna ; see बलान below. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. —अग्रं excessive strength or force. ( —ग्रः ) the head of an army. —अंगकः the lotus ( Hemachandra ). —अंबिता a kind of beam of Balarāma. —अदः a kind of strength, of superior strength or force. —अधिक a. surpassing in strength. —अधिकारं the affairs of an army. —अवका



1. a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7. 189. -2. a war-minister. -अवजः an epithet of Krishna. -अवित् a. endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. -अवलं 1. comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; R. 17. 59. -2. relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; समय एव करोति बलावलं Si. G. 44. -अवः an army in the form of a cloud. -अरातिः an epithet of Indra. -अवलेपः pride of strength. -अज्ञः -असः 1. consumption. -2. the phlegmatic humour (कफ). -3. a swelling in the throat (which stops the passages of food). -आत्मिका a kind of sun-flower (हस्तिशुङ्गी). -आहं water. -उत्कट a. of mighty strength; Pt. 2. 40; 3. 114. -उप-एक, -उपेत a. endowed with strength, strong powerful. -ओघः a multitude of troops, numerous army; Si. 5. 2. -कर, -कृत् a. strengthening. -क्षोभः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. -चक्रं 1. dominion, sovereignty. -2. an army, a host. -ज a. produced by power. (-जं) 1. a city-gate, gate. -2. a field. -3. grain, a heap of grain; Si. 14. 7. -4. war, battle. -5. marrow, pith. -6. a pretty figure. (-जा) 1. the earth. -2. a handsome woman. -3. a kind of, jasmine (Arabian). -द्वः an ox, a bullock. -दुर्पः pride of strength. -देवः 1. air, wind. -2. N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. -द्विप् m., -निपुदनः epithets of Indra; बलनिपुदनमर्थपतिं च तं R. 9. 3. -निग्रह a. weakening, enervating. -पतिः 1. a general, commander. -2. an epithet of Indra. -प्रद a. giving strength, invigorating. -प्रदुः N. of Rohini, mother of Balarāma. -भद्र a. strong, powerful. (-द्रः) 1. a strong or powerful man. -2. a kind of ox. -3. N. of Balarāma q. v. below. -4. the tree called लोत्र. -5. N. of Ananta. (-द्रा) a maiden. -भिद् m. an epithet of Indra; S. 2. -धृत् a. strong, powerful. -रामः 'the strong Rāma', N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of Vasudeva and Devaki; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarāma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon

the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his plough-share into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarāma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bharatī war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revati. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; see the quotation under हल]. -वर्धन a. invigorating, strengthening. -विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. -व्यसनं the defeat of an army. -शालिन् a. strong. -सुदनः an epithet of Indra. -स्थ a. strong, powerful. (-स्थः) a warrior, soldier. -स्थितिः f. 1. a camp; an encampment. -2. a royal camp. -हन् m. 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Balarāma. -3. phlegm. -हीन a. destitute of strength, weak, feeble. बलक्ष a. [बलं क्षायस्वस्मात् क्षे-क] White; विरद्वद्वतबलक्षमलक्ष्यत स्फुरितभृंगमृगच्छवि केतक Si. 6. 34. -क्षः The white colour. -Comp. -गुः (for गो 'a ray') the moon; यथानत्यजुनाञ्जन्मसदृक्षांको बलक्षगुः Kāv. 1. 45 (given as an instance of the वसद quality of the Gaudiyas). बलनं Making strong, invigorating, strengthening. बलयति Den. P. To strengthen, invigorate. बलायते Den. A. To put forth strength. बललः An epithet of Indra. बलवत् a. 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -2 Stout, robust. -3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.) -4 Getting the upper hand, predominance, prevailing; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215. -5 More important, of greater weight; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. -6 Accompanied by an army. -ind. 1 Strongly, powerfully, forcibly; पुनर्वशिवाद्बलवत्पुष्ट Ku. 3. 69. -2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2; शीतार्ति बलवदुपेयुषेव नीरैः Si. 8. 62; S. 5. 31.

बलवत्ता 1 Powerfulness, strength. -2 Superiority, excellence.

बला N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Visvāmītra to Rāma and Lakshmana); लो बलाति-बलयोः प्रभावतः R. 11. 9. (For some description see the quotation under अतिबला).

बलाकः-का [ Un. 4. 14 ] A crane; सेविष्यते नयनसुभगं स्त्रे भवंतं बलाकाः Me. 9; Mk. 5. 18, 19. -का A mistress, beloved woman.

बलाकिका A small kind of crane.

बलाकिन् a. Abounding in cranes; कालिकेय निषिद्धा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15; Ku 7. 39.

बलात्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. -2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, exaction; R. 10. 47; बलात्कारेण निर्वर्त्य &c. -3 Injustice. -4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

बलात्कृत a. Forced, overcome.

बलात्कः A yellow spot in the white of the eye (caused by disease).

बलासिन् a. Consumptive.

बलाहं Water.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहकच्छेदविभक्तारागमकालसंस्थानिव धातु-मत्ता Ku. 1. 4. -2 A kind of crane. -3 A mountain. -4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world. -5 One of the four horses of Vishnu.

बलिः [बल-इन्] 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious), नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; U. 1. 50. -2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain, ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called यज्ञयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; see Ms. 3. 67, 91; it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; यासां बलिः सपदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां हंसैश्च सारसगणैश्च विलुप्तपूर्वः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Worship, adoration; Ku. 1. 60; Me. 55; अवचितानि बलिकर्मपञ्चासनि पुष्पाणि S. 4. -4 Fragments of food left at a meal. -5 A victim offered to a deity. -6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव भृत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बलिनग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 80; 8. 307. -7 The handle of a chourie. -8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlaḍa. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a



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Bk. 3. 53; 5. 84, 8. 12). -Comp.  
 -अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). -अच्-  
 -अक्ष *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. -अनर्थ *a.* fraught with many evils. -अप-अप *a.* watery. -अपत्य *a.* 1. having a numerous progeny. -2. (in astrol.) promising a numerous progeny. (-यः) 1. a hog. -2. a mouse, rat. (-त्या) a cow that has often calved. -अपाय *a.* exposed to many risks; Pt. 2. 166. -अर्थ *a.* 1. having many senses. -2. having many objects. -3. important. -आशिन *a.* voracious, gluttonous. -उदकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door; cf. कुटीचक. -उपाय *a.* effective. -ऋच् *a.* having many verses. (-यः) a term applied to the Rîgveda. -ऋच *a.* having many verses. (-चः) one conversant with the Rîgveda. -एनस् *a.* very sinful. -हर *a.* 1. doing much, busy, industrious. -2. useful in many ways. (-रः) 1. a sweeper, cleaner. -2. a camel. (-रि) a broom. -कालं *ind.* for a long time. -कालीन *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. -कूचः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. -क्रमः a Krama of more than three words; cf. क्रम. -क्षम *a.* patient; Ku. 5. 40. (-मः) 1. a Buddha. -2. a Jaina deified saint. -गंध *a.* strong-scented. (-धं) cinnamon. -गंधदा musk. -गंधा 1. the Yûthikâ creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. -गुण *a.* having many threads or qualities. -जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. -तंत्रीक *a.* many-stringed. -तृ of anything much like grass; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः Si. 2. 50. -त्वक्कः, त्वच् *m.* a kind of birch tree. -द *a.* liberal, generous. -दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with many gifts or donations. -2. liberal, munificent. -दर्शक-दर्शिन *a.* prudent, circumspect. -दायिन् *a.* liberal, munificent, a liberal donor. -दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (-ग्धः) wheat. (-ग्धा) a cow yielding much milk. -दृष्ट्वन् *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. -दृष्ट *a.* very experienced. -दोष *a.* 1. having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. -2. full of crimes or dangers; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 11. 58. -धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. -धरं the thunderbolt of Indra. -धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. -नादः a conch-shell. -पत्नीक-ता polygamy. -पत्र an onion. (-त्रं)

talca. (-त्री) the holy basil. -पद्-पाद्, -पाद् *m.* the fig-tree. -पुष्पः 1. the coral tree. -2. the Nimba tree. -प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. (-रं) *ind.* in many ways, manifoldly. -प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific. (-जः) 1. a hog. -2. the *munja* grass. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. -2. (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. -प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. -प्रसूः the mother of many children. -प्रेयसी *a.* having many loved ones. -फल *a.* rich in fruits. (-लः) the Kadamba tree. (-ली) the opposite-leaved fig-tree. -चलः a lion. -भाग्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. -भाषिन् *a.* garrulous, talkative. -भुजा an epithet of Durgâ. -मंजरी the holy basil. -मत *a.* 1. highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. -2. having many different opinions. -मतिः *f.* great value or estimation; Ki. 7. 15. -मलं lead. -मानः great respect or regard, high esteem; पुष्पबहुमानो विललितः Bh. 3. 9; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1; V. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 31. (-नं) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. -माय *a.* respectable, esteemable. -माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous; Pt. 1. 321. -मार्गः a place where many roads meet. -मार्गा 1. N. of the river Ganges; Ratn. 1. 3. -2. a wanton or unchaste woman. -मार्गी a place where several roads meet. -मुख *a.* much, excessive; अस्या भर्तृर्बहुमुखमदुरातं S. 6. -मूत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. -मूर्ति *a.* multiform, variously shaped. (-तिः *f.*) the wild cotton-shrub. -सूधन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -मूल्य *a.* costly, high-priced. (-ल्यं) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. -सुग *a.* abounding in deer. -रत्न *a.* rich in jewels. -रस *a.* juicy, succulent. -राशि *a.* (in arith.) consisting of many terms. -रूप *a.* 1. many-formed, multiform, manifold. -2. variegated, spotted, chequered. (-रः) 1. a lizard, chameleon. -2. hair. -3. the sun. -4. N. of Siva. -5. of Vishnu. -6. of Brahmâ. -7. of the god of love. -रूपक *a.* multiform, manifold. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmâ. -रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (-मः) a sheep. -लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. -वचनं the plural number (in gram.). -वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. -वारं *ind.* many times, often. -वर्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. -विक्रम *a.* very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. -विन्न *a.* present-

ing many difficulties, attended with many dangers. -विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. -वी (वी) -जं the custard apple. -व्ययिन् *a.* lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. -व्रीहि *a.* possessing much rice; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (-हिः) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrîhi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals), i. e. चक्रपाणि, शशिगोखर, पीतांबर, चतुर्मुख, शिनेत्र, कुबुधशर &c. -शङ्खः a sparrow. -शाल्यः a species of Khadira. -शाख *a.* having many branches or ramifications. -शिख *a.* having many points. -श्रेणः an epithet of Vis nu. -श्रुत *a.* 1. well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. -2. well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. -संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (-तिः) a kind of bamboo. -सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. -सूः 1. a mother of many children. -2. a sow. -सूतिः *f.* 1. a mother of many children. -2. a cow that often calves. -स्वन *a.* vociferous. (-न्तः) an owl. -स्वानिक *a.* owned by many. बहुक *a.* Dear bought. -कः 1 The sun. -2 The sun-plant (अर्क). -3 A crab. -4 A kind of gallinule. -5 The digger of a tank. बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger. बहुतम *a.* Most abundant, greatest. बहुतः *ind.* From many sides. बहुता, त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, numerousness. -2 Majority or plurality. -3 (In gram.) The plural number. बहुतिथ *a.* Much, long, many; काले गते बहुतिथे S. 5. 3; तस्य भुवि बहुतिथास्तियः Ki. 12. 2. -थं *ind.* Greatly, in a high degree. बहुत्र *ind.* In many ways or places. बहुधा *ind.* In several ways.



**बहुधा** *ind.* 1 In Many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously ; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. -2 In different forms or ways. -3 Frequently, repeatedly. -4 In various places or directions. (बहुधा कृ 1. to multiply. -2. to make public, divulge.). -*Comp.* -आत्मक *a.* manifold in forms. -गत *a.* scattered.

**बहुल** *a.* (*compar.* बहीयस् ; *superl.* बहिष्ठ) 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 (*a.*) Broad, wide, capacious ; (*b.*) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous ; अविनयबहुलतया K. 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many ; Māl. 9. 18. -5 Full of, rich or abounding in ; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं दुःखमनःपरं H. 1. 184 ; Bg. 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades. -8 Dark, black. -9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. -लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्ष) ; मादुरास बहुलक्षपाञ्चविः R. 11. 15 ; करेण भानोर्बहुलावसाने संशुध्यमाणेव ज्ञासांखरेखा Ku. 7. 8, 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. -ला 1 A cow. -2 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). -लं 1 The sky. -2 White-pepper. -लं *ind.* Often, frequently ; बहुलं छंदसि -*Comp.* -आलाप *a.* talkative, garrulous. -गंवा cardamoms.

**बहुलिकाः** (pl.) The Pleiades.

**बहुलता**-त्वं 1 Abundance, copiousness. -2 Numerousness. -3 Comprehensiveness.

**बहुलीकृ** 8 U. 1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact ; Si. 13. 44. -3 To increase, extend, aggrandize ; धृतेषु किं च कर्णं बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 112. -4 To thresh (?).

**बहुलीकरणं** 1 Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation. -3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4 Winnowing ; threshing.

**बहुलीकृत** *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed ; threshed.

**बहुलीकृ** 1 P. 1 To spread, increase, multiply ; छिद्रेष्वनर्थं बहुलीभवति Pt. 2. 175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide-spread ; बहुली-धृतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते S. 6 ; पौरैषु सोहं बहुलीभवन्तं...सोहं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमाज्ञे R. 14. 38.

**बहुलीभावः** Becoming public, general notoriety or publicity.

**बहुल्यस्** *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, plentifully ; Me. 106. -2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times ; चलापांगं

दृष्टिं स्पृशसि बहुल्यो वेपथुमतीं S. 1. 24 ; Ku. 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly.

**बाकुलं** The Fruit of the Bakula tree.

**बाड्** 1 A. (बाडते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

**बाडवः** See बाडव.

**बाडवेय** See बाडवेय.

**बाडव्य** See बाडव्य.

**बाडीरः** A servant, hireling.

**बाढ** *a.* (*compar.* साधीयस् ; *superl.* साधिष्ठ) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. -ढं *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really ; oh yes (in answer to question) ; चाणक्यः—चंदनदास एव ते निश्चयः । चंदन-बाढं एव मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1 ; बाढमेतु दिवसेषु पाथिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. -2 Very well, be it so, good. -3 Exceedingly, very much ; Si. 9. 77.

**बाणः** 1 An arrow, shaft, reed ; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66. -2 An aim or mark for arrows. -3 The feathered end of an arrow. -4 The udder of a cow. -5 A kind of plant (नीलझिटी, *f.* also) ; विकचबाणदलावलपोऽधिकं रुचिरे रुचिरैश्चक्षुर्विभ्रनाः Si. 6. 46. -6 N. of a demon, son of Bali ; cf. उषा. -7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century ; (see App. II). He is the author of कादंबरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works ; (Govardhana in his Aryāsaptasati v. 37 speaks in these terms of Bāṇa :—जाता शिखंडिनी प्राग्यथा शिखंडी तथावगच्छामि । प्रागल्भ्यमधिकनाम् बाणी बाणो वक्ष्येति ॥ ; so हृदयवसतिः वचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -9 A sound, voice. -10 Fire. -11 Lightning. -णः, -ण The hinder part or feathered end of an arrow. -*Comp.* -असनं a bow. -आबलिः-ली *f.* 1 a series of arrows. -2 a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आश्रयः a quiver. -गंगा N. of a river said to have been produced by Rāvaṇa's arrow. -गोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -मूणः, -धिः a quiver. -पथः the range of an arrow. -पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. -पातः 1 an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). -2 the range of an arrow. -सुक्ति *f.*, -मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. -योजनं a quiver. -रेखा a long wound made by an arrow. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass ; cf. वारबाणः. -वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -संधानं the

fitting of an arrow to the bow-string. -सिद्धिः *f.* the hitting of a mark by an arrow. -सुता an epithet of a daughter of Bāṇa ; see उषा. -द्वयः an epithet of Vishnu.

**बाणिनी** See बाणिनी.

**बादर** *a.* (री *f.*) [बदर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. -2 Made of cotton. -रः The cotton shrub. -रं 1 The jujube. -2 silk. -3 Water. -4 A garment of cotton. -5 right. -रा The cotton shrub.

**बादरायणः** [ बदरी भवः कर् ] N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sūtrika Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). -*Comp.* -सूत्रं the Vedānta aphorisms. -संबंधः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

**बादरायणिः** N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.

**बादरिक** *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

**बाध्** 1 A. (बाधते, बाधति) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things) ; ऊनं न सत्संधिको बधाधे R. 2. 14 ; न तथा बाधे स्कंधो यथा बाधति बाधते Subhāṣ. Me. 53 ; Ms. 9. 226 ; 10. 129 ; Pt. 11. 45. -2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with ; Ki. 1. 11 ; U. 5. 19. -3 To attack, assault, assail. -4 To wrong, violate. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To drive away, repel, remove. -7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.). ; R. 17. 5. -*Caus.* 1 To oppress, torment, harass &c. -2 To subdue, conquer. -*With* अभि 1, to hurt, injure. -3 to vex, harass, torment. -आ to vex, torment, injure. -परि to trouble, afflict ; S. 7. 25. -सं to trouble, torment.

**बाधः-धा** [ बाध्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment ; रजस्य बाधः सृष्टिः V. 3. -2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance ; इति भ्रमरबाधां निरूपयति S. 1. -3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt ; चरणस्य बाधः M. 4 ; Y. 3. 156. -4 Danger, peril. -5 Resistance, opposition. -6 An objection. -7 Contradiction, refutation. -8 Suspension, annulment. -9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of *hetvābhāsa* or fallacious middle term ; see बाधित below. -*Refutation* Violation, infraction. -घा Refutation. -*Comp.* -अपवादः denial of an exception.



**वाचक a.** ( धिका f. ) [ वाच्-पुल ]  
1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing.  
-3 Vexing, annoying. -3 Annul-  
ling. -4 Suspending, contradicting,  
invalidating ( as a rule &c. ). -5  
Hindering. -कः A particular dis-  
ease of women ( ऋतुकाले प्रजाजननशक्ति-  
वर्धनोपकः ).

**वाचन a.** 1 Harassing, opposing. -2  
Refuting, controverting. -न [ वाच्-  
नो लृट् ] 1 Harassing, oppression,  
annoyance, disturbance, pain; S. 1.  
-2 Annulment. -3 Removal, suspen-  
sion. -4 Refutation, contradiction.  
-5 Opposing, hindering. -6 Preclud-  
ing. -ना Pain, trouble, anxiety,  
disturbance.

**वाधित p. p.** [ वाच्-कर्मणि क् ] 1 Ha-  
rassed, oppressed, annoyed. -2 Pain-  
ed, troubled, afflicted. -3 Opposed,  
obstructed. -4 Checked, arrested.  
-5 Set aside, suspended. -6 Refuted.  
-7 ( In logic ) Contradicted, contra-  
dictory; inconsistent ( and hence  
futile ); साध्याभाववत्पक्षको वाधितः;  
c. g. वह्निरुष्णः.

**वाध्य a.** 1 To be pained or troubl-  
ed. -2 Fit to be opposed or objected  
to, objectionable, exceptionable. -3  
To be annulled. -Comp. -रेतस् a.  
impotent.

**वाधिर्यं** Deafness.

**वाधिकेयः** A bastard.

**वांधवः** [ वंधु स्वार्थे. इदमर्थे वाङ् ] 1  
A relation, kinsman ( in general );  
यस्यार्थास्तस्य वांधवाः H. 1; Ms. 5.  
74, 101; 4. 179. -2 A maternal re-  
lation. -3 A friend; धनेभ्यः परो वांधवो  
नास्ति लोके Subhāsh. -4 A brother.  
-Comp. -जनः relatives, kinsmen  
( taken collectively ); दारिद्र्यात्पुरुषस्य  
वांधवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36;  
Pt. 4. 78.

**वांधव्यं** Consanguinity, relationship.

**वाग्रवी** An epithet of Durgā.

**वाग्रुक a.** ( की f. ) Brownish.

**वार्दटीरः** 1 The kernel of the  
mango-fruit. -2 Tin. -3 A young  
shoot. -4 The son of a harlot.

**वार्ह a.** ( ही f. ) [ वर्ह-अण् ] Made  
of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

**वार्हद्रथः, वार्हद्रथिः** A patronymic  
of king Jaraśandha q. v.

**वार्हस्पति a.** ( ती f. ) [ बृहस्पति-अण् ]  
Related to, descended from or  
sacred to Brihaspati.

**वार्हस्पत्य a.** [ बृहस्पति-यक् ] Relating to  
Brihaspati. -त्यः 1 A pupil of  
Brihaspati. -2 A follower of Bri-  
haspati who taught the rankest  
form of materialism, a materialist.

-3 An epithet of Agni. -त्यं 1 The  
constellation Pushya. -2 Morality.

**वार्हिण a.** ( णी f. ) [ वर्हिन्-अण् ]  
Derived from or relating to a pea-  
cock.

**वाल a.** 1 Young, infantine, not  
full-grown or developed ( of persons  
or things ); वालेन स्थविरेण वा Ms.  
8. 70; वालाशोकमुपोदरागमुभयं मेदीमुखं  
तिष्ठति V. 2. 7; so वालमंदारवृक्षः Me.  
75; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. -2 Newly  
risen, young ( as the sun or its  
rays ); R. 12. 100. -3 New, waxing  
( as the moon ); उपोष वृद्धि हरिदश्व-  
दीधितेरनुप्रवेज्ञादिवा वालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22;  
Ku. 3. 29. -4 Puerile -5 Ignorant,  
unwise. -6 Pure ( as an animal fit  
for sacrifice ). -लः 1 A child, an  
infant; वालादपि सुभाषितं ( ग्राह्यं );  
Ms. 2. 239. -2 A boy, youth,  
young person. -3 A minor ( under  
16 years of age ); वाल आपोदशाद्-  
र्षात् Nārada. -4 A colt, foal. -5 A  
fool, simpleton; Pt. 4. 91. -6 ( a )  
A tail. ( b ) An elephant's or a horse's  
tail. -7 Hair; Ku. 1. 48. -8 An  
elephant five years old. -9 A kind  
of perfume. -10 The cocoa-nut.  
-Comp. -अग्रं the point of a hair.  
-अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or  
children. -अपत्यं youthful progeny.  
-अभ्यासः study during childhood,  
early application ( to study ). -अ-  
रुण a. red like early dawn. (-णः)  
early dawn; morning sun. -अकः  
the newly-risen sun; R. 12. 100.  
-अवबोधः, -बोधनं instruction of the  
young; Pt. 1. -अवस्थ a. juvenile  
young; V. 5. 18. -अवस्था child-  
hood. -आतपः morning sunshine.  
-इंदुः the new or waxing moon;  
Ku. 3. 29. -इष्टः the jujube tree.  
-उपचारः, -चरणं ( medical ) treat-  
ment of children. -उपवीतं 1. a  
piece of cloth used to cover the  
privities. -2. the sacrificial cord. -क-  
दली a young plantain tree. -कांडं  
the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa.  
-कुंदः, -दं a kind of young jasmine.  
(-दं) a young jasmine blossom;  
अलकं वालकुंदाद्विद्धं Me. 65. -कुमिः  
a louse. -कृष्णः Krishna as a boy.  
-क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. -क्री-  
डनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1. a ball.  
-2. an epithet of Siva. -क्रीडा a  
child's play, childish or juvenile  
sport. -खिल्यः a class of divine person-  
ages of the size of a thumb and pro-  
duced from the creator's body and  
said to precede the sun's chariot;  
( their number is said to be sixty  
thousand ); cf. R. 15. 10. -गभिणी  
a cow with calf for the first time.  
-गोपालः ' the youthful cowherd, '

an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-  
cowherd. -ग्रहः any demon ( or  
planetary influence ) teasing or in-  
juring children. -घ्नः a child-slayer,  
infanticide. -चंद्रः, चंद्रमस m. the  
young or waxing moon; Māl. 2. 10.  
-चरितं 1. juvenile sports. -2. early  
life or actions; U. 6. -चर्यः N.  
of Kārttikeya. (-र्यं) the behavi-  
our of a child. -ज a. produced  
from hair. -तनयः the Khadira  
tree. -तंत्रं midwifery. -वृणं young  
grass. -दलकः the Khadira tree -धिः  
a hairy tail; Si. 12. 73; Ki. 12. 47.  
-पत्रः, -पत्रकः the Khadira tree.  
-पाश्या 1. an ornament worn in the  
hair when parted. -2. a string of  
pearls binding or intertwining the  
braid of hair. -पुटिका, -पुटी, -पुष्पी  
a kind of jasmine. -बोधः 1. in-  
structing the young. -2. any work  
adapted to the capacities of the  
young or inexperienced. -भद्रकः a  
kind of poison. -भारः a large  
bushy tail; वाधेतोल्काक्षपितचमरी-  
वालभारो दवाग्निः Me. 53. -भावः child-  
hood, infancy. -भृत्यः a servant from  
childhood. -भैषज्यं a kind of col-  
lyrium. -भोज्यः pease. -सुगः a  
fawn. -सूलं a young radish. -सु-  
णालः a tender filament or fibre ( of  
a lotus ). -यज्ञोपवीतकं the sacred  
thread worn across the breast. -राजं  
lapis lazuli. -रोगः a child's disease.  
-लता a young creeper, R. 2. 10.  
-लीला child's play, juvenile pas-  
time. -वत्सः 1. a young calf. -2. a  
pigeon. -वायजं lapis lazuli. -वास-  
स n. a woollen garment. -वाह्यः a  
wild goat. -विधवा a child-widow.  
-वैधव्यं child-widowhood. -व्यजनं  
a chowrie or fly-flapper ( usually  
made of the tail of the yak or Bos  
Gruunians and used as one of the  
royal insignia ); यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराज-  
शब्दं कुर्वति वालव्यजनेभ्यमयः Ku. 1. 13;  
R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33, 57. -सखि  
m. a friend from childhood. -संध्या  
early twilight. -सात्त्यं milk. -सुह-  
द m. a friend of one's youth. -सु-  
र्यः, -सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. -हत्या in-  
fanticide. -हस्तः a hairy tail.

**वालक a.** ( लिका f. ) [ बाल स्वार्थे क ]  
1 Childlike, young, not yet full-  
grown. -2 Ignorant. -कः 1 A  
child, boy. -2 A minor ( in law ).  
-3 A finger-ring. -4 A fool or block-  
head. -5 A bracelet. -6 The tail  
of a horse or elephant. -7 Hair.  
-कं 1 A finger-ring. -2 A bracelet.  
-Comp. -प्रिय a. fond of children.  
( -य ) colocynth or plantain. -हत्या  
infanticide.

**वालकीय a.** Childish, infantine.







**बाह्य** *a.* [बहिर्भवः व्यञ् टिलोपः] 1 Outer, outward, external, being or situated without; **विरहः** किमिवाह्यताप-  
सुहृद् **बाह्यविषयैर्विपश्चितः** R. 8. 89; **बाह्य** **बाह्योपान** Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46; **बाह्यना-**  
मन् 'the outer name', *i. e.* the address  
or superscription written on the back  
of a letter; **अदत्तबाह्यनामानं** लेखं लेख-  
पिप्पलु Mu. 1. -2 Foreign, strange;  
पितृ Pt. 1. -3 Excluded from or out of the  
pale of; **जातास्तद्वोरुपमाना बाह्याः** Ku.  
1. 36. -4 Expelled from society, out-  
cast. —**ह्यः** 1 A stranger, foreigner;  
Pt. 1. 259; 5. 26. -2 One who is  
excommunicated, an outcast. —**ह्यः**  
—**बाह्येन**, **बाह्यतः** *ind.* Outside, on the  
outside, externally.

**बाह्यच्यं** Traditional teaching of the  
Rigveda.

**बिद्** 1 P. (बिदति) 1 To swear, to  
curse. -2 To shout, exclaim. -3 To  
address harshly.

**बिटकः** —कं, **बिटका** A boil.

**बिठं** Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

**बिडं** A kind of salt.

**बिडालः** 1 A cat. -2 The eyeball.  
—**ली** A female cat. —**Comp.** —**पदः**,  
—**पदकं** a measure of weight equal to  
sixteen Māshas.

**बिडालकः** 1 A cat. -2 Application  
of the ointment to the exterior part of  
the eye. —कं Yellow orpiment.

**बिडौजस्** *m.* An epithet of Indra;  
S. 7. 34.

**बिद्**, **बिदं** 1 P. (बिदति) 1 To split.  
-2 To divide. -3 To form a part.

**बिदलं** See **बिदल**.

**बिद्विः** A drop.

**बिदुः** [बिदु-उ] 1 A drop, small  
particle; **जलबिदुनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्यते**  
यतः 'small drops make a pool';  
**विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिदुरिवांभसि** Ms.  
7. 33; **संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके घृतबिदुरिवां-**  
**भसि** 7. 34; **अधुना (कुतूहलस्य) बिदुरपि**  
**नावशेषितः** S. 2. -2 A dot, point. -3  
A spot or mark of coloured paint on  
the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7.  
-4 A zero or cypher; **न रोमकूपौघमिषा-**  
**जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं रूपेण शून्यबिद्वः** N.  
1. 21. -5 (In geom.) A point hav-  
ing no parts or no magnitude. -6 A  
drop of water taken as a measure. -7  
The dot over a letter representing  
the अनुस्वार. -8 (In manuscripts) A  
mark over an erased word (which  
shows that the word ought not to be  
erased). -9 A mark made by the  
teeth of a lover on the lips of his  
mistress. -10 A peculiar mark like a  
dot made in cauterizing. -11 The  
part of the forehead between the

eyebrows. -12 (In dramas) The  
sudden development of a secondary  
incident which, like a drop of oil  
in water, quickly diffuses itself and  
thus supplies important elements in  
the development of the plot; it is the  
source of an intermediate object,  
while the 'Bija' is that of the prin-  
cipal one; **अवांतरार्थविच्छेदे बिदुरुच्छेद-**  
**कारणं** S. D. 319. —**Comp.** —**चित्रकः** the  
spotted antelope. —**जालः**, **जालकं** 1. a  
number of drops. -2 marks of colour-  
ed paint on the trunk and face of an  
elephant. —**तैवः** 1. a die. -2. a chess-  
board. —**देवः** an epithet of Siva.  
—**पत्रः** a kind of birch tree. —**फलं** a  
pearl. —**रेखकः** 1. an anusvāra. -2. a  
kind of bird. —**रेखा** a line of dots.  
—**वासरः** the day of conception.

**बिद्वोक्तः** 1 Affectation of indif-  
ference towards a beloved object  
through pride; **मनाक्प्रियकथालापे बि-**  
**द्वोक्तोऽनादुरक्रिया** Pratāparudra or बि-  
द्वोक्तस्त्वतिगवेण वस्तुनिष्ठेऽप्यनादुरः S. D.  
139. -2 Haughty indifference in  
general. -3 Playful or amorous  
gestures; **संज्ञस्य क्षणमिति निश्चिकाय**  
**कश्चिद्विद्वोक्तैर्बकसहवासिनां परोक्षैः** Si.  
8. 29 (विलासः Malli.). (Also written  
बिद्वोक्त and बिद्वोक्त).

**बिभित्सा** A wish to break  
through, a desire to pierce or pene-  
trate.

**बिभित्सु** *a.* Desirous of piercing or  
penetrating.

**बिभीषक** *a.* Frightening, terrifying.  
**बिभीषण** *a.* 1 Terrifying, frighten-  
ing, intimidating. -2 Formidable,  
terrible. -3 Bullying or blustering  
(as language). —**णः**, **णा** 1 Terri-  
fying. -2 A means of terrifying,  
terror. —**णः** N. of a demon and  
brother of Ravana. [Though a de-  
mon by birth, he was extremely sorry  
for the abduction of Sita by Ravana  
and severely reprimanded him for his  
wicked act. He several times advised  
Ravana to restore Sita to Rama if he  
cared to live; but the proud demon  
turned a deaf ear to his warnings.  
At last seeing that the ruin of his  
brother was inevitable, he repaired to  
Rama and became his staunch friend.  
After the death of Ravana, Rama  
installed him on the throne of Lanka.  
He is believed to be one of the seven  
Chirajivins; see चिरजीविन्.]

**बिभीषिका** 1 Threatening, terror.  
-2 That which threatens or scares  
away; **यदि ते संति संत्वेव केयमन्या बि-**  
**भीषिका** U. 4. 29.

**बिभ्रक्षु** *a.* 1 Wishing to roast or  
fry. -2 Desirous of scorching up. -3  
Wishing to destroy. —**हुः** Fire,

**बिभ्रज्जिषु** *a.* Wishing to fry. —**हुः**  
Fire.

**बिंबः** —**व** 1 The disc of the sun or  
moon; **वदनेन निजितं तव निलीयते चं-**  
**द्रबिंबमंडुधरे** Subhāsh. ; so **सूर्यः**, **रविः**  
&c. -2 Any round or disc-like sur-  
face; as in **नितंबविंबः** &c. -3 An  
image, shadow, reflection; U. 2. 4.  
-4 A mirror. -5 A jar. -6 An ob-  
ject compared (opp. प्रतिविंब to  
which it is compared). —**वः** A li-  
zard. —**वं** The fruit of a tree (which  
when ripe, is ruddy and to which  
the lips of young women are often  
compared); **रक्ताशोकचचा विशेपित-**  
**गुणो बिंबाधरालक्तकः** M. 3. 5; **पक्वाविं-**  
**बाधरोष्ठे** Me. 82; cf. N. 2. 24.  
—**Comp.** —**ओष्ठ** *a.* (बिंबो-चौष्ठ)  
having lips as ruddy or cherry as  
the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (—**ष्ठः**)  
a lip like the Bimba fruit. —**फलं**  
the Bimba fruit; **उमामुखे बिंबफला-**  
**धरोष्ठे** Ku. 3. 67.

**बिंबकं** 1 The disc of the sun or  
moon. -2 The Bimba fruit.

**बिंबटः** The mustard plant.

**बिंबिका** 1 The disc of the sun or  
moon. -2 The Bimba plant.

**बिंबित** *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed.  
-2 Pictured.

**बिल** 6 P., 10 U. (बिलति-विलयति-ते)  
To split, cleave, break, divide.

**बिलं** 1 A hole, cavity, burrow;  
**खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः...प्राप्नोति नखमंगं हि**  
Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. -2 A gap, pit,  
chasm. -3 An aperture, opening,  
outlet. -4 A cave, hollow. -5 The  
hollow of a dish. -6 The vagina.  
—**लः** 1 N. of उद्धेःश्रवत्, the horse of  
Indra. -2 A sort of cane. —**Comp.**  
—**ओकस्** *m.* any animal that lives  
in holes. —**कारिन्** *m.* a mouse.  
—**योनि** *a.* of the breed of Bila;  
**यन्नाश्वा बिलयोत्तयः** Ku. 6. 39. —**वासः**  
a pole-cat. —**वासिन्** (also बिलवासिन्)  
*m.* a snake. —**ज्ञाप्तिन्** *m.* any animal  
living in burrows.

**बिलंगनः** A serpent, snake.

**बिलेशयः** 1 A snake. -2 A mouse,  
rat. -3 Any animal living in bur-  
rows. -4 A hare.

**बिलमं** Ved. A (broken) helmet.

**बिल्लं** 1 A pit. -2 Particularly, a  
basin for water round the foot of  
a tree (आलवाल). -3 The plant Asa  
Foetida. —**Comp.** —**ह्यः** a mother of  
ten children.

**बिल्वः** A species of tree, Aegle  
Marmelos or wood-apple. —**ल्वं** 1  
The fruit of this tree. -2 A parti-  
cular weight (= one pala). —**Comp.**  
—**दं** an epithet of Siva. —**पेशिका**,  
—**पेशी** the shell of the Bilva fruit.



—वनं a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

विल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

विस् 4 P. ( विस्ति ) 1 To go, move. —2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. —3 To throw, cast. —4 To split. —5 To grow.

विसं 1 The fibre of a lotus. —2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus ; पाथेय-सुत्तुज विसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15 ; विसमलसज्ञाय स्वादु पानाय तोयं Bh. 3. 22 ; Mo. 11 ; Ku. 3. 37 ; 4. 29. —Comp. —कंठिका, कंठिन् m. a small crane. —कुसुमं, पुष्पं, प्रसूनं a lotus ; जसुविसं धृतविकाशिविसप्रसूनाः Si. 5. 28. —खादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. —ग्रन्थिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. —छेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —जं a lotus flower, lotus. —तंतुः the lotus-fibre. —नाभिः f. the lotus-plant ( प-क्षिनी ). —नासिका a sort of crane. —चर्मन् n. a particular disease of eyelids.

विसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

विसवती A place abounding in lotus-fibres.

विसिनी 1 The lotus plant ; Bh. 3. 36. —2 Lotus-fibres. —3 An assemblage of lotuses.

विसिल a. Coming from or relating to a Bisa q. v.

विस्तः A weight of gold ( equal to 80 Raktikās or gunjās ).

विहणः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramāṅkadevacharita.

बीजं 1 Seed ( fig. also ), seed-corn, grain ; अरण्यबीजांजलिदानलालिताः Ku. 5. 15 ; बीजांजलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीढः Mk. 1. 9 ; R. 19. 57 ; Ms. 9. 33. —2 A germ, element. —3 Origin, source, cause ; बीजप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1 v. l. —4 Semen virile ; Ku. 2. 5, 60. —5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c. ; see S. D. 318. —6 Marrow. —7 Algebra. —8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the Mantra of a deity. —9 Truth, divine truth. —10 A receptacle, place of deposit. —जः The citron tree. ( बीजाक्षु means. —1. to sow with seed ; व्योमनि बीजाक्षुरुते Bv. 1. 98. —2. to plough over after sowing ). —Comp. —अक्षरं the first syllable of a Mantra. —अंकुरः a seed-shoot, first shoot ; Ku. 3. 18 ; Pt. 1. 223. ( —सौ ) seed and sprout. —न्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout ; see under न्याय. —अध्यक्षः an epithet of Siva. —अपहारिणी a witch. —अश्वः a stallion. —आढ्यः,

—पूरः, पूरकः the citron tree. ( —रं-रकं ) the fruit of citron. —उत्कृष्टं good seed. —उदकं hail. —उत्तिः f. sowing seed —कर्तृ m. an epithet of Siva. —कृत् a. producing semen. ( —n. ) an aphrodisiac. —कोशः, कोपः 1. the seed-vessel. —2. the seed-vessel of the lotus. ( —झी ) a pod, legume. —क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. —गणितं 1. analysis of primary causes. —2. the science of Algebra. —युतिः f. a pod, legume. —दर्शकः a stage-manager. —धान्यं coriander. —न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. —पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. —पुष्पः पूरणः the citron tree. —पेशिका the scrotum. —प्रदः a procreator, generator. —फलकः the citron tree. —मतिः f. a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. —मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. —मातृका the pericarp of a lotus. —रुहः grain, corn. —वपनं 1. a field. —2. the act of sowing seed. —वरः a kidney-bean. —वापः 1. a sower of seed. —2. sowing seed. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva. —सूः the earth. —सेकृत् m. a procreator, progenitor. —हरा, हरिणी a witch.

बीजकः 1 The citron tree. —2 A lemon or citron. —3 The position of the arms of a child at birth. —कं Seed.

बीजल a. Furnished with seed, seedv.

बीजिक a. Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् a. ( नी f. ) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. —2 ( At the end of comp. ) Of the seed or blood of. —m. 1 The real father or progenitor ( sower of seed ) ( opp. क्षेत्रिन् the owner or husband of the क्षेत्र or woman ) ; see Ms. 9. 51 et seq. —2 A father in general. —3 The sun.

बीज्य a. 1 Born from seed. —2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स a. [ बृ स्थायै सन् ] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting ; इत बीभत्समेवाग्रे वर्तते Māl. 5 ' Oh ! it is indeed a loathsome sight '. —2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. —3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. —4 Estranged in mind. —5 Loathing, detesting. —6 Sinful, wicked. —त्सः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. —2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 rasas in poetry ; जुष्टास्थायाभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236 ( e. g. Māl. 5. 16. ). —3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्सु a. 1 Loathing, abhorring, detesting. —2 Disgusted, abhorring epithet of Arjuna ; ( Mb. thus explains the word : —न कुर्वा कर्म कृतं युध्यमानः कथंचन । तेन देवमनुजेन विभक्तः ॥ )

बीरिटः Ved. 1 The air. —2 A crowd, multitude.

बुक् ind. An imitative word. —Comp. —कारः 1. the roaring of a lion. —2. the cry of an animal.

बुक् 1 P., 10 U. ( बुकति, बुक्यते ) 1 To bark ; H. 3. 52. —2 To speak, talk. —3 To sound in general.

बुक्कः-कं 1 The heart. —2 The bosom, chest ; बुक्कायतेयुवतिनिकटे नेदः वाक्येन राघव Udb. —3 Blood. —कः 1 A goat. —2 Time ( समय ). —कः 1 Blood.

बुक्कन् m. The heart.

बुक्कनं 1 Barking, yelping. —2 The noise made by animals in general.

बुक्कतः A chāṇḍāla.

बुक्का-की The heart.

बुद् 1 P., 10 U. ( बोदति, बोदयते ) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुद् 6 P. ( बुदति ) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. —2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. ( बोदयति ) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. —2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुद् 1 A bubble ; सततं जातमिच्छाः पयसामिव बुद्बुदा पयसि Pt. 5. 7. —2 A type of anything very transient. —3 Embryo five days old ; पंचरात्रे काले बुद्बुदाकारतां व्रजेत्.

बुध् 1 U., 4 A. ( बोधयति, बुध्यते ) 1 To know, understand, comprehend ; क्रमादहं नारद इत्यबोधि Si. 1. 3 ; 9. 24 ; नाबुद्ध कल्पमुक्तं R. 14. 43. —2 To perceive, notice, recognize. —3 To mark ; हिरण्यं हंसमबोधि नैषधः N. 1. 117 ; अपि लंघितमध्वानं बुध्ये न बुध्ये पमः R. 1. 47 ; 12. 39. —4 To regard, consider, esteem &c. —5 To think, reflect, heed, attend to. —6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep ; दददपि गिरमंतर्बुध्यते नो मधुसूय Si. 11. 4 ; ते च प्रायुरुद्व्यते बुध्ये वा दिपूरुषः R. 10. 6. —7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses ; ज्ञानैरबोधि सुगीवः सोऽल्लुब्धोऽनारिः Bk. 15. 57. —8 To advise, admonish. —Caus. ( बोधयति ) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, communicate with. —2 To teach, admonish, impart. —3 To advise, admonish. —4 To revive, restore to life, bring



to senses or consciousness. -5 To remind, put in mind of; स्मरिष्यति लो न स बोधितोऽपि सन् S. 4. 1. -6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकाले बोधितो ब्राह्म R. 12. 81, 5. 75. -7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). -8 To cause to expand, open; मधुर- -9 To cause to expand, open; मधुर- वा मधुरोऽधितमाधुरी Si. 6. 20; सविता बोधयति पैकजान्येव S. 5. 28. -9 To signify, convey, indicate. -Desid. (बुद्धो-विपति-ते, बुद्धस्ते) To wish to know &c.

**बुद्ध** *p. p.* [बुद्ध-क] 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Awakened, awake. -3 Observed. -4 Enlightened, wise; (see बुद्). -बुद्धः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. -2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. -3 'The enlightened', N. of Sākyasimha, the celebrated founder of the Bauddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Viṣṇu; thus Jayadeva says:—निदसि यज्ञविधेरदह श्रुतिज्ञातं सद्य-द्वय दक्षितपञ्चातं केशव धृतबुद्धशरीरं जयन्तीश्वरे Git. 1). -बुद्ध- Knowledge. -Comp. -आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Bauddha religion. -उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. -गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. -गुरुः a Bauddhist spiritual teacher. -मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

**बुद्धिः** *f.* [बुद्ध-क्ति] 1 Perception, comprehension. -2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णा नारुतदा बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रेणैकैरुता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. -3 Information, knowledge; बुद्धिर्यस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122 'knowledge is power'; P. I. 4. 52. -4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. -5 Mind; मूढः परमत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so कृपणं, पापं &c. -6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. -7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling; दूरात्तमवलोक्य व्यावृद्ध्या पलायते H. 3; अनया बुद्ध्या Mu. 1 'in this belief'; अमुकोऽबुद्ध्या Me. 115. -8 Intention, purpose, design; Ku. 4. 45. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally,' 'purposely,' 'deliberately'). -9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Māl. 4. 10. -10 (In Sān. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas. -Comp. -अतीत *a.* beyond the range or reach

of the intellect. -अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अमासकालं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि बुवन्। प्राप्नोति बुद्ध्यावज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. -बुद्धिर्बुद्धिः an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); (these are five:—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). -गम्य, -ग्राह्य *a.* within the reach of or attainable to intellect. -जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. -तत्त्वं the second element of the Sāṅkhyā philosophy. -पूर्व *a.* purposed, intentional, wanton, wilful. -पूर्वकं, -पुरःसरं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. -भ्रमः distraction or aberration of mind. -योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. -लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; ग्राह्यव्यवस्थातममनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. -वैभवं strength of intellect. -शस्त्र *a.* armed with understanding. -शालिन्, -संपन्न *a.* intelligent, wise. -शुद्ध *a.* honest in purpose, frank-minded. -सखः, -सहायः a counsellor. -हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish. **बुद्धिमत्** *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. -2 Wise, learned. -3 Sharp, clever, acute. -4 Humble, docile.

**बुद्धिमत्ता** -त्वं Wisdom, sagacity.

**बुध** *a.* [बुध-क] 1 Wise, clever, learned. -2 Intelligent. -3 Waking, awaking. -धः 1 A wise or learned man; निधीय यस्य क्षितिरेक्षिणः कथां त-थाद्रियते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 A god; N. 1. 1. -3 The planet Mercury; रक्षत्येनं तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6 (where बुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13. 76. -या Spikenard. -Comp. -जनः a wise or learned man. -तातः the moon. -दिनं, -वारः, -चासरः Wednesday. -रत्नं an emerald. -सुतः an epithet of Purūravas.

**बुधान** *a.* [बुध-आनच् क्ति] 1 One who teaches the Vedas. -2 Speaking kindly. -3 Wise, learned, prudent. -4 Waking. (Ved.) 1 A wise man, sage. -2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

**बुधित** *a.* Known, understood.

**बुधिल** *a.* Learned, wise.

**बुध्य** *a.* 1 Observable, noteworthy. -2 To be awaked or roused.

**बुधनः** 1 The bottom of a vessel. -2 The foot of a tree. -3 The lowest part. -4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्यन् in the last sense). -5 The body. -6 Ved. The sky.

**बुद्, बुध्** 1 U. (बुद्धि-ते, बुधति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. -2 To reflect, understand. -3 To hear.

**बुधुरं** Ved. Water.

**बुभुक्षा** 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 The desire of enjoying anything.

**बुभुक्षित** *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुभुक्षितः किं द्विकरेण युक्ते Udb.

**बुभुक्षु** *a.* Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. सुभुक्षु).

**बुभुत्सा** Desire to know, curiosity.

**बुभुत्सु** *a.* Desirous to know or learn, curious, inquisitive.

**बुभुषा** Wish to be or become.

**बुभुषु** *a.* Wishing to be or become; मधुबुधुषुर्बुधनत्रयस्य यः Si. 1. 49.

**बुल** 10 U. (बोलयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोलयति ह्रवंः पयसि. -2 To cause to sink.

**बुलिः** *f.* Fear (भय).

**बुल्व** *a.* Oblique, awry.

**बुल्ल** 4 P. (बुलति) 1 To discharge, emit, pour forth. -2 To divide, distribute.

**बुल्लं** (चं) 1 Chaff. -2 Rubbish, refuse. -3 Dry cowdung. -4 Wealth. -5 The thick part of sour curds. -6 Water (Ved.).

**बुल्ल** 10 U. (बुल्लयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. -2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

**बुल्ल** 1 The burnt crust of roast meat. -2 The shell of fruit.

**बुल्लं** = बुल्ल *q. v.*

**बुल्लि, बुली** (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

**बुल्ल** I. 1, 6 P. (बुल्लति, बुल्लति) 1 To grow, increase; बुल्लितमन्युवेग Bk. 3. 49. -2 To roar. -Caus. To cause to grow, nourish. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (बुल्लति, बुल्लयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

**बुल्लण** *a.* Fostering, nourishing. -णः A kind of sweetmeat. -णं 1 Nourishing. -2 The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

**बुल्लित** *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. -2 Roared &c. -3 Cherished, nourished. -तं The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

**बुल्ल** 1, 6 P. (बुल्लति, बुल्लति) 1 To grow, increase, expand. -2 To roar. WITH उद् 1. to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 88. -नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

**बुल्ल** *a.* (ती *f.*) [बुल्ल-अति] 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Māl. 9. 5. -2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; दिलीपधनोः स बुल्लजुजातरं R. 3. 54.



-3 Vast, ample, abundant. -4 Strong, powerful. -5 Long, tall; दे-वदारुवृहद्भुजः Ku. 6. 51. -6 Full-grown. -7 Compact, dense. -8 Eldest, or oldest. -9 Bright. -10 Clear, loud (as sound). —m. N. of Vishnu. —f. Speech; Si. 2. 68. —नी 1 A large lute. -2 The lute of Nārada. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-six'. -4 A part of the body between the breast and backbone. -5 A mantle, wrapper. -6 A reservoir. -7 The egg-plant. -8 N. of a metre. —n. 1 The Veda. -2 N. of a Sāman; Bg. 10. 35. -3 Brahman. (बृहत्, बृहत् ind. 1 Greatly, highly. -2 Clearly, brightly). —Comp. —अंग, काय a. large-bodied, gigantic. (—गः) a large elephant. —अरण्य, —अरण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brahmana. —एला large cardamoms. —कथा N. of a work ascribed to Guṇādhya. —काय a. big-bodied, bulky, gigantic. —कुक्षि a. large-bellied. —केतुः an epithet of Agni. —युहः N. of a country. —गोल a water-melon. —चित्तः the citron tree. —जनः an illustrious person. —जघन a. broad-hipped. —जीविका, —जीवन्ती a kind of plant. —डक्का a large drum. —टुण्ण 1. strong grass. -2. the bamboo cane. —नटः, —नलः, —ल the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virāṭa. —नलः the arm. —निवेश a. large, protuberant. —नेत्र a. far-sighted, prudent. —पाटलिः the thorn-apple. —पादः the fig-tree. —पालः the Indian fig-tree. —पालिन् m. wild cumin. —फल a. 1. having or bearing large fruits. -2. yielding good fruit or reward. —भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgā. —भातुः fire. —भास a. very bright, brightly shining. —रथः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. N. of a king, father of Jarāsandha. —वादिन् a. talking much, a boaster, swaggerer. —राविन् m. a kind of small owl. —श्वस् a. highly praised, far-famed, —स्फिन्त्र a. broad-hipped, having large buttocks.

बृहत्तिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper.

बृहत्पतिः [ बृहत् वाचः पतिः वास्करादि. ] 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; (for the abduction of his wife Tārā by the moon, see under तारा and सोम). -2 The planet Jupiter; बृहद्बृहस्पतियोगद्वयः R. 18. 76. -3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 4. —Comp. —पुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. —वारः, —वासरः Thursday.

बेकनाटः Ved. A usurer (कुसीदिन्).  
बेडा A boat.

बेह् 1 A. (बेहेते) To endeavour, strive, attempt.

बैजिक a. (की f.) [ वीजिन निवृत्तं ठक् ]  
1 Seminal. -2 Original. -3 Relating to conception. -4 Relating to sexual union. —कः A sprout, young shoot. —क 1 Cause, source, origin. -2 The spiritual cause of existence, soul, spirit. -3 Oil of the शिषु plants.

बैडाल a. (ली f.) [ विडालस्येदं ङण् ]  
1 Relating to a cat. -2 Peculiar to cats. —Comp. —व्रतं 'a cat-like observance,' concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. —व्रतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). —व्रतिकः, —व्रतिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor.

बैदल See वैदल.

बैविकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant, lover; दक्षिण्यं नाम विवोष्टि वैविकानां कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14.

बैल्व a. (ल्वी f.) [ विल्वस्येदं अण् ] 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. -2 Covered with Bilva trees. —ल्वं The fruit of the Bilva tree.

बोध a. Knowing, understanding.  
—धः [ बुध्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Perception, knowledge, apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां सुखबोधाय T. S. -2 Idea, thought. -3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom. -4 Waking up, becoming awake, a waking state, consciousness. -5 Opening, blooming, expanding. -6 Instruction, advice, admonition. -7 Awakening, rousing. -8 An epithet, designation. -9 N. of a district. —Comp. —अतीत a. unknowable, incomprehensible. —कर a. one who teaches or informs. (—रः) 1. a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. -2. an instructor, a teacher. —गम्य a. intelligible. —पूर्व a. intentional, conscious; cf. अवोधपूर्वं S. 5. 2. —वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kārttika when Vishnu is supposed to rise from his four months' sleep; see Me. 110, and प्रबोधिनी.

बोधक a. (धिका f.) [ बुध्-णिच् ण्डल् ]  
1 Informing, apprising. -2 Instructing, teaching. -3 Indicative of. -4 Awakening, rousing. —कः 1 A spy. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A minstrel, bard.

बोधन a. [ बुध्-णिच् लृट् लृट् वा ] 1 Informing, acquainting. -2 Explaining, indicating. -3 Arousing, waking. -4 Kindling, inflaming. —The planet Mercury (बुध); V. 5. 21. —नं 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of. —भयरूपोश्च तद्विगतबोधनं R. 9. 49. —Denoting, signifying. -3 Arousing, awakening; समयेन तेन चिरसुप्तमोक्षसर्व, perceiving. -5 Waking, being awake. -6 Making attentive. -7 Burning incense. —नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his four month's sleep. -2 Long pepper. -3 Understanding, knowledge.

बोधयितु m. 1 A teacher, preceptor. -2 A waker.

बोधान a. [ बुध्-आन् ] Wise, prudent. —नः 1 A wise man. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

बोधिः [ बुध्-इच् ] 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. -2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. -3 The sacred fig-tree. -4 A cock. -5 An epithet of Buddha. —Comp. —वृक्षः, —वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. —वृक्षः an arhat (of the Jinas). —सत्तः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation; (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); एवंविधैर्विलसितैरतिबोधितैः Māl. 10. 21.

बोधित p. p. [ बुध्-णिच्-क् ] 1 Made known, informed, apprised. -2 Reminded. -3 Advised, instructed.

बोधिन् a. [ बुध्-णिच् ] 1 Knowing; familiar with. -2 Acquainting, informing, making known. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 Arousing, awakening.

बोध्य, बोद्धव्य a. 1. To be known or understood. -2 Intelligible, perceivable. -3 To be informed, instructed &c.

बौद्ध a. (द्धी f.) [ बुद्ध-इच् ]  
1 Relating to Buddha or understanding. -2 Relating to Buddha. —द्धः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha.

बौधः [ बुध्-अण् ] 'Budha's son,' an epithet of Purūravas.

बौधायनः N. of an ancient writer.  
ब्रह्मः 1 The sun. -2 The root of a tree. -3 A day. -4 The arka plant. -5 Lead (m.?). -6 A horse. —An epithet of Siva or Brahma.



The point of an arrow.

ब्रह्मन् *n.* [बृह-मन्न् नकारस्याकारे क्तो रत्वं; cf. Up. 4. 145] 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed; अस्ति तावन्नित्यशुद्धबुद्धसकल-सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिमन्निवन् ब्रह्म S. B.); समीक्षिता दृष्टिश्चिद्वनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh.; 3. 84; Ku. 3. 15. -2 A hymn of praise. -3 A sacred text. -4 The Vedas; Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 15. -5 The sacred and mystic syllable *om*; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. -6 The priestly or Brāhmanical class (collectively); Ms. 9. 520. -7 The power or energy of a Brāhmaṇa; R. 8. 4. -8 Religious penance or austerities. -9 Celibacy, chastity; शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. -10 Final emancipation or beatitude. -11 Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. -12 The Brāhmaṇa portion of the Veda. -13 Wealth. -14 Food. -15 A Brāhmaṇa. -16 Truth. -*m.* 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world. [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and desposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahman - the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Ramayana) Brahman sprang from ether; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kasyapa. From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.*) Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishnu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvati. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of

them was cut down by Siva with the ringfinger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus]. -2 A Brāhmaṇa; S. 4. 3. -3 A devout man. -4 One of the four *Ritejas* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. -5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. -6 The sun. -7 Intellect. -8 An epithet of the seven Prajāpatis: -मरीचि, अवि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, ऋतु and वसिष्ठ. -9 An epithet of Brihaspati. -10 Of Siva. -Comp. -अक्षरं the sacred syllable *om*. -अंगव्यूः 1. a horse. -2. one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras; Ku. 3. 15 (see Malli. thereon). -अञ्जलिः 1. respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. -2. obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda). -अण्डं 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe; ब्रह्माण्डस्य अण्डः Dk. 1. पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -अदि(द्रि)-जाता an epithet of the river Godāvarī. -अधिगमः, -अधिगमनं study of the Vedas. -अमृतं *n.* the urine of a cow. -अभ्यासः the study of the Vedas. -अयणः -नः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -अरण्यं 1. a place of religious study. -2. N. of a forest. -अर्पणं 1. the offering of sacred knowledge. -2. devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. -3. N. of a spell. -4. a mode of performing the Śrāddha in which no Pinḍas or rice-balls are offered. -अस्त्रं a missile presided over by Brahman. -आत्मव्यूः a horse. -आनन्दः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahman; ब्रह्मानन्दसाक्षात्क्रिया Mv. 7. 31. -आरम्भः beginning to repeat the Vedas; Ms. 2. 71. -आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvati and Drishadvati (north-west of Hastināpura); सरस्वतीदृष्टद्वयोर्देवनयोर्वदन्तरं तं देवनिमित्तं देशं ब्रह्मावर्तं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19; Me. 48. -आसनं a particular position for profound meditation. -आहुतिः *f.* 1. the offering of prayers; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -2. the study of the Vedas. -उज्झता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57 (अधीतवेदस्यानभ्यासेन विस्मरणं Kull.). -उत्तर *a.* 1. treating principally of Brahman. -2. consisting chiefly of Brāhmaṇas. -उद्यं explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. -उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. -जैत्रु *m.* the Palāsa tree. -क्षविः (ब्रह्मविः or ब्रह्मक्षविः) a Brā-

hmanical sage. -क्षेत्रः N. of a district; (क्षेत्रेण च मत्स्याश्च पंचालाः क्षत्रेणकाः । एष ब्रह्मविदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्त इत्यन्तरः Ms. 2. 19). -ओदनः -नं food given to the priests at a sacrifice. -कन्यका an epithet of Sarasvati. -करः a tax paid to the priestly class. -कर्तव्यं *n.* 1. the religious duties of a Brāhmaṇa. -2. the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. -कला an epithet of Dākṣhāyaṇī (who dwells in the heart of men). -कल्पः an age of Brahman. -काण्डं the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. -काष्ठः the mulberry tree. -कूर्चं a kind of penance; अहोरात्रो-पितो भूत्वा योगिमास्यां विशेषतः । पंचगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातर्महाकूर्चमिति स्मृतम् ॥ -कृत् *a.* one who prays. (-*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. -कोशः the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas; क्षात्रो धर्मः अत इव तद्धं ब्रह्मकोशस्य युक्तये U. 6. 9. -गुप्तः N. of an astronomer born in 598 A.D. -गोलः the universe. -गौरव respect for the missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 76 (मा सूक्तोवा ब्राह्मः पात्र इति) -ग्रन्थिः N. of a particular joint of the body. -ग्रहः, -पिशाचः, -युक्षः, -रक्षस् *n.*, -रक्षसः a kind of ghost, the ghost of a Brāhmaṇa, who during his life-time indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others and the property of Brāhmaṇas; (परस्य योपिते हत्वा ब्रह्मस्वमपहृत्य च । अरण्ये निजंल्ले देशे भवति ब्रह्मरक्षसः ॥ Y. 3. 212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also). -घातकाः, -घातिन् *m.* the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa -घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. -घोषः 1. recital of the Veda. -2. the sacred word, the Vedas collectively; U. 6. 9. v. 1. -हन् the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. -चर्यं 1. religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brāhmaṇa boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; अविभुत-ब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2; 2. 249; Mv. 1. 24. -2. religious study, self-restraint. -3. celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (-र्यः) a religious student; see ब्रह्मचरिन्. (-र्या) chastity, celibacy. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -स्खलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence. -चारिकं the life of a religious student. -चारिन् *a.* 1. studying the Vedas. -2. practising continence or chastity. (-*m.*) a religious student, a Brāhmaṇa in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87. -2.



one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. of Skanda. -चारिणी 1. an epithet of Durgā. -2. a woman who observes the vow of chastity. -जः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -जन्मन् n. 1. spiritual birth. -2. investiture with the sacred thread. -जारः the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa's wife. -जीविन् a. living by sacred knowledge. (-m.) a mercenary Brāhmaṇa (who converts his sacred knowledge into trade), a Brāhmaṇa who lives by sacred knowledge. -ज्ञः, ज्ञानिन् a. one who knows Brahman. (-ज्ञः) 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. of Viṣṇu. -ज्ञानं true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahman. -ज्येष्ठः the elder brother of Brahman. -ज्योतिस् n. 1. the light of Brahman or the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Siva. -तत्त्वं the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -तेजस् n. 1. the glory of Brahman. -2. Brāhmaṇic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmaṇa. -दः a spiritual preceptor. -दंडः 1. the curse of a Brāhmaṇa. -2. a tribute paid to a Brāhmaṇa. -3. an epithet of Siva. -दानं 1. the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. -दायः 1. instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge received as an inheritance. -3. the earthly possession of a Brāhmaṇa. -दायादः 1. one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmaṇa. -2. the son of a Brāhmaṇa. -दारुः the mulberry tree. -दिनं a day of Brahman. -द्वेष a. married according to the Brāhma form of marriage. -द्वैत्यः a Brāhmaṇa changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मग्रह. -द्विष, द्वेषिन् a. 1. hating Brāhmaṇas. -2. hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. -द्वेषः hatred of Brāhmaṇas. -धर a. possessing sacred knowledge. -नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -नामः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -निर्वाणं absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -निष्ठ a. absorbed in or intent on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (-ष्ठः) the mulberry tree. -नीडं 1. the rank or position of a Brāhmaṇa. -2. the place of the Supreme Spirit. -पवित्रः the Kusa grass. -परिषद् f. an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. -पापदः, पत्रः the Palāsa tree. -पारायणं a complete study of the Vedas, the entire Veda; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. -पाशः N. of a missile presided over

by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75. -पितृ m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -पुत्रः 1. a son of Brahman. -2. N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (-त्री) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -पुरं the heart. -पुरं, -पुरी 1. the city of Brahman (in heaven). -2. N. of Benares. -पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -पुरुषः a minister of Brahman (the five vital airs). -प्रलयः the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. -प्राप्तिः f. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -चण्डुः 1. contemptuous term for a Brāhmaṇa, an unworthy Brāhmaṇa (cf. Mar. भटुर्गो); M. 4; V. 2. -2. one who is a Brāhmaṇa only by caste, a nominal Brāhmaṇa. -चीजं 1. the mystic syllable om. -2. the mulberry tree. -ब्रुवः, ब्रुवाणः one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. -भवनं the abode of Brahman. -भागः 1. the mulberry tree. -2. the share of the chief priest. -भ्रवः absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -भावनं imparting religious knowledge. -भुवनं the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. -भूत a. become one with Brahman, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. -भूतिः f. twilight. -भूयं 1. identity with Brahman, absorption or dissolution into Brahman, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूयं गतिमाजगाम R. 18. 28; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. -2. Brahmanahood, the state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa. -भूयस् n. absorption into Brahman. -मंगल-देवता an epithet of Lakṣmī. -महः a festival in honour of Brāhmaṇas. -मित्र a. having Brāhmaṇas for friends. -मीमांसा the Vedānta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahman or Supreme Spirit. -मूर्ति a. having the form of Brahman. -मूर्धस्त्व m. an epithet of Siva. -मेखलः the Munja plant. -यज्ञः one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अद्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 70 (अद्यापनशब्देन अध्ययनमपि युज्यते Kull.). -योगः cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. -योनि a. 1. sprung from Brahman; युरुणा ब्रह्मयोनिना R. 1. 64. (-निः) f. 1. original source in Brahman. -2. the author of the Vedas or of Brahman; Ku. 6. 18. -यथ a. intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge; Ms. 10. 74. -रत्नं a valuable present made to a

Brāhmaṇa -रंध्रं an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. -राक्षसः see ब्रह्मक्ष. -राक्षः whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. -2. an epithet of sacred rāma. -रितिः f. a kind of brass. -रिखा लिखितं लेखः lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. -लोकाः the world of Brahman. -बकु m. an enemy of Brahman. -बधः, बध्याः the murder of a Brāhmaṇa. -बर्चस् 1. divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness, resulting from sacred knowledge. (तस्य) हेतुस्तद्वद्वर्चस्त्वं P. 1. 63. Ms. 2. 37, 4. 94. -2. the inherent sanctity or power of a Brāhmaṇa; 6. -वर्चसिन्, वर्चस्विन् a. holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (-m.) an eminent or holy Brāhmaṇa. -वर्तः see ब्रह्मवर्त. -वर्तः copper. -वादिन् m. 1. one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1; Māl. 1. -2. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. (-नी) an epithet of Gāyatrī. -वासः the abode of Brāhmaṇas. -विद्, विद्व a. knowing the Supreme Spirit. (-m.) a sage, theologian, philosopher. -विद्वत् knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -वि(धि)हुः a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Vedas. -विवर्धनः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -वृक्षः 1. the Palāsa tree. -2. the Udambara tree. -वृत्तिः f. livelihood of a Brāhmaṇa. -वृंदं an assemblage of Brāhmaṇas. -वेदः 1. knowledge of the Vedas. -2. monotheism, knowledge of Brahman. -3. the Veda of the Brāhmaṇas (opp. श्रववेद). -4. N. of the Atharvaveda. -वेदिन् a. knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मविद्. -वैतं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -वाला 1. the hall of Brahman. -2. a place for reciting the Vedas. -शासनं 1. a decree addressed to Brāhmaṇas. -2. a command of Brahman. -3. the command of a Brāhmaṇa. -4. instruction about sacred duty. -शिरसः, शीर्षं n. N. of a particular missile. -सर्वं f. an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. -सर्वी an epithet of the river Sarasvatī, an epithet of the river and teaching the Vedas (= ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.). -2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -सर्पिन् a. offering the sacrifice of prayer. -सदस् n. the residence of Brahman. -सभा the hall or court of Brahman. -संभ्रत a. sprung or coming from Brahman. (-त्रः) N. of Narada. -सर्वं



a kind of snake. —सवः distillation of Soma. —सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf. ब्रह्मय. —साष्टिका identification with Brahman; Ms. 4. 232. —सार्णिः N. of the tenth Manu. —सु-सार्णिः N. of Narada, Marichi &c. —सु-सार्णिः 1. N. of Aniruddha. —सु-सार्णिः 2. N. of the god of love. —सु-सार्णिः 1. the sacred thread worn by the Brahmanas or the twice-born over the shoulder. —2. the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy by Bādarāyaṇa. —सु-सार्णिः a. invested with the sacred thread. —सु-सार्णिः m. an epithet of Siva. —स्वयः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. —स्तेयं acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. —स्थानः the mulberry tree. —स्वः the property or possessions of a Brahmana. Y. 3. 212. —हस्तिः a. stealing a Brahmana's property. —स्वरूपः a. of the nature of the Supreme Spirit. —द्वयः, ब्रह्मः Brahmanicide, killing a Brahmana. —हृदः a. murdering a Brahmana. —हुतं one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; cf. Ms. 3. 74. —हृदयः —यं N. of a star (Capella).

ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit.

ब्रह्मण्यः a. [ब्रह्मणे हितः] 1 Relating to Brahman. —2 Relating to Brahmā or the creator. —3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. —4 Fit for a Brahmana. —5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brahmana. —यः 1 One well-versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. —2 The mulberry tree. —3 The palm tree. —4 Munja grass. —5 The planet Saturn. —6 An epithet of Vishnu. —7 Of Karttikeya. —यः An epithet of Durga. —Comp. —देवः an epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मणवत् m. An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मता त्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —2 Divine nature. —3 Godhead. —4 The state of a Brahmana, Brahmanhood.

ब्रह्मण्यः a. 1 Consisting of or derived from the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence; उज्जल-निष्ठ ब्रह्मण्येन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. —2 Fit for a Brahmana. —यं A missile presided over by Brahman.

ब्रह्मवत् a. Possessed of spiritual knowledge.

ब्रह्मसात् ind. 1 To the state of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. —2 To the care of Brahmanas.

ब्रह्मणी 1 The wife of Brahman. —2 An epithet of Durga. —3 A kind of perfume (= रेणुका). —4 A kind of brass.

ब्रह्मिन् a. Relating to Brahman. —m. An epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मिष्ठः a. Thoroughly proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठमाधाय निजेऽधिकारे ब्रह्मिष्ठमेव स्वतन्त्रमुक्तं R. 18. 28. —ष्टः An epithet of Durga.

ब्रह्मी N. of a medicinal plant.

ब्रह्मेयः 1 An epithet of Karttikeya. —2 Of Vishnu.

ब्राह्मः a. (ह्री f.) [ब्रह्मण इदं तेन प्रोक्तं वा अण्डिलोः] 1 Relating to Brahman or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72. —2 Brahmanical, belonging to Brahmanas. —3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. —4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic. —5 Holy, sacred, divine. —6 Presided over by Brahman as a सुहृत् (see ब्रह्मसुहृत्), or a missile. —7 Fit for a divine state or godhead. —ह्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him; (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मो विवाह आहूय दीयते शक्यलंकृता Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. —2 N. of Narada. —3 Quicksilver. —4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king; आपृचानां युक्कुलात् विप्रानां पूजको भवेत् । नृपणामस्यो ह्येष ब्राह्मो धर्मो विधीयते ॥ —ह्यः 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. —2 Holy or sacred study. —3 N. of a Purana. —4 N. of the constellation Rohini. —Comp. —अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. —देया a girl to be married according to the Brahma form. —सुहृत् a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमं यामे सुहृत् ब्राह्म उच्यते); cf. ब्राह्मे सुहृत् किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुहृते कुमारं R. 5. 36.

ब्राह्मणः a. (णी f.) [ब्रह्म वेदं सुहृत् चैत-त्वं वा वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Belonging to a Brahmana. —2 Befitting a Brahmana. —3 Given by a Brahmana. —4 Relating to religious worship. —5 One who knows Brahman. —णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brahmana (born from the mouth of the Puruṣa); ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुहृत्मासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 96; (जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्दिज्ञ उच्यते । विद्या याति विप्रं त्रिभिः श्रोतव्य उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलेन वृत्तेन स्वाध्यायेन श्रुतेन च । एभिर्भुको हि यस्तिष्ठेन्नित्यं स दिज्ञ उच्यते ॥). —2 A priest, theologian. —3 An epithet of Agni. —4 N. of the twenty-eight Nakshatra. —णः 1 An assemblage or society of Brahmanas. —2 That portion of the

Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the Mantra portion of the Veda. —3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the Brāhmaṇa portion (regarded as Sruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves) Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmaṇa or Brāhmaṇas: —ऐतरेय or आश्वलायन and कौशीतकी or सांख्ययन belonging to the Rīgveda; शतपथ to the Yajurveda; पञ्चविंश and पश्चिंश and six more, to the Sāmaveda, and गोपथ to the Atharvaveda. —3 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest. —Comp. —अतिक्रान्तः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmaṇas, insult to Brāhmaṇas; ब्राह्मण-तिक्रमत्यागो भवतामेव सूतये Mv. 2. 10. —अपाश्रयः seeking shelter with Brāhmaṇas. —अश्रुपपत्तिः f. protection or preservation of or kindness shown to a Brāhmaṇa. —आत्मकः a. belonging to Brāhmaṇas. —ह्यः the slayer of a Brāhmaṇa. —चोडालः 1. a degraded or outcast Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 9. 87. —2. the son of a Śūdra father by a Brāhmaṇi woman. —जातः, जातिः f. the Brāhmaṇa caste. —जीविका the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmaṇa; अध्यापन-मध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव पदं कर्मण्ययजन्मनः ॥ वर्णां तु कर्मणामस्य जीणि कर्मणि जीविका । याजनाध्यापने चैव विशुद्धीच्च प्रतिग्रहः ॥ —द्वयः, स्वं a Brāhmaṇa's property. —निन्दकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brāhmaṇas. —मित्रः N. of Vishnu. —भ्रुवः one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa, one who is a Brāhmaṇa only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणभ्रुवा निवसन्ति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20. —सुविष्टः a. consisting for the most part of Brāhmaṇas. —वधः the murder of a Brāhmaṇa, Brāhmanicide. —संतर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmaṇa (only in name). —2 A family of such a Brāhmaṇa. —3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणता त्वं The state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa.

ब्राह्मणत्रा ind. Among Brāhmaṇas. ब्राह्मणसात् ind. In the possession of Brāhmaṇas, as in ब्राह्मणसात् भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणाच्छंसि m. N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called Brahman q. v.



ब्राह्मणायनः A Brāhmaṇa descended from learned and holy progenitors.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -3 Intellect; ( बुद्धि according to नीलकण्ठ ). -4 A kind of lizard. -5 A kind of wasp. -6 A kind of grass. -Comp. -गामिन् m. the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa woman.

ब्राह्मण्य a. Befitting a Brāhmaṇa. -प्यः An epithet of the planet Saturn. -प्यं 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmaṇa, priestly or sacerdotal character; सत्यं ज्ञापे ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 3. 17; 7. 42. -2 A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. -2 Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -3 Speech. -4 A tale or narrative. -5 A pious usage or custom. -6 N. of the constellation Rohiṇī. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 A woman married according to the Brāhma

form of marriage. -9 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -10 A kind of medicinal plant. -11 A kind of brass. -12 N. of a river. -Comp. -कन्दः a species of bulbous plant. -पुत्रः the son of a Brāhmaṇi, see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्मच a. ( स्त्री f. ) [ ब्रह्मण इदं व्यञ्ज ] 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. -2 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -3 Relating to the Brāhmaṇas. -ह्यञ्च 1 Wonder, astonishment ( विस्मयं ). -2 Worship of the Brāhmaṇas. -Comp. -सुहृत् = ब्राह्मसुहृत् q. v. -हृतं hospitality to guests; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ; Ms. 3. 74.

ब्रू 2 U. ( ब्रवीति, व्रते or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugal tenses, its forms being made up from वच् ) 1 To say, tell, speak ( with two acc. ); तां.....ब्रूया एवं Me. 101; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं ब्रूता व्रते स्म विद्वलः Bk. 6. 8; or माणवकं धर्मं व्रते Sk. किं त्वां प्रति ब्रूमहे Bv. 1. 46. -2 To say

or speak about, refer to ( a person or thing ); अहं तु ज्ञातुं तलामविद्वत्स्य व्रतेति S. 2. -3 To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate; ब्रूते हि कलेन सावते न तु कलेन निजोपयोगितां N. 2. 43. 2. 13. -4 To name, call, designate. -ह्यंसि दक्षा ये कवयस्तन्मणिमस्य ते वृत्ते Srut. 15. -5 To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नम् -6 To call or profess one-self to be. -WITH अह् to say, speak, declare, speak, tell; Ek. 8. 85. -प्रति to speak in reply, answer or reply; प्रत्यवब्रूवत् R. 2. 42. -वि 1. to say, speak. -2. to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रुव, ब्रुवाण a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title ( at the end of comp. ), as in ब्राह्मण्युपसन्नियुज्य &c.

ब्रूष्कं A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भः 1 N. of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accusative plural; cf. अंग and पद्. -भं 1 A star. -2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -6 A bee. -Comp. -ईनः, -ईशः the sun. -कक्षा the path of the asterisms. -गणः, -वर्गः 1. the group of stars or asterisms. -2. the zodiac. -3. revolution of the planets in the zodiac. -गोलः the starry sphere. -चक्रं, -पञ्जरः, -मंडलं the zodiac. -नाभिः the centre of the zodiac. -पतिः the moon. -सूचकः an astrologer.

भक्तिका A cricket.

भक्त p. p. [ भज्-क्त ] 1 Distributed, allotted, assigned. -2 Divided. -3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg. 9. 34. -6 Dressed, cooked ( as food ). -7 Forming a part of, belonging to,

-8 Loved, liked ( at the end of comp. ). -क्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति Bg. 4. 3; 9. 31; 7. 23. -क्तं 1 A share, portion. -2 Food; Bh. 3. 74. -3 Boiled rice; U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. -5 Adoration, worship. -Comp. -अभिलाषः desire of food, appetite. -उपसाधकः a cook. -कंसः a dish of food. -करः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. -कारः a cook. -उदं appetite. -जा nectar. -तूर्यं a musical instrument played during meals. -द, -दातृ, -दायक a supporter, maintainer. -दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पुलाकः a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. -मंडः the scum of boiled rice. -रुचिः f. appetite. -रोचन a. stimulating appetite. -वत्सल a. kind to worshippers or devotees. ( -लः ) N. of Vishnu. -शाला 1. an audi-

ence chamber ( to admit petitioners and hear them ). -2. a dining-hall. -सिक्थं = भक्तमंड q. v.

भक्तिः f. [ भज्-क्ति ] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division, portion, share. -3 ( a ) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness. Ku. 7. 37; R. 2. 63; Mn. 1. 13. ( b ) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement; भवति तिलभक्तिर्लानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74. -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment; आवद्धुक्ताफलभक्तिचित्र Ku. 7. 10. 94; भक्तिच्छेदैरेव विरचितं भुवि गजस्य Me. 19; R. 13. 55, 75; 15. 30. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to. -Comp. -रेणुः 1. a coloured streak, lines of painting or decoration; Me. 19. -2. distinguishing marks of devotion to Vishnu. -नम्र a. making a humble obeisance. -पूर्व, -पूर्वक ind. devoutly, reverentially. -भाज् a. 1. devout, fervid. -2. firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. -मार्गः the way of devotion, i. e. devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attain-



ment of final emancipation and eternal bliss. —योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. —रसः a sense of devotion. —रागः affection, deep devotion. —वादः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिक *a.* Relating to worship or devotion.

भक्तिम् *a.* 1 Devout, having pious faith. —2 Loyal devoted or attached, faithful, loyal. —3 Religious, pious.

भक्ति *a.* Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्तु *a.* 1 An adorer, a worshipper. —2 Devoutly attached.

भक्ष् 10 *U.* ( भक्षयति-ते, भक्षित ) 1 To eat, devour ; यथामिदं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदैर्भुवि Pt. 1. —2 To use up, consume. —3 To waste, destroy. —4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. —2 Food. —3 Drink, drinking ( Ved. ). —Comp. —कारः a cook. —पत्रा betel pepper.

भक्षक *a.* ( भिक्षा *f.* ) [ भक्ष-ण्वल् ] 1 One who eats or lives upon. —2 Gluttonous, voracious. —कः Food.

भक्षण *a.* ( भक्ष *f.* ) Eating, one who eats or devours. —णं [ भक्ष-मवि ल्युट् ] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. —2 Ved. A drinking-vessel.

भक्षणीय *a.* Eatable, edible.

भक्षिका 1 A meal. —2 Eating ( at the end of comp. ).

भक्षित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, devoured. —2 Slurred over. —तं Food. —Comp. —शेषः leavings, remnants of food.

भक्ष्य *a.* [ भक्ष-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] Eatable, fit for food. —क्ष्यं 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food ( fig. also ) ; भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः प्रीतिविपत्तेरेव कारणं H. 1. 55 ; Ms. 1. 113. —2 Water. —Comp. —कारः ( also भक्ष्यकारः ) a baker, cook. —वस्तु *n.* eatables, victuals.

भगः [ भृ-व ] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun ; the sun. —2 The moon. —3 A form of Siva. —4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness ; आसे भग आसीनस्य Ait. Br. ; भगसिद्धश्च वायुश्च भगं सप्तर्षयो ब्रुहुः Y. 1. 282. —5 Affluence, prosperity. —6 Dignity, distinction. —7 Fame, glory. —8 Loveliness, beauty. —9 Excellence, distinction. —10 Love, affection. —11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. —12 The pudendum muliebre ; Y. 3. 88 ; Ms. 9. 237. —13 Virtue, morality, religious merit ( धर्म ). —14 Effort, exertion. —15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. —16 Final beatitude.

—17 Strength. —18 Omnipotence : ( said to be *n.* also in the last 15 senses ). —19 *N.* of an Aditya presiding over love and marriage. —20 Knowledge. —21 Desire, wish. —22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight *Siddhis* or powers of Siva ; see अणिमन्. —नं 1 The asterism called उत्तराफल्गुनी. —2 The perineum of males. —Comp. —अंकुरः ( in medicine ) clitoris. —आधानं granting matrimonial happiness. —द्वः an epithet of Siva. —देवः a thorough libertine. —देवता the deity presiding over marriage. —दैवत *a.* conferring conjugal felicity. ( —ते ) the constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. —नन्दनः an epithet of Vishnu. —नेत्रज्ञः an epithet of Siva. —भक्षकः a pander, procurer. —वेदनं proclaiming matrimonial felicity. —हन् *m.* *N.* of Vishnu.

भगद्वरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, illustrious. —2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy ( an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages ) ; अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः S. 5 ; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81 ; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. —3 Fortunate ( Ved. ). —मः 1 God, a deity. —2 An epithet of Vishnu. —3 Of Siva. —4 Of Jina. —5 Of Buddha. —Comp. —गीता *N.* of a celebrated sacred work, ( it is an episode of the great Bhārata and purports to be a dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna ).

भगवती 1 *N.* of Durga. —2 Of Lakshmi. —3 Any venerable woman.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu.

भगलं A skull.

भगालिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

भगिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. —2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिका A sister.

भगिनी [ भगं यलः अंशो वा पित्रादीनां द्रव्यदानेऽस्त्यस्याः इति ङीप् ] 1 A sister. —2 A fortunate woman. —3 A woman in general. —Comp. —पतिः, —भर्तृ *m.* a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः *N.* of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. —Comp. —पथः, —प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagiratha.

used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. —सुता an epithet of the Ganges.

भङ्ग *p. p.* [ भङ्-क ] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. —2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. —3 Checked, arrested, suspended. —4 Marred, impaired. —5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished ; U. 5. —6 Demolished, destroyed. ( See भङ् ). —नन् Fracture of the leg. —Comp. —आलन् *m.* an epithet of the moon. —आपद् *a.* one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. —आश *a.* disappointed ; Bh. 2. 84 ; frustrated ; Bh. 3. 52. —उत्साह *a.* broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. —उद्यम *a.* foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled ; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातापि भङ्गोद्यमः H. 2. 165. —क्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression ; see प्रक्रमभङ्ग. —चेष्ट *a.* disappointed, frustrated. —द्वर्ष *a.* humbled, crest-fallen. —निद्रा *a.* whose sleep is interrupted. —पार्श्व *a.* suffering from a pain in the sides. —पृष्ठ *a.* 1. having a broken back. —2. coming in front. —प्रक्रमः 1. disorder, confusion. —2. absence of regularity or symmetry ; see प्रक्रमभङ्ग. —प्रतिज्ञा *a.* one who has broken his promises. —मनस् *a.* discouraged, disappointed. —मनोरथ *a.* disappointed in expectations ; Ku. 5. 1. —मान *a.* disgraced, dishonoured. —व्रत *a.* faithless in one's vows ; Pt. 4. 10. —संकल्प *a.* one whose designs are frustrated. —संघिकं butter-milk.

भङ्गी A sister.

भेका ( गा ) री A gad-fly.

भोक्तिः *f.* Breaking, fracture.

भंगः [ भङ्-भावाद्वा चञ् ] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing ; वार्यनलभङ्ग इव प्रहृत् R. 5. 45. —2 A break, fracture, breach. —3 Plucking off, lopping ; आस्रकलिकाभङ्ग S. 6. —4 Separation, analysis. —5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion ; पुष्पोद्भयः पल्लवभङ्गभिन्नः Ku. 3. 61 ; R. 16. 16. —6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin ; as in रात्र्यं, सत्त्वं &c. —7 Breaking up, dispersion ; यात्राभङ्ग Māl. 1. —8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout ; Pt. 4. 41 ; Si. 16. 72. —9 Failure, disappointment, frustration ; R. 2. 42, आशाभङ्ग &c. —10 Rejection, refusal ; Ku. 1. 52. —11 A chasm, fissure. —12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance ; निद्रा, गति &c. —13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. —14 Taking to flight, flight. —15 ( *a* ) A bend, fold. ( *b* ) A wave. —16 Contraction, bending,



knitting ; ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं S. 1. 7 ; so  
भृङ्ग U. 5. 36. -17 Going, motion.  
-18 Paralysis. -19 Fraud, deceit. -20  
A canal, water-course. -21 A circum-  
locutory or round-about way of  
speaking or acting ; see भंगि. -22  
Hemp. -Comp. -नयः removal of  
obstacles. -वासः turmeric. -सार्थः a.  
dishonest, fraudulent.

भंगा 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating  
drink prepared from hemp. -Comp.  
-कटं the pollen of hemp.

भंगिः-गी f. 1 Breaking, fracture,  
breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3  
Bending, contracting ; दृग्भंगीभिः प्रथम-  
मथुरासंगमे बुधितोऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. -4 A  
wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A  
crooked path, tortuous or winding  
course. -7 A circumlocutory or round-  
about way of speaking or acting,  
periphrasis ; भंग्यतरेण कथनात् K. P.  
10 ; इति भंग्या व्यज्यते-कथ्यते &c. ;  
बहुभंगिविशारदः Dk. -8 A pretext,  
disguise, semblance ; यः पाञ्चजन्यप्रति-  
विम्बभंग्या धाराभक्तः केनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr.  
1. 1. -9 Trick, fraud, deceit. -10  
Irony. -11 Repartee, wit. -12 A step,  
R. 13. 69. -13 An interval. -14 Mod-  
esty. -Comp. -भक्तिः f. division into  
a series of waves or wave like steps,  
a wavy staircase ; Me. 60.

भंगिन् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient ;  
तदपि तत्क्षणमपि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92.  
-2 Cast in a suit.

भंगिम् a. Wavy, crisped.

भंगिम् m. 1 Fracture, breach. -2  
Bending, undulation. -3 Curliness.  
-4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony.  
-6 Perversity.

भंगिलः A defect in the organs of  
sense.

भंगुर a. [भङ्-गुरच्] 1 Apt to  
break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail,  
transitory, transient, perishable ;  
आमरणांतरः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणमभंगुराः  
H. 1. 188 ; Si. 16. 72. -3 Change-  
ful, variable. -4 Crooked, bent. -5  
Curved, curled ; इक्षिदुस्त्रि तव भाति  
भंगुरद्वुः Git. 10. -6 Fraudulent, dis-  
honest, crafty. -रः The bend of a  
river. -Comp. -निश्चयः a. vacillating,  
unsettled in mind.

भंगुरयति Den. P. 1 To break to  
pieces, destroy. -2 To curl.

भंग्यः A field of hemp.

भञ्ज I. 1 U. (भजति-ते but usually  
Atm. only ; वभाज, भेजे, अभाक्षीत्, अभक्त,  
भक्षयति-ते, भक्त) 1 (a) To share, dis-  
tribute, divide ; भजेरन् पेतृकं रिक्तं  
Ms. 9. 104 ; न तत्पुत्रेभ्यस्तसार्धं 209,  
119. (b) To assign, allot, appor-  
tion ; गायत्रीमन्त्रेभ्यःभजत् Ait. Br. -2  
To obtain for oneself, share in, par-  
take of ; पित्र्यं वा भजते झीलं Ms. 10.

59. -3 To accept, receive ; Māl. 5.  
25. -4 (a) To resort to, betake  
oneself to, have recourse to ; शिला-  
तलं भेजे K. 179 ; मातलक्षि भजस्व कं-  
चिदपरं Bh. 3. 64 ; न कश्चिद्भर्गनामपथ-  
मयद्वयोपि भजते S. 5. 10 ; Bv. 1. 83 ;  
R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow,  
observe ; भेजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21 ;  
Mu. 3. 10. -5 To enjoy, possess,  
have, suffer, experience, entertain ;  
विधुरपि भजतेतरां कलकं Bv. 1. 74 ;  
न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80 ;  
व्यक्तिं भजन्त्यापगाः S. 7. 8 ; अभिततम-  
योपि माद्वैतं भजते केव कथा शरीरिषु R.  
8. 43 ; Māl. 3. 9 ; U. 1. 35. -6 To  
wait or attend upon, serve ; R. 2.  
23 ; Pt. 1. 181 ; Mk. 1. 32. -7 To  
adore, honour, worship (as a god).  
-8 To choose, select, prefer, ac-  
cept ; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरञ्जते M. 1.  
2. -9 To enjoy carnally ; Pt. 4. 50.  
-10 To be attached or devoted to ;  
Pt. 1. 35. -11 To take possession  
of. -12 To fall to the lot of any  
one. -13 To grant, bestow. -14 To  
supply, furnish (Ved.). -15 To  
favour. -16 To decide in favour of,  
declare for. -17 To love, court  
(affection). -18 To apply oneself  
to, be engaged in. -19 To cook  
dress (food). -20 To employ, en-  
gage. (The meanings of this root  
are variously modified according to  
the noun with which it is connect-  
ed :—e. g. निद्रां भज् to go to sleep ;  
मूर्छां भज् to swoon ; भावं भज् to  
show love for &c. &c.)—Caus. 1  
To divide. -2 To put to flight, pur-  
sue. -3 To cook, dress. -II. 10 U.  
(भाजयति-ते, regarded by some as the  
caus. of भज् I) 1 To cook. -2 To  
give.

भजकः [भज्-गुल्] 1 A divider, dis-  
tributer. -2 A worshipper, votary,  
devotee.

भजनं [भज्-ल्यट्] 1 Sharing, divid-  
ing. -2 Possession. -3 Service, ado-  
ration, worship. -4 Waiting or at-  
tending upon.

भजमान a. 1 Dividing. -2 Enjoy-  
ing. -3 Fit, right, proper.

भञ्ज I. 7 P. (भनक्ति, वभंज, अभाक्षी-  
त्, भक्षयति, भक्तं, मन ; desid. विभंक्षति)  
1 To break, tear down, shatter,  
shiver or break to pieces, split ;  
भनक्ति सर्वमयादाः Bk. 6. 38 ; भंक्त्वा  
भुजो 4. 3 ; वभंजुर्वलयानि च 3. 22 ; ध-  
रुभाजि यस्या R. 11. 76. -2 To  
devastate, destroy by pulling down ;  
भनक्त्युपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. -3 To  
make a breach (in a fortress). -4 To  
frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle ;  
पिनकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1.  
-5 To arrest, check, interrupt, sus-

pend ; as in भग्ननिद्राः. -6 To defeat,  
vanquish ; क्षत्राणि रामः परिधुव रामाय-  
त्राद्यथाऽभज्यत स द्विजैः N. 22. 133.  
WITH अव to break down, shatter ;  
Ku. 3. 74. -प्र 1. to break down,  
shatter, splinter. -2. to stop, down,  
suspend. -3. to stop, arrest,  
point. -II. 10 N. (भंजयति-त) 1 To  
brighten, illuminate. -2 To speak  
-3 To shine.

भंजक a. (जिका f.) [भंज्-गुल्] Break-  
ing, dividing.

भंजन a. (नी f.) [भंज्-ल्यट्] 1  
1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Arresting,  
checking. -3 Frustrating. -4 Causing  
violent pain. -न 1 Breaking  
down, shattering, destroying. -  
Removing, dispelling, driving away.  
तद्विदितभयभंजनाय यूनां Git. 10. -3  
Routing, vanquishing. -4 Frustrat-  
ing. -5 Checking, interrupting, dis-  
turb. -6 Afflicting, paining. -  
Decay of the teeth.

भजनकः A particular disease of the  
mouth which consists in the decay  
of the teeth attended with contrac-  
tion of the lips.

भंजरुः A tree growing near a  
temple.

भंजा N. of Durgā.

भट I. 1 P. (भटति, भटति) 1 To  
nourish, foster, maintain. -2 To live.  
-3 To receive wages. -II. 10 U.  
(भटयति-ते) To speak, converse.

भटः [भट्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier,  
combatant ; तद्भट्चातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.  
याद्विजसुर्धिर्घटे भटस्य 22. 22 ; Bk. 14  
101. -2 A mercenary, hired soldier,  
hireling. -3 An outcast, a barbarian.  
-4 A demon. -5 N. of a degraded  
tribe. -टः Coloquintida (इंद्रवाक्).

भटिन् a. Roasted on a spit.

भटः [भट्-तृच्] 1 A lord, master  
(used as a title of respect in address-  
ing princes. ). -2 A title used with  
the names of learned Brāhmanas ;  
भटगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1 ; so कुमारि-  
भटः &c. -3 Any learned man or  
philosopher. -4 A kind of mis-  
caste, whose occupation is that of  
bards or panegyrists ; क्षत्रियविक्र-  
न्यायां भटो जातोऽनुवाचकः. -5 A bard,  
panegyrist. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1. a  
title given to a learned man or any  
celebrated teacher. -2. a great doctor.

-प्रयागः = प्रयाग q. v.

भहार a. [भट् स्वाभिलष्यकृति, भट्-अच्]  
1 Revered, worshipful. -2 A title of  
respect or distinction used with pro-  
per names ; as in भहारहरिचंद्रहरण  
चंदो दृषायते Hch. -रः A noble lord.



भहारक *a.* ( रिका *f.* ) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भहार above. —कः 1 A sage, saint. —2 The sun. —3 A god, deity. —4 ( In dramas ) A king. —5 An epithet applied to great and learned men. —Comp. चारः, वासरः Sunday.

भहारिका 1 A noble lady. —2 A goddess, tutelary deity.

भदिनी 1 A queen ( not crowned ), a princess ; ( often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen ). —2 A lady of high rank. —3 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa.

भट्टः A particular mixed caste.

भट्टिलः 1 A hero, warrior. —2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. ( भणति, भणित ) 1 To say, speak ; उच्यते इति भणित्ये V. 3 ; Bk. 14. 16. —2 To describe ; काव्यः स काव्येन सभाभागीन् N. 10. 59. —3 To name, call. —4 To sound.

भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking, speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation ; न वेदामानन्दं जनयति जगत्कायभणितिः Bv. 4. 39 ; 2. 77 ; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरामितं Git. 7 ; इह रसभणने *ibid.*

भङ्ग I. 1 A. ( भङ्गते ) 1 To chide, upbraid. —2 To mock, deride. —3 To speak. —4 To jest, joke. —II. 10 U. ( भङ्गति-ते ) 1 To make fortunate. —2 To cheat ( properly भङ्ग ). —3 To be fortunate. —4 To do an auspicious act.

भङ्गः [ भङ्ग-अच् ] 1 A buffoon, jester, mime ; त्रया वेदस्य कर्तारो भङ्गधूर्तेपिशाचकाः Sarva. S. —2 N. of a mixed caste ; cf. भङ्ग. —Comp. —तपस्विन् *m.* a pseudo-ascetic. —हासिनी a harlot, courtesan.

भङ्गकः A species of wag-tail.

भङ्गनं [ भङ्ग-ल्यट् ] 1 Mail, armour. —2 War, battle. —3 Mischief, wickedness.

भङ्गिः ङी *f.* [ भङ्ग-इ ] A wave.

भङ्गिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate. —लः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. —2 A messenger. —3 A workman, artisan. —4 The Sirisha tree.

भदतः [ उप. 3. 130 ] 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist ; भदतं तिथिरेव न ह्युच्यते Mu. 4. —2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भदाकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a.* [ भद्र-ल् निलोपः उप. 2. 28 ] 1 Good, happy, prosperous. —2 Auspicious, blessed ; as in भद्रमुख. —3 Foremost, best, chief, प्रमुख भद्रं विजितारिभद्रः R. 14. 31. —4 Favourable, propitious. —5 Kind, gracious,

excellent, friendly, good ; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. —6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful ; Pt. 1. 181. —7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. —8 Beloved, dear. —9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. —ङ् 1 Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity ; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवत् भूयते मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3 ; 6. 7 ; स्वयं वितरतु भद्रं भूयते मंगलाय U. 3. 48 ; oft. used in pl. in this sense ; सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यतु ; भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. —2 Gold. —3 A fragrant grass. —4 Iron, steel. —5 The seventh Karṇa. —ङ् 1 A bullock. —2 A species of wag-tail. —3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. —4 An impostor, a hypocrite ; Ms. 9. 258. —5 N. of Siva. —6 An epithet of mount Meru. —7 The Devadāru tree. —8 A kind of Kadamba. ( भद्राङ्ग means 'to shave' ; भद्राकरणं shaving ). —Comp. —अङ्गः an epithet of Balarāma. —अङ्गः N. of a Dvīpa. —आकारः, आङ्गति *a.* of auspicious features. —आत्मजः a sword. —आश्रयः the sandal tree. —आसनं 1. a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. —2. a particular posture in meditation. —ईशः an epithet of Siva. —एला large cardamoms. —कपिलः an epithet of Siva. —कारक *a.* propitious. —काली N. of Durgā. —काष्ठे the tree called Devadāru. —कुम्भः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. —गणितं the construction of magical diagrams. —घटः, घटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn. —दारु *m.*, *n.* a sort of pine. —नामक *m.* 1. a wag-tail. —2. the wood-pecker. —पीठं 1. a splendid seat, chair of state, throne ; R. 17. 10. —2. a kind of winged insect. —चलनः an epithet of Balarāma. —मुख *a.* 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir' ; S. 7. ( स्त्री ) good lady ; V. 2. —घुगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. —रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. —वर्नक *m.* a kind of jasmine. —शास्त्रः an epithet of Kārtikeya. —अयं, अयं sandal-wood. —श्रीः *f.* the sandal tree. —सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* ( द्विका *f.* ) 1 Good, auspicious. —2 Handsome, beautiful. —कः 1 The Devadāru tree. —2 A kind of bean.

भद्रकर *a.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. —*n.* The Devadāru tree.

भद्रा 1 A cow. —2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight. —3 The celestial Ganges. —4 N. of various plants. —5 N. of Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma. —Comp. —अयं sandal wood. भद्रिका 1 An amulet. —2 = भद्रा ( 2 ) above.

भन् 1 P. ( भनति ) 1 To worship. —2 To cry, shout, resound.

भङ्ग I. 1 A. ( भङ्गते ) 1 To tell a good news. —2 To be glad. —3 To be fortunate. —4 To be excellent. —5 To honour, worship. —6 To shine. —II. 10 U. ( भङ्गति-ते ) 1 To do an auspicious act. —2 To cause to thrive.

भदिल 1 Prosperity, good fortune. —2 Tremulous motion. —3 A messenger ( *m.* ? )

भंभः 1 A fly. —2 Smoke.

भंभरालिका, भंभराली 1 A gadfly. —2 A goat.

भंभारवः The lowing of a cow.

भय [ विभेत्स्मात्, भी-अपादान् अच् ] 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension. ( oft. with abl. ) ; भीरो रोगभयं कुले च्युतिभयं वित्ते दृष्टालाङ्घ्र्यं Bh. 3. 35 ; यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति सुखोभयं Ve. 3. 4. —2 Fright, terror ; जगद्भयं &c. —3 A danger, risk, hazard ; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं । आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुर्याद्यथोचितं H. 1. 57. —4 The sentiment of fear ; see मयानक below ; रौद्रशक्त्या तु जनितं चित्तवैकल्य-जं भयं S. D. 6. —यः Sickness, disease. —Comp. —अन्वित, —आक्रांत *a.* overcome with fear. —अपह *a.* warding off or removing fear. ( —हः ) 1. N. of Vishṇu. —2. a king. —आतुर, —आत *a.* afraid, alarmed, frightened. —आवह *a.* 1. causing fear, formidable. —2. risky ; स्वप्ननिघनं भयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —उत्तर *a.* attended with or succeeded by fear. —दक्षप्रवण *a.* wholly overpowered by fear. —कंपः tremour of fear. —कर ( also भयंकर ) *a.* 1. frightening, terrible, fearful. —2. dangerous, perilous ; so भयंकरक, भयकृत. —कृत *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —खड्गिः a drum used in battle. —त्रातु *a.* a deliverer from fear. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. fearful. —2. intimidating. —द्रुत *a.* fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. —नाशन *a.* removing fear. ( —नः ) N. of Vishṇu. —प्रतीकारः warding off or removal of fears. —प्रद *a.* inspiring fear, fearful, terrible. —प्रस्तावः an occasion of fear. —ब्राह्मणः a timid Brāhmaṇa, a Brāhmaṇa who, to save himself from danger, declares his



caste relying on the inviolability of a Brāhmaṇa.—अष्ट *a.* put to flight.—विभुत *a.* panic-struck.—व्यूहः *a.* particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger.—शील *a.* timid.—स्थानं, हेतुः *a.* cause of fear.—हर्तुः, हारिच *a.* removing fear, dispelling alarm.

भयकर *a.* = भयकर *q. v.* (—रः) *A* kind of owl.

भयानक *a.* [विभेयस्मात्, भी-आनङ् ; Uṇ. 3. 82] Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; किमतः परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2; Si. 17. 20; Bg. 11. 27.—कः *1 A* tiger.—*2 N.* of Rāhu.—*3* The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; see under रस.—कं Terror, fear.

भर *a.* [भृ-अर्] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. (at the end of comp.).—रः *1 A* burden, load, weight; खुरत्रये भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; फलभरपरिणामश्यामजं &c. U. 2. 20; भरव्यथा Mu. 2. 18.—*2 A* great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94, 54; Si. 9. 47.—*3 Bulk*, mass.—*4 Excess*; निर्वृद्धसौहृदभरेति शुणोज्ज्वलेति Māl. 6. 17; शोभाभरेः संभृताः Bv. 1. 103; कोपभरेण Git. 3.—*5 A* particular measure of weight.—*6 Theft*, taking away.—*7 Attacking*, a battle (Ved.).—*8 A* hymn or song of praise.

भरतः [भृ-अट्] *1 A* potter.—*2 A* servant.

भरण *a.* (जी.फ.) [भृ-लृट् वा] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing.—णं *1* The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting; R. 1. 24; S. 7. 33.—*2 (a)* The act of bearing or carrying. (*b*) Wearing, putting on.—*3* Bringing or procuring.—*4* Nutriment.—*5* Hire, wages.—णः The constellation Bharani.

भरणी *N.* of the second constellation containing three stars.—Comp.—भूः an epithet of Rāhu.

भरुहः [भृ-अङ्] *1 A* master, lord.—*2 A* prince, king.—*3* An ox, a bull.—*4 A* worm.

भरण्यं *1* Cherishing, supporting, maintaining.—*2* Wages, hire.—*3* The lunar mansion Bharani.—ण्या *1* Wages, hire.—*2 A* woman.—Comp.—भूज् *m.* a hired servant, hireling.

भरण्युः *1 A* master.—*2 A* protector.—*3 A* friend.—*4* Fire.—*5* The moon.—*6* The sun.

भरतः [भरं वनोति वृ-ड] *1 N.* of the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā,

lā, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharatacarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; cf. S. 7. 33.—*2 N.* of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyī, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyī, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile.—*3 N.* of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy.—*4* An actor, a stage-player; तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Māl. 1.—*5 A* hired soldier, mercenary.—*6 A* barbarian, mountaineer.—*7* An epithet of Agni.—*8 A* weaver.—*9 N.* of the sage Jadaabharata.—Comp.—अग्रजः 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 73.—ऋषभः, शार्ङ्गलः, श्रेष्ठः the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata.—खंडं *N.* of a part of India.—ज्ञ *a.* knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science.—युक्तः an actor.—वर्षः 'the country of Bharata', i. e. India.—वाक्यं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तथापीदमस्तु भरतवाक्यं (occurring in every play).

भरथः *1 A* sovereign, king.—*2* Fire.—*3 A* deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरद्वाजः *1 N.* of one of the seven sages.—*2 A* sky-lark.

भरि *a.* Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting (at the end of comp.), as in उदरंभरि &c.

भरित *a.* *1* Nourished, maintained.—*2* Filled with, full of; जगज्जालं कर्ता कुसुमभरसौरभ्यभरितं Bv. 1. 54; 33.—*3* Green.—तः The green colour.

भरित्रं Ved. The arm.

भरिमन् *m.* *1* Supporting, nourishing.—*2 A* family.—*3 N.* of Viṣṇu.

भरुः *1 A* husband.—*2 A* lord.—*3 N.* of Siva.—*4* Of Viṣṇu.—*5* Gold.—*6* The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी.फ.) *A* jackal.

भरुटकं Fried meat.

भगः *1 N.* of Siva.—*2* Of Brahman.—*3* Radiance, lustre.—*4* Roaring.

भर्ग्यः An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन *a.* [भृ-लृट् वा] *1* Roasting, frying, baking.—*2* Annihilating.—नं *1* The act of roasting or frying.—*2 A* frying-pan.

भर्तु *m.* [भृ-लृट्] *1 A* husband; यद्भर्तुर्वै हिंसमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 8.

—*2 A* lord, master, superior; भृगुः शापेन Me. 1; गणं, सूतं &c.—*3 A* leader, commander, chief; R. 7. 41.

—*4 A* supporter, bearer, protector.—*5* The creator.—*6 N.* of Viṣṇu.

—Comp.—भ्री *a* woman who murders her husband.—दारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince.

—*an heir-apparent* (a term of address chiefly used in dramas).—द्वारिका *a* young princess (a term of address in dramas).—व्रतं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (—ता) *a* virtuous and devoted wife; cf. पतिव्रता.—शोकः grief for the death of the husband.

—हरिः *N.* of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Sataks (शृंगार, नीति and वैराग्य) and also कृतपदीय and मरिचिकाव्य.

भर्तुमती *A* married woman whose husband is living; जनोऽन्यथा मृतं विशङ्कते S. 5. 17.

भर्तुसात् *ind.* In the possession of a husband; कृता married.

भर्त्री *1 A* mother.—*2 A* female supporter.

भर्त्स 10 *A.* (भर्त्सयते; P. also sometimes) *1* To menace, threaten.—*2* To revile, reproach, abuse.—*3* To deride.

भर्त्सकः [भर्त्स-ण्वल्] *A* threatening reviler.

भर्त्सनं, भर्त्सना [भर्त्स-लृट्] *1* Threatening, reviling.—*2 A* threat, menace.—*3* Reproach, abuse.—*4 A* curse.

भर्त्सित *p. p.* Reviled, reproached, abused.—तं Reviling &c. See भर्त्सन.

भर्त्स 1 *Wages*, hire.—*2* Gold.—*3* The navel.

भर्त्सया *Wages*, hire.

भर्त्सव *n.* [भृ-मन्त्रि] *1* Supporting, nourishment.

—*2* Wages, hire.—*3* Gold.—*4* Gold coin.—*5* The navel.—*6 A* burden, load.—*7 A* house.

भल *I.* *10 A.* (भालयते, भाजित) see, behold.—*II.* *1 A.* *1* See भल.

भल 1 *A.* (भलते, भाजित) *1* To scribe, narrate, tell.—*2* To wound, hurt, kill.—*3* To give.



भृङ्ग-ह्री-हं [ भृङ्ग-अच् ] A kind of crescent-shaped missile or arrow ; *क्रिदाकर्णविकृतभृङ्गवर्णी* R. 9. 66 ; 4. 63 ; 7. 58. —लृङ्गः 1 A bear. —2 An epithet of Siva. —3 The marking-nut-plant (मृही also).

भृङ्गकः A bear.

भृङ्गतः, भृङ्गतकः The marking-nut-plant ; (also *n.*)

भृङ्गुकः A bear.

भृङ्गुकः 1 A bear ; दधति कुहरमाजा-नत्र भृङ्गुकयूना U. 2. 21. —2 A dog.

भव *a.* [ भवत्यस्मात्, भू-अपादाने अप. ] (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. —वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, (वत्ता). —2 Birth, production ; भवो हि लोकान्मुदयाय तादृशां R. 3. 14 ; S. 7. 27. —3 Source, origin. —4 Worldly existence ; mundane or worldly life, life ; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c. ; Ku. 2. 51. —5 The world. —6 Well-being, health, prosperity. —7 Excellence, superiority. —8 N. of Siva ; दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21 ; 3. 72. —9 A god, deity. —10 Acquisition (वर्ण). —वो (dual.) Siva and Bhavāni. —Comp. —अतिग *a.* overcoming worldly existence. —अंतकृत् *m.* 1. N. of Buddha. —2. an epithet of Brahman. —अंतरं another existence (previous or future) ; Pt. 1. 121. —अधिः, —अर्णवः, —समुद्रः, —सागरः, —सिंघुः the ocean of worldly life. —अभो ( *m.* dual ) 1. existence. —2. prosperity and adversity. —अभीष्टं bellium. —अयना —नी the Ganges. —अरण्यं 'a forest of worldly life,' a dreary world. —आत्मजः an epithet of Ganesa or Kārtikeya. —आर्त *a.* sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. —ईशः N. of Siva. —उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence ; R. 14. 74. —क्षितिः *f.* the place of birth. —वस्तरः a forest-conflagration. —छिद् *a.* cutting the ( bonds of ) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth ; भव-छिदन्नचंचकापादपांशवः K. 1. —छेदः prevention of recurring birth ; Si. 1. 35. —दारु *n.* the *devadāru* tree. —नाशिनी N. of the river Sarayu. —प्रतिसं-तिः coming into being. —बंधेशः N. of Siva. —भास् *a.* living in the world of mortals. —भूतं the source of all beings, *i. e.* the Supreme being. —भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet ( see App. II. ) ; भवभूतेः संबंधाद्भूधरभूरेव भारती भति । एतत्कृतकारण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति यावा ॥ *Aryā* S. 36. —नोचनः N. of Krishna. —रुद् *m.* a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. —वीतिः *f.* 1. liberation from worldly exist-

ence ; Ki. 6. 41. —2. end of the world.

भवक *a.* 1 Living, existing. —2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् *a.* ( न्ती *f.* ) 1 Being, becoming, happening. —2 Present ; समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78. —*pron. a.* ( ती *f.* ) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by 'your honour,' 'your lordship, worship or highness' ; ( oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb ) ; अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1 ; भवंत एव जानन्ति रघुणां च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23 ; R. 2. 40, 3. 48 ; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र ( see the words ), and sometimes to स also ; य-न्मां विधेयविषये स भवाक्षिद्युक्ते Māl. 1. 9.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. —2 A poisoned arrow.

भवनं 1 [ भू-आधारे ल्युट् ] Being, existence. —2 Production, birth. —3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion ; अथवा भवनप्रत्ययात् प्रविष्टोऽस्मि Mk. 3, Me. 32. —4 A site, abode, receptacle ; as in अविनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191. —5 A building. —6 A field. —7 Nature. —Comp. —उदरं the interior of a house. —पतिः, —स्वामिन् *m.* the lord of the house, a *pater familias*.

भवनीय *a.* 1 To be about to take place. —2 Impending.

भवतः —तिः The time being, present time.

भवती 1 A virtuous wife. —2 Time being, present time. —3 ( In gram. ) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Parvati, wife of Siva ; आलंब्यताम्रकरमत्र भवो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29 ; Ku. 7. 84 ; Me. 36, 44. —Comp. —गुरुः an epithet of the mountain Himalaya. —पतिः an epithet of Siva ; अधिवसति सदा यदेनं जनैरविदितविभवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवादृक्ष *a.* ( क्षी *f.* ), भवादृश *a.* भवा-दृश *a.* ( शी *f.* ) Like your honour, like you.

भविक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. —2 Happy, prosperous. —कं Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य *pol. p.* About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like माव्य impersonally, *i. e.* in the neuter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word ; स्वया मम सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2 ; गुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं S. 6. —व्यं What is destined to happen ; भवित-व्यं भवत्येव यद्विधेर्मेनसि स्थितं Subhash.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny ; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6 ; सर्वकपा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23.

भवितु *a.* ( त्री *f.* ) [ भू-वृत् ] 1 About to become, future ; R. 6. 52 ; Ku. 1. 50. —2 Imminent, impending. —3 Being or faring well.

भविच् *a.* Living, being. —*m.* A living being.

भविनः A poet ; also भविनिन् *m.*

भविल *a.* [ भू-भविष्यति इलच् ] 1 Being, living. —2 Future. —लः 1 A paramour. —2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्यु *a.* [ भू-इष्णुच् ] 1 To be about to become or take place. —2 Future.

भविष्य *a.* 1 Future. —2 Imminent, impending ; Pt. 1. 91. —व्यं The future, futurity. —Comp. —कालः the future tense. —ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भविष्यद् *a.* ( ती or न्ती *f.* ) About to be, become or come to pass, future. —*n.* The future time. —Comp. —आक्षेपः 1. denying the occurrence of a possible future event. —2. a kind of Alankāra or figure of speech ; see Kāv. 2. 126. —कालः futurity. —वक्तु, वादिच् *a.* predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य *a.* [ भू-कर्तरि नि. यत् ] 1 Existing, being, being present. —2 Future, about to be. —3 Likely to become. —4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy ; Ki. 11. 13. —5 Good, nice, excellent. —6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy ; Ku. 1. 22 ; Ki. 3. 12 ; 10. 51. —7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —8 Calm, tranquil, placid. —9 True. —व्या N. of Pārvaṭi. —व्यं 1 Existence. —2 Future time. —3 Result, fruit. —4 Good result, prosperity ; R. 17. 58. —5 A bone.

भवदीय *a.* Your honour's, your's, thine.

भष् 1 P. ( भवति ) 1 To bark, growl, bark at. —2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भषः, —भषकः A dog.

भषणः A dog. —जं The barking of a dog, a growl.

भस् I. 3 P. ( वसति ) 1 To shine. —2 To revile, blame, abuse. —II. 1 P. ( भसति ) To eat.

भस्व *m.* [ Un. 1. 127 ] 1 The sun. —2 Flesh. —3 A kind of duck. —4 Time. —5 A float ( वृत् ). —6 The hinder parts ( said to be *f.* and *n.* also ). —7 Pudendum muliebre. —8 A month.



भसनः A bee.

भसंतः Time.

भसित *a.* Reduced to ashes. —त Ashes; Bv. 1. 84.

भस्त्रिका, -भस्त्रा, -भस्त्रि *f.* [ भस्-श्र ]  
1 A bellows. —2 A leathern vessel for holding water. —3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भस्त्रिका A little bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. —2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. —3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n.* [ भस्-मनिन् ] 1 Ashes; (कल्पते) ध्रुवं चित्ताभस्मरजो विष्णुद्वये Ku. 5. 79. —2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body); (भस्मनि हु 'to sacrifice in ashes', *i. e.* to do a useless work). —Comp. —अग्निः morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —अवशेष *a.* remaining in the form of ashes; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार Ku. 3. 72; S. 3. 2. —आह्वयः camphor. —उद्धूलनं, गुठनं smearing the body with ashes; —भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —कारः a washerman. —कूटः a heap of ashes. —गंधा, —गंधिका, —गंधिनी a kind of perfume. —तूले 1. frost, snow. —2, a shower of dust. —3, a number of villages. —प्रियः an epithet of Siva. —भूत *a.* dead. —मेहः a sort of gravel. —रोगः a kind of disease; cf. भस्माग्नि. —लेपनं smearing the body with ashes. —विधिः any rite performed with ashes. —वेद्यकः camphor. —ज्ञायिन् *m.* N. of Siva. —स्नानं purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind.* To the state of ashes; कृ 'to reduce to ashes.' भू to be reduced to ashes.

भस्मा (स्मी) कृ 8 U. To reduce to ashes.

भस्मीकरणं 1 Reducing to ashes. —2 Completely consuming or burning. —3 Calcining

भस्मीकृत *a.* 1 Reduced to ashes. —2 Calcined (as a metal).

भस्मीभू 1 P. To be reduced to ashes; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कृतः Sarva. S.

भा 2 P. (भाति, मात; *caus.* भापयति-ते; *desid.* विभासति) 1 To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पञ्चैर्विना सरो भाति सद्ः खलजनेर्विना । कदु, र्जर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्विना Bv. 1. 116; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 20; R. 3. 18. —2 To seem, appear; बुभुक्षितं न प्रति भाति किञ्चित् Mbh. —3 To be, exist. —4 To show oneself.

भा [ भा अद् टाप् ] 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. —2 A shadow, reflection. —3 Likeness, resemblance. —4 The shadow of a gnomon. —Comp. —कोशः-यः the sun. —गणः the whole group of constellations. —निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. —नेमिः the sun. —मंडलं a halo of light. —रूपः the soul. (—यं) Brahman. —वनं a mass of rays or light.

भास्कर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक्त *a.* 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. —2 Fit for food. —3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य), often used in the S. B. in this sense. —4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्तिकः A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [ भक्षा शीलमस्य अण् ] Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः [ भृज् भाधे वृज् ] 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भाग-हर, भागशः &c. —2 Allotment, distribution, partition. —3 Lot, fate; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. —4 A part of any whole, a fraction. —5 The numerator of a fraction. —6 A quarter, one-fourth part. —7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. —8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. —9 The quotient. —10 Room, space, spot, region, place; R. 18. 47. —Comp. —अनुबंधजातिः *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional increase. —अपहारजातिः *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional decrease. —अर्धिन् *a.* desirous of a share. —अर्ह *a.* entitled to a share or inheritance. —कल्पना allotment of shares. —जातिः *f.* reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). —धेयं 1. a share, part, portion; नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्धुनैः R. 1. 50. (b). —2, fortune, destiny, luck. —3, good fortune or luck; तद्भागधेयं परमं पशूनां Bh. 2. 12. —4, property. —5, happiness. (—यः) 1. a tax; अन्यमेव भागधेयमंते तपस्विनो निर्वपन्ति S. 2. —2, an heir. —भाज् *a.* interested, a sharer or partner. —भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign. —लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहदजहल्लक्षणा; *e. g.* सोयं देवदत्तः. —हर 1. a coheir. —2, division (in math.). —हारः division (in math.). —हारिन् *a.* entitled to a share, inheriting. (—m.) 1. an heir. —2, division.

भागकः A divisor.

भागनं 1 The period of the sun's passing through the signs of the

zodiac. —2 The circumference of a great circle.

भागशस् *ind.* 1 In parts or portions, part by part. —2 According to the share.

भागिक *a.* 1 Relating to a part. —2 Forming a part. —3 Fractional. —4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं सत् 'one part in a hundred', *i. e.* one per cent; so भागिका विंशतिः &c.).

भागिन् *a.* [ भाग-इनि ] 1 Consisting of shares or parts. —2 Sharing, having a share. —3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. —4 Concerned in, affected by. —5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 63. —6 Entitled to a share; Ms. 9. 165; Y. 2. 125. —7 Lucky, fortunate. —8 Inferior, secondary. —m. A coheir. —नी A coheir.

भागवत् *a.* (ती *f.*) [ भगवतः भगवन् वा इदं सोऽस्य देवता वा अण् ] 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. —2 Pertaining to a god. —3 Holy, divine, sacred. —तः A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. —तं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भागिन्यः [ भागिन्या अपत्यं हृच् ] A sister's son. —नी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी [ भगीरथेन सतीता तेन भागीरथी स्वता ] 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्झरशीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. —2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्यं *a.* [ भज्-प्यन्त् कृत्वं ] 1 To be divided, divisible. —2 Entitled to a share. —3 Forming a part. —4 Subject to fractional deduction. —5 Lucky, fortunate. —ग्यं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; स्त्रियाश्चरित्रं इत्यस्य भाग्यं देवो न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhāsh. ; oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. —2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. —3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येवदुस्तेकिनी S. 4. 17. —4 Happiness, welfare. (भाग्येन fortunately, happily). —Comp. —आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 17. —उदयः 1. dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence. —क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि घनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. —योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. —विप्लवः ill-luck, adverseness of fate; R. 8. 47. —वशात् *ind.* through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् *a.* 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. —2 Prosperous.

भांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [ संगाया इदं अण् ] Made of hemp, hempen.

भांगीन [ संगाया भवनं क्षेत्रं वृज् ] A field of hemp.



भांगकः A tattered cloth, shred,  
 भांग 10 U. To divide, distribute ;  
 भाग a. (Usually at the end of  
 1 Sharing or participating  
 भाग्यः पापं Ku. 5. 83 ; दोषं  
 भाग्यः 3 Having, enjoying, pos-  
 भाग्यः 4 Feeling, experienc-  
 भाग्यः 5 Devoting  
 भाग्यः 6 Living in, inhabiting,  
 भाग्यः 7 Going or resorting to, seek-  
 भाग्यः 8 Worshipping. -9 Falling to  
 भाग्यः 10 What must be done, a  
 भाग्यः (Bk. 3. 21.  
 भाग्यः [भाङ्ग-वृत्] 1 Dividing. -2  
 भाग्यः (A divider.  
 भाग्यः [भाङ्ग-ल्युट्] 1 Shar-  
 भाग्यः 2 Division (in arith.).  
 भाग्यः 3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate ; युष्प-  
 भाग्यः S. 4 ; R. 5. 22. -4 (Fig.)  
 भाग्यः 5 receptacle, recipient, repository ;  
 भाग्यः 6 भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 243 ; कल्या-  
 भाग्यः 7 महासा भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl.  
 भाग्यः 8 ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनमयं जनः  
 भाग्यः U. 3. 15 ; M. 5. 8. -5 A fit or  
 भाग्यः 6 fitting person, a fit object or  
 भाग्यः 7 भवाद्भाषा एव भवति भाजनात्युप-  
 भाग्यः K. 108. -6 Representation.  
 भाग्यः A measure equal to 64 *palas*.  
 भाग्यः a. Shared, divided. -तं A  
 भाग्यः portion.  
 भाग्यः m. [भाङ्ग-णिनि] A servant.  
 भाग्यः 2 Rice, gruel.  
 भाग्यः a. [भाङ्ग-वृत्] Divisible.  
 भाग्यः 1 A portion, share. -2 An  
 भाग्यः 3 (In arith.) The di-  
 भाग्यः 4 वारकं Wages, hire, rent.  
 भाग्यः f. 1 Wages, hire. -2 The  
 भाग्यः 3 of barlots.  
 भाग्यः [मद्भाषाया, अण्] A fol-  
 भाग्यः of Bhāṭṭa, a follower of that  
 भाग्यः of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy  
 भाग्यः was founded by Kumārila  
 भाग्यः A species of dramatic com-  
 भाग्यः in it only one character  
 भाग्यः introduced on the stage which  
 भाग्यः plays the place of interlocutors by  
 भाग्यः use of आकाशभाषित q. v. ;  
 भाग्यः स्वस्ववचनितो नागवस्थांतरात्मकः । एकांक  
 भाग्यः नियुक्तः पंडितो विटः n S. D. 513 ;  
 भाग्यः the next stanzas also ; e. g. वसंत-  
 भाग्यः, मृदुलं, लीलामयुरक &c.  
 भाग्यः A declarer, proclaimer.  
 भाग्यः [भाङ्ग-अण् मण्ड स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.]  
 भाग्यः A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish,  
 भाग्यः &c.) ; नीलीभाङ्ग 'an indigo-vat';  
 भाग्यः 'a milk-pail'; 'धुरा', मङ्ग

&c. -2 A box, trunk, chest, case ;  
 भाङ्गः Pt. 1. -3 Any tool or instru-  
 भाङ्गः ment, an implement. -4 A musical  
 भाङ्गः instrument. -5 Goods, wares, mer-  
 भाङ्गः chandise, shop-keeper's stock ; मधु-  
 भाङ्गः रागानीनि भाङ्गानि Pt. 1. -6 A bale of  
 भाङ्गः goods. -7 (Fig.) Any valued pos-  
 भाङ्गः session, treasure ; ज्ञातिं वारुणदने तद्-  
 भाङ्गः भयं तदुच्यते भाङ्गं हि मे U. 4. 26. -8 The  
 भाङ्गः bed of a river. -9 Trappings or har-  
 भाङ्गः ness of a horse. -10 Buffoonery. mimi-  
 भाङ्गः cry (from मङ्ग). -11 An ornament  
 भाङ्गः in general. -डाः (m. pl.) Wares,  
 भाङ्गः merchandise. -Comp. -अ(आ)-  
 भाङ्गः गारः, -रं 1. a store-house, store-room  
 भाङ्गः (lit. where household goods and  
 भाङ्गः utensils &c are kept) ; भाङ्गगाराण्य-  
 भाङ्गः कृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभाजि Vikr. 18.  
 भाङ्गः 45. -2. treasury ; ज्ञानं. -3. a collec-  
 भाङ्गः tion, store, magazine. -आगारिकः 1.  
 भाङ्गः a store-keeper. -2. a treasurer. -पतिः  
 भाङ्गः a merchant. -पुटः a barber. -पुष्पः  
 भाङ्गः a sort of snake. -प्रतिभाङ्गकं barter,  
 भाङ्गः computation of the exchange of  
 भाङ्गः goods. -भरकः the contents of a  
 भाङ्गः vessel. -मूल्यं capital in the form  
 भाङ्गः of wares. -बादनं playing on a musi-  
 भाङ्गः cal instrument. -शाला a store-house,  
 भाङ्गः store.  
 भाङ्गः कं A small vessel, cup. -कं  
 भाङ्गः Goods, merchandise, wares.  
 भाङ्गः A store-house, store.  
 भाङ्गः भाङ्गारिक = भाङ्गगारिक q. v.  
 भाङ्गः भाङ्गारिन् m. The keeper of a store-  
 भाङ्गः house.  
 भाङ्गः भाङ्गिः f. A razor-case. -Comp.  
 भाङ्गः -बाहः a barber. -शाला a barber's  
 भाङ्गः shop.  
 भाङ्गः भाङ्गिकः-लः A barber.  
 भाङ्गः भाङ्गिका An implement, a tool,  
 भाङ्गः utensil.  
 भाङ्गः भाङ्गिनी A chest, basket.  
 भाङ्गः भाङ्गीरः The Indian fig-tree.  
 भाङ्गः भात p. p. [भा-क्त] Shining, bril-  
 भाङ्गः liant, bright. -तः Dawn, morning.  
 भाङ्गः भातिः f. [भा-क्ति] 1 Light, bright-  
 भाङ्गः ness, lustre, splendour. -2 Percep-  
 भाङ्गः tion, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).  
 भाङ्गः भातुः The sun.  
 भाङ्गः भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः [मद्राभिर्युक्ता पौर्णमासी  
 भाङ्गः भाद्रीसा वस्मिन् मासे अण्] . N. of a lunar  
 भाङ्गः month (corresponding to August-  
 भाङ्गः September). -द्राः (f. pl.) N. of  
 भाङ्गः the 25th and 26th lunar mansions  
 भाङ्गः (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).  
 भाङ्गः भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full  
 भाङ्गः moon in the month of Bhādrapada.  
 भाङ्गः भाद्रमातुः The son of a virtuous  
 भाङ्गः or good mother (मद्रमातुपत्यं).  
 भाङ्गः भातं [भा-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Appearing,  
 भाङ्गः being visible. -2 Light, lustre. -3  
 भाङ्गः Perception, knowledge.

भातुः [भा-तु Un. 3. 32] 1 Light,  
 भातुः lustre, brightness. -2 A ray of light;  
 भातुः मंडिताखिलदिक्पांताश्चंद्रांशोः पांतु भातवः  
 भातुः Bv. 1. 129 ; Si. 2. 53 ; Ms. 8. 132.  
 भातुः -3 The sun ; भातुः सकृद्युक्तदुरंग एव S.  
 भातुः 5. 4 ; भीमभानौ निदाये Bv. 1. 30. -4  
 भातुः Beauty. -5 A day. -6 A king, prince,  
 भातुः sovereign. -7 An epithet of Siva.  
 भातुः -f. A handsome woman. -Comp.  
 भातुः -केश(स)रः the sun. -जः the plan-  
 भातुः et Saturn. -दिनं, -वारः Sunday.  
 भातुः भातुमत् a. 1 Luminous, bright,  
 भातुः splendid. -2 Beautiful, handsome.  
 भातुः -m. The sun ; Ku. 3. 65 ; R. 6.  
 भातुः 36 ; Rs. 5. 2. -ती N. of the wife  
 भातुः of Duryodhana.

भातु 1 A. (भाते) To be angry.

भातुः [भा-वृच्] 1 Brightness  
 भातुः lustre, splendour. -2 The sun. -3  
 भातुः Passion, wrath, anger. -4 A sister's  
 भातुः husband. -मा 1 A passionate wo-  
 भातुः man. -2 N. of one of the wives of  
 भातुः Krishna, usually called सत्यमाता.  
 भातुः -Comp. -नी m. the Supreme being.

भातिन् a. 1 Passionate, angry. -2  
 भातिन् Shining. -3 Handsome, beautiful.

भातिनी 1 A beautiful young wo-  
 भातिनी: man (कादिनी) ; R. 8. 28. -2 A pas-  
 भातिनी: sionate woman, (often used like चंडी  
 भातिनी: as a term of endearment) ; उपचीयत  
 भातिनी: एव कापि शोभा परितो भातिनी ते मुखस्य  
 भातिनी: नित्यं Bv. 2. 1. -Comp. -विलासः N.  
 भातिनी: of a poem by Jagannatha Pandit.

भारः [भ-वृच्] 1 A load, burden,  
 भारः weight (fig. also) ; कुचभारानमिता न  
 भारः योषितः Bh. 3. 27 ; so ओणिभार Me.  
 भारः 82 ; भारः कार्यो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl.  
 भारः 9. 37. -2 Brunt, thickest part (as  
 भारः of a battle) ; N. 5. 5. -3 Excess,  
 भारः pitch ; R. 14. 68. -4 Labour, toil,  
 भारः trouble. -5 A mass, large quantity ;  
 भारः कुचं, जटा. -6 A particular weight  
 भारः equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. -7 A  
 भारः yoke for carrying burdens. -8 An  
 भारः epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. -आकांत  
 भारः a. heavily laden, over-burdened.  
 भारः -उद्ग्रहः a porter, burden-carrier.  
 भारः -उपजीवनं living by carrying bur-  
 भारः dens, a porter's life ; Pt. 1. 280.  
 भारः -भृत् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -य-  
 भारः तिः a pole for carrying burdens. -बाह  
 भारः a. (भारोही f.) bearer of burdens.  
 भारः -बाहः a burden-carrier, porter. (-ही)  
 भारः indigo. -बाहनः a beast of burden.  
 भारः (-नं) a cart, waggon. -बाहिकः a  
 भारः porter. -सह a. 'able to carry a  
 भारः great load', very strong or powerful.  
 भारः -साधन a. effecting arduous works,  
 भारः accomplishing great objects. -हरः,  
 भारः -हारः a burden-bearer, porter. -हारि-  
 भारः न् m. an epithet of Krishna.  
 भारक a. (At the end of comp.)  
 भारक: Loaded with. -कं A load, burden,  
 भारक: weight.



भारायते Den. A. 1 To become a burden, form a load. -2 To be like a load.

भारिक, भारिन् *a.* 1 Bearing or carrying a load. -2 Heavy. —*m.* A burden-carrier, porter.

भारिणी A female supporter.

भारुडः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारुड); Pt. 5. 102.

भारत *a.* (ती. *f.*) [भरतस्त्वे, भारतात् भरतवंश्यानाधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रन्थः अण्] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. —*तः* 1 A descendant of Bharata. -2 An inhabitant of *Bharatavarsha* or India. -3 An actor. -4 An epithet of the sun shining on the south of Meru. —*तं* 1 India, the country of Bharata: Si. 14. 5. -2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyasa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); श्रवणांजलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्य-ममृतं यः । तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4; व्यासगिरां निर्वासे सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वंदे । शृण्वन्तयैव संज्ञां यद्व-कितां भारती वहति ॥ *Arya S.* 31. -3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharata. —*ती* 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया शोक-महसि Ku. 6. 79; नवरसरचिरां निर्मित-मादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. -2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतमायो वाग्व्यापारो नदाश्रयः S. D. 285. -4 A quail. -5 The dramatic art in general.

भारद्वाजः [भरद्वाजस्यापत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. -2 Of Agastya. -3 The planet Mars. -4 One of the seven Rishis. -5 A sky-lark. —*जं* A bone. —*जी* The wild cotton shrub.

भारयः A sky-lark.

भारयं A bow-string. —*वी* The sacred basil.

भारविः N. of the author of the *Kiratarjuniya*; तावद्वा भारवेर्भाति याव-न्माघस्य नोदयः । उदिते च पुनर्माघे भार-वेर्भा रवेरिव ॥ ; भारवेरर्थगौरवं Udb. See App. II.

भारिः A lion.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गवः [भृगोरपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. -2 N. of Parasurama; see परशुराम. -3 An epi-

thet of Siva. -4 An archer. -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Jama-dagni. -7 Of Mārkaṇḍeya. -8 N. of an eastern country. —*Comp.* —*प्रियः* a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The *Durva* grass. -2 An epithet of Lakshmi. -3 Of Parvati. -4 Of Devayani.

भार्य *a.* [भृ-भ्यत्] To be supported or cherished. —*र्यः* A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या [भर्तु योग्या] 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या गृहे दक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजा-वती । सा भार्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. -2 The female of an animal. —*Comp.* —*आट* *a.* living by the prostitution of his wife. —*ऊढ* *a.* married (as a man); भार्याद्वि तनवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. —*जितः*, —*आदिकः* 1. a hen-pecked husband. -2. a kind of deer.

भार्यारुः 1 A kind of deer. -2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भादर्यं 1 Violence, vehemence. -2 Excessiveness, intensity.

भालं [भा-लच्] 1 The forehead, brow; यद्वात्रा निजभालपटललिखितं स्तोत्रं महद्वा घनं Bh. 2. 49; (स्मरस्य) वपुः सद्यो भालानलभसितजालास्पदमभूत् Bv. 1. 84. -2 Light. -3 Darkness. —*Comp.* —*अंकः* 1. a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a saw. -4. a tortoise. —*चंद्रः* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Ganesa. (—*द्रा*) N. of Durgā. —*दर्शनः* N. of Siva. —*दर्शनं* red lead. —*दर्शिन* *a.* 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. —*दृशम्*, —*लोचनः* an epithet of Siva. —*पट्टः* हृत् the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालु(ल)कः, भालु(लू)कः A bear.

भावः [भृ-भावे वच्] 1 Being existing, existence; नास्तौ विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. -2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. -3 State, condition, state of being; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; U. 6. 23; so कातरभावः, विवर्ण-भावः &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवीभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so मेघ्यभावः; किकर-भावः &c. -6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion; त्वयि मे भावनि-बंधनारतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, tempera-ment; U. 6. 14. -8 Inclination or dispo-sition of mind, idea, thought, opi-nion, supposition; Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. -9 Feeling, emotion, senti-ment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95.

(In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhāvas* are either स्थायिन् primary, or व्यभिचारी subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9, each *rasa* having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for defini-tion and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first *ānana*, or K. P. 4.). -10 Love, affection, attach-ment; इंद्राणि भावं क्रियया विवृणुः Ku. 3. 35; कुसुमवती भावुमतीव भावं (वचंश्च) R. G. 36. -11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इतिभावः (often used by commentators). -12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Māl. 1. 25. -13 Resolu-tion, determination. -14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विद्युत्भावत्वात् Māl. 1. 12; Bg. 17. 16. -15 Any exist-ing thing, an object, a thing, sub-stance; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुः कलादयः Māl. 1. 17, 36; R. 3. 41, U. 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature. -17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (= भावना q. v.). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (a) Gesture, behaviour. (b) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. -20 Birth. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will. -24 Superhu-man power. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address); भाव अयमस्मि V. 1; तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वयः पति-ताः Māl. 1. -27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे क्. -28 A term for an impersonal pas-sive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. —*Comp.* —*अह्वग* *a.* not forced, natural. (—*गा*) a shadow. —*अंतरं* a different state. —*अद्वैतं* 1. a natural cause. -2. material cause (as thread of a cloth). -3. identity of concep-tion, oneness of view. —*अर्थः* 1. the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.). -2. the subject-matter. —*आकृतं* (secret) thoughts. —*आमलः* 4. —*आमलः* of the mind; Amaru. 4. —*आमलः* *a.* real, actual. —*आभासः* simu-lation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. —*आलीना* a shadow. —*एकः* *a.* influenced solely by the senti-ment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. —*गंभीरं* *ind* 1. heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2. deeply, gravely. —*गन्ध* *a.* conceived by the mind; Me. 85. —*ग्राहिन्* *a.* 1. un-derstanding the sense. -2. appreciat-



ing the sentiment. —जः 1. love.  
—२. the god of love. —ज्ञ, -विद् *a.*  
—३. the god of the heart. —दर्शित्व *a.* see  
knowing the heart. —बन्धन *a.* enchanting or  
fettering the heart, linking together  
the hearts ; R. 3. 24. —बोधक *a.*  
indicating or revealing any feeling.  
—मित्रः a worthy person, a gentle-  
man (used in dramas) ; प्रसीदंतु भाव-  
मानः S. 6. —रूप *a.* real, actual.  
—निष्ठाः S. 6. —रूप *a.* real, actual.  
—वचनं denoting an abstract idea,  
conveying the abstract notion of  
a verb. —वाचकं an abstract noun.  
—वृत्तः an epithet of Brahman. —ज्ञ-  
बलं a mixture of various emotions  
( भावानां वाच्यवाचकभावमापन्नानां शुद्धासीनानां )  
वा व्याभिन्नं R. G., *vide* examples  
given *ad. loc.* ) —शुद्धिः *f.* purity  
of mind, honesty, sincerity. —शून्य-  
*a.* devoid of real love ; M. 3. 3.  
—संधिः the union or co-existence of  
two emotions ( भावसंघिरन्योन्यानभिभूतयो-  
रन्योन्याभिभावनयोर्मयोः सामानाधिकरण्यं ) R.  
G., see the examples there  
given. —सनाहित *a.* abstracted in  
mind, devout. —सर्गः the mental  
or intellectual creation ; *i. e.* the  
creation of the faculties of the hu-  
man mind and their affections (oppo-  
site to भौतिकसर्ग or material creation). —स-  
*a.* attached ; devoted (to one)  
Ku. 5. 58. —स्थिर *a.* firmly rooted  
in the heart ; S. 5. 2. —स्निग्ध  
affectionately disposed, sincerely at-  
tached ; Pt. 1. 285.

भावक *a.* [ भाव-स्वार्थ क ] 1 Effecting, bringing about. -2 Promoting any one's welfare. -3 Fancying, imagining. -4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. —कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. -2 The external manifestation of one's sentiments (especially of love).

भावन a. (जी f.) [भृ-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् व] Effecting &c.; see भावक above. —नं 1 An efficient cause. —2 A creator. Mā. 9. 4. —3 An epithet of Śiva; —4 Of Viṣṇu. —नं, —ना 1 Creating, manifesting. —2 Promoting any one's interests. —3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मधुरियुहमिति भावन्शीला Gīt. 6; or भावनया त्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. —4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. —5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. —6 A supposition, hypothesis. —7 Observing, investigating. —8 Settling, determining; Y. 2. 149. —9 Remembering, recollection. —10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. —11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logic); see भावना and स्मृति in T. S. —12' Proof,

demonstration, argument. -13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. -14 Scenting; decorating with flowers and perfumes. -15 ( In arith. ) Finding by combination or composition. -16 Nature, essence (at the end of comp.).  
—ना 1 A crow. -2 Water. —नं  
Apprehension, perception. -Comp.  
—आश्रयः N. of Siva. —मय  $\alpha$ . imaginary.  
—युक्त  $\alpha$ . 1. thoughtful. -2. anxious.

भावाद्: [ भावं भावेन वा अटति, अद्-अण्  
अच् वा ] 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment.  
-2 The external indication of the  
feeling of love. -3 A pious or holy  
man. -4 An amorous man. -5 An  
actor. -6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक *a.* (की *f.*) [ भावेन निर्वृत्तं ठक् ]  
 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. —2 Sentimental, pervaded by a feeling or sentiment. —3 Future. —क 1 An equation involving the products of unknown quantities. —क 1 Language full of love or passion. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Maminata; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियते भाविनः । तद्भाविकं K. P. 10.

भावित *p. p.* [ भू-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त ] 1 Created, produced; obtained, got. -2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भावितविषयेगविक्रियः Dk. -3 Cherished, fostered. -4 (a) Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. (b) Known, recognized, acknowledged. -5 Thought of, meditated upon. -6 Made to become, transformed into. -7 Sanctified by meditation; see भावितात्मन्. -8 Proved, established. -9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. -10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. -11 Perfumed, scented. -12 Mixed with. -13 (In math.) Involving the products of unknown quantities. -त Product obtained by multiplication, a factum. -Comp. —आत्मन्-बुद्धि a 1. one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul -2. pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66 -3. thoughtful, meditative; R. 1 74. -4. engaged in, occupied with Si. 12. 38. (-m.) a sage, saint.

भाषितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावित्रं [ भू-णि त्र ] The three worlds  
( heaven, earth, and lower regions ).

भाविता 1 The state of being or be  
coming. -2 Futurity. -3 Predestin-  
ation.

भाविस् Inevitableness, necessity.  
भाविन् *a.* [ भू-भाविष्यति णिनि ] 1 Be-  
ing, becoming; भृत्यभावि R. 11. 49.  
-2 To be or to come to pass in  
future, what will take place; लोकेन  
भावी पितुरेव हृत्य R. 18. 38; Me. 41.  
-3 Future; समयतीतं च भवञ्च भावि च  
R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते  
भूतभाविनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. -4  
Capable of taking place. -5 What  
must take place or is destined to  
happen, predestined; यद्भावि न तद्भावि  
भावि चेष्ट तदन्यथा H. 1. -6 Noble,  
beautiful, illustrious. -7 Attached or  
devoted to. -8 Possessed of ( at the  
end of comp. ). — *m.* N. given to  
every vowel except अ and आ. — नी 1  
A handsome woman. -2 A noble or  
virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. -3 A  
wanton woman.

भाद्रुक *a.* [भृ-उक्त्वा] 1 About to be or happen. -2 Becoming. -3 Prosperous, happy. -4 Auspicious, blessed. -5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. —कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas ). —कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity ; स रात्रि वो दुश्चिन्तनो भाद्रुकानां परंपरा K. P. 7 ( given as an instance of the fault of composition called अयुक्तत्व ). -2 Language full of love and passion.

भाव्य *a.* [ भू-यत् ] 1 About to be or happen ; [ oft. used impersonally like भवितव्यं *q. v.* ; किं तैर्भाव्यं नम बुद्धिबलैः Bh. 3. 41. -2 Futura. -3 To be performed or accomplished. -4 To be conceived or imagined. -5 To be proved or demonstrated. -6 To be determined or investigated. -ह्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. -2 Futurity.

भावत *a.* (ती *f.*), भावत्क *a.* (की *f.*)  
Your honor's, your (respectfully).

भावाव «. Delicate, tender.

भाष् 1 A. (भाषते, भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter ; त्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81 ; oft. with two acc. भीतां प्रियामेत्य वचो बभाषे R. 7. 66 ; आखंडलः काननिर्दं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11 ; Bk. 9. 122. -2 To speak to, address ; किंवाहिद्विस्वार्यपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46 ; 3. 51. -3 To tell, announce, declare ; क्षितिपालमुच्चैः प्रीत्या तन्नेवार्यमभाषतेव R. 2. 51. -4 To speak or talk about. -5 To name, call. -6 To describe. -WITH अद्भु 1. to speak, say. -2. to communicate, announce ; Ms. 11. 229.

भाषक *a.* [ भाष्-प्बुल् ] ( At the end  
of comp. ) Speaking, talking about.

भाषणं [ भाष-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Speaking, talking, saying. -2 Speech, words, talk. -3 Kind words.

भाषा [ भाष्-अ ] 1 Speech, talk ; as  
in चारुभाषः. -2 Language, tongue ;







-3 To pass through; Pt. 1. 211, 212. -4 (a) To divide, separate; द्विधा भित्ता शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39. (b) To displace; R. 14. 3. -5 To violate, transgress, break, infringe; समयं लक्ष्मणोऽभिनत् R. 15. 94; निहतश्च स्थितिं भिदन् द्वा- न्वोऽसौ बलद्विधा Bk. 7. 68. -6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. -7 To disturb, interrupt; as in समाधि- भिदन् -8 To change, alter; (न) भिदति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11; or विवासोपगमाद्भिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहते युगाः S. 1. 14. -9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सूर्यां शुभिभिन्न- निवारविंद Ku. 1. 32; नवोपसा भिन्नमिषे- कर्पकं S. 7. 16; Me. 107. -10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिन्न- सारंगयूथः S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. -11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. -12 To loosen, relax, dis- solve; पर्यकबंधं निविडं विभेद Ku. 3. 59. -13 To disclose, divulge. -14 To perplex, distract. -15 To distinguish, discriminate. —Pass. (भियन्ते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22; Pt. 1. 139. -2 To be divided or se- parated. -3 To expand, blossom, open. -4 To be loose or relaxed; ग्रस्थानभिन्नां न बंधं नीविं R. 7. 9, 66. -5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37; U. 4. -6 To be destroyed. -7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; पद्मकर्णं भियन्ते मंत्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. -8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -9 To be frightened or alarmed; Pt. 1. 102. -10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. —Caus. (भेदयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. -2 To destroy, dis- solve. -3 To disunite, set at variance. -4 To perplex. -5 To seduce. —Desid. (विभिस्यति-ते) To wish to break &c.

भित्ति [भिद्-क्त्ति नि० तस्य न नः] 1 A part, portion. -2 A fragment, bit. -3 A wall, partition.

भित्ति f. [भिद्-क्त्ति] 1 Breaking, splitting; dividing. -2 A wall, parti- tion; समया सौध भित्ति Dk.; Si. 4. 67. -3 (Hence) Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय) to work anything upon; चित्रकर्मरचना भित्ति विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. -4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. -5 Anything broken. -6 A rent, fissure. -7 A mat. -8 A flaw, defect. -9 An opportunity. —Comp. —खातनः a rat. —चोरः a house-break- er. —पातनः 1. a kind of rat. -2. a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. -2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् a. (At the end of comp.) Breaking splitting; destroying &c.

-f. 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. -2 Difference. -3 A sort, kind.

भिदकः [भिद्-क्त्ति] A sword. —कं 1 A diamond. -2 Indra's thunder- bolt.

भिदा [भिद्-भवे अङ्] 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing; Si. 6. 5. -2 Separation. -3 Difference. -4 Kind, species, sort. -5 Coriander.

भिदिः, भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunder- bolt.

भिदुर a. [भिद्-कुरच्] 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. -2 Fragile, brittle. -3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled; नीलाश्मश्रुतिभिदुराभ- सोऽपरत्र Si. 4. 26; 19. 58, 20. 1. —रः The *Plaksha* tree. —रं A thunderbolt.

भिदेलिम a. Fragile, brittle.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. -2 N. of a particular river; तोयदागम इवोद्धत्य- भिद्योर्नामयेयसदृशं विचेष्टितं R. 11. 8; (see Malli.); Kir. K. 4. 58.

भिद्वं A thunderbolt.

भिद (दि) पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. -2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throw- ing stones.

भिदु a. Destroying. —दुः A drop; cf. बिदु. —दुः f. A woman bringing forth a dead child.

भिन्न p. p. [भिद्-क्त्ति] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. -2 Divided, sepa- rated. -3 Detached, disunited, dis- joined. -4 Expanded, blown, open- ed. -5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्मादयं भिन्नः -6 Dif- ferent, varied. -7 Loosened. -8 Mingled, mixed, blended. -9 Deviat- ing from. -10 Changed. -11 Furi- ous, in rut. -12 Without, deprived of. (See भिद्). —क्षः A defect or flaw in a gem. —क्षं 1 A bit, frag- ment, part. -2 A blossom. -3 A wound, stab. -4 A fraction. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयांति...भिन्नांजनवर्णतां घनाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Rs. 3. 5. —अर्थ a. clear, evident, intelligible; स्फुटभिन्नार्थसुदा- हरद्वयः Si. 16. 1. (—र्थं) ind. clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically; न स्वत्व- वगच्छामि भिन्नार्थमभिधीयतां S. 2. —उद्वरः 'born of a different womb or mother, a half-brother. —कद a. furi- ous, in rut; R. 4. 83. —करदः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). —कूट a. deprived of a leader (as an army). —क्रम a. out of order, disordered. —गति a. 1. going with broken steps. -2. going quickly. —गर्भ a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. —गुणनं multi- plication of fraction. —घनः the cube

of a fraction. —दक्षिण a. making or seeing a difference, partial. —देश a. belonging to different places; S. 2. 17. —देह a. wounded. —नौ a. ship- wrecked. —परिकर्मन् n. any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. —प्रकार a. of a different kind or sort. —भाजनं a. potsherd. —मर्मन् a. wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded. —मर्याद a. 1. one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; आस्तातापवादभिन्नमर्याद U. 5. -2. unrestrained, uncontrolled. —रुचि a. having different tastes; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30. —लिंगं, —वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. —वर्गः the square of a fraction. —वर्चस्, वर्चस्क a. voiding excrement. —वर्ण a. 1. discoloured, pale. -2. of a different caste or tribe. —वृत्त a. 1. leading a bad life, abandoned. -2. containing a metrical fault. —वृत्ति a. 1. leading a bad life, following evil courses. -2. having different feelings or tastes or emotions. -3. having different occupations. —व्य- वकलितं subtraction of fractions. —संहति a. disunited, dissolved. —संकलनं, संकलितं addition of frac- tions. —स्वर a. 1. having a changed voice, faltering. -2. discordant. —हृदय a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिन्नकः A Buddhist.

भिरिटका N. of a plant (अतयुंजा).

भिद्रः N. of a wild tribe. —ह्री The *lodhra* tree. —Comp. —गवी the female of the *Bos gaurus*. —तरुः the *lodhra* tree. —सूयणं the *gunjā* plant.

भिद्रोटः -टकः The *lodhra* tree.

भिषज् m. [विभेद्यस्मात् रोगः, भी-डुह् ह- स्वश्च Up. 1. 134] 1 A physician, doctor; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Medicine, a remedy. —m. dual. The two Asvins (phy- sicians of gods). —Comp. —जितं a drug or medicine. —पांशः a quack doctor. —वरः an excellent physician. (—रौ) the two Asvins.

भिषजावर्तः N. of Krishna.

भिषज्यं 1 Healing, curing. -2 A re- medy, cure.

भिष्मा, भिष्मिका -दा, भिस्सदा, भि- स्सिदा Parched or fried grain.

भिस्सा Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (विभेति, विभाव-विमयांचकार, अभिधीत्, अभ्यति, भीत) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; सुत्योर्विभेति किं बाल न स भीतं विद्युंचति; रावणाद्विभ्यती भृशं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. -2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.). —Caus.



(भायदति) To frighten (any one) with anything; कुञ्चिकयेन भाययति Sk.; (भाययते, भीययते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; हुड्डो भाययते Sk.; स्तनिवेन भीययित्वा धाराहस्तैः परावृजसि Mk. 5. 28.

भियस् *n.* Ved. Fear.

भिया Fear, apprehension.

भी *f.* Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभीः 'fearless' R. 15. 8; वयुष्मात् वीतभीर्वाग्मी दूतो राज्ञः प्रहस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत *p. p.* [भी-क्त्] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. -2 Fearful, timid. -3 Placed in danger, imperiled. -त् Fear, dread. -त् *ind.* Timidly. -Comp. -भीत *a.* exceedingly afraid.

भीतकार *a.* Making (one) afraid.

भीतकारं *ind.* Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः *f.* [भी-क्तिन्] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80. -2 Shaking, tremour. -3 Danger, risk. -Comp. -नादितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीम *a.* [बिभेत्स्मात्, भी अपादाने मङ्] Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16; 3. 54. -सः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 The sentiment of terror (=भयानक q. v.). -4 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhīma. He had too a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhsāsana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadī, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhsāsana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virāta, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -सं Horror, terror. -Comp. -उद्री an epithet of Umā. -एकादशी the ele-

venth day in the light half of Māgha. -कर्मन् *a.* of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15. -तिथिः *f.* = भीमेकादशी. -दर्शन, -सुख *a.* frightful in appearance, hideous. -नाद *a.* sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1. a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. -2. a lion. -3. N. of one of the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. -पराक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. (-सः) N. of Viṣṇu. -पुरं N. of Kuṇḍinapura q. v. -रथी N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period); (सप्तसप्ततितमे वर्षे सप्तमे नासि सप्तमी। रात्रिभीमस्थी नाम नराणामतिदुस्तरा). -रूप *a.* of terrific form. -विक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. -विक्रान्त *a.* fearfully powerful. (-तः) a lion. -विग्रह *a.* gigantic, of terrific form. -वेग *a.* terribly swift. -शासनः an epithet of Yama. -सेनः 1. N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. -2. a kind of camphor.

भीमयु *a.* Ved. Fearful.

भीमरं War, battle.

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). -3 A whip. -4 N. of a river.

भीरु *a.* (रु or रु *f.*) [भी-क्त्; cf. P. III. 2. 174] 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; क्षात्र्या भीरुः H. 2. 26. -2 Afraid of; (mostly in comp.); पापं, अधर्मं, प्रतिज्ञाभंगं &c. -रुः 1 A jackal. -2 A tiger. -3 A kind of sugar-cane. -रु *n.* Silver. -*f.* 1 A timid woman. -2 A goat. -3 A shadow. -4 A centipede. -Comp. -चेतस् *m.* a deer. -रंभ्रः an oven, a furnace. -सत्त्व *a.* timid, fearful. -हृदयः a deer.

भीरु(लु)क *a.* [भी-क्त्-कुक्त्] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. -2 Shy. -3 Afraid. -4 Formidable. -कः 1 A tiger. -2 A jackal. -3 A bear. -4 An owl. -5 A kind of sugar-cane. -कं A forest, wood.

भीरुता-त्वं Timidity, cowardice.

भीरु(लू)कः A bear.

भीरु(लू) *f.* A timid woman; त्वं रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.

भीषण *a.* [भी-ञिच्-सुक् ल्यु] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विष्णुविडालेक्षणभीषणाभ्यः Si. 3. 45. -जः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. -2 N. of Siva. -3 A pigeon, dove. -4 The olibanum tree. -जं 1 Anything that excites terror. -2 Terrifying, causing terror.

भीषणक = भीषण.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. -2 Fright, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म *a.* [भी-ञिच्-सुक्-अपादाने मङ्] Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. -जः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric), see भयानक. -2 A demon, thet of Siva. -3 An epithet of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyavati, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Sāntanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Sāntanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called Bhīṣma. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Viehitra-vīrya, the son of Satyavati, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kasiraja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhaṇḍin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. -जः Horror, the horribleness. -Comp. -अदमी the eighth day in the light half of Māgha (when Bhīṣma died). -जननी an epithet of the Ganges. -पंचकं N. of the five days from the eleventh of the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārttika (said to be sacred to Bhīṣma). -सूः *f.* an epithet of the river Gangā. -भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. -2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmiṇī was carried off by Kṛṣṇa. -सुं I. 6 P. (सुजति, सुग) 1 To bend. -2 To curve, make crooked. -II. 7 U.



(सुक्-भुक्, सुक्) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); ज्ञयनस्थो न भुञ्जीत Ms. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92; Bg. 2. 5. -2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1; Ms. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. -3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); सद्यं बुभुजे महाभुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; सुकूपं वा बुभुजे वा पुमानित्येव भुञ्जते Ms. 9. 14. -4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.); राज्यं न्यासनिवाभुनक् R. 12. 18; एकः कृत्स्नां (धरित्रीं) नगरपरिचरं बुभुजे S. 2. 15. -5 To suffer, endure, experience; वृद्धो नरो दुःखज्ञातः Sk. -6 To pass, live through (as time). -7 (In astr.) To pass through, fulfil. -Pass. 1 To be enjoyed or eaten. -2 To be possessed. -3 To be brought under the influence of. -Caus. (भोजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. -Desid. (बुभुक्षति-ते) To wish to eat &c.

सुक् p. p. [सुक्-कर्मणि क] 1 Eaten. -2 Enjoyed, used. -3 Suffered, experienced. -4 Possessed, occupied (in law). -5 Passed (as time). -कं 1 The act of eating or enjoying. -2 That which is eaten, food. -3 The place where any one has eaten. -Comp. -उच्छिष्टं, -शेषः, -समुच्चिष्टं remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, orts. -भोग a. 1. one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). -2. that which has been used, enjoyed or employed. -वृद्धिः f. the swelling of food (in the stomach). -सुत a. sleeping after a meal.

सुक्तिः f. [सुक् क्तिन्] 1 Eating, enjoyment. -2 (In law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. -3 Food. -4 The daily motion of a planet. -5 A limit. -Comp. -प्रदः a kind of plant (सुद्र). -वर्जित a. not allowed to be enjoyed.

सुग्न p. p. 1 Bent, bowed, stooping; as in वायुसुग्न, राजासुग्न &c. -2 Crooked, curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. -3 Broken (for भग्न).

सुग्न a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वधासुग्न, हुतसुग्न, पाप, क्षिति, महि &c. -2 Useful, serviceable. -f. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Profit, advantage.

सुग्नः [सुग्न्यतेजेन, सुग्न-वचनं करणे क] 1 The arm; ज्ञास्यसि कियदुजो मे रक्षति शौर्षिकिणां इति S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 7; 3. 55. -2 The hand. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 A bend, curve. -5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle.' -6 The base of a triangle. -7 A branch (of a tree). -8 (In astr.) The base

of a shadow. -Comp. -अंग 1. the hand. -2. the shoulder. -अंतर-अंतराल the bosom, breast; R. 3. 54, 19. 32; M. 5. 10. -आपीडः clasping or folding in the arms. -कोटरः the arm-pit. -उया the base sine. -दंडः a staff-like arm. -दलः -लं the hand. -प्रतिभुजं the opposite sides in a plane figure. -बंधनं clasping, an embrace (in the arms); घटय भुजबंधनं Git. 10; Ku. 3. 39. -बलं, -वीर्यं strength of arm, muscular strength. -मध्यं the breast; R. 13. 73. -मूलं the shoulder. -ज्ञालिन् a. possessing strong arms. -शिरस् -शिरस् n. the shoulder. -सूत्रं the base-sine.

सुजगः [सुज-भक्षणे क, भुजः कुटिलीभवन् सन् गच्छति, गम् ड] A snake, serpent; सुजगाश्लेषसंजीतजानोः Mk. 1. 1; Me. 60. -गी The Asleshā Nakshatra. -Comp. -अंतकः, -अशनः, -आभोजिन् m., -दारुणः, -भोजिन् m., epithets of 1. Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -3. an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Seshā.

सुजंगः [भुजः सन् गच्छति गम्-खच् सुम् डित्] 1 A serpent, snake; सुजंगनपि कोपितं शिरसि युष्पवद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4. -2 A paramour, gallant; अभुनिरवा सुजंगभंगिभाषितानां K. 196. -3 A husband or lord in general. -4 A catamite. -5 The dissolute friend of a king. -6 The constellation आश्लेषा. -7 The number 'eight'. -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Seshā, the lord of snakes. -ईशः an epithet of 1. Vāsuki. -2. of Seshā. -3. of Patanjali. -4. of the sage Pingala. -कन्या a young female snake. -भं the asterism आश्लेषा. -सुज m. an epithet of 1. Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (तांडुली). -हन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa; see सुजगातक &c.

सुजंगमः 1 A snake. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 The number 'eight'. -4 The constellation आश्लेषा. -नी A female snake. -भं Lead.

सुजा 1 The arm; निहितसुजालतयैक-योपकेंद्रं Si. 7. 71. -2 The hand. -3 The coil of a snake (भोग). -4 Winding. -Comp. -कंडः a finger-nail. -दलः the hand. -मध्यः 1. the elbow. -2. the breast. -मूलं the shoulder.

सुजिः Fire. -(dual) Ved. The two Asvins, or eaters of oblations.

सुजिग्य [सुज-किण्यन्] Independent. -न्यः 1 A slave, servant. -2 A companion. -3 The string worn round the wrist -4 A disease (रोग). -व्या 1 A hand maid, maid-servant, female slave; अथांगदाश्रितसुजं सुजिग्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 290. -2 A harlot, prostitute.

सुज्यः [सुज युच् अनदेशः] 1 Food. -2 A pot, vessel. -3 Fire. -4 A sacrifice.

सुं 1 A. (सुंते) 1 To support, maintain. -2 To select. -3 To take.

सुरण्युः (In dual) An epithet of the Asvins.

सुरिज् f. Ved. 1 The two arms. -2 Earth and heaven. -3 The earth itself.

सुसुरिका, सुसुरी A kind of sweat-meat or eatable.

सुवः Ved. 1 Fire. -2 The earth (सुवलोक).

सुवद्वत् m. pl. An epithet of the Adityas.

सुवनं [मवत्यन्, सू-आधारादौ -द्वय्] 1 A world; the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिसुवन, or fourteen, इह हि सुवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुञ्जते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also); सुवनलोकनयीतिः Ku. 2. 45; सुवन-विदितं Me. 6. -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind. -6 Water. -7 The number 'fourteen'. -8 A abode, residence (Ved.). -9 Becoming prosperous. -Comp. -ईशः a lord of the earth, king. -ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Siva. -ओकस् m. a god. -कोशः the receptacle of beings. -त्रयं the three worlds (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -पावनी an epithet of the Ganges. -भर्तृ m. the supporter of the earth. -शासिन् m. a king, ruler.

सुवन्युः [सू-क्युच्] 1 A master, lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 The moon.

सुवर्, सुवस् ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth). -2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyāhritis, (सुवर्, सुवस्).

सुविन् m. The ocean.

सुशुद्धिः -द्धी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

सू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (मवति, वप्सु, अभूत्, भाविष्यति, भवितुं, भूत्, ) 1 To be, become; कथमेवं भवेत्तम; अस्याः किमभवत् Māl. 9. 29 'what has become her fate', 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यद्भावि तद्वत्तु V. 3 'come what may'; so दुःखितो भवति, ह्येष भवति &c. -2 To be born or produced; यदुपत्यं भवेदस्यां Ms. 9. 127; भाग्य-क्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति यांति Mk. 1. 13. -3 To spring or proceed from, arise; क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17.



-4 To happen, take place, occur; नाततायिबधे दोषो हेतुर्भवति कश्चन Ms. 8. 381; यदि संज्ञयो भवेत् &c. -5 To live, exist; अशुभदुष्टपूर्वः... राजा चित्तामणिर्नाम Vās.; अशुभो विविधसखः परतपः Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe; त्वमिदानीं न भविष्यसि S. 6; आः चारुदत्तहृत्क अयं न भवसि Mk. 4; दुरात्मन् प्रहर नन्वयं न भवसि Māl. 5 ('thou art a dead man', thou shalt breathe no longer); Bg. 11. 32. -7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide; remain, U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do; इदं पादोदकं भविष्यति S. 1. -10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवान् याजयिष्यति Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about (with dat.); वाताय कपिला विद्युत्.....पीता भवति सस्याय दुर्भिक्षाय सिता भवेत् Mbh.; सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं वधूव Ku. 1. 23; संसृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या रुचये वधूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist; देवा अर्जुनतोऽभवन्. -13 To belong or pertain to (often expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह शतं जाया वधूवः Ait. Br.; Ms. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc); चरणक्षालने कृष्णो ब्राह्मणानां स्वयं ह्यभूत् Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed. Used with a preceding noun or adjective, *m* serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general; श्वेतीभू to become white; कृष्णीभू to become black; पयोधरीभूत 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats'; so क्षणीभू to be or become a mendicant; प्रणिधीभू to act the spy; अर्द्धीभू to melt; भस्मीभू to be reduced to ashes; विदयीभू to form the subject of; so एकमतीभू; तरुणीभू &c. &c. *Note*—The senses of *भू* may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected; e. g. पुनर्भू to marry again; आविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविर्भू; तिरोभू to disappear; प्रादुर्भू to arise, be visible, appear; अग्रेभू to be in front, take the lead; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओजस्यंतर्भवत्यन्ये K. P. 8; दोषाभू to grow evening or dusk-time; अन्यथा भू to be otherwise, be changed; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4; पुरोभू to come forward, stand forth; मिथ्या भू to turn out false; वृथा भू to become useless &c. &c. —*Caus.* (भावयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. -2 To cause, produce, effect. -3 To manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To

foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven; पुनः सृजति वर्षाणि भगवान् भावयन्मजाः Mb.; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयंतु वः। परस्परं भावयंतः श्रेयः परमवाप्स्यथ Bg. 3. 11; Bk. 16. 27. -5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. -6 To look upon, consider or regard as; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2. -7 To prove, substantiate, establish; Y. 2. 11. -8 To purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 To mingle or mix. -11 To change or transform into. -12 To soak, steep. -13 To devote or addict oneself to. -14 To convince. -15 To perfume, scent. —*Desid.* (बुध्यति) To wish to be or become &c. —II. 1 U. (भावयति-ते) To get, obtain. —III. 10 A. (भावयते) To obtain, gain. —IV. 10 U. (भावयति-ते) 1 To think, reflect. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be purified (connected with caus. of *भू* q. v. above).

*भू* a. (At the end of comp.) Being, existing, becoming, springing from, arising or produced from, &c.; चित्तभू, आत्मभू, कमलभू, मनोभू &c. —m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 The sacrificial fire.

*भू* f. [ *भू-क्ति* ] 1 The earth (opp. अंतरिक्ष or स्वर्ग); दिवं मरुत्वाग्निव भोक्ष्यते भुवं R. 3. 4, 18. 4; Me. 18; मत्तभक्तुभद्लने भुवि संति झूराः -2 Earth as one of the nine substances. -3 The universe, globe. -4 Ground, floor; प्रासादोपरिभूमयः Mu. 3; मणिमयभुवः (प्रासादाः) Me. 64. -5 Land, landed property. -6 A place, site, region, plot of ground; कालनभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. -7 Matter, subject-matter. -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' -9 The base of a geometrical figure. -10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of becoming, arising. -12 The first of the three Vyāhritis or mystic syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyā. —*Comp.* —उत्तमं gold. —कदंबः a kind of Kadamba tree. —कंपः an earthquake. —कर्णः the diameter of the earth. —कश्यपः an epithet of Vasudeva, Krishna's father. —काकः 1. a kind of heron. -2. the curlew. -3. a kind of pigeon. —केशः the fig-tree. —केशा a female demon, demoness. —क्षि m. a hog. —गरं a particular poison. —गर्भः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. an epithet of Bhavabhūti. —गृहं, —गेहं a cellar, a room underground. —गोलः the terrestrial globe; भूगोलमुद्विभ्रते Git. 1. 'विद्या geography. —वनः the body. —चक्रं the equator. —चर a. moving or living on land. (—रः) 1. any land-animal (opp. जलचर). -2. an epithet of Siva. —चर्चा, —छाया, —छायं 1. earth's

shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). -2. darkness. —जंतुः 1. a kind of earth-worm. -2. an elephant. —जंतु-चू f. wheat. —तले the surface of the earth. —दृणः, धृस्तृणः a kind of fragrant grass. —दारः a hog. —देवः Brāhmaṇa. —धनः a king. —धर 1. holding or supporting the earth. Ku. 3. 10. -2. dwelling on the earth. (—रः) 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3 of Krishna. -4. the number 'seven'. —ईश्वरः, —राजः an epithet of the mountain Himalaya. —जः a tree. —ध्रः a mountain. —नागः a kind of earth-worm. —नेतृ m. a sovereign, ruler, king. —पः a sovereign, ruler, king. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Indra. —पद्ः a tree. —पद्मी a particular kind of jasmine. —परिविः the circumference of the earth. —पविः cow dung. —पालः 1. a king, sovereign. -2. an epithet of king Bhoja. —पालनं sovereignty, dominion. —पुनः 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of the demon Naraka, q. v. —पुत्री —सुता 'daughter of the earth', an epithet of Sītā. —प्रकंपः an earthquake. —प्रदानं a gift of land. —कदः a kind of rat. —ध्रिचः —यः the terrestrial globe. —भर्तृ m. a king, sovereign. —भागः a region, place, spot. —भू m. a king. —भूत् m. 1. a mountain. दाता मे भूभूतां नाथः प्रमाणिक्रियवामिनि Ku. 6. 1; R. 17. 78. -2. a king, sovereign; निष्प्रभश्च विदुरास भूभूता R. 11. 81. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. —मंडलं 1. the earth, (terrestrial globe). -2. the circumference of the earth. —रंडी a kind of sun-flower. —रुह m., —रुहः a tree. —लता a worm. —लोकः ( *भूलोकः* ) 1. the terrestrial globe. -2. the country on the southern part of the equator. —नरप = भूमंडलं q. v. —चक्रभः a king, sovereign. —वृत्तं the equator. —शक्रः 'Indra on earth,' a king, sovereign. —शयः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. any animal lying on the earth. —शयनं lying on the ground. —शुद्धिः f. purification of the ground by sweeping &c. —श्रवस् m. an ant-hill. —शूरः &c. —श्रवस् m. 1. a man. -2. Brāhmaṇa. —सृष्ट m. 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. —स्वर्गः an epithet of the mountain Meru. —स्ता मिन् m. a landlord

*भूकः* —कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. -2 The spring. -3 Time. —कः Dark-ness.

*भूकलः* A restive horse. *भूत* p. p. [ *भू-क्त* ] 1 Become, being existing. -2 Produced, formed. Actually being; really happened. -3 True. -4 Right, proper, fit. -5 Past. -6 Obtained. -7 Mixed or joint.



ed with. -8 Being like, similar ; ( see -1 A son, child. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month (also मृता). -4 A great devotee. -5 N. of a priest of the gods. -6 The dark fortnight of a month ( कृष्णपक्ष ). -7 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate) ; Ku. 4. 45 ; Pt. 2. 87. -2 A living being, an animal, a creature ; शरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूर्च्छार्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16 ; भूतेषु किं च करुणां पशुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 122 ; U. 4. 6. -3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil, ( m. also in these senses ). -4 An element ; ( they are five, i. e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु, and आकाश ) ; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. -6 The past, past time. -7 The world. -8 Well-being, welfare. -9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -10 Fitness, propriety. -Comp. -अभुक्पा compassion for all beings ; भूताभुक्पा तव चेत् R. 2. 48. -अंतकः the god of death, Yama. -अरिः Asa Foetida. -अर्थः 1. the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality ; आर्ये कथयामि ते सूनार्थे S. 1 ; भूतार्थोभा द्वियमाण-वेवा Ku 7. 13 ; कः अद्भ्यस्त्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुल्यिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. -2. an element of life. कथनं, व्याहृतिः f. a statement of facts ; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा दिनस्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10 33. -आत्मक a. consisting or composed of the elements. -आत्मन् a. 1. one whose soul is purified. -2. composed of the five elements (as the body) ; cf. Ms. 12. 12. ( -m. ) 1. the individual (as opposed to the Supreme) soul. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -3. of Siva. -4. of Vishnu. -5. an elementary substance. -6. the body. -7. war, conflict. -8. the elementary or vital principle. -9. a soul which clings to the elements, a carnal mind ; Y. 3. 34. -आदिः 1. the Supreme Spirit. -2. an epithet of Ahankāra (in Sāṅkhya phil.). -आर्त a. possessed by a devil. -आवासः 1. the body. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. -आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit. -आवेशः demoniac possession. -इज्यं -इज्या making oblations to the Bhūtas. -इन्द्रियजयिन् m. a kind of ascetic. -इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3. of Siva ; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयस-कुण्डलजटा Māl. 1. 2. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva ; R. 2. 46. -उन्मादः demoniac possession. -उपदेशः a reference to past things or such as already exist. -उपसृष्ट, -उपहत a. possessed by a devil. -ओदनः a dish of rice. -कर्त, कृत् m, an epithet of

Brahman. -कालः 1. past time. -2. (in gram.) the past or preterite time. -केशी the holy basil. -क्रांतिः f. possession by a devil. -गणः 1. the collection of created beings. -2. the whole class of spirits or devils ; Bg. 17. 4. -ग्रस्त possessed by a devil. -ग्रामः 1. the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings ; U. 7. Bg. 8. 19. -2. a multitude of spirits. -3. the body. -ग्रः 1. a kind of birch tree. -2. a camel. -3. garlic. ( -हनी ) the holy basil. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārttika. -चारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -चिन्ता an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. -जयः victory over the elements. -दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. -द्रुह, -द्रुक् a. injurious, malicious. -धरा, -धात्री, -धरिणी the earth. -नाथः an epithet of Siva -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -नाशनः 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. mustard. -3. pepper. ( -ने ) 1. Asa Foetida. -2. a bead used for rosaries ( रुद्राक्ष ). -निचयः the body. -पक्षः the dark fortnight. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva ; Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2. of Agni. -3. the sacred basil. -पञ्ची the holy basil. -पूर्णिमा the day of full-moon in the month of Āsvina. -पूर्व a. existed before, former ; भूतपूर्वखराल-रं U. 2. 17. -पूर्व ind. formerly. -प्रकृतिः f. the origin of all beings ; S. 1. 1. -बलिः = भूतयज्ञ q. v. -ब्रह्मन् m. a low Brāhmaṇa who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol ; see देवल. -भर्तु m. an epithet of Siva. -भावनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -भाषा, -भाषितं the language of devils. -भौतिक a. consisting of the elements. -महेश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -मातृ f. an epithet of Gauri. -मात्रं -त्रा the rudiment of an element. -मात्राः f. pl. the coarse and subtle elements. -यज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. -योनिः the origin of all created beings. -राज् m. an epithet of Siva. -वर्ग the whole class of spirits. -वासः the Bibhitaka tree. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva. -विक्रिया 1. epilepsy. -2. possession by a devil. -विज्ञानं, -विज्ञा monology. -वृक्षः the Bibhitaka tree. -शुद्धिः f. purification of the elements ( of the body ). -संसारः the world of mortals. -संचारः demoniac possession. -संचारिन् m. a forest conflagration. -संलवः universal deluge or destruction. -सर्गः 1. the creation of the world, the

class or order of created beings. -2. creation of the elements. -साक्षिन् m. 'all-seeing,' an eye-witness of created beings. -साधनी the earth. -सूक्ष्मं a subtle element. -सुष्टिः f. 1. the illusion effected by the power of Bhūtas. -2. the whole class of Bhūtas taken collectively. -स्थानं 1. the abode of living beings. -2. the abode of demons. -हत्या destruction of living beings. -हरः bdellium.

भूतमय a. 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूतिः [ भू-क्तिन् ] 1 Being, existence. -2 Birth, production. -3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity ; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बलिस-ग्रहीत् R. 1. 18 ; नरपतिकुलभूत्यै 2. 75 ; स बोद्धुः भूत्यै भगवान् सुकुन्दः Vikr. 1. 2. -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune ; विपश्यती-कारपरणे भगल निषेव्यते भूतिससुहृन्नेन वा Ku. 5. 76. -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes ; भूतभूतिरहीनभो-गभाक् Si. 16. 71 ( where भूति means 'riches' also ) ; स्कन्दोपमं भूतिसितेन शं-धुना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes ; भक्ति-च्छेदैरिव विरचितं भूतिर्नगे गजस्य Me. 19. -9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. -10 Fried meat. -11 The rutting of elephants. -तिः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of a class of Manes. -Comp. -कर्मेन् n. any auspicious or festive rite. -काम a. desirous of prosperity. ( -मः ) 1. a minister of state. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati. -कालः a happy or auspicious hour. -कीलः 1. a hole, pit. -2. a moat. -3. a cellar, an underground room. -कृत् m. an epithet of Siva. -गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -दः an epithet of Siva. -निधानं the lunar mansion called चण्डिका. -भूषणः an epithet of Siva. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva.

भुतिकं 1 Camphor. -2 Sandal-wood. -3 N. of a medicinal plant ( Mar. कायफल ).

भूमत् a. Possessed of land or earth. -m. A king, sovereign.

भूमन् m. [ बहुभोवः बहु इमन्ति इलोपे न्वादेशः Tv. ] 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number ; भूमा रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगाः Māl. 1. 4 ; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि परं भूमानमातन्वते 5. 9. -2 Wealth. -n. 1 The earth. -2 A territory, district, piece of ground. -3 A being, creature. -4 Plurality ( of number ) ; आपः ज्ञी-भूति Ak. ; cf. भूमन्.



भूमय *a.* ( *वी. f.* ) Earthen, earthly, made of or produced from earth.

भूमयति Den. P. To augment, increase.

भूमिः *f.* [ भवत्यास्मिन् भूतानि, भू-मि किञ्च वा कीर्ण ] 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, गगन or पाताल); द्यौर्भूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; R. 2. 74. -2 Soil, ground; उत्प्लातिनी भूमिः S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 A territory, district, country, land; विदर्भभूमिः -4 A place, spot, ground, plot of ground; प्रमद्वनभूमयः S. 6; अधित्यकाभूमिः N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 58. -5 A site, situation. -6 Land, landed property. -7 A story, the floor of a house; as in सप्तभूमिकः प्रासादः. -8 Attitude, posture. -9 A character or part (in a play); cf. भूमिका. -10 Subject, object, receptacle; विश्वासभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c. -11 Degree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. -12 The tongue. -13 The number 'one'. -Comp. -अंतरः a king of an adjacent district. -आमलकी, -आली N. of a plant. -इच्छा a desire for lying on the ground. -इन्द्रः, ईश्वरः a king, sovereign. -कदम्बः a kind of Kadamba. -कपः an earthquake. -गर्तः, गुहा a hole in the ground. -गृहं a cellar, an underground chamber. -चलः, -चलनं an earthquake. -ज *a.* earth-born, born or produced from the earth. ( -जः ) 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3. a man. -4. the plant भूमिब. ( -जा ) an epithet of Sitā. -जीविन् *a.* living on (the produce of) land; an agriculturist. ( -म. ) a Vaisya. -तलं the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देवः a Brāhman. -धरः 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -3. the number 'seven'. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, पालः, -भुज् *m.* 1. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -2. a Kshatriya. -पक्षः a swift or fleet horse. -पिशाचं the wine-palm. -पुत्रः the planet Mars. -सुरंदरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Dilipa. -भागः a spot or portion of ground. -भूत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -मंडर a kind of jasmine. -रक्षकः 1. a guardian of a country. -2. a swift or fleet horse. -रुहः a tree. -लामः death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). -लेपनं cow-dung. -वर्धनः, -नं a dead body, corpse. -शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. ( -यः ) 1. a wild pigeon. -2. a child, boy. -3. any animal living in the earth. -शयनं, -शय्या sleeping on the ground. -सत्रं an offering of land. -संभवः -सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. ( -वा, -वत् )

an epithet of Sitā. -संनिवेशः the general appearance of a country. -सुहः an earth-worm. -सुश *a.* 1. blind. -2. lame, cripple. ( -म. ) 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. -4. a thief.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. -2 A place, region, spot ( of ground ). -3 A story, floor ( of a house ). -4 Step, degree; मधुमतीसंज्ञां भूमिकां साक्षात्कुर्वतः Yoga. S.; or नैयायिकादिभिरात्मा प्रथमभूमिकायामवतारितः Sāṅkhyapravachanabhāṣya. -5 A tablet or board, as for writing; see अक्षरभूमिका. -6 A part or character in a play; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः; कामंदक्याः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Māl. 1; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमानोर्वशी वारुणीभूमिकायां वर्तमानया मेनकया पृष्टा V. 3; Si. 1. 69; ( अन्यरूपैर्यदन्यस्य प्रवेशः स तु भूमिका Bharata ). -7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. -8 Decoration (as of an image). -9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth; see भूमि. -Comp. -कदम्बः = भूमिकदम्बः. -पतिः, -भुज् *m.* a king. -रुह् *m.*, -रुहः a tree.

भूय The state of being or becoming; as in ब्रह्मभूय; दाशरथिभूय Si. 14. 81.

भूयश्च *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. -2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. -3 Again, more further.

भूयस् *a.* ( *सी. f.* ) [ अतिशयेन बहु ईयस्वर् ] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. -2 Greater, larger; Ku. 6. 13. -3 More important. -4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous; भवति च पुनर्भूयान्भेदः फलं प्रति तद्यथा U. 2. 4; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन्भूयसे मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48; R. 17. 41; U. 2. 3. -5 Rich or abounding in; एवंप्रायशुभभूयसीं स्वकृतिं Māl. 1. -6 Vehement, severe. -*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. -2 More, again, further more, moreover; पाथेयसुत्सुज विसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15; R. 2. 46; Me. 111. -3 Repeatedly, frequently; पूर्वैः भूयः first, in the first place -next, in the next place. ( The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1. very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure, for the greater part; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9; कुसुमपुरभुवो भूयसा दुःखयति Mu. 6. 9; पश्चाद्येन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयात् भूयसा पूर्वकार्ये S. 1. 7. -2. generally, as a general rule; भूयसा जीविधर्म एषः U. 5 ). -Comp. -कर *a.* augmenting, increasing. -द्वयं

frequent observation; भूयोभूयोदन्ति यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति स्थानि on frequent and wide observation. -भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly; भूयोभूयः सविधनगररिष्यता learned. -2. very learned.

भूयस्त्वं 1 Abundance, plentifulness. -2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ *a.* [ अतिशयेन बहु इदम् ] 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. -2 Most important, principal, chief. -3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. -4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by ( at the end of comp. ); अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा पतिपद S. 1; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽप्येत S. 2; राष्ट्रपु कतमस्तुष्टुभूयिष्ठं Dk.; शिरःदारिकाभूयिष्ठं परिजनं M. 5; R. 4. 70. -5 Almost, mostly, nearly all ( usually after a past passive participle ); अथे उदितभूयिष्ठ एष तपन Māl. 1; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य कीर्ति Ku. 3. 52, V. 1. 8. -*टं ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly; S. 1. 31. -2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree; भूयिष्ठं भव दक्षिण परिजने Si. 4. 17; R. 6. 4; 13. 14.

भूर *ind.* 1 One of the three Vyāhritis. -2 The lowest of the seven lower worlds. -3 A spiritual son of Brahman.

भूरि *a.* [ भू-किन् U. 4. 65. ] 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. -2 Great, large. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Brahman. -3 Of Sitā. -4 Of Indra. -*n.* Gold. -*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; नवांभिरिति विलंबिनो घनाः S. 5. 12. -2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -Comp. -रत्न an ass. -तेजस (स्) *a.* possessed of great lustre. ( -*m.* ) fire. -द *a.* liberal. -दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with rich presents or rewards. -2. giving liberal rewards, munificent. -दानं liberality. -धन *a.* wealthy. -धामन् *a.* possessed of great lustre or energy. -प्रयोग *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). -प्रेमन् *m.* the ruddy goose. -भाग *a.* wealthy, prosperous. -रासः the jackal or fox. -सायः a jackal or fox. -सुगर sugar-cane. -लामः a great warrior. -विक्रम *a.* very brave, a great warrior. -वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy rain. -व्यय *a.* spending much; lavish in expenditure; Pt. 1. 425. -अवस् *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava side slain by Sātāyaki.

भूरिज् *f.* The earth.



**भूर्जः** The birch-tree; भूर्जगतेऽक्षरवि-  
नासः V. 2; Ku. 1. 7. -Comp. -कंदकः  
a man of one of the mixed tribes, the  
offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by  
a woman of the same class; वात्यात्तु  
जायते विमात्पापात्मा भूर्जकंदकः Ms. 10.  
21. -पत्रः the birch tree.

**भूर्जिः** f. 1 The earth. -2 A desert.  
**भूर्ज 1 P.**, 10 U. (भूर्जति, भूर्जयति-ने,  
भूर्जति) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate;  
भूर्जि श्रुयति श्रुतं वयुः Bk. 20. 15. -2  
To decorate oneself (Atm.); भूर्जयते  
कन्या स्वयमेव. -3 To spread or strew  
with, overspread; R. 2. 31. -WITH  
अभि to adorn, grace, give beauty to;  
Si. 7. 38.

**भूषणं** [भूष्यतेनेन भूष-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Orna-  
menting, decoration. -2 An orna-  
ment, decoration, an article of decora-  
tion; कीर्यते खलु भूषणानि सततं वाग्भू-  
षणं भूषणं Bh. 2. 19; R. 3. 2; 13. 57.  
-नः N. of Vishṇu.

**भूषा** [भूष-भावे अ] 1 Decorating,  
adornings. -2 An ornament, decora-  
tion; as in कर्णभूषा q. v. -3 A jewel.

**भूषित** p. p. [भूष-क्त] Decorated, orna-  
mented; मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न  
भयंकरः.

**भूषण्य** a. [भू-ग्यु] 1 Being, becom-  
ing; as in अलभूषण्य q. v. -2 Wishing  
for wealth or prosperity; Ms. 4.  
135.

**भृ** 1, 3 U. ( भरति-ने; विभर्ति, विभृते,  
वभार, वभ्रे, विभरांचकार-चक्रे, अभाषति-अभृत,  
भरित्यति-ने, भर्तु, भृत; pass. त्रियते; desid.  
विभरित्यति-ने or वभृषति-ने ) 1 To fill; जठरं  
को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 To fill,  
pervade, fill with; अभाषति ध्वनिना  
लोकात् Bk. 15. 24. -3 To bear, sup-  
port, uphold, bear up; धुरं धरित्या  
विभरांचभव R. 18. 45; कूर्मो विभर्ति ध-  
रणीं खलु घृष्टकेन Ch. P. 50; Bk. 17.  
16. -4 To maintain, foster, cherish,  
protect, take care of, nourish; दुरिद्रान्  
भर कौतिय मा प्रयच्छेत्खरे धनं H. 1. 15.  
-5 To bear, have, possess; सिधोर्विभार  
सलिलं शयनीयलक्ष्मीं Ki. 8. 57; पिबुन-  
जनं खलु विभर्ति क्षितीन्द्राः Bv. 1. 74;  
वलित्रयं चारु वभार बाला Ku. 1. 39; इ-  
दोर्दयं त्वदुत्तरणक्लिष्टकातेर्विभर्ति Me.  
84; S. 2. 4. -6 To wear; विभ्रज्जटा-  
मंडलं S. 7. 11; 6. 5; विवाहकौतुकं  
ललितं विभ्रत एव ( तस्य ) R. 8. 1, 10.  
10; जटाश्च विभ्रयाकित्यं Ms. 6. 6. -7  
To feel, experience, suffer, endure  
(joy, sorrow &c.); भावशुद्धिसहितैर्ध-  
वै जनो नाटकैरिव वभार भोजनैः Si. 14.  
50; संवासमविभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108;  
S. 7. 21. -8 To confer, bestow, give,  
produce; यौवने सदलकाराः शोभो विभ्र-  
ति सुभ्रवः Subhāsh. -9 To keep, hold,  
retain (as in memory). -10 To hire;

Ms. 11. 62; Y. 3. 235. -11 To bring  
or carry. -12 To take away, trans-  
port. -13 Ved. To acquire, gain,  
( गर्भे भृ to become pregnant, conceive;  
क्षितिं भृ to rule the earth; जटां भृ to  
wear matted hair &c. ).

**भृत** a. ( At the end of comp. ) 1  
Bearing, carrying. -2 Supporting,  
nourishing. -3 Possessing, having;  
प्रधने मानभृतां न वृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. -4  
Bringing, procuring &c.,

**भृत** p. p. [भृ-क्त] 1 Borne. -2 Sup-  
ported, maintained, cherished, foster-  
ed. -3 Possessed, endowed or  
furnished with. -4 Full of, filled  
with. -5 Hired. -तः A hired ser-  
vant; hireling; mercenary; उत्तम-  
स्त्वायुधीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कृषीवलः । अध-  
मो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृतः Mit.

**भृतक** a. [ भृतं भरणं वेतनमुपजीवितं कर् ]  
Hired, paid. -कः A hired servant.  
-Comp. --अध्यापकः A hired teacher.  
-अध्यापित a. taught by a paid  
teacher. (-तः) a student who pays  
his teacher for his labour ( = 'a pay-  
ing student' of the modern days ) ;  
Ms. 3. 156.

**भृतिः** f. [ भृ-क्ति ] 1 Bearing, up-  
holding, supporting. -2 Cherish-  
ing, maintaining. -3 Bringing, lead-  
ing to. -4 Nourishment, support,  
maintenance. -5 Food. -6 Wages,  
hire. -7 Service for hire. -8 Capit-  
al, principal. -9 Wages, hire. -Comp.  
-अध्यापनं teaching ( especially the  
Vedas ) for hire. -भृज् m. a hired  
servant, a hireling. -रूपं a reward  
in place of the wages due, but not  
to be paid.

**भृत्य** a. [ भृ-त्यप् तद्ध च ] To be nourish-  
ed or maintained &c. -त्यः 1 Any  
one requiring to be supported. -2 A  
servant, dependant, slave. -3 A king's  
servant, minister of state; H. 2.  
142. -4 A subject. -त्या 1 Rearing,  
fostering, nourishing, taking care of;  
as in कुमारभृत्या q. v. -2 Maintenance,  
support. -3 A means of sustenance,  
food. -4 Wages. -5 Service. -Comp.  
-अध्यापनं teaching the Veda for hire.  
-जनः 1. a servant, dependant. -2.  
servants taken collectively. -भर्तु  
m. the master of a family. -वर्गः the  
body of servants. -वात्सल्यं kindness  
to servants. -वृत्तिः f. maintenance  
of servants; Ms. 11. 7.

**भृत्यता-त्वं, भृत्याभावः** Service, depen-  
dence.

**भृत्यायते** Den. A. To behave like a  
servant.

**भृत्यभू** 1 P. To become a servant,  
accept service.

**भृत्रिम** a. Supported, nourished,

**भृकुशः** (सः) A male actor in  
female attire.

**भृकुटिः** -टी See भृ(भू)कुटि.

**भृग् ind.** An onomatopoeic word  
expressive of the crackling sound of  
fire. -f. A flame.

**भृशः** 1 N. of a sage, regarded as  
the ancestor of the family of the  
Bhrigus, and described in Ms. 1 35  
as one of the ten patriarchs created  
by the first Manu; (said to be so  
called because he was produced along  
with flames; सह ज्वालाभिस्तप्तो मृशस्तस्मा-  
द्भृशः स्मृतः) [On one occasion when the  
sages could not agree as to which of  
the three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and  
Siva, was best entitled to the worship  
of Brahmanas, the sage Bhrigu was  
sent to test the character of the three  
gods. He first went to the abode of  
Brahman, and, on approaching him,  
purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon  
this the god reprehended him severely,  
but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Siva in  
Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all  
tokens of adoration. The vindic-  
tive diety was enraged and would  
have destroyed him, had he  
not conciliated him by mild words.  
( According to another account,  
Bhrigu was coldly received by Bra-  
hman, and he, therefore, cursed him  
that he would receive no worship or  
adoration; and condemned Siva to  
take the form of a *Linga*, as he got  
no access to the deity who was  
engaged in private with his wife).  
Lastly he went to Vishnu, and  
finding him asleep, he boldly gave  
the god a kick on his breast which  
at once awoke him. Instead of  
showing anger, however, the god  
arose, and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired  
tenderly whether his foot was hurt,  
and then began to rub it gently.  
' This ', said Bhrigu, ' is the mighti-  
est god. He overtops all by the  
most potent of all weapons - kindness  
and generosity '. Vishnu was, there-  
fore, declared to be the god who  
was best entitled to the worship of  
all ]. -2 N. of the sage Jamadagni.  
-3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 The  
planet Venus. -5 A cliff, precipice;  
भृशपतनकारणमपुच्छं Dk. -6 Table-land,  
the level summit of a mountain. -7  
N. of Krishna. -8 An epithet of  
Siva. -9 Friday. -Comp. -उद्ग्रहः an  
epithet of Parasurāma. -जः, -तनयः 1.  
an epithet of Sukra. -2. the planet  
Venus. -नन्दनः 1. an epithet of Pa-  
rasurāma; वशिरो न यस्य भगवान् भृश-  
नन्दनोपि U. 5. 34. -2. of Sukra, -पतिः



an epithet of Parasurāma ; भृङ्गपति-यशोवर्त्म यत्कौचरं Me. 57 : so भृङ्गपातिः. -वंशः N. of a family descended from Parasurāma. -वारः, -वासरः Friday. -शार्दूलः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सत्तमः epithets of Parasurāma. -सुतः, -सूतः 1. an epithet of Parasurāma. -2. of Venus or Sukra.

भृङ्गः [ भृङ्ग-क्त्विच् Un. 1. 122 ] 1 A large black bee ; Bv. 1. 5 ; R. 8. 53. -2 A kind of wasp. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man ; cf. भ्रमर. -5 A golden vase or jar. -6 The fork-tailed shrike. -जं Talc. -गी 1 The female of the large black bee ; भृङ्गीच पुष्पं पुष्पं स्त्री वाञ्छति नवं नवम्. -2 A poisonous plant ( अतिविष ). -Comp. -अधिपः the queen of bees. -अभीष्टः the mango tree. -आनंदा the Yūthikā creeper. -आवली a flight of bees. -जं 1. aloe-wood. -2. talc. (-जा) the plant भागी. -पर्णिका small cardamoms. -मिवा the Mādhavi creeper. -राज m. 1. a kind of large bee. -2. N. of a shrub. -रिदिः, रीदिः N. of one of the attendants of Siva ( said to be very deformed ). -रोलः a kind of wasp. -वह्मभः species of Kadamba.

भृङ्गकः 1 ( At the end of comp. ) A bee. -2 The fork-tailed shrike.

भृङ्गारः -रं 1 A golden vase or pitcher. -2 A pitcher of a particular shape ( Mar. क्षारी ) ; क्षारिचरुभिसलिल-पूर्णोयं भृङ्गारः Vo. 6. -3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. -रं 1 Gold. -2 Cloves.

भृङ्गालिका, भृङ्गारी A cricket.

भृङ्गिन् m. 1 The fig-tree. -2 N. of an attendant of Siva. -Comp. -द्वेषः N. of Siva.

भृङ्गिरि ( री ) दिः See भृङ्गरिदि.

भृङ्गेरिदिः N. of an attendant of Siva.

भृज् 1 A. ( भजते ) To roast, fry ; cf. भ्रज्.

भृजनं Ved. A frying-pan.

भृटिका A species of plant.

भृङ्गिः f. A wave.

भृमः Ved. A mistake, an error.

भृमिः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 Whirlwind. -f. Ved. Quickness.

भृञ् 4 P. ( भृज्यति ) To fall down ; see भ्रञ्.

भृश a. ( compar. भृशीयस् superl. भृशित् ) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -2 Frequent. -इं ind. 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively in a high degree,

greatly ; तमवेक्ष्य करोद्द सा भृशं Ku. 4. 26 ; रघुर्भृशं वक्षसि तेन ताडितः R. 3. 61 ; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं 3. 56 ; Ms. 7. 170 ; Ks. 1. 11. -2 Often, repeatedly. -3 In a better or superior manner. -Comp. -कोपन a. highly choleric or irascible. -दुःखित, पीडित a. exceedingly afflicted. -संहृष्ट a. very much delighted.

भृशायते Den. A. To become powerful or strong.

भृष्ट p. p. [ भ्रष्ट-क्त ] Fried, roasted, parched. -Comp. -अन्नं rice boiled and fried. -यवाः ( pl. ) parched rice.

भृष्टिः f. 1 Frying, parching, roasting. -2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भृ 9 P. ( भृणानि ) 1 To bear, nourish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To bend, be crooked.

भेकः [ भी क्व कस्य नेत्वं ; Un. 3. 43 ] 1 A frog ; पंके निमग्नो करिणि भेको भवति मूर्धन्यः. -2 A timid man. -3 A cloud. -को 1 A small frog. -2 A female frog. -Comp. -भुज् m. a serpent. -रवः, -शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेडः [ भी-ड तस्य नेत्वम् ] 1 A ram, sheep. -2 A raft, float. -ही A ewe.

भेडः A ram.

भेत् a. [ भिद् तृच् ] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 One who interrupts, an interrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer ( of secrets ). -4 A factious or seditious man.

भेदः [ भिद् घञ् ] 1 Breaking, splitting, cleaving ; hitting ( as a mark ). -2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, separating. -4 Piercing through, perforation. -5 ( a ) Breach, rupture. ( b ) Breaking open, bursting ; V. 2. 7. -6 Disturbance, interruption. -7 Division, separation. -8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. -9 A hurt, injury, wound. -10 Difference, distinction ; तयोर्न भेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99 ; अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6. 12 ; Bg. 18. 19, 29 ; रस°, काल° &c. -11 A change, modification ; बुद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26. -12 Dissension, disunion. -13 Disclosure, betrayal ; as in रहस्यभेदः. -14 Treachery, treason. -15 A kind, variety ; भेदाः पञ्चशखादयो निधेः Ak. ; क्षिरीषपुष्प-भेदः &c. -16 Dualism. -17 ( In politics ) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upāyas or means of success against an enemy ; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय.

-18 Defeat. -19 ( In medicine ) Evacuation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदौ ( dual ) 1. disunion and union, dis-

agreement and agreement. -2 difference and sameness ; भेदाभेदज्ञाने. -उ- or opening ; V. 2. 7. -कर, कुट् sowing dissensions. -दक्षिन्, दृष्टि, बुद्धि a. considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -यत्नः maintains the doctrine of dualism. -विधिः the faculty of discriminating. -सह a. 1 capable of being divided or separated. -2. corruptible, seducible.

भेदक a. ( दिका f. ) ( भिद्-बुद् ) 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. -2 Breaking through, piercing. -3 Destroying, a destroyer. -4 Distinguishing, discriminating. -5 Defining. -6 Evacuating the bowels, purgative. -कः An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदन a. [ भिद्-जिच् ल्युट् द्वा ] 1 Breaking, dividing &c. -2 Loosening ( as the feces ), purgative. -नं 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Distinguishing. -4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. -5 Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing, betraying. -7 Disunion, discord. -8 Asu Foetida. -9 ( In astr. ) Passing through a constellation. -नः A hag.

भेदिका Destruction, annihilation.

भेदित a. Split, broken, divided.

भेदिन् a. ( भिद्-जिन् ) Breaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिरं, भेदुरं A thunderbolt.

भेद्य A substantive. -Comp. -रेण a disease treated by incision. -रिण a. distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिः री f. A kettle-drum ; Bg. 1. 13.

भेरुड a. Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. -डः A species of bird. -डं Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुडकः A jackal.

भेल a. [ भी-र स्वरः ] 1 Timid cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3 Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5 Agile, quick. -लः A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः-कं A boat, raft.

भेष 1 U. ( भेषति-ते ) To fear, dread, be afraid.

भेषज a. [ भेष रोगभयं जयति जि-ड Tr. ] Making well or healthy, curative. -जं 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug ; नरानं च त्राटु त्वमिह परमं भेषजमस्ति G. L. 15 ; अतिवीर्यवतीव भेषजे चतुरली यस्ति दुश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. -2 A remedy or cure in general. -3 A kind of fennel. -4 Any spell against diseases. -5 Water ( Ved. ). Comp. -अ(आ)-



भोज्यः an apothecary's shop. —अंशं  
anything taken after medicine.

भोज्य *a.* Curative, having healing  
properties.

भैक्ष *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [ भिक्षे तत्समो वा  
अण् ] Living, on alms. —क्षं 1 Beg-  
ging, mendicancy; Ms. 6. 55; Y. 3.  
42. —2 Anything got by begging, Ms.  
alms, charity; भैक्षेण वर्तयन्ति Ms.  
2. 188; 4. 5. —Comp. —अन्नं alms,  
food obtained by begging. —आक्षिप्तं  
*a.* eating food obtained by begging.  
—भैक्षः a beggar, mendicant. —आहारः  
(—*m.*) a beggar, mendicant. —आहारः  
a beggar. —कालः the time for beg-  
ging. —चरणं, चर्यं, चर्या going about  
begging, begging, collecting alms.  
—जीविका, वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy. —भु-  
ञ्ज *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भैक्षवं, भैक्षकं [ भिक्षुणां सङ्घः अण् ] *A.*  
number of beggars.

भैक्ष्यं [ भिक्षा-पञ्च ] Food got by beg-  
ging, alms, charity; see भैक्ष.

भैम *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [ भीमस्य नृपस्येदं अण् ]  
Relating to Bhima. —नी 1 'The  
daughter of Bhima,' a patronymic  
of Damayanti, wife of Nala. —2 The  
eleventh day of the bright half of  
Māgha or a festival performed on  
that day.

भैमसेनिः-न्यः *A* son of Bhīmasena.

भैरव *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [ भीरविदं अण् ] 1  
Terrible, frightful, horrible, formi-  
dable; U. 5. 6. —2 Miserable. —3  
Relating to Bhairava. —दः 1 *A*  
form of Siva ( of which 8  
kinds are enumerated ). —2 The  
sentiment of terror ( भयानक ). —3  
Fear, terror. —4 *N.* of a musical  
mode ( राग ) calculated to excite  
emotions of fear or terror. —वी 1 *A*  
form of the goddess Durgā. —2 *N.*  
of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical  
system. —3 *A* girl of 12 or a young  
girl representing the goddess Durgā  
at the Durgā festival. —दं Terror,  
horror. —Comp. —ईशः an epithet of  
Vishṇu ( or Siva ? ); so भैरवतर्जकः.  
—यातना a sort of purificatory tor-  
ment inflicted by Bhairava of Be-  
nares on those who die there, to  
make their spirits fit for absorption  
into the Supreme Spirit.

भैषजं [ भैषजमेव स्वार्थे अण् ] *A* medi-  
cine, drug. —जः The bird called  
लवक or quail.

भैषज्यं [ भिषजः कर्म, भैषज-स्वार्थे वा  
अण् ] 1 Administering medicines,  
medical treatment. —2 *A* medica-  
ment, medicine, drug. —3 Healing  
power, curativeness.

भैष्मकी *A* patronymic of Ruk-  
mini, daughter of Bhīshmaka of  
Vidarbha.

भोक्तुं *a.* [ भुञ्ज वृत् ] 1 One who  
enjoys or eats. —2 Possessing. —3  
Enjoying or making use of. —4 Feel-  
ing, enduring, experiencing. —5 Pro-  
tecting, ruling, governing. —*m.* 1  
*A* possessor, enjoyer, user. —2 *A*  
husband. —3 *A* king, ruler. —4 *A*  
lover. —5 An epithet of Vishṇu.

भोक्तृत्वं 1 Being a possessor. —2  
Enjoyment, possession. —3 Percep-  
tion.

भोगः [ भुञ्ज-वृत् ] 1 Eating, con-  
suming. —2 Enjoyment, fruition. —3  
Possession. —4 Utility, advantage.  
—5 Ruling, governing, government.  
—6 Use, application ( as of a de  
posit ). —7 Suffering, enduring, ex-  
periencing. —8 Feeling, perception.  
—9 Enjoyment of women, sexual en-  
joyment, carnal pleasure. —10 An  
enjoyment, an object of enjoyment  
or pleasure; भोगे रोगमयं Bh. 3. 35;  
Bg. 1. 32. —11 *A* repast, feast,  
banquet. —12 Food. —13 Food offer-  
ed to an idol. —14 Profit, gain. —15  
Income, revenue. —16 Wealth. —17  
The wages of prostitutes. —18 *A*  
cover, coil, winding. —19 The ( ex-  
panded ) hood of a snake; श्वसदसित-  
भुञ्जजभोगागदग्रंथि &c. Māl. 5. 23; R.  
10. 7, 11. 59. —20 *A* snake. —21 The  
body. —22 An army in column. —23  
The passing ( of an asterism ). —24  
The part of the ecliptic occupied by  
each of the 27 Nakshatras. —Comp.  
—अर्हं *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (—ई)  
property, wealth. —अर्ह्यं corn, grain.  
—आधिः a pledge which may be  
used until redeemed. —आवली the  
panegyric of a professional encomi-  
ast; नग्नः स्तुतिव्रतस्तस्य ग्रंथो भोगावली  
भवेत् Hemachandra. —आवासः the  
apartments of women, harem. —कर  
*a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure.  
—मुच्छं wages paid to prostitutes.  
—गृहं the women's apartments,  
harem, zenana. —वृष्णा desire of  
worldly enjoyments; तदुपस्थितमग्रही-  
दजः पिष्टुराज्ञेति न भोगवृष्णया R. 8. 2;  
selfish enjoyment; Māl. 2. —देहः  
'the body of suffering', the subtle  
body which a dead person is suppos-  
ed to carry with him, and with  
which he experiences happiness or  
misery according to his good or bad  
works. —धरः a serpent. —पतिः the  
governor or ruler of a district or  
province. —पालः a groom. —पिशा-  
चिका hunger. —भूमि *f.* 'the land of  
enjoyment', heaven, paradise ( where  
persons are said to enjoy the fruit  
of their actions ). —भूतकः a servant

who works only for livelihood.  
—लभः 1. acquisition of enjoyment  
or profit. —2. well-being, welfare.  
—वस्तु *n.* an object of enjoyment.  
—सम्पन्न *n.* = भोगवास q. v. —स्थानं 1.  
the body, as the seat of enjoyment.  
—2. women's apartments.

भोगवत् *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or  
delight, delightful. —2 Happy, pros-  
perous. —3 Having curves, ringed,  
coiled. —*m.* 1 *A* snake. —2 *A* moun-  
tain. —3 Dancing, acting, and sing-  
ing together. —*f.* ( स्त्री ) 1 An epi-  
thet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the  
lower world ( पातालगंगा ). —2 *A*  
female snake-demon. —3 *N.* of the  
city of the snake-demons in the  
lower world. —4 The night of the  
second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः [ भोग-ट्र ] *A* groom, horse-  
keeper.

भोगिन् *a.* [ भोग-इनि ] 1 Eating. —2  
Enjoying. —3 Suffering, experienc-  
ing, enduring. —4 Using, possessing  
( at the end of comp. in these four  
senses ). —5 Having curves. —6 Hav-  
ing hoods. —7 Devoted to enjoyment,  
indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt.  
1. 65 ( where it has sense 6 also ).  
—8 Rich, opulent. —*m.* 1 *A* snake;  
गजाजिनादंघ्रिं पिन्दुभोगिं वा Ku. 5. 78;  
R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. —2 *A*  
king. —3 *A* voluptuary. —4 *A* barber.  
—5 The headman of a village. —6  
The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. —नी *A*  
woman belonging to the king's  
harem, but not consecrated with him,  
the concubine of a king. —Comp.  
—इन्द्रः, ईशः Sesha or Vāsuki. —कांतः  
wind, air. —भुञ्ज *m.* 1. an ichneu-  
mon. —2. a peacock. —चल्लभं sandal.

भोग्य *a.* [ भुञ्ज-पठ् कुत् ] 1 To be  
enjoyed or turned to one's account;  
R. 8. 14, Pt. 1. 117. —2 To be  
suffered or endured; Me. 1. —3 Pro-  
fitable. —न्यं 1 Any object of en-  
joyment. —2 Wealth, property, pos-  
sessions. —3 Corn, grain. —न्या *A*  
harlot, courtesan.

भोजः [ भुञ्ज-अण् ] 1 *N.* of a celebrat-  
ed king of Mālvā ( or Dhārā );  
( supposed to have flourished about  
the end of the tenth or the begin-  
ning of the eleventh century, and  
to have been a great patron of San-  
skrit learning; he is also supposed  
to have been the author of several  
learned works, such as सरस्वतीकंदामरण  
&c. ). —2 *N.* of a country. —3 *N.* of a  
king of the Vidarbhas; भोजेन हूतो र-  
चये विश्वः R. 5. 39; 7. 18, 29, 35. —जाः  
( *m.* pl. ) *N.* of a people. —Comp.  
—अधिपः an epithet of 1. Kamsa. —2.  
Karna. —इन्द्रः a king of the Bhojas.  
—कदं *N.* of a town founded by







-5 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Māl. 5: 20. -6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; अभरणकारस्तु तालव्य इति ब्रूम-7 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भ्रम्यति Pt. 4. 78. -8 To surround. —Caus. (भ्रमयति-ते or भ्रमयति-ते) 1 To cause to rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; भ्रमय जलदानंभोगभोग् Māl. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, de- lude, mislead, perplex, confuse, em- barrass, cause to reel or stagger; ति- कारश्चेत्ये भ्रमयति च संनीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To wave, brandish, vibrate; लीलाखिंदं भ्रमयच्चकार R. 6. 13.

भ्रमः [ भ्रम-च् ] 1 Moving or roam- ing about, roving. -2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -3 Circular mo- tion, rotation. -4 Straying, deviat- ing. -5 An error, a mistake, mis- apprehension, delusion; द्युक्ते रज- तमिति ज्ञाने भ्रमः. -6 Confusion, per- plexity, embarrassment. -7 An eddy, a whirlpool. -8 A potter's wheel. -9 A grindstone. -10 A lathe. -11 Giddiness. -12 A fountain, water- course. —Comp. —आकुल a. confus- ed. —आसक्तः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

भ्रमण [ भ्रम-ल्युट् ] 1 Moving or rov- ing about, roaming about. -2 Turn- ing round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering, un- steadiness, staggering. -5 Erring. -6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, ex- cursion. -8 The orbit of a planet. —र् 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech.

भ्रमन् a. Wandering, roving &c. —Comp. —कुटीर a kind of umbrella.

भ्रमरः [ भ्रम-कर्त् ] 1 A bee, large black bee; नलिनैऽपि रागपूर्णं विकसित- वदनामनल्पजल्पेपि । त्वयि चरलेऽपि च सरसां भ्रमर कार्यं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100 ( where the next meaning is also suggested ). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. —र 1 A bee. -2 Lac. —रं Giddiness, vertigo. —Comp. —अ- तियिः the Champaka tree. —अभिलीन a. with bees clung or attached to; R. 3. 8. —अलकः a curl on the fore- head. —आनन्दः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Atimukta creeper. —इष्टः the tree called श्योनाक. —उदसवा the Mā- dhavi creeper. —कारंडकः a small box containing bees (carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape). —कीटः a species of wasp. —मियः a kind of Kadamba tree. —मया molestation by a bee; S. 1. —मंडलं a swarm of bees. —वि- लसितं 1. the sporting of bees. -2. N. of a metre.

भ्रमरकः [ भ्रमर स्वार्थे क ] 1 A bee. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy. —कः-कं 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. -2 A ball for play- ing with. -3 A humming-top.

भ्रमरिका Roving in all directions. भ्रमरायते Den. A. 1 To begin turn- ing round or revolving. -2 To act like a bee, i. e. to be unsteady in one's attachments to women.

भ्रमिः f. [ भ्रम्-इ ] 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement; moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6. 3; Māl. 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A turner's lathe. -4 A whirlpool. -5 A whirlwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops. -7 An error, a mistake.

भ्रमिन् a. [ भ्रम्-णिनि ] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirl- ing, &c.

भ्रम् See भ्रञ्.

भ्रशिमन् m. Violence, excessive- ness, impetuosity vehemence.

भ्रञ्ज G U. [ भृज्जति, भृज् ; caus. भर्ज- यति-ते, भर्जयति-ते ; desid. विभर्जयति-ति, विभर्जयति, विभर्जयति ] To fry, roast, parch, broil; ( fig. also ); बभ्रज्ज नि- हुते तस्मिन् शोको रावणमग्निवत् Bk. 14. 36.

भ्राज् 1 A. ( भ्राजते ) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; रुद्रज्जिरे फे- ष्णर्दुधरा हरिरासताः Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. —Caus. To illuminate, irradiate. —With वि to shine brilliantly or in- tensely; विभ्राजसे मकरकेतनमच्यंती Ratn. 1. 21.

भ्राजः N. of one of the seven suns. —ज N. of a Sāman.

भ्राजक a. ( जिका f. ) [ भ्राज-ष्णल् ] Illuminating, irradiating. —क Bile, gall.

भ्राजयुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

भ्राजन [ भ्राज-ल्युट् ] Illuminating.

भ्राजिन् a. Shining, glittering.

भ्राजिष्णु a. [ भ्राज-इष्ण्व् ] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. —ष्णुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

भ्रातृ m. [ भ्रातृ-वृत्तौ ; cf. Up. 2. 96. ] 1 A brother. -2 An inti- mate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address ( my good friend ); भ्रातः कष्टमहो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं चित्तय तदिदं भ्रातः Moha M. 3. —Dual. A brother and sister. [ cf. L. frater; Zend bratar, Eng. brother. ]. —Comp. —गंधि, —गंधिक a. having only the name of a brother, a bro- ther in mere name. —जः a brother's son. —जाया ( also भ्रातृजाया ) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law;

Me. 10. —दत्तं property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. —द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kārttika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on ac- count of Yamunā having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. यम- द्वितीया ). —पुत्रः ( also भ्रातृपुत्रः ) a brother's son. ( —त्री ) a niece. —वधूः a brother's wife. —भगिन्यौ a brother and sister. —इवशुरः elder brother of the husband. —हत्या fra- tricide.

भ्रातृक a. Relating to a brother.

भ्रातृभ्यः [ भ्रातृः पुत्रः वधूः ] 1 A bro- ther's son, nephew. -2 An enemy, adversary.

भ्रातृत्वं Brotherhood, fraternity.

भ्रातृवल a. Having a brother or brothers.

भ्रातृव्य, भ्रातृव्य a. Fraternal. —यः A brother's son, nephew.

भ्रातृव्य Fraternity, brotherhood.

भ्रांत p. p. [ भ्रम्-क्त ] 1 Wandered or roamed about. -2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. -3 Erred, mis- taken, gone astray. -4 Perplexed, confused. -5 Moving about, mov- ing to and fro, wheeling. -6 Whirling or turning round, roam- ing or wandering about. —तः 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A kind of thorn-apple. —तं 1 Roaming, mov- ing about; वरं पर्वतदुर्गेषु भ्रांतं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. -2 A mistake, an error.

भ्रांतिः [ भ्रम्-क्तिर् ] f. 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Turning round, rolling. -3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्रभ्रांतिरारं- तरेषु वितनोत्पन्त्यामिवारावली V. 1. 4. -4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; अतिमत्ति चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषदुर्गं U. 1. 47. -5 Confusion, perplexity. -6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -7 Un- steadiness. —Comp. —कर a. confound- ing causing delusion. —नाशन an epi- thet of Siva. —हर a. removing doubt or error. ( —रः ) a counsellor, minister.

भ्रांतिमत् a. 1 Revolving, turning round; भ्रांतिमद्धारिचं M. 2. 18. -2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. —m. A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on ac- count of the close resemblance be- tween the two; भ्रांतिमानन्यसंविचक्षुष्यदर्शने K. P. 10; e. g. कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करान् लेदि शशिनः &c.; see V. 3. 2; Māl. 1. 2 also.



आमः [ अम्-अण् ] 1 Roaming about. -2 Delusion, error, mistake.

आमक *a.* ( मिका *f.* ) [ आयमति-अम्-णिच्-पुल्ल ] 1 Causing to move or whirl. -2 Perplexing, deluding, misleading. -3 Deceptive, false. -कः 1 A son-flower. -2 A kind of loadstone. -3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. -4 A jackal.

आमणं [ अम्-णिच्-लुट् ] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

आमर *a.* ( री *f.* ) [ अमरेण संभृत अमरस्येदं वा अण् ] Relating to a bee. -रः -रं 1 A kind of loadstone. -रं 1 Whirling round. -2 Giddiness. -3 Epilepsy. -4 Honey. -5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -6 A village. -री 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Going round, walking round from left to right (= प्रदक्षिणा *q. v.* ); as in दीयतां आमर्यः Karpūr. 4, Vb. 2.

आमरिन् *a.* 1 Revolving. -2 Having epilepsy, epileptic. -3 Made of honey. -4 Giddy, dizzy.

आमिन् *a.* Confused, perplexed.

आ ( भ्ला ) श् 1, 4 A. ( आशते, आश्यते, श्लाशते, श्लाश्यते ) To shine, glitter, blaze.

आम्रः-ई A frying-pan. -म्रः 1 Light. -2 Ether.

आम्रकं-कः A frying-pan ; Pt. 1. 132.

आम्रमिथ *a.* One who fries or roasts.

आ ( भ्ला ) श् See आ ( भ्ला ) श्.

भु ( भ्रू ) कुंशः ( सः ) A male actor in female attire.

भ्रुकुटिः -टी See भ्रुकुटि.

भ्री 9 P. ( भ्रीणाति ) To fear.

भ्रुड 6 P. ( भ्रुडति ) 1 To collect, gather. -2 To cover.

भ्रू *f.* [ अम्-इ Up. 2. 68 ] Brow, eyebrow ; कान्तिभ्रूवोरायतलेखयोर्वा Ku. 1. 47 ; विवर्तितभ्रूरियमद्य भिञ्चते S. 1. 23. -Comp. -कुटिः -टी *f.* contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. -बंधः, -रचना bending or knitting the eyebrows ; मुखं a frowning face ; भ्रुकुटिं बंध् or रच् 'to knit the eyebrows, to frown.' -क्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows ; भ्रूक्षेपमात्राजुनतमवेशां Ku. 3. 60. -जाहं the root of the eyebrow. -भंगः, -भेदः contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown ; तरंगभ्रमणा क्षुभितविदग्गश्रेणिरशना V. 4. 28 ; सभ्रमंगं मुखमिव Me. 24 ; सभ्रमंगं 'with a frown'. -भेदिन् *a.* frowning. -मंडलं the arch of the eyebrow. -मध्यं the space between the eyebrows. -लता a creeper-like eye-

brow, an arched or curving eyebrow. -विक्षारः, -विक्रिया, -विशेषः contraction of the eyebrows. -विचित्रः, -विचित्रः graceful or playful movement of the eye-brow, amorous play of the brows ; सभ्रविलासमथ सोऽयमिति रत्नित्वा Māl. 1. 25 ; Me. 16.

भ्रू 10 A. ( भ्रूयते ) 1 To hope. -2 To trust, confide. -3 To wish, desire. -4 To fear.

भ्रूणः [ अण्-वञ् ] 1 An embryo, fetus. -2 A child, boy. -Comp. -भ्रू-रन् *a.* one who 'procures or causes' abortion. -हतिः, -हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion ; भ्रूणहत्या वा एते व्रंति ; Y. 1. 64.

भ्रूज् 1 A. ( भ्रूजते ) To shine.

भ्रू ( भ्ले ) श् 1 U. ( भ्रूयते, भ्रूयते, भ्रूयते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To fall, tatter, trip, slip. -3 To fear. -4 To be angry.

भ्रूवः 1 Moving, motion. -2 Tattling, wavering, slipping. -3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. -4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. -5 Loss, deprivation.

भ्रूणहत्य The killing of an embryo.

भ्रूश् See भ्रू.

भ्रूश् See भ्रू.

म.

मैः 1 Time. -2 Poison. -3 A magical formula. -4 The moon. -5 N. of Brahman. -6 Of Vishnu. -7 Of Siva. -8 Of Yama. -9 ( In prosody ) A syllabic foot ( गण ) consisting of three long syllables. -10 N. of the fifth ( मध्यम ) note in music. -मै 1 Water. -2 Happiness, welfare.

मंद् 1 A. ( मंद्ते ) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To give, grant. -3 To speak. -4 To shine.

मंद्नीय *a.* Ved. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Great, valuable.

मंदिह *a.* Ved. Very liberal or praiseworthy.

मकरः [ मं विभे किरति कृ-अण् 'Tv. ] 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark ; दृषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31 ; मकरवक्त्र Bh. 2. 4. ( Makara is re-

garded as an emblem of Cupid ; cf. comps. below ). -2 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. -4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. -5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. -6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -7 The tenth arc of thirty degrees in any circle. -Comp. -अंकः an epithet of 1. the god of love. -2. the ocean. -अश्वः an epithet of Varuna. -आकरः, -आवासः the ocean. -आलयः 1. the ocean. 2. a symbolical expression for the number 'four.' -कुंडलं an ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. -केतनः, -केतुः, -केतुमत् *m.* epithets of the god of love. -ह्वजः 1. an epithet of the god of love ; संप्राप्तं मकरह्वजेन संप्राप्तं तत्त्वज्ञानं तदर्थं गुरोः Bān. 1. 3 ;

तत्प्रेमवारि मकरह्वजतोपहारि Ch. P. 41. -2. a particular array of troops. -रामि *f.* the sign Capri-cornus of the zodiac. -संक्रमणं the passage of the sun into the sign Capri-cornus. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

मकरिन् *m.* [ मकराः संत्यज इति ] An epithet of the ocean.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. -Comp. -पञ्च, -लेखा the mark of a Makari on the face of Lakshmi. -प्रसन्न N. of a town.

मकरंदः [ मकरमपि द्यति कामजनकत्वात् के अवलंबने क पुरोः सुम् 'Tv. ] 1 The honey of flowers, flower-juice ; मकरंदं पुष्पं of flowers, flower-juice : Br. 1. 6. लानामरविंदानामयं महामास्यः -3 The cuckoo. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. -दं A filament



मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey.—ती  
The *Pātālī* creeper or its flower.

मकुटं A crown; cf. सुकुट.

मकुतिः A government order  
addressed to the Sudras (सूद्रशासन).

मकुरः [मक-उरच् प्रयो.] 1 A mirror.  
-2 The *Bakula* tree. -3 A bud. -4  
The Arabian jasmine. -5 The rod or  
handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. -2 A  
bud.

मकुटः, -मकुटकः A kind of kidney-  
bean or rice.

मकुट *a.* Slow. -टः A kind of  
kidney-bean or rice.

मकुलकः 1 A bud. -2 The tree  
called वृती.

मक् 1 *A.* (मक्ते) To go, move.

मक्कलः A dangerous kind of ab-  
scess in the abdomen (of lying-in  
women).

मकुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मक्कोलः Chalk.

मक् 1 *P.* (मक्ते) 1 To accumu-  
late, heap, collect. -2 To be angry.

मक्कः 1 Wrath. -2 Hypocrisy. -3 A  
multitude, collection. -Comp. -वीर्यः  
the tree विवाल.

मक्षिकाः, -मक्षि (क्षी) का A fly, bee;  
भो उपस्थितं नयनमयु संनिहिता मक्षिका च  
M. 2. -Comp. -मलं wax.

मख् or मख् 1 *P.* (मखति, मखति) To  
go, move, creep.

मख *a.* [मख संज्ञायां च] Ved. 1 Ador-  
able, fit to be worshipped with ob-  
lations. -2 Lively, active, cheerful.  
-खः A sacrificial rite; अकिंचनत्वं  
मखं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16; Ms 4. 24; R.  
3. 39. -Comp. -अंशभाज् *m.* a god.  
-अग्निः, -अनलः sacrificial fire.  
-असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva.  
-क्षिया a sacrificial rite. -चातु *m.* an  
epithet of Rāma. -द्विष *m.* a demon,  
a Rākshasa; R. 11. 27; 3. 45; U.  
5. 4. -द्वेषिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.  
-हन् *n.* an epithet 1. of Indra. -2.  
of Siva.

मखस्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for  
wealth or sacrifice. -2 Lively,  
sprightly, cheerful.

मगः 1 A magian. -2 A priest of  
the sun.

मगधः 1 *N.* of a country, the  
southern part of Behar; अस्ति मगधेषु  
सुप्रसूते नाम नगरं Dk. 1; अगाधसचो  
मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. -2 A bard,  
minstrel. -घाः (pl.) The people of  
Magadha, the Magadhas. -घा 1 The  
town of the Magadhas. -2 Long

pepper. -Comp. -ईश्वरः 1. a king of  
the Magadhas. -2. *N.* of Parantapa;  
R. 6. 20. -3. *N.* of Jarāsandha.  
-उद्भवा long popper. -पुरी the city  
of Magadhas. -लिपिः *f.* writing or  
character of the Magadhas.

मगधीय *a.* Belonging to or coming  
from Magadha.

मगध्यति Den. *P.* 1 To surround. -2  
To serve, be a slave, attend upon,  
(as a bard, waiter &c.).

मग See मन्त्र.

मघः 1 *N.* of one of the Dvipas  
or divisions of the universe. -2 *N.*  
of a country. -3 A kind of drug or  
medicine. -4 Pleasure. -5 *N.* of the  
tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. -घ 1  
A kind of flower. -2 A gift, present.  
-3 Wealth, riches (Ved.).

मघवः, मघवत् *m.* *N.* of Indra.

मघवच् *a.* [मह-पूजायां कनिन् नि० हस्य  
चः वृगागमश्च Uṇ. 1. 156] Liberal,  
munificent. -*m.* (Nom. sing. मघवा;  
acc. pl. मघोनः) 1 *N.* of Indra;  
दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा दिवं  
R. 1. 26, 3. 46; Ki. 3. 52; Ku. 3.  
1. -2 An owl (वेचक). -3 *N.* of Vyāsa.

मघ N. of the tenth lunar mansion  
containing five stars. -Comp. -त्रयो-  
दशी the thirteenth day of the dark  
half of Bhādrapada. -भवः, -भूः the  
planet Venus.

मंक् 1 *A.* (मंक्ते) 1 To go, move. -2  
To decorate, adorn.

मंफिलः A forest conflagration.

मंफुरः A mirror.

मंफणं An armour for the legs,  
greave.

मंफु ind. 1 Immediately, quickly,  
soon; मंफुदपति परितः पटलैरलीनां Si.  
5. 37. -2 Exceedingly, very much.  
-3 Truly, really.

मंफः 1 A royal bard. -2 A medi-  
cament of a particular class.

मंफ् 1 *U.* (मंफति-ने) To go, move.  
मंफः 1 The head of a boat. -2 The  
side of a ship.

मंगल *a.* [मंग-अलच्; Uṇ. 5. 70] 1  
Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortun-  
ate; as in मंगलदिवसः, मंगलवृषभः &c.  
-2 Prosperous, doing or faring well.  
-3 Brave. -ल 1 (*a*) Auspiciousness,  
propitiousness; जनकानां रघुणां च य-  
त्कृत्स्नं नोत्रमंगलं U. 6. 42; R. 6. 9;  
10. 67. (*b*) Happiness, good luck  
or fortune, bliss, felicity; भद्रं भद्रं  
वितर भगवच् भूपते मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3;  
U. 3. 48. (*c*) Well-being, welfare,  
good; संतः सन्तो किञ्च न मंगलमातनोति  
Bv. 1. 122; (also *m.* in these senses).  
-2 A good omen, anything tending  
to an auspicious issue. -3 A bless-

ing, benediction. -4 An auspicious  
or lucky object. -5 An auspicious  
occasion or event, a festivity. -6 Any  
solemn or auspicious ceremony or  
rite (such as marriage). -7 Any  
ancient custom. -8 Turmeric. -लः 1  
The planet Mars. -2 *N.* of Agni.

-ल-ली 1 A faithful wife. -2 Dūr-  
vā grass. -3 *N.* of Durgā. -Comp.

-अक्षतः (*m.* pl.) rice thrown over  
persons by Brāhmaṇas when pro-  
nouncing blessings. -असुख *n.* a va-  
riety of sandal. -अयनं the way to

happiness or prosperity. -अलंकृत  
*a.* decorated with auspicious orna-  
ments; Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14. -अटकं a

benedictory verse or verses repeated  
by priests over a youth and maiden,  
when being married, to promote

their good luck. -अद्विकं any daily  
religious rite performed for good

luck. -आचरणं 1. an auspicious in-  
troduction in the form of a prayer  
(for the attainment of success) at

the beginning of any under-  
taking or of any work of compo-  
sition. -2. pronouncing a blessing.

-आचारः 1. an auspicious or pious  
ceremony or usage. -2. a benedic-  
tion, pronouncing a blessing. -आ-

तोष्यं a drum beaten on festive occa-  
sions. -आदेशवृत्तिः a fortune-teller.

-आरम्भः an epithet of Ganeśa. -आलं-  
भनं touching anything auspicious.

-आलयः, -आवासः a temple. -इच्छु  
*a.* desirous of happiness or prosperi-  
ty. -करणं repeating a prayer for

the success of any undertaking. -का-  
रक, -कारिच् *a.* auspicious. -कार्यं any

festive occasion, a religious or auspi-  
cious ceremony. -कालः an auspicious

occasion; S. 4. -क्षौमं a silken  
cloth worn on occasions of festivity;

R. 12. 8 -ग्रहः an auspicious planet.  
-घटः, -पात्रं a pot filled with water

offered to the gods on festive occa-  
sions. -डायः the *plaksha* tree. -नर्घ,

-वाद्यं a musical instrument, such as a  
trumpet, drum &c., played on festi-

ve or auspicious occasions; R. 3.  
19. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary

deity. -पत्रं a leaf serving as an  
amulet. -पाठकः a bard, minstrel,

professional panegyrist; आः दुरात्मन्  
व्यामंगलपाठक शैलवापसद् Ve. 1. -पुष्पं

an auspicious flower. -पूजित *a.*  
honoured with a sacrificial offering.

-प्रतिसरः, -सूत्रं 1. an auspicious cord  
or string, the auspicious thread

worn by a married woman round  
her neck as long as her husband

lives; अत्रैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिसराः  
(अंगनाः) Māl. 5. 18. -2. the cord of

an amulet. -प्रद *a.* auspicious. (-दा)  
turmeric. -प्रस्थः *N.* of a mountain.

-मात्रभूषण *a.* decked in auspicious



ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffron-mark &c. ; सि-  
तांशुका मंगलमात्रधूषणा V. 3. 12. -वचम्  
n. -वादः a benedictory or congratu-  
latory expression, benediction, bleas-  
ing. -वादिन् a. expressing blessings  
or congratulations, wishing joy. -वाद्यं  
see मंगलद्वय. -वारः, -वासः Tues-  
day. -विधिः 1. a festive or auspici-  
ous rito. -2. preparations for a fes-  
tival. -शब्दः greeting, a benedictory  
expression. -स्नानं see मंगलप्रतिस्नान. -स्तनं  
a solemn or auspicious ablution.  
मंगलावतः An epithet of Siva (de-  
voted to Umā).

मंगलीय a. Auspicious ; fortunate.  
मंगल्य a. [मंगलाय हितं शब्द] 1 Aus-  
picious, fortunate, happy, lucky,  
prosperous ; Ms. 2. 31. -2 Pleasing,  
agreeable, beautiful. -3 Holy, pure,  
pious ; त्रिलोकीमंगल्यां U. 4. 10. -ल्यं  
1 The sacred fig-tree. -2 The coco-  
nut tree. -3 A sort of pulse. -4 The  
Bilva tree. -ल्या 1 A species of fra-  
grant sandal. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A  
kind of aloe-wood. -4 A. particular  
perfume. -5 A particular yellow  
pigment. -ल्यं 1 Auspicious water  
for the coronation of a king (brought  
from various holy places). -2  
Gold. -3 Sandal-wood. -4 Red  
lead. -5 Sour curds.

मंगल्यकः A kind of pulse (मधुर).

मंगिनी A boat, ship.

मन्त्र I. 1 P. (मन्त्रिते) To adorn,  
decorate. -II. 1 A. (मन्त्रिते) 1 To  
cheat, deceive. -2 To begin. -3 To  
blame, censure. -4 To go, move,  
move quickly. -5 To start, set out.  
मन्त्र 1 A. (मन्त्रिते) 1 To be wick-  
ed. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To  
be vain or proud. -4 To pound,  
ground.

मन्त्रचिका A word used at the  
end of a noun to denote 'excellence'  
or 'the best of its kind' ; as गोम-  
चचिका 'an excellent cow or bull' ;  
cf. उद्ग.

मच्छः A fish (corrupted from  
मत्स्य).

मज्जन् m. [मज्ज-कनिन् Un. 1. 156]  
1 The marrow of the bones and  
flesh. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp.  
-कृत् n. a bone. -समुद्भवः semen  
virile.

मज्जनं [मज्ज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sinking,  
plunging, sinking under water, im-  
mersion. -2 Inundating, deluging.  
-3 Bathing, ablution ; प्रत्ययमज्जन-  
विशेषविविक्तकांतिः Ratn. 1. 21 ; R.  
16. 57. -4 Drowning. -5 The marrow  
of the bones and flesh (= मज्जन्).

मज्जा [मज्ज-अच् टाप्] 1 The mar-  
row of the bones and flesh. -2 The

pith of plants. -Comp. -जं 1.  
semen virile. -2. a kind of bdellium  
(शुभिजङ्गुल). -रजस् n. 1. a parti-  
cular hell. -2. bdellium. -रजः se-  
men virile. -सारः a nutmeg.

मज्जिका The female of the  
Indian crane.

मज्जूषा See मज्जूषा.

मञ्च 1 A. (मन्त्रिते) 1 To hold. -2  
To grow high or tall. -3 To go,  
move. -4 To shine. -5 To adore. -6  
=मञ्च q. v.

मञ्चः [मञ्च-वञ्] 1 A couch, bed-  
stead, sofa, bed. -2 A raised seat,  
dais, a platform resting on columns,  
a seat of honour or state, throne ;  
स तत्र मञ्चेषु मनोज्ञवेषान् R. 6. 1, 3. 10.  
-3 An elevated shed in a field (for  
a watchman). -4 A pulpit. -5 A  
stage, platform. -Comp. -मञ्चपः 1. a  
temporary shed resting upon bam-  
boo posts. -2. a platform erected on  
festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

मञ्चकं [मञ्च स्वार्थे क] 1 A couch, bed,  
sofa. -2 A raised seat or platform.  
-3 A stand for holding fire. -Comp.  
-आश्रयः 'a bed-bug', a bug in  
general.

मञ्चिका 1 A chair. -2 A trough,  
tray.

मञ्ज 10 U. (मञ्जयिते) 1 To clean,  
purify, wipe off. -2 To sound.

मञ्जरं 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2  
A pearl. -3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मञ्जरिः -री f. 1 A shoot, sprout,  
spring ; निवृत्तेः सहकारमञ्जरीः Ku. 4.  
38 ; सदृशकांतिलक्ष्यत मञ्जरी R. 9. 44,  
16. 51 ; 80 स्फुरत् कुचकुम्भयोरुपरि मणि-  
मञ्जरी Git. 10 ; कुचं युक्ताकुचो धत्ते घर्मी-  
मञ्जरी Kāv. 2. 71. -2 A cluster  
of blossoms. -3 A flower-stalk. -4 A  
(parallel) line or row. -5 A pearl.  
-6 A creeper. -7 The holy basil. -8  
The plant *Tilaka*. -Comp. -चामरं a  
*chowrie* in the form of a sprout, fan-  
like sprout ; V. 4. 4. -नट्टः the plant  
called वेतस.

मञ्जरित a. [मञ्जयिः संजाता अस्य इतच्] 1  
Furnished with or possessing clus-  
ters of blossoms. -2 Mounted on a  
stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. -2 A cluster  
of blossoms. -3 A creeper.

मंजिः -जी f. 1 A cluster of blos-  
soms. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -फला  
the plantain tree.

मंजिका A harlot, prostitute,  
courtesan.

मंजिमन् m. Beauty, loveliness.

मंजिष्ठ a. Bright red.

मंजिष्ठा [अतिशयेन मंजिमती इष्टन् मनुष्यो  
होयः Ty.] Bengal or Indian madder.

-Comp. -मेहः a kind of urinary  
disease. -रगः 1. the colour of the  
Indian madder. -2. (fig.) attach-  
ment as charming and durable as the  
colour of the madder, i. e. durable  
or permanent attachment.

मंजीरः -रं [मञ्ज-वञ्] An ank-  
et or ornament for the foot (चूड) ;  
सिंजानमञ्जुमंजीरं प्रविष्टेन निकेतनं Git.  
11 ; or सुखरमणीयं त्यज मंजीरं रिपुभिः  
कालिषु लोलं 5 ; Māl. 1. -रं A post-  
ing-stick passes.

मंजीलः A village mostly inhabi-  
ted by washermen.

मंजु a. [मंजु-उच्] Lovely, beau-  
tiful, charming, sweet, pleasing,  
agreeable, attractive ; स्मरलक्ष्मण-  
मंजुलपितं ते (स्मरसि) U. 4. 4 ; अत्र  
दुर्लभविदुषं दृष्टवान् मन्दं त्वं किमपि ति-  
ष्ठतो मंजुं शुभं तु भूनाः Bv. 1. 5 ; तन्मंजु  
मन्दसितं श्रवसितानि तानि 2. 5. -Comp.  
-केशिन् m. an epithet of Kṛiṣṇa.  
-गतिः, गमन a. having a lovely gait.  
(-गा) 1. a goose. -2. a flamingo.  
-गर्तः N. of the country called Ne-  
pāl. -गिरि a. sweet-voiced ; एते मंजु-  
गिरिः कुकाः Kāv. 2. 9. -गुञ्जः a charm-  
ing hum. -चोप a. uttering a sweet  
sound. -नक्षी 1. a handsome wo-  
man, (?) -2. an epithet of Durgā.  
-3. of Sachi, wife of Indra. -तार-  
कः a parrot. -मार्गः an epithet of  
Brahmā. -भाषिन्, -भाच्, -वादिन् a.  
sweet-speaking ; (गिरि) अनुवर्तिषु कु-  
स्ते मंजुवाक् पञ्जरस्यः R. 5. 74, 12.  
39. -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful  
face, handsome. -स्वच्, -स्वर a. sweet-  
sounding.

मंजुल a. [मंजु-लिप्ता लृच्, मंजु-उच्  
वा] Lovely, beautiful, agreeable,  
charming, sweet, melodious (voice  
&c.) ; संमति मंजुलवन्दुलसीमनि केशि-  
यन्मञ्जुवाक् Git. 11 ; कुञ्जितं राजवंशानां  
वर्धते मन्दमंजुलं Kāv. 2. 334. -लः A  
kind of gallinule. -लं 1 An arbour,  
a bower. -2 A spring, well. -3 The  
state of being variegated.

मंजुषा [मंजु-ऊप्] 1 A box, cas-  
ket, chest, receptacle ; मदीयपरला-  
नां मंजुषया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. -2 A  
large basket, hamper. -3 Madder  
(= मंजिष्ठा). -4 A stone.

मटची, मटती Hail.

मटस्फटिः Beginning of pride,  
incipient pride.

महकं The ridge of a roof.

मट् 1 P. (मटति) 1 To dwell, in-  
habit. -2 To go. -3 To grind.

मठः, -ठं [मटत्यत्र मट् वजर्थे क] 1 The  
hut of an ascetic, a small cell or  
room. -2 A monastery, convent. -3



A seminary, college, place of learning. -4 A temple. -5 A cart drawn by oxen. -ठी 1 A cell. -2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. -आयतन a monastery, college. -चिता charge of a convent; Pr. 2. 63.

मठर a. Intoxicated, drunk.

मठिका 1 A small cell. -2 A hut or college.

मडुः, मडुकः A kind of drum.

मडूनडावित a. Gulpd down the throat, swallowed up; वत्सतरी मडूनडावित U. 4.

मण् 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

मणिः [मण-इत् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा डीप्] (Said to be f. also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; मणिर्मुठति पदेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यथेवास्ते तथैवास्त्रा काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68; अलम्बशाणोत्कपणा दृषाणां न जातु मौलौ मणयो वसन्ति Bv. 1. 73; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णं द्रव्यस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4; 3. 18. -2 An ornament in general. -3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. -4 A magnet, loadstone. -5 The wrist. -6 A water-pot. -7 Clitoris. -8 Glans penis. -9 A crystal. -10 The fleshy excrescence on the neck of a goat (also written मणी in these senses). -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -राजः a diamond. -कैटः the blue jay. -कंदकः a cock. -कशिका, -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काननं the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -तारकः the crane or Sārāsa bird. -दंड a. having a handle adorned with jewels. -द्वर्पणः a jewelled mirror. -दीपः 1. a lamp having jewels. -2. a jewel serving as a lamp. -दोषः a flaw or defect in a jewel. -द्वीपः 1. the hood of the serpent Apanta. -2. N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -धनुः m., -धनुस् n. a rainbow. -पाली a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of Sahadeva; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1. the navel. -2. a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-रं) 1. N. of a town in Kalinga. -2. the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel (also मणिपूरक). -पतिः an epithet of Babhruvāhana. -प्रेकः a most excellent jewel. -पथः 1. the wrist; S. 7. -2. the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -चयनं 1. fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. -2. that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set; collet; S. 6. -3. the wrist; S. 3. 13. -बीजः, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -मितिः f.

N. of the palace of Sesa. -सूः f. a floor set with jewels. -सूतिः f. 1. a mine of jewels. -2. a jewelled floor, floor inlaid with jewels.

-मंडपः N. of the residence of Sesa.

-मथं rock-salt. -माला 1. a string or necklace of jewels. -2. lustre, splendour, beauty. -3. a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). -4. N. of Lakshmi. -5. N. of a metre. -मेखल a. girdled with gems. -यष्टिः m. f. a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्नं a jewel, gem. -रागः the colour of jewels. (-य) vermilion. -विशेषः an excellent jewel.

-शिला a jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -सूत्रं a string of pearls. -सोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तंभः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -द्वयं a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः -कं 1 A water-jar. -2 = अजागलस्तन q. v. -3 'The front part of the female organ of generation. -कः 1 A crystal palace. -2 A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मणिमत् a. Jewelled. -m. 1 The sun. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचक्रः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

मणीवकं A flower.

मंठ 1 A. (मंठते) 1 To long for. -2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंठः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंड I. 1 P., 10 U. (मंडति, मंडयति, मंडित) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंडयितुं बधूरनंगः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. -2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A. (मंडते) 1 To clothe, dress. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To distribute, divide.

मंडः -डं [मन्-ड तस्य नेः, मन्-अ-च् वा] 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. -2 The scum of boiled rice; Cream (of milk). -4 Foam, froth or scum in general. -5 Ferment. -6 Gruel. -7 Pith, essence. -8 The head. -9 The spirituous part of wine. -डः 1 An ornament, decoration. -2 A frog. -3 The castor-oil tree. -ड्र 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 The emblic myrobalan tree. -Comp. -उदकं 1. barm. -2. decorating walls, floors &c on festive occasions. -3. mental agitation or excitement. -4. variegated colour. -प

a. drinking scum or cream. -हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour. -2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मंडे). -3 A particular musical air.

मंडन a. [मंडयति मन्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Adorning, decorating. -2 Fond of ornaments. -नं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; नाम-क्षमं मंडनकालदानेः R. 13. 16; मंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. -2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंडनान्मंडन-सम्बन्धु Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -नः (or मंडनमित्रः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Sankarāchārya.

मंडपः [मंडं सूयां पाति पा-क, मन्-कपट् वा] 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विवाहमंडप. -2 A tent, pavillion; R. 5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in लतामंडप Me. 78. -4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple.

मंडपकः -पिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मंडयंतः 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor. -3 Food. -4; An assembly of women. -ती A woman.

मंडित p. p. Adorned, decorated.

मंडरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल a. [मन्-कलच्] Round, circular. -लः 1 A circular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. -लं 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular; करालफण-मंडलं R. 12. 98; आदर्शनंमंडलनिभानि नमुल्लसन्ति Ki. 5. 41; सुरत्प्रभामंडलया चक्राक्षे Ku. 1. 24; 80 रेणुमंडल, छाया-मंडल, चापमंडल, युद्धमंडल, स्तनमंडल &c. -2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer); Mu. 2. 1. -3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; तेनातपत्रामलमंडलेन R. 16. 27; अपर्व-णि ग्रहकलुषमंडलमंडला (विभायरी) M. 4. 15; दिननभिमंडलमंडल भवमंडल ए Gt. 1. -4 The halo round the sun or moon. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एवं मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk.; अखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible horizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory. -12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; सत्त-सुकृती भूयादपः प्रतादित्तमंडलः Ve. 6. 44; उपगतोऽपि च मंडलनाभितः &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kāmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a



king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings:—विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. *ad loc.*; cf. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only—the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied), and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral, (the sovereign whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally). —13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. —14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. —15 A division of the *Rigveda* (the whole collection being divided into 10 *Māṇḍalas* or eight *Aṣṭakas*). —16 A kind of leprosy with round spots. —17 A kind of perfume. —18 A circular bandage (in surgery). —19 A sugar-ball, sweetmeat. —ली 1 A circle, orb &c. —2 A group, assemblage. —3 Walking round, circular motion. —4 Bent grass (दूर्वा). —Comp. —अग्र *a.* round pointed. (—ग्रः) a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. —अधिपः, —अधीशः —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. the ruler or governor of a district or province. —2. a king, sovereign. —आवृत्तिः *f.* circular movement; U. 3. 19. —उत्तमं a principal kingdom or district. —कार्मुक *a.* having a circular bow. —नृत्यं a circular dance, dance in a ring. —न्यासः describing a circle. —पुच्छकः a kind of insect. —वटः the fig-tree forming a circle. —वर्तिन् *m.* a ruler of a small province. —वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rain-fall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle —2 A disc. —3 A district, province. —4 A group, collection. —5 A circular array of troops. —6 White leprosy with round spots. —7 A mirror. —कः A dog.

मंडलयति Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. —2 To turn or whirl round; मानागतिर्मंडलयन् जवेन Ki. 16, 44.

मंडलायते Den. A. To form oneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

मंडलायित *a.* Round, circular. —तं A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलिन् *a.* [मंडल-इनि] 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. —2 Ruling a country. —*m.* 1 A particular kind of snake. —2 A snake in general. —3 A cat. —4 The pole-cat. —5 A dog. —6 The sun. —7 The fig-tree. —8 The ruler of a province.

मंडलीकः A tributary king; तेजो निजं मुकुलयति च मंडलीकाः Kir. K. 2. 111.

मंडलीकृ 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मंडलीकरणं Rounding, coiling.

मंडलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. —2 Bent, curved (as a bow).

मंडलीय 1 P. 1 To become round. —2 To form a globe or circle.

मंडूकः [मंडयति वर्षासमयं, मंडू ऊकण् Up. 4. 42] A frog; निपानमिव मंडूकाः सोद्योगं नरमायाति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः Subhāsh. —कं A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —की 1 A female frog. —2 A wanton or unchaste woman. —3 N. of several plants. —Comp. —अनुवृत्तिः, —वृत्तिः *f.* 'the leap of a frog,' skipping over or omitting at intervals, (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several *Sūtras* and supplying from a previous *Sūtra*); क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूकमुत्पाद्युवर्तते Sk. —कुलं a collection of frogs. —योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. —सरस् *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत *p. p.* [मत्-क्त] 1 Thought, believed, supposed. —2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. —3 Esteemed, honoured, respected; R. 2. 16, 8. 8. —4 Commended, valued. —5 Conjectured, guessed. —6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. —7 Thought out. —8 Intended, aimed at. —9 Approved, sanctioned. —10 Wished or hoped for. —11 Perceived, observed, known, understood. (See मत्). —तं 1 A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view; निश्चितं मतमुत्तमं Bg. 18. 6; केषांचिन्मतेन &c. —2 Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुष्ठितं मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. —3 Advice, instruction, counsel. —4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. —5 Approbation,

sanction, commendation. —6 Kucledge. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. —अंतरं 1. a different view. —2. a different or particular opinion.

मतंगः [मायति अनेन, मत्-अंगम् Tv.] 1 An elephant. —2 A cloud. —N. of a sage; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant; न हि कमति दुग्धा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3; Ki. 47; R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote 'excellence' or 'anything best of its kind'; गोमतल्लिका 'an excellent cow'; cf. उद्.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* [मत् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Intellectual understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरेव बलाद्भूतिपत्ती H. 2. 86; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. —2 Mind, heart; मम तु मतिर्न मनागपेतु घर्नात् Bv. 4. 26; so दुर्मति, सुमति. —3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view; विधिरहो बलवति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91; Pt. 2. 19; Ki. 18. 78. —4 Intention, design, purpose; see मत्वा. —5 Resolution, determination. —6 Esteem, regard, respect; Ki. 10. 9. —7 Wish, desire, inclination; प्रायोपदेशनमतिर्द्विपतिर्द्वि R. 8. 94. —8 Counsel, advice, Remembrance, recollection. —9 Ved. Devotion, prayer. —11 Adviser. (मतिं कृ, —धा, —आधा 'to set the heart on', 'resolve upon'; 'think of'. मत्या is used adverbially in the sense of 1. knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; मत्या मुक्त्वाचरेत् Bg. Ms. 4, 222; 5. 19. —2, under the impression that; व्याग्रमत्या पदार्ते. —Comp. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Visvakarman. —गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. —निश्चयः difference of opinion. —निश्चयः settled belief, firm conviction. —पूर्व *a.* intentional, wilful. —पूर्व *ind.* purposely, intentionally, fully, willingly. —प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. —भेदः change of views. —भ्रमः, —विपर्ययः 1. delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind; S. 6. 9. —2. an error, a mistake, misapprehension. —विभ्रमः, —भ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. —नाल्लि *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मतिमत् *a.* Clever, intelligent.

मत्क *a.* My, mine; संशुषुष्व दो मत्कैः संगच्छस्व वनेः शुभैः Bk. 8. 16. —त्कः A bug.



मत्कुणः 1 A bug ; मत्कुणाविच पुरा  
परिवर्तित Si. 14. 68. -2 An elephant  
without tusks. -3 A small elephant.  
-4 A beardless man. -5 A buffalo.  
-6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 A flea.  
-8 An armour for the legs or the  
-9 An armour for the legs or the  
-10 Pudendum (of a young  
girl). -Comp. -अरिः hemp.

मत्त p. p. [मत्-क्त] 1 Intoxicated,  
drunk, inebriated (fig. also) ; ज्यो-  
त्स्नापाननदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोरांगनाः  
Yb. 1. 11 ; प्रभामत्तश्चन्द्रो जगदिदमहो  
विग्रनयति K. P. 10 ; so ऐश्वर्यं, धनं,  
यत् &c. -2 Mad, insane. -3 In rut,  
furious (as an elephant) ; R. 12. 93.  
-4 Proud, arrogant. -5, Delighted,  
over-joyed, excited with joy. -6  
Amorous, sportive, wanton. -7 1  
A drunkard. -2 A mad man. -3 An  
elephant in rut. -4 A cuckoo. -5 A  
buffalo. -6 The thorn-apple or Dhat-  
tura plant. -7 Spirituous or vinous  
liquor. -Comp. -आलम्बः a fence  
round a large building (as of a rich  
man). -इभः an elephant in rut.  
-गमना a woman having the gait of  
an elephant in rut, i. e. with a loun-  
ging gait. -काशि (सि) नी a hand-  
some and very fascinating woman.  
-कोशः an elephant. -गानिनी = 1.  
मत्तममना above. -2 a bewitching or  
wanton woman. -दंतिन् m., -नायः an  
elephant in rut. -मयूरः a wild or  
amorous peacock. (-रं) a kind of  
metre. -वारणः an elephant in rut.  
(-णः-जं) 1. a fence round a large  
building or mansion. -2. a turret  
or small room on the top of a large  
building. -3. a veranda. -4. a pavi-  
lion. (-जं) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्तक a. Somewhat drunk, intoxi-  
cated, or proud.

मत्तं [मत्ते समीकरणे साधु यत् Tv.] 1  
A harrow. -2 The means of ac-  
quiring knowledge. -3 The exercise  
of knowledge. -4 Harrowing, making  
even or level (as a field).

मत्तः 1 A fish. -2 A lord of the  
Matsyas.

मत्तर a. [मद-सरत् ; Up. 3. 73] 1  
Jealous, envious. -2 Insatiate,  
greedy, covetous. -3 Niggardly. -4  
Wicked. -5 Selfish, self-interested.  
-6 Ved. Satisfying. -7 Intoxicating  
(Ved.). -रः 1, Envy, jealousy ;  
अदत्तावकाशो मत्तरस्य K. 45 ; परवृद्धिपु  
मत्तमत्तराणां Ki. 13. 7 ; Si. 9. 63 ;  
Ku. 5. 17. -2 Hostility, enmity ; R.  
3. 60. -3 Pride ; Si. 8. 71. -4 Covet-  
ousness, greediness. -5 Anger, pas-  
sion. -6 The Soma. -रः रा A gnat.

मत्तरिन् a. [मत्तर-इनि] 1 Envi-  
ous, jealous ; परवृद्धिमत्तरि मनो हि मा-

निनां Si. 15. 1 ; 2. 115 ; दुष्टात्मा परवृ-  
मत्तरी मत्तव्यः Mk. 9. 37 ; R. 18. 19.  
-2 Hostile, inimical. -3 Greedy of,  
selfishly addicted to (with loc.). -4  
Wicked. -5 Ved. Intoxicating. -6  
Satisfying.

मत्तयः [मद-त्यन् ; Up. 4. 2] 1 A  
fish ; मत्तयानिवापयन् दुर्गलान्मल-  
वत्तराः Ms. 7. 20. -2 A particular  
variety of fish. -3 A king of the  
Matsyas. -स्त्या (dual) The sign  
Pisces of the zodiac. -स्त्याः (pl.)  
N. of a country and its inhabitants,  
the country of Virāṭa q. v. ; Ms. 2.  
19. -Comp. -अक्षका, -अक्षी N. of a  
kind of Soma plant. -अद, -अदन,  
-आद a. feeding on fish, a fish-eater.

-अवतारः the first of the ten in-  
carnations of Vishnu ; (during the  
reign of the seventh Manu, the  
whole earth, which had become  
corrupt was swept away by a flood,  
and all living beings perished ex-  
cept the pious Manu and the seven  
sages who were saved by Vishnu  
in the form of a fish) ; cf. Jayade-  
va's description of this *avatāra* ;  
प्रलयपयोपिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवद्विचरिषम-  
खेदं । कश्च धृतमीनशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे Git.  
1. -अशनः 1. a king-fisher. -2. one  
who eats fish. -असुरः N. of a demon.  
-आधानी, -धानी a fish-basket (used  
by fisher-men). -उदरिन् m. an epi-  
thet of Virāṭa. -उदरी an epithet of  
Satyavati. -उदरीयः an epithet of  
Vyāsa. -उपजीवन् m., -आजीवः a fish-  
erman. -करविका a fish-basket.  
-नध a. having the smell of fish. (-धर)  
N. of Satyavati. -घटः a kind of  
fish-sauce. -घातः 1. the occupation  
of a fisherman. -2. a fisherman. -घा-  
तिन्, -जीवत्, -जीविन् m. a fisherman.  
-जालं a fishing-net. -देशः the coun-  
try of the Matsyas. -द्वादशी N. of  
the twelfth day in the month of  
मार्गशीर्ष. -नारी 'half-fish, half-wo-  
man', an epithet of Satyavati.  
-नाशकः -नाशनः an osprey. -पुराणं  
N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.  
-बंधं, -बंधिन् m. a fisherman. -बंधनं  
a fish-hook, an angle. -बंध(धि)-  
नी a fish-basket. -रंकः, -रंगः, -रंगकः  
a halcyon, king-fisher. -राजः 1. the  
Rohita fish. -2. N. of Virāṭa. -वेधनं,  
-वेधनी an angle. -वेधनी a cormorant.  
-संघातः a shoal of fish.

मत्तयंडिका, मत्तयंडी Coarse or un-  
refined sugar ; हीही इयं सीधुपानीद्वे-  
जितस्य मत्तयंडिकोपनता M. 3.

मयू See मयू.

मथ = माय q. v.

मथन a. (नी f.) [मथ ल्य ल्युट् वा] 1  
Churning, stirring up. -2 Hurting,  
injuring. -3 Killing, destroying, a

destroyer ; मथये मधुमथनममृगतममृसर  
राधिके Git. 2. -4 Rubbing. -नः N.  
of a tree (गणिकारिका, used in produc-  
ing fire by attrition). -नं 1 Churn-  
ing, stirring round, agitating. -2  
Rubbing, friction. -3 Injury, hurt-  
ing, destruction. -Comp. -अचलः,  
-पर्वतः the mountain Mandara used as  
a churning-stick.

मथिः [मथ-इ] 1 A churning-stick.

मथित p. p. [मथ-क्त] 1 Churned,  
stirred round, agitated, shaken about.  
-2 Crushed, ground, pinched. -3  
Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. -4  
Killed, destroyed. -5 Dislocated ;  
(see मथ). -तं Pure butter-milk  
(without water).

मथिन् m. [मथ-इनि] (Nom. sing.  
मथाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-  
stick ; मथुः मथुलेषु मथां विवर्तनेनंदरुद्ध  
कुम्भेषु सुदृगमथरं Ki. 4. 16 ; N. 22. 44.  
-2 Wind. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 The  
penis.

मथु (थू) रा [मथ-उ-ऊ-र] N. of  
an ancient town situated on the  
right bank of the Yamunā, the  
birth-place of Kṛishṇa and the  
scene of his amours and exploits ;  
it is one of the seven sacred cities  
in India (see अवन्ति), and is, to this  
day, the favourite resort of thou-  
sands of devotees. It is said to have  
been founded by Satrugṇa ; निर्ममे  
निर्ममोर्धेषु मथुरां मथुराकृतिः R. 15. 28 ;  
कालिदक्ष्या मथुरां गताऽपि गंगोर्मिसंसक-  
जलेन भाति 6. 48. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः  
epithets of Kṛishṇa.

मद् A form of the first personal  
pronoun in the singular number used  
chiefly at the beginning of comp. ;  
as मद्ध्ये 'for me', 'for my sake' ;  
मच्चित्त 'thinking of me' ; मच्चर्चनं, मत्सं-  
देशः, मत्स्वियं &c. &c.

मद् I. 4 P. (माद्यति, मत्) 1 To be  
drunk or intoxicated ; वीक्ष्य मद्यमितरा  
तु ममाद् Si. 10. 27. -2 'To be mad.  
-3 To revel or delight in. -4 To be  
glad or rejoiced. -5 Ved. To satisfy,  
delight, gladden. -6 To enjoy su-  
preme felicity. -Caus. (माद्यति) 1  
To intoxicate ; inebriate, madden.  
-2 (मद्यति) To exhilarate, gladden,  
delight ; मायूरी मद्यति मार्जना मनोसि  
M. 1. 21 ; प्रकृतिमथुराः संत्येवान्ये मनो  
मदयन्ति ये Māl. 1. 36, Si. 13. 38, Ki.  
5. 26. -3 To inflame with passion ;  
Māl. 3. 6. -4 (Atm.) To be glad,  
rejoice, be pleased. -II. 10 A. (माद-  
यते) To please, gratify. -III. 1 P.  
(मदति) 1 To be proud. -2 To be poor,  
madd.

मदः [मद-अच्] 1 Intoxication,  
drunkenness, inebriety ; मदेनास्पृश्ये  
Dk. ; मदविकाराणां दुर्दशः K. 45 ; see  
comp. below. -2 Madness, insanity.



-3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust; इति मदमद्वनाम्नो रागिणः स्पष्टरागात्. Si. 10. 91. -4 Rut, ichor, or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; मदेन भाति कलमः प्रतापेन महीपतिः Chandr. 5. 45; so मदकलः, मदोन्मत्त, Me. 20, R. 2. 7; 12. 102. -5 Love, desire, ardour. -6 Pride, arrogance, conceit; Pt. 1. 240. -7 Rapture, excessive delight. -8 Spirituous liquor. -9 Honey. -10 Musk. -11 Semen virile. -12 Soma. -13 Any beautiful object. -14 A river (मद). -दी 1 A drinking-cup. -2 Any agricultural implement (such as a plough &c.). -0omp. -अत्ययः, -आतंकः any distemper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. -अंध a. 1. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion; अधरनिव मदीया पातुमेवा प्रवृत्ता V. 4. 13. -2. blinded by passion or pride, arrogant, infatuated. -अपनयनं removal of intoxication. -अंबरः 1. an elephant in rut. -2. N. of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -अलस a. languid with passion or intoxication. -अवस्था 1. a state of drunkenness. -2. wantonness, lustfulness. -3. rut, being in rut; R. 2. 7. -आकुल a. 1. furious with rut. -2. full of lust, overpowered by passion. -आह्व a. drunk, intoxicated. (-ह्वः) the palm tree. -आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. -आलापिन् m. a cuckoo. -आह्वः musk. -उत्कट a. 1. intoxicated, excited by drink. -2. furious with passion, lustful. -3. arrogant, proud, haughty. -4. ruttish, under the influence of rut; R. 6. 7. (-उः) 1. an elephant in rut. -2. a dove. (-हा) spirituous liquor. -उदग्र, उन्मत्त a. 1. drunk, intoxicated. -2. furious, drunk with passion; मदोदग्राः ककुभंतः सरितो कूलमुद्भवाः R. 4. 22. -3. arrogant, proud, haughty; Pt. 1. 161. -उद्धत a. 1. drunk with passion; Ku. 3. 31. -2. inflated with pride. -उद्धापिन् m. the cuckoo. -ऊर्जित a. swollen with pride. -कटः a eunuch. -कर a. intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करिन् m. an elephant in rut. -कल a. 1. speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly; R. 9. 37. -2. uttering low sounds of love. -3. drunk with passion; U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14. -4. indistinct yet sweet; मदकलं कृजितं सारसानां Me. 31. -5. ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut; V. 4. 24. -6. furious, mad. (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -खेल a. stately or sportive through passion; V. 4. 16. -गंधा 1. an intoxi-

cating drink. -2. hemp. -गमनः a buffalo. -द्युत् a. 1. distilling rut (as an elephant). -2. lustful, wanton, drunk. -3. gladdening, exhilarating. (-m.) an epithet of Indra. (-m. dual) an epithet of the Asvins. -जलं, वारि n. rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a ruttish elephant. -ज्वरः fever of pride or passion; Bh. 3. 23. -द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, प्रतेकः, प्रचरणं, प्रावः, -द्युतिः f. the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temple of an elephant. -दुश्च a. 'dropping down ichor', furious, intoxicated; U. 3. 15. -रक्त a. affected with passion. -रागः 1. Cupid. -2. a cock. -3. a drunkard. -लेखा a line of rut, a line formed by the juice flowing from an elephant's temples. -विक्षिप्त a. 1. in rut, furious. -2. agitated by lust or passion. -विह्वल a. 1. maddened by lust or pride. -2. stupefied with intoxication. -वीर्यं 1. strength produced by passion. -2. the heroism of love. -वृद्धः an elephant. -शौडकं nutmeg. -सारः a cotton shrub. -स्थलं, स्थानं an alehouse, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन a. (नी f.) [मायति अनेन मदकरणे ल्युट्] 1 Intoxicating maddening. -2 Delighting, exhilarating. -नः 1 The god of love, Cupid; व्यापारोधि मदनस्य निवेदितः S. 1. 27; इतमपि निर्द्वैत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust; विनयवारितवृत्तिरतस्तथा न विद्यते मदनो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11; सतंत्रिगीतं मदनस्य वीर्यकं Rs. 1. 3, R. 5. 63; so मदनातुर, मदनपीडित &c. -3 The spring season. -4 A bee. -5 Bees' wax. -6 A kind of embrace. -7 The Dhattāra plant. -8 The Khadira tree. -9 The Bakula tree. -ना, -नी 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 Musk. -3 The *atimukta* creeper. (नी only in these two senses). -नं 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, delighting. -0omp. -अग्रकः a species of grain (कोद्व). -अंकुशः 1. the penis. -2. a finger-nail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. -अंतकः, -अरिः, -दमनः, -दहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Siva. -अवस्थ a. in love, enamoured. -आतुर, -आर्त, -क्लिष्ट, -पीडित a. afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; R. 12. 32; S. 3. 10. -आयुधं 1. pudendum muliebre. -2. 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. -आलयः-यं 1. pudendum muliebre. -2. a lotus. -3. a king. -इच्छाफलं a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक a. pinning or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a pleasure-garden,' N. of a garden.

-कंदकः 1. erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. -2. N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union; उदग्रहर्षा Māl. 2. 12. -काकुर्वः a dove or pigeon. -पुदendum muliebre. -गोपाकः an epithet of Krishna. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -नारिका a faithless wife. -कान् म. the Khanjana bird. -पातकः the cuckoo. -पीडा, -वाधा pangs or torments of love. -महोत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. -मदनः an epithet of Krishna. -दलितः amorous sport or dalliance. -लेखः love-letter. -वशा a. influenced by love, enamoured. -शलाका 1. the female of the cuckoo. -2. an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः N. of a plant (दमनक).  
मदन्यंतिका, मदन्यंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मदयित्त्व a. [मद-णिच् इलुच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Gladdening. -लुः 1 The god of love. -2 A cloud. -3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. -4 A drunken man. -5 Spirituous liquor (n. also in this sense).

मदामद a. Being always drunk or excited.

मदारः [मद-आरु; Un. 3. 134] 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A hog. -3 A thorn-apple or Dhattāra. -4 A lover, libertine. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 A cheat or rogue (?).

मदिः f. A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर a. [मायति अनेन, मद करणे ल्युट्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.); as in सद्यः पाण्मासिका (eyes &c.); see comp. below. -रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -0omp. -अक्षी, -ईक्षणा, -नयना, -लोचन a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मधुकर मदिराक्ष्याः शंसं सखायः V. 4. 22; R. 8. 68; S. 3. 13. -प्रवृत्तिः V. 4. 22; a. having long and fascinating eyes; S. 3. 4. -आसुर an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; कान्तन्यो वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छनरायाः Me. 78; Si. 11. 49. -2 A kind of wine. -3 N. of Durgā. -0omp. -तकट, -उन्मत्त a. intoxicated with spirituous liquor. -गृहं, -शाला an alehouse, dram-house, a tavern. -वृक्षः the mango tree.

मदिष्ठा Spirituous liquor.



मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मधुः [मधु-उ न्यकाः; cf. Up. 1. 7.]  
1 A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A kind of wild animal. -4 A kind of gully or vessel of war; को-  
विमधुरन्यधावत् Dk. -5 N. of a de-  
graded mixed tribe, the offspring  
of a Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the  
hard class; see Ms. 10. 48. -6 An  
outcast.

मधुः [मधु-उ न्यकाः; cf. Up. 1. 41.]  
1 A diver, pearl-fisher. -2  
A kind of sheat-fish. -3 N. of a  
degraded mixed tribe; see मधु (5).

मद्य *a.* [माद्यत्यनेन करणे यद्] 1 In-  
toxicating. -2 Gladdening, exila-  
rating. -अयं Spirituous liquor, wine,  
any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः शो-  
जितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56,  
9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. -आमोदः the  
Bakula tree. -कीटः a kind of in-  
sect. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (माद्यद्रुमः).  
-पः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -पकः  
mash. -पानं 1. drinking intoxicat-  
ing liquor. -2. any intoxicating  
drink. -पीत *a.* intoxicated with  
drink. -पुष्पा the plant called Dhā-  
taki. -घृण (घी) जं a drug used to  
cause fermentation, leaven. -भाजनं  
a wine-glass; so मद्यभाजं. -मंडः barm,  
yeast. -वासिनि the plant called ध-  
न्वी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः [मद्र-उ Up. 2. 13.] 1 N. of a  
country. -2 A ruler of that country.  
-द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Ma-  
dra. -द्रं Joy, happiness. (मद्राकृ-  
मद्राकृ 'to shave or shear'). -Comp.  
-कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing  
delight. -सुता N. of Mādrī, second  
wife of Pāṇdu.

मद्रक *a.* Belonging to, or produc-  
ed in, Madra. -कः A ruler or in-  
habitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N.  
of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रायते Den. A. To be glad or de-  
lighted.

मद्रम *a.* [cf. Up. 4. 112] Ved. 1  
Fond of enjoyment. -2 Intoxicat-  
ing. -*m.* An epithet of Siva.

मध्वयः 'The month called Vai-  
śākha.

मधु *a.* (धु or ह्वी *f.*) [मन्यत  
इति मधु, मन्-उ न्ययः Up. 1. 18]  
Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delight-  
ful. -*n.* (धु) 1 Honey; एतास्ता मधुनो  
धाराश्चपोतति सविषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34;  
मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वया हृदये तु हलाहलम्. -2  
The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku.  
3. 36; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gīt. 10.  
-3 A sweet intoxicating drink,

wine, spirituous liquor; विनयंते स्म  
तद्योधा मधुभिर्जियश्नं R. 4. 65; Rs.  
1. 3. -4 Water. -5 Sugar. -6  
Sweetness. -7 Anything sweet. -8  
Ved. Soma juice. -9 Milk or any-  
thing produced from (Ved.). -*m.*  
(धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season;  
मधुरया मधुनोधितमाधवी Si. 6. 20; क  
डु ते हृदयंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकामुको  
मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 30. -2  
The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधु-  
माधवावि R. 11. 7; मासे मधो मधुर-  
कोकिलभृगनादै रामा हरंति हृदयं प्रसभं  
नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -3 N. of a demon  
killed by Viṣṇu. -4 N. of another  
demon, father of Ravana and killed  
by Satrugna. -5 The Asoka tree.  
-6 N. of king Kārtavīrya. -Comp.  
-अट्टिला a lump of honey, clotted  
honey. -आधारः wax. -आपात *a.*  
having honey at the first taste; Ms.  
11. 9. -आम्रः a kind of mango tree.  
-आलु *n.*, -आलुकं sweet potato. -आवा-  
सः the mango tree. -आसवः sweet  
spirituous liquor (made from honey).  
-आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of  
honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial of-  
fering of sweet things. -उच्छिष्टं,  
-उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. -उत्सवः  
the spring or vernal festival. -उद-  
कं 'honey-water,' water mixed  
with honey, hydromel. -उद्यानं a  
spring-garden. -उपहनं 'the abode  
of Madhu,' an epithet of Mathurā;  
R. 15. 15. -कतः the cuckoo.  
-करः 1. a large black bee; कुडजे खलु  
तेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरेण कथं Bv. 1. 10;  
R. 9. 30; Me. 35, 47. -2. a lover,  
libertine. -3. sweet lime. (-री) a  
female bee. -गणः, -ग्रेणि *f.* a swarm  
of bees. -कर्कटी 1. sweet lime, a  
kind of citron. -2. a kind of date.  
-काननं, -वनं the forest of the de-  
mon Madhu. -कारः, -कारिन् *m.* a  
bee. -कुक्षुटिका, -कुक्षुटी a sort of  
citron tree. -कुल्या a stream of  
honey. -कृत *m.* a bee. -केशवः a  
bee. -कोशः, -यः 1. a bee-hive. -2.  
a honey-comb. -क्रमः 1. a bee-hive.  
-2. a honey-comb. (pl.) drinking-  
bout, carousals. -क्षीरः, -क्षीरकः a  
Kharjūra tree. -गंधि, -गंधिक *a.*  
scented with honey, sweet-smelling,  
वनेषु मधुगंधिषु U. 2. 18. -गायनः the  
cuckoo. -ग्रहः a libation of honey.  
-घोषः the cuckoo. -व्युत्, -व्युत, श्रव्युत्  
*a.* 1. dropping or distilling honey;  
U. 3. 24. -2. mellifluous, overflow-  
ing with sweets. -जं bees' wax.  
-जा 1. sugar-candy. -2. the earth.  
-जंबीरः a kind of citron. -जित्, -हि-  
य, -निषुदनः, -निहंतृ *m.*, -मयः, -मथनः,  
-रिपुः, -शत्रुः, -सुदनः epithets of Viṣṇu;  
इति मधुरिपुणा सखी नियुक्ता Gīt. 5; R.  
9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -तृणः -यं sugar-

cano. -त्रयं the three sweet things;  
i. e. sugar, honey, and clarified  
butter. -दीपः the god of love. -द्रुतः  
the mango tree. -दोहः the extract-  
ing of sweetness or honey. -द्रः 1.  
a bee. -2. a libertine. -द्रवः N. of a  
tree having red blossoms. -द्रुमः the  
mango tree. -धतुः a kind of yellow  
pyrites. -धारा a stream of honey.  
-धूलिः *f.* molasses. -नाडी a cell in  
a honey-comb. -नालिकेरकः a kind of  
cocoanut. -नेतृ *m.* a bee. -पः a bee  
or a drunkard; राजपिपाः केरविण्यो र-  
मंते मधुपेः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63 (where  
both meanings are intended). -प-  
दलं a bee-hive. -पतिः an epithet of  
Krishṇa. -पर्कः 1. 'a mixture of  
honey', a respectful offering made  
to a guest or to the bridegroom on  
his arrival at the door of the father  
of the bride; (its usual ingredients  
are five: -द्रवि सर्पिर्जैतं क्षीद्रे सिता चैतैश्च प-  
चमिः। श्रेयते मधुपर्कः); समारंभो मधुपर्कः  
U. 4; असिखद्वयममधुपर्कनर्पितं स तद् व्य-  
धात्तर्कसुदकौर्दक्षिणात्। यदेव पास्यममधु भीम-  
जायते मिषेण पुण्याहविधिं तदा कृतं N. 16.  
13; Ms. 3. 119 *et seq.* -2. the cere-  
mony of receiving a guest. -पक्वं *a.*  
worthy of *mudhuparka* q. v. -पणि-  
क, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. -पायिन्  
*m.* a bee. -पुर् -रि an epithet of Ma-  
thurā: संप्रत्युद्धितवासनं मधुपुरीमप्ये हरिः  
सेव्यते Bv. 4. 44. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka  
tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -3. the  
Danti tree. -4. the Sirisha tree. -प्र-  
णयः addiction to wine. -प्रमेहः dia-  
betes, saccharine urine. -प्राशनं one  
of the sixteen purificatory Samskā-  
ras (which consists in putting a  
little honey into the mouth of a new-  
born male child). -प्रियः an epithet  
of Balarāma. -फलः a kind of coco-  
nut. -फलिका a kind of date. -शु-  
ला the Mādhavi creeper. -वी (वी) जः  
a pomegranate tree. -वी (वी) ज-  
पूरः a kind of citron. -भूमिकः an  
epithet of a Yogin in the second  
order. -मक्षः, -क्षा, -मक्षिका a bee.  
-मज्जनः the tree called आलोद. -मत्त  
*a.* 1. drunk with wine. -2. excited  
by the spring. -मदः the intoxica-  
tion of liquor. -मद्यः a kind of drink  
mixed with honey. -महिः, -ह्वी *f.*  
the Mālati creeper. -मस्तकं a kind of  
sweetmeat made of honey, flour, oil  
and ghee. -माधवं -वौ the two spring  
months (चैत्र and वैशाख). -माधवी 1.  
a kind of intoxicating drink. -2.  
any spring-flower. -माध्वीकं a kind  
of intoxicating liquor. -मारकः a  
bee. -मेहः = मधुमेह q. v. -यष्टिः -ही  
*f.* sugar-cane. -यष्टिका, -वल्ली liquor-  
ice. -रस *a.* sweet-flavoured,  
sweet. (-सा) 1. the wine palm. -2.  
sugar-cane. -3. sweetness. (-सा) 1.  
a bunch of grapes. -2. vine. -लघः



N. of a tree. —लिह, —लेह, —लेहिन् *m.*, —लोलुपः a bee; so मधुनोलिहः. —वनं 1. N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugna founded Mathurā. —2. N. of the forest of Sugriva. (—नः) the cuckoo. —वाराः (*m. pl.*) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing; जज्ञिरे बहुमताः प्रमदानामोष्ठयावकमुद्रा मधुवाराः Ki. 9. 59; क्षालितं च शमितं च बहुना द्रावितं च हृदयं मधुवारैः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 9. 57. —व्रतः a bee; मार्मिकः को मरदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मधु मधुव्रते विधि-वशान्माध्वीकमाकांक्षति 46. —शर्करा honey-sugar. —शाखः a kind of tree. —शिष्ट, —शेषं wax. —सखः, —सहायः, —तारयिः, —सुहृद् *m.* the god of love. —सिक्थकः a kind of poison. —सूदनः 1. a bee. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —स्थानं a bee-hive. —स्त्रव *a.* dropping honey or sweetness. (—व) 1. liquorice. —2. N. of the third day in the bright half of Śrāvāṇa. —स्वरः the cuckoo. —हन् *m.* 1. a destroyer or collector of honey. —2. a kind of bird of prey. —3. a sooth-sayer. —4. an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुक *a.* 1 Sweet. —2 Sweet-speaking, melodious. —3 Of the colour of honey. —कः 1 N. of a tree (= मधुक q. v.). —2 The Asoka tree. —3 A kind of bird. —4 The liquorice-root. —कं 1 Tin. —2 Liquorice.

मधुतम *a.* Very intoxicating, sweetest.

मधुमत् *a.* 1 Sweet. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Mixed with honey, honeyed. —4 Rich in honey (as a flower).

मधुर *a.* [ मधु-मायुर्य राति रा-क, मधु-अस्त्र-य र वा ] 1 Sweet. —2 Honeyed, mellifluous. —3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरनासां दुर्ज्ञानं S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; Māl. 2. 11; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20. —4 Melodious (as a sound). —रः 1 The red sugar-cane. —2 Rice. —3 A kind of sugar, molasses (युड). —4 A kind of mango. —5 Cumin-seed. —रा 1 Liquorice. —2 Sour rice-water. —3 N. of the city Mathurā. —रि A kind of musical instrument. —रं 1 Sweetness. —2 A sweet drink, syrup. —3 Poison. —4 Tin. —रं *ind.* Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. —*Comp.* —अक्षर *a.* sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious. —अस्लकः the hog-plum. —आलाप *a.* uttering sweet sounds. (—पः) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडितां Ku. 4. 16. (—पा) a kind of thrush. —कंदकः a kind of fish. —जंबीरं a species of lime. —त्रयं = मधुत्रयं q. v. —फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजवट). —अपि

—वाच् *a.* sweet-speaking. —स्रवा a kind of date tree. —स्वर, —स्वन *a.* warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरक *a.* Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

मधुरता —त्वं Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, loveliness.

मधुरयति Den. P. To sweeten, render sweet.

मधुरित *a.* Sweetened, made sweet.

मधुरिमन् *m.* Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113.

मधुल *a.* Sweet &c.; see मधुर. —लं An intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुरयति Den. P. To wish or long for honey.

मधुक 1 A bee. —2 N. of a tree. —क 1 A flower of the Madhuka tree; दुर्वावता पांडुमधुकदाज्ञा Ku. 7. 14; स्निग्धो मधुकच्छविर्गंडः Gīt. 10; R. 6. 25. —2 Liquorice.

मधुलः [ मधु लति ला-क पूर्वो ] A kind of tree. —लौ 1 The mango tree. —2 Liquorice. —3 A kind of citron.

मधुलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य *a.* [ मन्-यत् नश्य यः Tv. ] 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Me. 46; Ms. 2. 21. —2 Intervening, intermediate. —3 Middling; moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; प्रारभ्य विज्ञविद्वत्ता विरमति मध्यः Bh. 2. 27. —4 Neutral, impartial. —5 Just, right. —6 Mean (in astr.). —ह्यः, —ह्यं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यं midday; सहस्रदीप्तिरलं करोति मध्यमह्नः Māl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right over-head'; सरति सहसा बाह्येर्मध्ये गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11; व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. —2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिविलयमध्या Ku. 1. 39; विशालवक्षास्तद्वृत्तमध्यः R. 6. 32. —3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन...वलि-त्रयं चारु वभार बला Ku. 1. 39. —4 The inside or interior of anything. —5 A middle state or condition. —6 The flank of a horse. —7 Mean time in music. —8 The middle term of a progression. —9 Cessation, pause, interval. —ह्य 1 The middle finger. —2 A young woman, one arrived at puberty. —ह्यं Ten thousand billions. [ The acc., instr., abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्यं into the midst of, into. (b) मध्येन through or between. (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काकः प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1. in the middle, between, among, in the

midst; R. 12. 29. —2. in, into, with, in, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds; e. g. मध्ये-बेली; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनहरं in the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येपृष्ठे on the back; मध्येनमे- one's meals; मध्येरणं in the middle of Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसभं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येसमुद्रे in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33. —*Comp.* —अधुलिः, —ली *f.* the middle finger. —अह्नः (for अह्न) midday, noon. —द्वयं, क्रिया a midday rite or observance. —कालः, —वेला, —समयः noontime, midday. —स्नानं midday ablution. —कर्णः a radius. —ग *a.* being or going in the middle or among. —व *a.* central, middle, being in the middle. —गंधः the mango tree. —वदनं the middle of an eclipse. —छाया mesa or middle shadow. —दिनं (also मध्य-दिनं) 1. midday, noon. —2. a midday offering. —दीपकं a variety of the figure called Dipaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; e. g. Bk. 10. 24. —देशः 1. the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. —2. the waist. —3. the belly. —4. the meridian. —5. the central region, the country lying between the Himalaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्दिश्वर्गे मध्यं यत्प्राग्निजज्ञनादपि। प्रत्येव प्रयाग मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः || Ms. 2. 21. —देशः the trunk of the body, the belly. —पदं the middle word. —लोपि *ind.* मध्यमपदलोपिन्. —पातः 1. communion, intercourse. —2. (in astr.) the mean occurrence of the aspect. —भागः 1. the middle part. —2. the waist. —भावः 1. middle state, mediocrity. —2. a middling or moderate distance. —यवः a weight of six white mustard-seeds. —योगिन् *a.* being in the middle of a conjunction, completely obscured. —रात्रिः, —रतिः *f.* midnight. —रेखा the central or first meridian. —लग्नं the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian. —लोकः the middle of the three worlds, i. e. the earth or world of mortals. —ईशः, ईश्वरः a king. —वयसः *a.* middle-aged. —वसति *a.* 1. middle. —2. being among or in the central. —3. an arbitrator, a mediator. —वृत्तं the navel. —सूत्रं = मधु-सूत्रं q. v. —स्थ *a.* 1. being or standing in the middle, central. —2. intermediate. —3. middling. —4. mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. —5. impartial, neutral. —6. indifferent, unconcerned; मध्यस्थः देशवंधु Pt. 4. 60; वयमत्र मध्यस्थाः S.



5. (-स्थः) 1. an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. -2. an epithet of Siva. -स्थतः 1. intermediate position. -2. middle state or character. -3. mediocrity. -4. arbitration, mediatorship. -5. impartiality; मध्यस्थतां युक्तीत्या M. 3. 'say impartially'. -6. indifference. -स्थले 1. the middle or centre. -2. the middle space or region. -3. the waist. -4. the hip. -स्थानं 1. the middle station. -2. the middle space, i. e. air. -3. a neutral region. -स्थित a. central, intermediate.

मध्यतस् ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. -2 Among, between.

मध्यदिन a. 1 Middle, central. -2 Meridional, belonging to noon (also मध्यदिनीय).

मध्यम्य a. 1 Occupying a middle station. -2 Having a middle rank or position (in any caste &c.).

मध्यम a. [ मध्ये भवः म ] 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पत्तं V. 1. 19; मध्यमोपल Ki. 9. 2; 80 मध्यमलोकपाठः, मध्यमपदं, मध्यमरेखा q. q. v. v. -2 Intermediate, intervening. -3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तमाधममध्यम. -4 Mid ling, moderate; तेन मध्यमसक्तीनि मित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. -5 Middle-sized. -6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रगमति पितरौ दां मध्यमः पाठः वेदं Ve. 5. 26. -7 Impartial, neutral. -8 Mean (in astr.). -9 Belonging to the meridian. -सः 1 The fifth note in music. -2 A particular musical mode. -3 The mid-land country; see मध्यदेश. -4 The second person (in grammar). -5 A neutral sovereign; धर्मचिन्तरे मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. -6 The governor of a province. -मा 1 The middle finger. -2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. -3 The pericarp of a lotus. -4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikās) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. -5 A central blossom. -सं 1 The middle. -2 The waist. -Comp. -अंगुलिः the middle finger. -आहरणं (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. -कक्षा the middle courtyard. -खंडं the middle term of an equation. -जात a. middle-born. -पदं the middle member (of a compound). -लोपिन् m. a subdivision of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is शाकपार्थिवः which is

dissolved as शाकपियः पार्थिवः; here the middle word पिय is omitted; so छायातकः, युद्धानाः &c. -पांडवः an epithet of Arjuna. -पुरुषः the second person (in grammar). -भूतकः a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). -रात्रः mid-night. -रेखा the central meridian of the earth. -लोकः the middle world, the earth. -पालः a king; R. 2. 16. -वयस् n. middle-age. -वयस्क a. middle-aged. -तंद्त्रः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa:—भिरयं गंधमालानां धूपद्वयवासनां । प्रलीमनं चाक्षरानिर्मध्यमः सतद्भूः स्मृतः ॥ -साहसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8. 138. (-सः -सं) an outrage or offence of the middle class. -स्थ a. being in the middle.

मध्यमक a. (मिका f.) 1 Middle, middle-most. -2 Common (property &c.).

मध्यनिका A girl arrived at puberty. मध्ये See under मध्य.

मध्यः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaiṣṇavas, and author of a Bhāṣya on the Vedānta Sūtras.

मध्वकः A bee.

मध्विजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मन् I. 1 P. (मनति) 1 To be proud. -2 To worship. -III. 10 A. (मानयते) To be proud. -III. 4, 8 A. (मन्यते, मनुते, मने, अमंरति, मंयते, मंते, नत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अकं केदपि शङ्काकिरे जलभिः एकं परे मेनिरे Subhāsh; वस्तु मन्ये कुनारेगानेन जुभकास्त्रमामंत्रितं U. 5; कथं भवाद मन्यते 'what is your opinion.' -2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; अमंस्त चानेन पराध्येजन्मना स्थितेभेत्ता स्थितिर्मन्त्रमन्यं R. 3. 27; 1. 32. 6. 84; Bg. 2. 26, 35; Bk. 9. 177; स्तनविनिहितमपि हारमुदारं सा मनुते कृशस्तुरिव मारं Gīt. 4. -3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize; यत्पादुबिगिणं इमे सुवनाधिपः पर्यभोगादयः कृपणलोकमता भवन्ति Bh. 3. 76. -4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देवं धनपतिसखं यत्र साक्षाद्वसंतं Me. 73. -5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तस्मन्यस्य समवचनं Mk. 3. -6 To think or reflect upon. -7 To intend, wish or hope for. -8 To set the heart or mind on. -9 To mention, declare. -10 To think out, devise, invent. -11

To be considered or regarded as, seem, appear like. (The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; e. g. बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; बहु मनुते ननु ते तदुत्तमपवनचलितमपि रेणु Gīt. 5; see under बहु also; लघु मन् to think lightly of, despise, slight; S. 7. 1; अन्यथा मन् to think otherwise; doubt; साधु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; S. 1. 2; असाधु मन् to disapprove; तुणाय नन् or तुणवत् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of; हस्तिमप्यमंसत तुणाय Si. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind). -Caus. (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect to, value; मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77; (Aem.) to esteem oneself highly, prize highly. -Desid. (मिमंते) (मीमांसेते from मन् q. v.) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. -2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.).

मनन a. [ मन्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Thoughtful, careful. -नं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मननामुनिरेवासि Hariv. -2 Intelligence, understanding. -3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. -4 A guess conjecture.

मंतव्य a. 1 To be thought, considered, or regarded. -2 Imaginable, conceivable. -3 To be maintained. -4 To be approved or sanctioned; see मन्.

मंतुः 1 A fault, an offence; सुधैव मंतुं परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. -2 Man, mankind. -3 Lord of men (प्रजापति). -4 Ved. An adviser. -5 A manager, director. -6 Advice, counsel. -तुः f. Understanding, intellect.

मंद्यति Den. P. 1 To offend, transgress against. -2 To be angry. -3 To be jealous.

मंतृ m. A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मनस् n. [ मन्यतेऽनेन, मन् कणे अहन् ] 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in सुमनस्, दुमनस् &c. -2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance, and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तदेव सुखदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसाधनमिन्द्रियं प्रतिजीवं भिन्नमणु नित्यं च Tarka K. -3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. -4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; पश्यन्नुद्गारात्मनसाप्यधुष्य Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कायेन वाचा



मनसापि शब्द 5. 5 ; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया (कृतपूर्व) 8. 52. -5 Design, purpose, intention. -6 Will, wish, desire, inclination ; in this sense मनस् is frequently used with the infinitive form with the final स् dropped, and forms adjectives ; अयं जनः प्रबुद्धमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40 ; cf. कामः. -7 Reflection. -8 Disposition, temper, mood. -9 Spirit, energy, mettle. -10 N. of the lake called Mānasa. -11 Breath or living soul. -12 Desire, longing after. (मनसा गम् &c. to think of, contemplate, remember ; Ku. 2. 63 ; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct the thoughts towards, (with dat. or loc.) ; मनो बन्धु to fix the heart or affection upon ; अभिलाषे मनो बन्धन्यरसात् विलम्ब्य सा R. 3. 4 ; मनः समाधा to collect oneself ; मनसि उद्भू to cross the mind ; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind ; to resolve, determine, think of ). N. B. In comp. मनस् is changed to मनो before अ and soft consonants, as मनोऽयम्, मनोज्ञ, मनोहर &c.). -Comp. -अभिनाथः a lover, husband. -अनवस्थानं inattention. -अनुगम्य a. suiting the mind, agreeable. -अपहारिन् a. captivating the heart. -अभिनिवेशः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. -अभिराम a. pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart ; R. 1. 33. -अभिलाषः the desire or longing of the heart. -आप a. guining the heart, attractive, pleasing. -कांत a. (मनस्कांत or मनःकांत) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. -कारः perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain). -क्षेपः (मनःक्षेपः) distraction of the mind, mental confusion. -गत a. 1. existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret ; नेयं न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11. -2. affecting the mind, desired. (-तं) 1. a wish, desire ; मनोगतं सा न शशाक शंसिहेतुं Ku. 5. 51. -2. an idea, thought, notion, opinion. -गतिः f. desire of the heart. -गवी wish, desire. -गुप्त a. hidden in the mind, thought secretly. (-सा) red arsenic. -ग्रहणं captivating the mind. -ग्रहिन् a. captivating or fascinating the mind. -ज, -जन्मन् a. mind-born. (-म.) the god of love. -जव a. 1. quick or swift as thought. -2. quick in thought or conception. -3. fatherly, paternal. -जवत् a. resembling a father, fatherly. -जात a. mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. -जिघ्र a. scenting out i. e. guessing the thoughts. -ज्ञ a. pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming ; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1.

20 ; R. 3. 7 ; 6. 1. (-ज्ञः) N. of a Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1. red arsenic. -2. an intoxicating drink. -3. a princess. -तापः, पीडा mental pain or agony, anguish. -सुष्टिः f. satisfaction of the mind. -तोका an epithet of Durgā. -दंडः complete control over the mind or thoughts ; Ms. 12. 10 ; cf. विद्विन्. -दत्त a. devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. -दाहः, -दुःखं mental distress or torment. -नाशः loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness. -नीत a. approved, chosen. -पतिः (मनःपति) an epithet of Vishnu. -पूत a. (मनःपूत) 1. considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience ; मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2. of a pure mind, conscientious. -प्रणीत a. (मनःप्रणीत) agreeable or pleasing to the mind. -प्रसादः (मनःप्रसादः) composure of mind, mental calm. -प्रीतिः f. (मनःप्रीतिः) mental satisfaction, joy, delight. -भव a. mind-born, created by fancy. -भवः -भूः 1. the god of love, Cupid ; रेरे मनो मम मनोभवशासनस्य पादाब्जद्वयमनारतमामनंतं Bv. 4. 32 ; Ku. 3. 27 ; R. 7. 22. -2. love, passion, lust ; अत्यारुढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -मथनः the god of love. -मय see separately. -याचिन् a. 1. going at will or pleasure. -2. swift, quick as thought. -योगः close application of the mind, close attention. -योनिः the god of love. -रंजनं 1. pleasing the mind. -2. pleasantness. -रथः 1. 'the car of the mind', a wish, desire ; अवतरतः सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्येव M. 1. 22 ; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64 ; R. 2. 72, 12. 59. -2. a desired object ; मनोरथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. -3. (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. -तृतीया N. of the third day in the bright half of Chaitra. -दायक a. fulfilling one's expectations. (-कः) N. of a Kalpataru. -ह्रमः the god of love. -बंधः cherishing or entertaining of desire. -बंधुः the friend of (who satisfies) desires ; Mā. 1. 34. -सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's desires. -सृष्टिः f. a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. -रम a. attractive, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful ; अरुणखमनोरमास्तु तस्याः (अंयुलीपु) S. 6. 10. (-मा) 1. a lovely woman. -2. a kind of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air ; मनोराज्यविजृम्भमेतत् 'this is building castles in the air.' -लयः loss of consciousness. -लौल्यं freak, caprice. -वांछा, -वांछितं a wish of the heart, a desire. -विकारः, -विकृतिः f. emotion of the mind. -विनयन mental discipline. -विबुध a. 1. incomprehensible. -2.

against the dictates of mind or conscience. -वृत्तिः f. 1. working of the mind, volition. -2. disposition, temper. -वेगः quickness of thought. -व्यथा mental pain or anguish. -ल्य a. rankling in the mind ; (मनः) कुवेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव परायेव Ku. 2. 22. -शिलः, -ला red arsenic ; मनःशिला-80. -शीघ्र a. quick as thought. -संश्लेषः attachment of the mind (to any thing). -संतपः anguish of the mind. -सुख a. agreeable to the mind. -सुखं a. being in the heart, mental. -सुखं a. firmness of mind. -दुःखं a. disappointed. -हर a. pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely ; अमरजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18 ; Ku. 3. 33 ; R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of jasmine. (-रं) gold. -हर्षः, -हर्षिन् a. heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing ; हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4. -हारी an unchaste or unfaithful woman. -ह्लादः gladness of heart. -ह्लाद red arsenic.

मनसा N. of a daughter of Karpapa, sister of the serpent king, Ananta and wife of the sage जम्बवः ; स मनसादेवी.

मनसिज a. [मनसि जायते नन्द अमुदः] Mind-born, mental. -जः 1 The god of love ; R. 18. 52. -2 Love, passion ; मनसिजरजं सा वा दिव्या मनलमपोहितुं V. 3. 10 ; S. 3. 9. -3 The moon.

मनसिज्ञायः 1 The god of love ; S. 7. 2. -2 The moon.

मनस्तः ind. From the mind or heart ; R. 14. 81.

मनस्यति Den. P. 1 To intend, design. -2 To think, reflect.

मनस्विन् a. [प्रशंसं मनः अस्त्यस्ति] 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded ; R. 1. 32 ; Pt. 2. 120. -2 Attentive. -3 Steady-minded, resolute, determined ; Ku. 5. 6. -m. The fabulous animal called Sarabha. -नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman ; मनस्विनीमानविवाहः Ku. 3. 32 ; M. 1. 20, V. 3. 5. -2 A wise or virtuous woman. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 N. of the mother of the moon.

मनस्विता 1 Intelligence. -2 Magnanimity, high-mindedness. -3 Hope, expectation.

मनोमय a. Mental, spiritual. -Comp. -कोशः -यः the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनाक् ind. 1 A little, slightly, in a small degree ; न मनाक् 'not at all' ; न मनागपि राहुपराशकां Bv. 2. 1. -2 Slowly, tardily. -3 Only.



merely. -Comp. -कर *a.* doing little.  
(-र) a kind of fragrant aloe-wood.

मनाका A female elephant.

मनायी (वी) The wife of Manu.

मनीकं Collyrium, eye-salve.

मनीषा [ ईष-अङ् ईषा; मनस ईषा शकं- ]  
1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तच्छते  
मनीषा Bv. 1. 95. -2 Intelligence,  
understanding; प्रविभज्य पृथक् मनीषया  
स्वर्णं यत्किञ्च तत्करिष्यसि Si. 16. 42.  
-3 A thought, idea. -4 Ved. Hymn,  
praise.

मनीषिका Understanding, intelligence.

मनीषित *a.* 1 Wished for, desired,  
liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः संति गृ-  
हेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. -2 Agreeable.  
-त A wish, desire, desired object;  
मनीषितं द्यौरपि येन दुग्धा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् *a.* [ मनीषा-इनि ] 1 Wise,  
learned, intelligent, clever, thought-  
ful prudent; R. 1. 25. -2 Ved.  
Praying, praising. -*m.* 1 A wise  
or learned person, a sage, a pan-  
diti; माननीयो मनीषिणो R. 1. 11; सं-  
स्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28, 5.  
39; R. 3. 44. -2 Ved. A singer,  
praiser.

मनुः [ मन्-उ Up. 1. 10 ] 1 N. of  
a celebrated personage regarded  
as the representative man and  
father of the human race ( some-  
times regarded as one of the divine  
beings ). -2 Particularly, the  
fourteen successive progenitors or  
sovereigns of the earth mentioned  
in Ms. 1. 63. ( The first Manu  
called स्वयम्भुवमनु is supposed to be  
a sort of secondary creator, who  
produced the ten *Prajāpatis* or *Ma-  
harshis* and to whom the code of  
laws known as *Manusmṛiti* is ascrib-  
ed. The seventh Manu called वैव-  
स्वतमनु, being supposed to be born  
from the sun, is regarded as the  
progenitor of the present race of  
living beings and was saved from a  
great flood by Vishnu in the form  
of a fish, cf. मत्स्यावतार; he is also  
regarded as the founder of the solar  
race of kings who ruled at Ayo-  
dhyā; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The  
names of the fourteen Manus in  
order are:— 1 स्वयम्भुव, 2 स्वरोचिष, 3  
औत्तमि, 4 तामस, 5 रेत, 6 चाक्षुष, 7 वैवस्वत,  
8 सावर्धि, 9 दक्षसावर्धि, 10 ब्रह्मसावर्धि, 11  
वर्मसावर्धि, 12 रुद्रसावर्धि, 13 रौच्य-दैवसावर्धि  
and 14 इंद्रसावर्धि ). -3 A symboli-  
cal expression for the number  
'fourteen'. -4 A man, mankind  
( opp. evil spirits ). -5 Thought,  
thinking or mental faculty ( Ved. ).  
-6 A prayer, sacred text or spell

( मंत्र ). -*f.* The wife of Manu.  
-Comp. -अंतर the period or age of a  
Manu; ( this period, according to  
Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000  
human years or 1<sup>st</sup> day of Bra-  
hmā, the fourteen *Manvantaras*  
making up one whole day; each of  
these fourteen periods is supposed  
to be presided over by its own Ma-  
nu; six such periods have already  
passed away; we are at present liv-  
ing in the seventh, and seven more  
are yet to come ). -*ज*: a man, man-  
kind. 'अधिपति', 'अधिपति': ईश्वरः पतिः,  
'राजः' a king, sovereign. 'लोकः' the  
world of men, i. e. the earth. -*जा*  
a woman. -*जातः* a man. -*ज्येष्ठः*  
a sword. -*प्रणीत* *a.* taught or  
expounded by Manu. -*धूः* a man,  
mankind. -*राज* *m.* an epithet of  
Kubera. -*श्रेष्ठः* an epithet of Vish-  
nu. -*संहिता* the code of laws as-  
cribed to the first Manu, the in-  
stitutes of Manu.

मनुष्य *a.* [ मनोरत्नं यन् मुक् च ],  
Friendly or useful to man. -*व्य*:  
1 A man, human being, mortal. -2  
A male. -3 Ved. A class of Manes.  
-Comp. -ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः a king, sove-  
reign; R. 2. 2. -कारः human ex-  
ertion or effort; cf. प्रयत्नकार. -जातिः  
*f.* mankind, human race. -देवः 1. a  
king; R. 2. 52. -2. a god among  
men, a Brāhmaṇa. -धर्मः 1. the  
duty of man. -2. the character of  
man, human character. -धर्मन् *m.* an  
epithet of Kubera. -मारणं homicide.  
-यज्ञः hospitality, hospitable recep-  
tion of guests, one of the five daily  
acts of a house-holder; see नृयज्ञ.  
-लोकः the world of mortals, the  
earth. -विज्ञ, -विज्ञा *f.*, -विज्ञं hu-  
man race, mankind. -शोणितं hu-  
man blood; ( परी ) कुतूहलेनैव मनुष्य-  
शोणितं R. 3. 54. -सभा 1. assem-  
bly of men. -2. a crowd, multitude.  
-3. a place of meeting, assembly.

मनुष्यता-त्वं 1 Manhood. -2 Human-  
ity.

मनेतु *m.* Ved. 1 An inventor. -2  
A manager. -3 An honourer.

मंत्र 10 A. ( मंत्रयते, but sometimes  
मंत्रयति also, मंत्रित ) 1 To consult, de-  
liberate, ponder over, hold consulta-  
tion, take counsel; न हि स्त्रीभिः सह  
मंत्रयितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. -2  
To advise, counsel, give advice; अ-  
तीतलभस्य च रक्षणार्थं... यन्मंत्रयते तसौ पर-  
मो हि मंत्रः Pt. 2. 182. -3 To con-  
secrate with sacred texts, enchant  
with spells or charms. -4 To say,  
speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा  
मंत्रयेथे S. 1; किमेकाकिनी मंत्रयति S. 6;

हला संगीतशालापरिसरे ब्रह्मलोकताद्वितीया  
त्वं किं मंत्रयत्यासीः Māl. 2.

मंत्रः [ मन्-अङ् ] 1 A Vedic hymn or  
sacred prayer ( addressed to any  
deity ), a sacred text; ( it is of three  
kinds:—it is called ऋच if metrical  
and intended to be loudly recited;  
यजुस् if in prose and muttered in a  
low tone; and सामस् if, being metri-  
cal, it is intended for chanting ). -2  
The portion of the Veda including  
the Samhitā and distinguished from  
the Brāhmaṇa q. v. -3 A charm,  
spell, an incantation; सोहमस्मि मंत्र-  
सिद्धः Dk. 54; नहि जीवति जना मनाग-  
मंत्राः Bv. 1. 111; अविद्यो हि मणिमंत्रो-  
पवीनां प्रभावः Rāt. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57.  
-4 A formula ( of prayer ) sacred to  
any deity; as ओ नमः शिवाय &c. -5  
Consultation, deliberation, counsel,  
advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संवृतमंत्र-  
स्य R. 1. 20; मंत्रः प्रतिदिनं तस्य बभूव सह  
मंत्रिभिः 17. 50; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58.  
-6 Secret plan or consultation, a se-  
cret. -7 Policy, statesmanship. -Comp.

-आराधनं endeavouring to obtain by  
spells or incantations; मंत्राराधनतत्प-  
रेण मनता नीताः इमंज्ञानं विज्ञाः Bh. 3. 4.  
-उदकं, -जलं, -तोयं, -वारि *n.* water  
consecrated by means of spells,  
charmed water. -उपदेशः backing up  
by advice. -करणं 1. Vedic texts. -2.  
composing or reciting sacred texts.  
-कारः the author of Vedic hymns.  
-कालः time of consultation or delibera-  
tion. -कुशल *a.* skilled in giving advice.  
-कृत *m.* 1. an author or composer  
of Vedic hymns; अप्यग्रणीर्मित्रकृता-  
सृषीणां कुशाग्रजुजे कुशली युरस्ते R. 5.  
4, 1. 61, 15. 31. -2. one who recites,  
a sacred text. -3. a counsellor, an  
adviser. -4. an ambassador. -गणकः  
knowledge, science. -गुप्तः *f.* secret  
counsel. -गुह्यः a spy, a secret emis-  
sary or agent. -गृह *a.* council-cham-  
ber. -जिह्वः fire; Si. 2. 107. -ज्ञ *a.*  
1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled  
in counsel. -3. skilled in spells.  
( -ज्ञः ) 1. a counsellor, adviser. -2. a  
learned Brāhmaṇa. -3. a spy. -तंत्र  
see अमंत्र. -दातु *m.* a spiritual  
preceptor or teacher. -दर्शिन *m.* 1. a  
seer of Vedic hymns -2. a Brāh-  
maṇa versed in the Vedas. -दीधितिः  
fire. -दृश *a.* 1. knowing sacred  
texts. -2. skilled in counsel or spells.  
( -*m.* ) 1. a seer of Vedic hymns.  
-2. an adviser, a counsellor. -देवता  
the deity invoked in a sacred text or  
mantra. -धरः, -धारिन् *m.* a counsel-  
lor. -निर्णयः final decision after  
deliberation. -पदं the word of a  
sacred text. -पुत *a.* purified by  
mantras. 'आत्मन्' *m.* an epithet of  
Garuḍa. -प्रचारः the course of coun-  
sel or procedure; Pt. 2. -प्रयोगः,



—**शक्तिः** *f.* application of spells. —**वी-** ( **वी** ) **जं** the first syllable of a spell. —**भेदः** breach or betrayal of counsel. —**मूर्तिः** an epithet of Siva. —**मूलं** magic. —**यंत्रं** a mystical diagram with a magical formula. —**योगः** 1. employment or application of spells. —2. magic. —**वर्जं** *ind.* without the use of spells. —**वादिन्** *m.* 1. a reciter of sacred texts. —2. an enchanter, a conjurer. —**विद्** see **मंत्रज्ञ** above. —**विद्या** the science of spells, magic. —**संस्कारः** any Samskāra or rite performed with sacred texts. —**संस्क्रिया** any magical rite. —**संहिता** the whole body of Vedic hymns. —**साधकः** a magician, conjurer. —**साधनं** 1. effecting or subduing by magic. —2. a spell, an incantation. —3. attainment of supernatural or magical powers ( by muttering spells ); *Māl.* 5. 25, K. 37, 40, 44. —**साध्य** *a.* 1. to be effected or subdued by magic or spells; *Pt.* 1. 65. —2. attainable by consultation. —**सिद्धिः** *f.* 1. the working or accomplishment of a spell. —2. the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. —**सृष्ट्वा** *a.* obtaining ( anything ) by means of spells. —**हीन** *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

**मंत्रणं-णा** [ **मंत्र** ल्युट् ] 1 Deliberation, consultation. —2 Advising, counselling.

**मंत्रतः** *ind.* 1 With respect or according to the sacred texts. —2 Deliberately, advisedly.

**मंत्रवत्** *a.* 1 Attended with spells or incantations; *R.* 3. 31. —2 Initiated. —*ind.* 1 According to sacred texts. —2 According to the rules of consultation.

**मंत्रिः** = **मन्त्रिन्** *q. v.*

**मन्त्रित** *p. p.* [ **मन्त्र** क् ] 1 Consulted. —2 Counselling, advised. —3 Said, spoken. —4 Charmed, consecrated by *mantras*. —5 Settled, determined. —**तं** Advice, counsel.

**मन्त्रिन्** *a.* [ **मन्त्रयते** **मन्त्र** णिनि- ] 1 Wise, clever in counsel. —2 Familiar with sacred texts or spells. —3 Ved. Eloquent. —*m.* 1 A minister, counsellor, a king's minister; *R.* 8. 17; *Ms.* 8. 1. —2 A conjurer, an enchanter. —**Comp.** —**धुर** *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. —**पतिः**, प्रधानः, प्रमुखः, मुख्यः, वरः, श्रेष्ठः the prime minister, premier. —**प्रकांडः** an excellent or eminent minister. —**श्रोत्रियः** a minister conversant with the Vedas.

**मन्त्रिता-स्व** Ministership, office of a minister.

**मंथ**, **मथ** 1, 9. P. ( **मंथति**, **मथति**, **मथना-ति**, **मथित**; *pass.* **मथ्यते** ) 1 To churn, produce by churning; ( oft. with two acc. ); **सुधां सागरं ममंथुः**, or **देवाद्युरैरमृतं मंथुनिधर्ममंथे** *Ki.* 5. 30. —2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down ( fig. also ); **तस्मात् ससुद्धादिव मथ्यमानात्** *R.* 16. 79. —3 ( *a* ) To crush, grind. ( *b* ) To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; **मन्मथो मां मथन्भिज्जनाम सान्त्वयं करोति** *Dk.*; **जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पक्षिनीं वाय्वरूपां** *Me.* 83. —4 To hurt, injure. —5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; **मथनामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात्** *Ve.* 1. 15; **अमंथीञ्च परानीकं** *Bk.* 15. 46; 14. 36. —6 To tear off, dislocate.

**मंथः** [ **मंथ**-करणे घञ् ] 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; **मंथादिव क्षुभ्यति गांगमंभः** *U.* 7. 16; *R.* 10. 3. —2 Killing, destroying. —3 A mixed beverage. —4 A churning-stick ( **मंथा** also ). —5 The sun. —6 A ray of the sun. —7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus ( from the eyes ), cataract. —8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. —9 A spoon for stirring. —10 A kind of antelope. —**Comp.** —**अचलः**, —**अद्रिः**, —**गिरिः**, —**पर्वतः**, —**शैलः** the Mandara mountain ( used as a churning-stick ); *Bv.* 1. 55. —**उदकः**, —**उदधिः** the sea of milk. —**गुणः** a churning-cord. —**जं** butter. —**दंडः**, —**दंडकः** a churning-stick.

**मंथनः** [ **मथ्यते** ङेन करणे ल्युट् भावे ल्युट् वा ] A churning stick. —**नं** 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. —2 Kindling fire by attrition. —**नी** A churning-vessel. —**Comp.** —**घटी** a churning-vessel.

**मंथर** *a.* [ **मंथ**-अरच् ] 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; **गर्भमंथरा** *S.* 4; **प्रत्यभिज्ञानमंथरोभवत्** *ibid*; **स्थाने खल्वयं प्रसवमंथरोऽभूत्** *M.* 5; **दूरमंथरचरणविहारं** *Git.* 11; *Si.* 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62; *R.* 19. 21. —2 Stupid, foolish, silly; **मंथरकौलिकः** —3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. —4 Large, broad, wide, big. —5 Bent, crooked, curved. —6 Indicating, showing ( सूचक ). —**रः** 1 A store, treasure. —2 The hair of the head. —3 Wrath, anger. —4 Fresh butter. —5 A churning-stick. —6 Hindrance, an obstacle. —7 A stronghold. —8 Fruit. —9 A spy, an informer. —10 The month Vaisākha. —11 The mountain Mandara. —12 An antelope. —**रा** *N.* of a hump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyi who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rāma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband, by the two boons formerly promised

to her by him, the banishment of Rāma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. —**रं** Safflower. —**Comp.** —**नि** *a.* slow in judgment, void of discrimination; *Māl.* 1. 18. —**मंथरुः** The wind produced by the waving of a chowrie.

**मंथानः** [ **मंथ** आनच् ] 1 A churning stick. —2 An epithet of Siva.

**मंथानकः** A kind of grass.

**मंथिन्** *a.* [ **मंथ** णिनि ] 1 Churning, stirring. —2 Afflicting, annoying. —*m.* 1 Semen virile. —2 Ved. Semen. —**नी** A churning-vessel.

**मंद** 1 *A.* ( **मंदते** ) ( mostly Vedic ) 1 To be drunk. —2 To be glad, to rejoice. —3 To languish, be languid. —4 To shine. —5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry. —6 To be praised or celebrated. —7 To praise. —8 To sleep.

**मंद** *a.* [ **मं**-अच् ] 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; ( **मं** ) **भिदंति मंदो गतिमभवत्सुख्यः** *Ku.* 1. 11. —**तच्चरितं गोविंदे मनसिजमंदे सखी** *Git.* 6. —2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. —3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; **योजनममुद्विश्य न मंदोपि प्रवर्तते** *Subh.* **मंदोप्यमंदतामेति संसर्गेण विपश्चितः** *M.* 2. 8; **मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी गमिष्याद्युपहासतां** *R.* 1. 3; **द्विपति मंदाश्चरितं महात्म** *Ku.* 5. 75. —4 Low, deep, hollow ( as sound ). —5 Soft, faint, gentle as in **मंदस्मितं**. —6 Small, little, slight. —7 Weak, feeble, as **मंदोदरी**; see **अ** also. —8 Weak, ineffective, feeble; as **मंदगि**. —9 Faded, lucky, unhappy. —10 Addicted to drinking. —11 Wicked, vile. —12 Weak, slack ( as a bow ). —13 Sick, afflicted with disease. —**दः** 1 The Independent ( स्वतंत्र ). —2 An epithet of the planet Saturn. —3 The dissolution of the world. —4 A kind of elephant; **मंदि** *Si.* 4. 4. —**वि** नाम न नहानवगृह्य साध्यः *Si.* 4. 4. ( where **मंद** means 'a fool' also ). —**दः** The apsis of a planet's course. —**दः** *ind.* 1 Slowly. —**दः** A pot, vessel. —**दं** *ind.* 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; **यातं यच्च नि** *S.* 2. 2. —**चयोऽस्तुतया मंदं विलासादिव** *S.* 2. 2. —**दः** Gently, softly, not violently; **मंदं** *Me.* 5. —**दः** Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. —3 Faintly, feebly, weakly. —**Comp.** —**दः** In a low tone, deeply. —**दः** ( **दः** ) sense of **अक्ष** *a.* weak-eyed. —**दः** *a.* having a weak digestion. ( **दः** ) *a.* slowness of digestion. —**दः** *a.* having a gentle breeze. —**असु** *a.* having or faint breath. —**आक्रांता** *N.* of a metre; see App. I. —**आत्मन्** *a.* dull, witted, silly, ignorant; **मंदात्मा** *Si.* 5.



**मल्लि.** —आदर *a.* 1. having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. —2. neglectful. —उच्चः the upper apsis of the course of a planet. —उत्साह *a.* discouraged, dispirited; मंदोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि युगयापवर्तितः S. 2. —उदरी *N.* of the wife of Ravana, regarded as one of the five very chaste women; cf. the five advised her husband to deliver Sita to Rama and thus, save himself from certain ruin, but he did not heed her. —उदण *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (—उण) gentle heat. —औत्सुक्य *a.* slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; मंदोत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगर-गमनं प्रति S. 1. —कर्ण *a.* slightly deaf; (Proverb :—बधिरान्मंदकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'). —क्रांतिः the moon. —कारिन् *a.* acting slowly or foolishly. —गः Saturn. —गति, —गामिन् *a.* walking slowly, slow of pace. —चेतस् *a.* 1. dull-witted, silly, foolish. —2. absent-minded. —3. fainting away, scarcely conscious. —छाय *a.* dim, faint, lustreless; Me. 80. —जननी the mother of Saturn. —धी, —प्रज्ञ, —बुद्धि, —मति, —मेधस् *a.* dull-witted, silly, foolish. —कलं equation of the apsis. —भागिन्, —भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. —भास् *a.* dim, of fading lustre; R. 7. 2. —मंदं *ind.* slowly, leisurely. —रश्मि *a.* dim. —विभव *a.* poor, impoverished; Pt. 5. 5. —विसर्पिन् *a.* creeping along slowly (as a louse); Pt. 1. 252. —वीर्य *a.* weak. —वृष्टिः *f.* slight rain. —स्मितं, —हासः, —हास्य *a.* gentle laugh, a smile.

**मदक** *a.* Simple, silly, foolish.

**मंदता** —त्वं 1 Slowness, inactivity. —2 Dulness. —3 Foolishness, stupidity, simplicity. —4 Weakness. —5 Littlelessness, smallness; मंदत्वमापन्नः Pt. 2. 167 'became less, subsided'.

**मंदयति** Den. P. 1 To weaken, slacken, diminish. —2 To retard.

**मंदायते** Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay; मंदायते न खलु सुहृद्भ्योऽप्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38; V. 3. 15. —2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; दिशि मंदायते तेजो दक्षिणस्यां रवेरपि R. 4. 49.

**मंदीकृ** 8 U. To weaken, diminish, relax, slacken; रथस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः S. 1; मंदीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिं Ku. 4. 45; Ve. 1. 24.

**मंदीभू** 1 P. 1 To become weak, be relaxed or slackened. —2 To grow less, diminish, subside, abate; अपि कालविप्रकर्षान्मंदीभूतः पितृमरणशोकः Mv. 5; मंदीभूतशोकः K. 63.

**मंदः** The coral tree.

**मंदनं** Praise, eulogium.

**मंदयंती** An epithet of Durgā.

**मंदर** *a.* 1 Slow, tardy, dull. —2 Thick, dense; firm. —3 Large, bulky. —रः 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a churning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar); पृथुतेर्मंदरोरुतेः क्षीरोर्मय इवाच्युतं R. 4. 27; अभिनवजलसुंदर धृतमंदरं पृ. Gīt. 1; शोभेव मंदरक्षुब्धशुभिताभोविषणना Si. 2. 107; Ki. 5. 30. —2 A neck-lace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). —3 Heaven. —4 A mirror. —5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise; see मंदार. —रं *ind.* Slowly, sluggishly. —Comp. —आवासा, —वासिनी Durgā.

**मंदसानः** 1 N. of fire. —2 Life. —3 Sleep; (also written मंदान्).

**मंदाकः** 1 A current, stream. —2 Praise.

**मंदाकिनी** [ मंदमकति अह-गिनि ] 1 The river Ganges; मंदाकिनी भाति नगोपकंठे सुकावली कंठगतैव ध्रुमेः R. 13. 48; Ku. 1. 29. —2 The river of heaven, celestial Gangā (मंदाकिनी विद्य-द्रवा); मंदाकिन्याः सलिलशिशिरैः सेव्यमा-ना मरुद्भिः Me. 67.

**मंदारः** [ मंद-आरक् ] 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise; हस्तप्राप्यस्तचक्रनमितो बालम-दारक्षः Me. 75, 67; V. 4. 35. —2 The plant called Arka. —3 The Dhatura plant. —4 Heaven. —5 An elephant. —रं A flower of the coral tree; Ku. 5. 80; R. 6. 23. —Comp. —माला a garland of Mandāra flowers; मंदार-माला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. —षष्ठी the sixth day in the bright half of Māgha.

**मंदारकः**, —मंदारवः, —मंदारः The coral tree; see मंदार.

**मंदिमन्** *m.* [ मंद-इमिन् ] 1 Slowness, tardiness. —2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

**मंदिरं** [ मंयतेञ्च मंदं किरच् ] A dwelling house, habitation, place, mansion; Ku. 7. 55; Bk. 8. 96; R. 12. 83. —2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in क्षीराब्धिर्मंदिरः. —3 A town. —4 A camp. —5 A temple. —रः 1 The sea. —2 The hollow of the knee, ham. —Comp. —पशुः a cat. —मणिः an epithet of Siva.

**मंदिरा** A stable.

**मंदुरा** [ मंद-उरच् Up. 1. 38 ] 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general; प्रप्रद्योयं स्वंगः प्रविशति नृपतेर्मंदिरं मंदुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2; R. 16. 41. —2 A bed, mattress.

**मंद्र** *a.* [ मंद्र-रच् Up. 2. 13 ] 1 Low, deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as

sound); पयोदमंद्रध्वनिना धरित्री Ki. 16. 3; 7. 22; Me. 99; R. 6. 56. —2 Ved. Delightful, pleasing, pleasant. —3 Praiseworthy. —द्रः 1 A deep sound, low tone. —2 A kind of drum. —3 A kind of elephant.

**मंथान्** *m.* Ved. 1 An intelligent man. —2 A devout or pious man.

**मन्मथः** 1 Cupid, the god of love; मन्मथो मां मथनञ्जिजनाम सान्त्वयं करोति Dk. 1; Me. 73. —2 Love, passion; प्रयोध्यते सुप्त इवाथ मन्मथः Rs. 1. 8 so परोक्षमन्मथः जनः S. 2. 18. —3 The wood apple. —था *N.* of Dākshāyaṇi. —Comp. —आनंदः a kind of mango tree. —आलयः 1. the mango tree. —2. pendulum muliebre. —कर *a.* exciting love. —बुद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, copulation. —लेखः a love letter; S. 3. 26.

**मन्मथिन्** *a.* Amorous, enamoured.

**मन्मन्** *n.* Ved. 1 Wish, desire. —2 Hymn, prayer &c.

**मन्मनः** 1 Confidential whispering (द्वयत्योर्जितं मंदं); करोति सहकारस्य कीलकात्कीलकोत्तरं। मन्मनो मन्मनोऽप्येव मत्तकालिनिस्त्वनः Kāv. 2. 11. —2 The god of love.

**मन्य** *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Thinking oneself to be, as in पंडितमन्य. —2 Appearing as.

**मन्या** [ मन्यतेऽनया मन्या गलपार्थक्षि P. III. 3. 59 Sk. ] 1 The nape or back of the neck. —2 Knowledge.

**मन्युः** [ मन्-युच् Up. 3. 20 ] 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage; R. 2. 32, 49; 11. 46. —2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; U. 4. 3; Ki. 1. 35; Bk. 3. 49. —3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. —4 A sacrifice. —5 Spirit, mettle, courage (as of horses). —6 Ardour, zeal. —7 Pride. —8 An epithet of Śiva. —9 Of Agni.

**मन्युमत्** *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. —2 Sorrowful, distressed. —3 Spirited, energetic. —4 Vehement, passionate. —*m.* An epithet of Agni.

**मप (पु)ष्टः** —कः A kind of bean.

**मंभ्र** 1. P. (मभ्रति) To go, move.

**मम** (Gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first personal pronoun) My, mine. —Comp. —कारः, —कृत्यं interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

**ममता** [ मम भावः तद्ध ] 1 The feeling of 'meum,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. —2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. —3 Individuality.

**ममत्वं** 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. —2



Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for; शुद्धेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने मम-  
स्वयुजैः शिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -3  
Arrogance, pride.

महापतालः An object of sense.

मह् 1 P. To go, move.

मम्मटः N. of the author of the  
Kāvya-prakāśa.

मह् 1 A. (मयते) To go, move.

मय a. (जी f.) An affix used to  
indicate 'made of,' 'consisting or  
composed of,' 'full of'; कनकमय,  
काष्ठमय, तेजोमय, जलमय &c. —यः 1 N.  
of a demon, the architect of the  
demons. (He built the 'three cities'  
for the demons; cf. त्रिपुर. He is also  
said to have built a splendid hall for  
the Pāṇḍavas). -2 A horse. -3 A  
camel. -4 A mule. —यी A mare.

मयटः A hut of grass or leaves.

मय (यु) ष्टकः A kind of bean.

मयस् n. Ved. Pleasure, delight,  
satisfaction; सरस्वती नः सुभगा नयस्क-  
रत् Rv. 1. 89. 3.

मयुः 1 A Kinnara, a celestial  
musician. -2 A deer, an antelope.  
-Comp. राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मयूखः [ मा ऊख मयूदेशः Up. 5. 25 ]  
1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre,  
brightness; विद्युजति हिमगर्भैरसिद्धिर्दुर्म-  
यूखैः S. 3. 2; R. 2. 46; Si. 4. 56;  
Ki. 5. 5, 8. -2 Beauty. -3 A flame.  
-4 The pin of a sun-dial.

मयूखिन् a. Radiant, brilliant.

मयूरः [ मी ऊरु Up. 1. 67 ] 1  
A peacock; स्मरति गिरिमयूर एष दे-  
व्याः U. 3. 20; कर्णो मयूरस्य तले निषी-  
दति Rs. 1. 13. -2 A kind of flower.  
-3 N. of a poet (author of the  
सूर्यशतक); यस्याश्चोरश्चिह्नुरनिकरः कर्ण-  
पुरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22. -4 A kind  
of instrument for measuring time.  
—री A pea-hen; (Proverb:— वं  
तत्कालोपनता तिचिरी न पुनर्दिवसांतांति मयूरी Vb. 1.  
cr वरमय कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः 'a bird in  
the hand is worth two in the bush').  
-Comp. —अरिः a lizard. —केतुः an  
epithet of Kārttikeya. —श्रीवकं blue  
vitriol. —चटकः the domestic cock.  
—चूडा a peacock's crest. —तुत्यं blue  
vitriol. —पत्रिन् a. feathered with  
peacock's feathers (as an arrow); R.  
3. 56. —पदकं a scratch in the form  
of a peacock's foot (made with the  
finger-nails). —रथः an epithet of  
Kārttikeya. —व्यसकः a cunning peacock  
—शिला 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a  
cock's comb.

मयूरकः 1 A peacock. -2 A cock's  
comb. —कः—कं Blue vitriol.

मरः Ved. 1 Death. -2 The earth.

मरकः [ मृ-बुज् ] A plague, murrain,  
pestilential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतं [ मरकं तरत्येन नृ-ड ] An  
emerald; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्ध-  
सोपानमार्गा Me. 76; Si. 4. 56; Rs.  
3. 21; (sometimes written मरक्त).  
-Comp. —मणिः m., f. an emerald.  
—शिला an emerald slab.

मरणं [ मृ-भांय ल्युट् ] 1 Dying, death;  
मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां R. 8. 87; or  
संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्मरणादतिरिच्यते Bg.  
2. 34. -2 A kind of poison. -Comp.  
—अंत, —अंतक a. ending in death.  
—अभिमुख, —उन्मुख a. on the point of  
death, near death, moribund. —आत्मक  
a. causing death, fatal. —धमन् a.  
mortal. —निश्चय a. determined to  
die; Pt. 1. —शिल a. mortal.

मरतः Death.

मरणीय, मरिण्यु a. Mortal.

मरिमन् m. Death, dying.

मरदः —दकः The juice of flowers;  
Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp. —ओकस् n.  
a flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल a. [ मृ-आलच् ] 1 Soft,  
greasy, unctuous. -2 Bland, tender.  
—लः (ली f.) A swan, flamingo,  
goose; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं  
वर्तता Bv. 1. 3; विदेहि मरालविकारं  
Git. 11; N. 6. 72. -2 A kind of  
duck (कारंडव). -3 A horse. -4 A  
cloud. -5 Collyrium. -6 A grove of  
pomegranate trees. -7 A rogue,  
cheat

मरालकः A gander, swan.

मरि(री)चः The pepper-shrub.

—चं Black pepper.

मरीचिः m. f. [ मृ-इचि Up. 4.  
70 ] 1 A ray of light; न चंद्रमरी-  
चयः V. 3. 10; सविदुर्मरीचिभिः Rs.  
1. 16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. -2 A particle  
of light. -3 Light. -4 Mirage.  
—चिः 1 N. of a Prajāpati, one of  
the ten patriarchs created by the  
first Manu, or one of the ten mind-  
born sons of Brahman; he was  
father of Kasyapa. -2 N. of a law-  
giver. -3 N. of Krishna. -4 A  
miser. -Comp. —गर्भ a. containing  
particles of light. —तोयं a mirage.  
—नालिन् a. encircled by rays, radi-  
ant, shining. (—m.) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन्, मरीचिमन् a. Radiant, lustrous.  
—m. The sun.

मरीचुज a. Repeatedly rubbing.

मरुः [ त्रियंतेऽस्मिन्मृतातीति मरुः निर्जल-  
देशः, मृ-उ Up. 1. 7 ] 1 A desert,  
sandy desert, a wilderness, any re-  
gion destitute of water. -2 A mount-  
ain or rock. -3 A kind of plant

(कुरवक). -4 Abstinence from drink-  
ing. —m. pl. N. of a coun-  
try or its inhabitants. -Comp.  
—उज्जवा 1. the cotton shrub. -2. a  
cucumber. —कच्छः N. of a district.  
—जः a kind of perfume. —देशः 1.  
N. of a district. -2. any region de-  
stitute of water. —क्षेत्रः 1.  
camel. —धन्वः, —धन्वन् m. a wilderness,  
desert. —पथः, —पृष्ठं a sandy desert,  
wilderness; R. 4. 31. —रू (pl.)  
f. a desert, sandy desert. —रुनिः  
kind of horse-radish. —संमरः  
a wilderness, desert, waste; त्वयान-  
ति मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरां मेरी ततो नापि  
Bh. 2. 49; मरुस्थल्यां यथा वृष्टिः शुभ्रं  
भोजनं तथा H. 1. 11.  
मरुकः A peacock.

मरुंडा A woman with a high fore-  
head.

मरुत् m. [ मृ-उति Up. 1. 94 ] 1  
Wind, air, breeze; दिशः मरुदुर्गमो  
वतुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. -2 Vital air or  
breath, life-wind; (अजयत्) अरु-  
प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंच शरीरवोचय  
R. 8. 19; Ku. 3. 48. -3 The god  
of wind; Ki. 2. 25. -4 A god, deity;  
देवानिकानां मरुतामप्यदाकृष्टलीलाचर-  
लोकपालान् R. 6. 1; 12. 101. -5  
A kind of plant (मरुक). —n. A  
kind of plant (गंधिपर्ण). -Comp.  
—आंदोलः a kind of fan (of a deer's  
or buffalo's skin). —इष्टं bdellium.  
—करः a kind of bean. —कर्मन् n. हि-  
या flatulency. —कोणः the north-  
west quarter. —गणः the host of the  
gods. —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः, —सुहृ-  
1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhima.  
—ध्वजं the down of cotton floating  
in the air. —पटः a sail. —पतिः, —पा-  
लः an epithet of Indra. —पथः sky,  
atmosphere. —ह्रवः a lion. —फलं hail.  
—वज्रः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2.  
a kind of sacrificial vessel. —रथः 1.  
a car in which idols of gods are  
moved about. -2. a horse. —लोकः  
the world of the Maruts. —चर्मन् n.  
sky, atmosphere. —वाहः 1. an epithet  
of fire. -2. of Indra.

मरुतः 1 Wind. -2 A god.

मरुतः N. of a king of the solar  
race, who is said to have performed a  
sacrifice in which the gods took the  
part of waiters &c.; cf. तद्वयेव श्लोकः  
भिगीतो मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्स्यावसन् वृ-  
आविक्षितस्य कामप्रेक्षिदेवाः समस्त इति

मरुतकः The Marubaka plant.

मरुत्वत् m. 1 A cloud. -2 N. of  
Indra. -3 N. of Hanumat.

मरुलः A kind of duck.

मरुवः 1 N. of a plant. -2 An  
epithet of Rāhu.



**मरुच (व) क** *a. Terrible, formidable.* —क 1 A kind of plant (Marjoram). —2 A variety of lime. (Marjoram). —4 Rāhu. —5 A crane.

**मरुकः** 1 A peacock. —2 A kind of stag.

**मरोलिः** —लिकः The sea-monster Makara.

**मर्क** *a. Ved.* 1 Cleaning, purifying. —2 Perishing, dying away. —कः 1 The vital breath, life-wind. —2 An ape, a monkey.

**मर्ककः** A spider.

**मर्कटः** 1 An ape, a monkey; द्वारं वसति केनापि दत्तमज्ञेन मर्कटः । लेढि जि-  
प्रति संक्षिप्य करोत्युच्यतमात्मनं Bv. 1. 99. —2 A spider. —3 A kind of crane. —4 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —5 A kind of poison. —Comp. —आस्य *a. monkey-faced.* (—स्य) copper. —इन्दुः ebony. —तिडुकः a kind of ebony. —पिप्पली the Apamārga tree. —पोतः a young monkey. —वासः a cobweb. —शीर्षं vermillion.

**मर्कटकः** 1 An ape. —2 A spider. —3 A kind of fish. —4 A kind of grain.

**मर्करा** 1 A pot, vessel. —2 A subterranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow. —3 A barren woman.

**मर्च** 10 U. (मर्चयति-ने) 1 To take. —2 To cleanse. —3 To sound. —4 To go, move. —5 Ved. To threaten, menace. —6 To injure, hurt. —7 To endanger, imperil.

**मज्जुः** 1 A washerman. —2 A catamite. —*f.* Cleansing, washing, purification.

**मर्तः** [ मर्तन् ] 1 A man, human being, mortal. —2 The earth, the world of mortals.

**मर्त्य** *a.* [ मर्त्य-भवः चत् ] Mortal. —त्यः 1 A mortal, a human being, man; Ms. 5. 97. —2 The world of mortals, the earth. —त्यं The body. —Comp.

—धर्मः mortality. —धर्मन् *a. mortal*; न कश्चिदासाद्यते मर्त्यधर्मा K. —निवासिन् *m. a mortal, human being.* —भावः human nature. —भुवनं the earth.

—महितः a god. —मुखः a kimara, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. —लोकः the world of mortals, the earth; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विज्ञाति Bg. 9. 21.

**मर्द** *a.* [ मर्द-चञ् ] Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). —दः 1 Grinding, pounding. —2 A violent stroke.

**मर्दक** *a. = मर्द.*

**मर्दन** *a.* (नी. *f.*) [ मर्द-चञ् ल्युट् वा ] Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting, rubbing, &c. —न 1 Crushing, grinding. —2 Rubbing, shampooing. —3 Anointing (with unguents &c.). —4 Pressing, kneading. —5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. —6 Destroying. —7 Devastating, laying waste. —8 Opposition of planets. —9 Breaking up (as of ice &c.).  
**मर्दित** *a.* 1 Crushed, pounded. —2 Rubbed. —3 Strung or tied together.

**मर्दलः** A kind of drum; Si. 6. 31; Rs. 2. 1.

**मर्द्य** 1 P. (मर्चति) To go, move.

**मर्मन्** *n.* [ मर्मन्ति ] 1 (a) A vital part of the body, the vitals, weak or tender point (of the body); तथैव तीव्रो हृदि शोकशकुर्मर्मणि कृतञ्चपि किं न सोढः U. 3. 35; Y. 1. 153; Bk. 16; स्वहृदयमर्मणि ब्रम करोति Git. 4. (b) Any vital member or organ. —2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing.

—3 The core, quick. —4 Any joint (of a limb). —5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्मप्रकाशिका टीका; नत्वा गंगाधरं मर्मप्रकाशं तनुते शुचं—नागेश-भट्ट. —6 A secret, a mystery. —7 Truth.

—Comp. —अतिग *a.* piercing deeply into the vital parts; Si. 20. 77. —अन्वेषणं 1. probing the vital parts. —2. seeking weak or vulnerable points.

—आवरणं an armour, a coat of mail.

—आविष्ट, —उपचयित् *a.* piercing the vitals (of the heart); Mv. 3. 10.

—कीलः a husband. —ग *a.* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. —घ्न *a.* piercing the vitals, excessively painful. —चरं the heart. —छिद्, —भिद् (so —छेदिन्, —भेदिन्) *a.* 1. pier-

cing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; U. 3. 31; Māl. 9. 12. —2. wounding mortally, mortal. —ज्ञ *a.*, —विद् *a.* 1. knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another; Pt. 1. 248. —2. knowing the most secret portions of a subject.

—3. knowing secrets or mysteries. —4. having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever.

(—ज्ञः) any acute or learned man —त्रं a coat of mail. —पारग *a.* hav-

ing a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. —भेदः 1. piercing the vitals. —2. disclosing the secrets or vulner-

able points of another. —भेदनः, —भेदिन् *m.* an arrow. —विद् see मर्मज्ञ.

—स्थल, —स्थानं 1. a sensitive or vital part. —2. a weak or vulnerable point.

—स्पृष्ट *a.* 1. piercing the vitals, sting-

ing to the quick. —2. very cutting,

poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

**मर्मिक** *a.* 1 Knowing secrets or weak points. —2 Very acute, intelligent; see मर्मज्ञ.

**मर्मर** *a.* [ म-अर्च-चञ् ] 1 Rustling (leaves, garments &c.); तीरेषु तालीवनमर्मरेषु R. 6. 57, 4. 73; 19. 41; मर्दोद्धताः प्रत्यनिलं विचरन्वन्त्यली-  
मर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. —2 Murmuring. —रः 1 A rustling sound. —2 A murmur.

**मर्मरायते** Den. A. To rustle, murmur.

**मर्मरी** 1 A species of pine tree. —2 Turmeric.

**मर्मरीकः** 1 A poor man, pauper. 2 A wicked man.

**मर्त्य** *a.* Ved. Mortal. —र्त्यः 1 A man. —2 A young man. —3 A male. —4 A lover, suitor. —5 A stallion, horse. —6 A camel.

**मर्त्यकः** Ved. 1 A little man. —2 A male in general.

**मर्त्या** A limit, boundary.

**मर्यादा** [ मर्यायां सीमायां दीयते दा-वचयर्थे क ] 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also);

bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्यादाव्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. —2 End, termina-

tion, terminus. —3 A shore, bank. —4 A mark, land-mark. —5 The

bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. —6 A

rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of

conduct; आस्तातापवादभिन्नमर्याद U. 5; Pt. 1. 142. —7 A contract,

covenant, an agreement. —Comp. —अचलः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः a frontier-

mountain. —भेदकः a destroyer of land-marks.

**मर्यादित्** *a.* Keeping within bounds.

—*m.* A neighbour, borderer.

**मर्यादीकृ** 8 U. To make anything a limit, to reach, attain to, go as far as; as in मरणं मर्यादीकृत्य रामरणं.

**मव** 1 P. (मर्चति) 1 To go, move. —2 To fill. —*Caus.* To sound.

**मर्शः** [ मर्श्-चञ् ] 1 Deliberation. —2 Advice, counsel. —3 A sternutatory.

**मर्शन** 1 Rubbing. —2 Examination, inquiry. —3 Consideration, delibera-

tion. —4 Advising, counselling. —5 Removing, rubbing off. —6 Ex-

plaining.

**मर्षः**, **मर्षण** [ मर्श्-चञ् ल्युट् वा ] En-

durance, forbearance, patience.

**मर्षित** *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. —2 Excused, for-

given. —*त्* Endurance, patience.

**मर्षिच्** *a.* Enduring, forbearing.



मल 1 A., 10 U. ( मलते, मलयति-ते )  
To hold, possess.

मल *a.* [ मृज्यते शोध्यते 'मृज्-कल टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Dirty, foul. -2 Mean, covetous. -3 Unbelieving, infidel, godless. -4 Wicked. -लः, -लं 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter ; मलदायकाः खलाः K. 2 ; छाया न मूर्च्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे छुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32. -2 Dregs, refuse, sediment, excrement, feces, dung. -3 Dross ( of metals ), rust, alloy. -4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. -5 Any impure secretion of the body ; ( according to Manu these excretions are twelve:—वसा शुक्रमृद् मज्जा मूत्रविद् ग्राणकर्णविद् श्लेष्माश्चक्षुषिका स्वेदो द्वादशेते नृणां मलाः Ms. 5. 135. ). -6 Camphor. -7 Cuttle-fish bone. -8 Tanned leather ; a leather-garment. -9 The three humours of the body ( वात, पित्त and कफ ). -लं A kind of base metal. -Comp. —अपकर्षणं 1. removing the dirt, purification. -2. removal of sin. -अरिः a kind of natron. —अवरोधः constipation of the bowels. —आकर्षिन् *m.* a sweeper, a scavenger. —आवह *a.* 1. causing dirt, dirtying, soiling. -2. defiling, polluting. —आशयः the stomach. —उत्सर्गः evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement. —उद्वासा a woman who has put off her soiled clothes. —उपहत *a.* soiled, tarnished with dirt ; S. 7. 32. —कर्षण *a.* cleansing. —द्व *a.* cleansing, detergent. ( -द्व ) the bulbous root of शाल्मली. ( -द्वी ) N. of a plant ( नाग-दमनी ). —जं pus, matter. —दूषित *a.* dirty, foul, soiled. —द्ववः purging, diarrhoea. —द्वविच् *a.* purging. ( -म ) the Jayapāla tree. —धात्री a nurse who attends to a child's necessities. —धारिच् *m.* a religious mendicant of the Jaina sect. —पृष्ठ the first ( or outer ) page of a book. —भुज् *m.* a crow. —मल्लकः a strip of cloth covering the privities ( कैपीन ). —मासः an intercalary month ( so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed ). —वासस् *f.* a woman in her courses. —विसर्गः, -विसर्जनं, -छुद्धिः *f.* evacuation of the bowels. —हृत् *m.* = मलत्रः. —हारक *a.* removing dirt or sin.

मलवत् *a.* Dirty, foul, filthy. -Comp. -वासस् *f.* a menstruous woman.

मलनं Crushing, grinding. —नः A tent.

मलयः 1 N. of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees ; ( poets usually represent the breeze from the Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of

sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smitten with love ) ; स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्हुरौ R. 4. 51 ; 9. 25 ; 13. 2 ; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति Pt. 1. 41 ; मलये भिल्लपुरे श्री चंदनतरकाष्ठमिधनं कुरुते Subhāsh. -2 N. of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar. -3 A garden. -4 The garden of Indra. -5 The side of a mountain. -Comp. —अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः &c. the Malaya mountain. —अनिलः, -वातः, -समीरः the wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind ; ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Git. 1 ; cf. अपगतदाक्षिण्य दक्षिणानिल-हतक पूर्वास्ते मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं वहे-दानीं यथेष्टं K. —उद्भवं sandal-wood. —जः a sandal tree ; अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. ( -जः, -जं ) sandal-wood. ( -जं ) an epithet of Rāhu. —रजस् *n.* the dust of sandal. —द्रुमः a sandal tree. —वासिनी an epithet of durgā.

मलका 1 An amorous or lustful woman. -2 A female messenger, confidante. -3 A female elephant.

मालिः *f.* Possession, enjoyment.

मालकः A king.

मलिन *a.* [ मल अस्त्यर्थे इन् ] 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied ( fig. also ) ; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवन्ति S. 7. 17 ; किमिति मुधा मलिनं यशः कुरुध्वे Ve. 3. 4. -2 Black, dark ( fig. also ) ; मलिन-मापि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20 ; अतिमलिते कर्तव्ये भवति खलानामतीव निपुणा धीः Vās. ; Si. 9. 18. -3 Sinful, wicked, depraved ; धियो हि पुंसां मलिना भवन्ति H. 1. 28 ; मलिनाचरितं कर्म सुरभेनैव न संशयतं Kāv. 2. 178. -4 Low, vile, base ; लघवः प्रकटीभवन्ति मलिनाश्रयतः Si. 9. 23. -5 Clouded, obscured. —नं 1 Sin, fault, guilt. -2 Butter-milk. -3 Borax. —नार, -नी A woman during menstruation. -Comp. —अंजु *n.* 'black water', ink. —आस्य *a.* 1. having a dirty or black face. -2. low, vulgar. -3. savage, cruel. —प्रभ *a.* obscured, soiled, clouded. —मुख *a.* = मलिनास्य q. v. ( -खः ) 1. fire. -2. a ghost, an evil spirit. -3. a kind of monkey ( गोलार्ध ).

मलिनता-त्वं 1 Dirtiness, filthiness. -2 Sinfulness, wickedness, depravity, corruption.

मलिनयति Den. P. 1 To make dirty, soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil ( fig. also ) ; वक्त्रोष्मणा मलिनयति प्ररोगतानि R. 5. 73 ; यदा मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो नष्टः M. 1

'stains or brings discredit on' &c. -2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनित *a.* 1 Dirty, soiled. -2 Corrupt. -3 Wicked, depraved.

मलिनिमन् *m.* [ मलिन-इमन् ] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Blackness, darkness ; मलिनिमलितं त्वत्तत्तत् sin.

मलिनीकृ 8 U. 1 To soil, stain. -2 To darken, obscure.

मलिनीभू 1 P. To become dirty or impure, be soiled.

मलिम्लुचः 1 A robber, thief ; परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकुर्वति मलिम्लुच इव Si. 16. 52. -2 A demon. -3 A gnat, mosquito. -4 An intercalary month. -5 Air, wind. -6 Fire. -7 A Brāhmaṇa who neglects the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices. -8 The Chitrā tree. -9 Frost, snow.

मलिटा A woman in her courses.

मलीमस *a.* [ मल-ईमस् ] 1 Dirty, foul, impure, unclean, stained, soiled ; मा ते मलीमसविकारयना मलिम Māl. 1. 32 ; R. 2. 53. -2 Dark black, of a black colour ; यस्मिन् जनारवरैर्वैदपि कूर्जतमलिं मलीमसं N. 2. 92 ; महामनोमोहमलीमसाधया K. 5 ; सारितामजिहत कोकिलावलीमलीमसा लदमदांडुराजयः Si. 17. 57, 1. 33 ; Māl. 10. 4. -3 Wicked, sinful, wicked, unrighteous ; मलीमसामादृते न पदं R. 3. 46. —सः 1 Iron. -2 Great vitriol.

मल 1 A. ( मलते ) To hold, possess.

मल *a.* [ मल-अच् ] 1 Strong, athletic, robust ; Ki. 18. 1. -2 Good, excellent. —द्वः 1 A strong man. —द्वः An athlete, a boxer, wrestler ; मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -3 A drinking vessel, cup. -4 The remnants of a vessel. -5 The cheek and temple. -6 N. of a mixed tribe ( wrestler ) born of an outcast Kshatriya by a Kshatriya woman ; Ms. 10. 22 ; 1. 45. -7 N. of a country. —द्वः 1 A woman. -2 The Arabian jasmine. -3 Ornamenting the person with cosmetics or coloured unguents. -Comp. —अरिः 1. an epithet of Krishna. -2. of Siva. —क्रीडा boxing or wrestling match. —क्रीडा athletic or gymnastic exercise. —क्रीडा a kind of dance. —नानः 1. a kind of drum. —नानः 1. a letter-carrier's elephant. -2. a battle-field. —सः युधिः *f.* 1. a battle-ground. -3. arena, a wrestling ground. —युद्धं of a country. —युद्धं a wrestling boxing match, pugilistic encounter. —विद्या the art of wrestling. —विद्या a gymnasium.



मल्लकः 1 A lamp-stand. -2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. -3 A lamp. -4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. -5 A tooth. -6 A kind of jasmine.

मल्लारः N. of one of the six Ragas.

मल्लिः ली f. [मल्ल-इन् वा डीन्] A kind of jasmine. -Comp. -गंधि n. a kind of agallochum. -नरथः N. of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारवंश, मेघ-दूत, किरातावनीय, नैषधचरित, and शिशुपालवध). -पत्रं a mushroom.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. -2 The month Māgha. -3 A shuttle. -Comp. -अक्षः, -आख्यः 1. a kind of goose with brown legs and bill; एतस्मिन्न-द्वलमल्लिकाक्षपक्ष्या धृतस्फुरदुरुद्वंद्वपुंडरी-काः (ध्रुवो विभागः) U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14. -2. a particular breed of horses (with white spots on the eyes). (-क्षी) a female dog (with white spots on the eyes). -अर्जुनः N. of a Linga of Siva on the mountain Srisailla. -आख्या a kind of jasmine.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of jasmine; चनेपु सार्यतनमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणोद्धृषिषु कुङ्कुम-हेपु R. 16. 47. -2 A flower of this jasmine; विन्यस्तसार्यतनमल्लिकेषु (के-हेपु) R. 16. 50; Kāv. 2. 215. -3 A lamp-stand. -4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. -Comp. -गंधं a kind of agallochum. -छद्, -छदनं n. a shade for a lamp.

मल्लिकरः A thief.

मल्लुः A bear.

मल्लूरः Rust of iron.

मल्ल् 1 P. (मवति) To fasten, bind.

मल्ल् 1 P. (मयति) To bind.

मल्ल् 1 P. (मशति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. -2 To be angry.

मल्लः 1 A mosquito. -2 Hum, humming. -3 Anger. -Comp. -हरी a mosquito curtain.

मल्लकः [मल्ल-कु] 1 A mosquito, gnāt; सर्वे खलस्य चरितं मल्लकः करोति H. 1. 81; Ms. 1. 85. -2 A particular disease of the skin. -3 A leather water-bag. -4 N. of a district in Śākadvīpa inhabited by Kshatriyas. -Comp. -कुटिः-टी f. -वरणं a whisk for scaring away mosquitos. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मल्लकिन् m. The Udumbura tree.

मल्लि See मसी.

मल्लुः A dog.

मल्ल् 1 P. (मवति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मल्लिः -पी f. = मसी q. v.

मल्ल् 4 P. (मयति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. -2 To change form.

मल्लः A measure, weight.

मल्लनं 1 Measuring, weighing. -2 A species of medicinal plant. -3 Hurting.

मल्लरा A kind of pulse.

मल्लारः, मल्लारकः An emerald.

मल्लिः m. f. 1 Ink. -2 Lamp-black, soot. -3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. -Comp. -आधारः, -दूषी, -धानं, -धानी, -मणिः an ink-bottle, an inkstand. -जलं ink. -पण्यः a writer, scribe. -पयः a pen. -प्रसूः f. 1. a pen. -2. an ink-bottle. -वर्णं a. black as ink, inky. -वर्धनं myrrh.

मल्लि See मल्लि above. -Comp. -जलं ink. -धानी an ink-stand. -पटलं a coating of soot; शिरसि मल्लिपटलं दधानि दीपः Bv. 1. 74.

मल्लिकः A serpent's hole.

मल्लिन a. Pounded, well-grounded.

मल्लिना Linseed.

मल्लु (सू)रः 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A pillow. -रा 1 A lentil. -2 A harlot.

मल्लूरकः A pillow. -कं A kind of ornament on Indra's banner.

मल्लूरिका 1 A kind of small-pox (erection of small pustules). -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 A procuress, bawd.

मल्लूरी A kind of small pox.

मल्लुण a. 1 Unctuous, oily; मल्लुण-चंदनचञ्चितांगी Ch. P. 7; or सरस-मल्लुणनपि मल्लयजपकं Git. 4. -2 Soft, tender, smooth; U. 1. 38. -3 Bland, mild, sweet; मल्लुणवाणि Git. 10. -4 Lovely, charming; विनयमल्लुणो वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2; 4. 21. -5 Beaming, glistening; मल्लुणमुकुलितानां प्रांतविस्तारभाजां (आलोकितानां) Māl. 1. 27; 4. 2. -णा Linseed.

मल्लुणित a. Softened, polished; U. 5. 18.

मल्ल् 1 P. (मल्लति) To go, move.

मल्लरः [मल्ल-अरच्] 1 A bamboo. -2 A hollow bamboo. -3 Going, motion. -4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मल्लरिन् m. 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order; धारयन् मल्लरिन्नतं Bk. 5. 63. -2 The moon.

मल्ल् 6 P. (मज्जति, मज्ज; caus. मज्ज-यति; desid. सिमंजति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into

water; R. 15. 101; Bv. 2. 95. -2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.); सीदंश्चे तमसि विधुरो मज्जतीवांतरात्मा U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20; सीदंश्चेतं नाम तमः सह तेनेव मज्जति Ms. 4. 81; R. 16. 72. -3 To be drowned, perish (in water). -4 To sink into misfortune. -5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. -Caus. (मज्जयति) 1 To cause to sink, immerse, dip, drown. -2 To deluge, inundate, overwhelm.

मल्लं The head. -Comp. -दारु n. the devadāru tree. -मूलकं the neck.

मल्लकः -कं [मल्लयति परिमल्लयनेन मल्ल-करणे त् स्वार्थे क Tv.] 1 The head, skull; अतिलोभा (v. l. लुणा) भिद्युतस्य चक्रं भ्रमति मल्लके Pt. 5. 22. -2 The head or top of anything, peak, summit; न च पर्वतमल्लके Ms. 4. 47; वृक्षं, बुद्धिं &c. -3 The tuft of leaves growing at the top of palm-trees. -Comp. -आख्यः the top of a tree. -ज्वरः, -मूलं an acute head-ache. -पिंडकः -कं a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. -मूलकं the neck. -लुंगः the membrane surrounding the brain. -स्नेहः the brain.

मल्लिकं The head.

मल्लिः f. Measuring, weighing.

मल्लिष्कं 1 The brain. -2 Any medicine acting upon the brain. -Comp. -त्वच् f. the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मल्लु n. 1 Sour cream. -2 Whey. -Comp. -लुंगः, -गं, -लुंगकः, -कं the brain.

मल्ल I. 1 P., 10 U. (मल्लति, महयति-त, महित) 1 To honour, respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly; गोप्तारं न निधीनां मह-यति महेश्वरं विजुषाः Subhāsh. ; जयश्री-विन्यस्तेमहित इव मंदारकुसुमे Git. 11; कु. 6. 12; Ki. 5. 7, 24; Bk. 10. 2; R. 5. 25, 11. 49. -2 To delight, gladden. -3 To increase, aggrandize. -4 (Atm.) To delight in. -5 To be honoured. (Ved. in the last four senses)

[I. 1 A. (मल्लते) To grow or increase.

मल्लः [मल्ल-घञर्थे क] 1 A festival, festive occasion; बंधुताहृदयकौमुदीमल्लः Māl. 9. 21; U. 6. 40; स खलु दूरगतो-प्यतिवर्तते मल्लमसाविति बंधुतयोदितः Si. 6. 19; मल्लमल्ल Ratn. 1. -2 An offering, a sacrifice. -3 A buffalo. -4 Light, lustre; cf. महस् also.

मल्लकः 1 An eminent man. -2 A tortoise. -3 N. of Vishnu.

मल्लकः A wide-spread fragrance.

मल्लत् a. [मल्ल-अति] (compar. मल्लि-यस्; superl. महिष्ठ; nom. महान्, महान्ते, महान्तः; acc. pl. महतः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः, व्याघ्रः



&c. -2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् द्रव्यराशिः. -3 Long, extended, extensive; महती वाह्य यस्य स महाबाहुः; so महती कथा, महान्धरा. -4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. -5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिरोवेदना, महती पिपासा. -6 Gross, thick, dense; महान्धकारः. -7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यसुपस्थितं, महती वार्ता. -8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महाजनः. -9 Loud; महान् घोषः. -ध्वनिः. -10 Early or late; महति प्रत्यये 'early in the morning'; महत्परान्ति 'late in the afternoon.' -11 High; महार्चः. -m. 1 A camel. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 (In Sān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनः), the second of the twenty-five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Sāṅkhyas; Ms. 12. 14; Sān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. -4 The superior of a monastery. -n. 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. -2 Kingdom, dominion. -3 Sacred knowledge. -ind. Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi comp. it is changed to महा q. v.).

-Comp. -आवासः a spacious or large building. -आशा a high hope. -आश्चर्य a. very wonderful. -आश्रयः dependence on or seeking protection with the great. -क्षेत्र a. talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. -क्षेत्र a. occupying a wide territory. -गुण a. having the qualities of the great. -तत्त्वं the second of the 25 principles of the Sāṅkhyas. -बिलं the atmosphere. -सेवा service of the great. -स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. -2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवैशमाणं महतीं शुद्धरुद्रः Si. 1. 10. -3 The egg-plant. -4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर a. Greater, larger &c. -रः 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; रघुकुलमहत्तराणां बभूवुः U. 4; गृहपतिश्च रमांतरंगभूतो जनपदमहत्तरः Dk. -2 A Chamberlain. -3 A courtier. -4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain.

महत्त्वं 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. -2 Mightiness, majesty. -3 Importance. -4 Exalted position, height, elevation. -5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय a. Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glori-

ous, noble, exalted; महनीयशासनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तिः 2. 25.

महंतः The superior of a monastery.

महर् (महस्) ind. 1 The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *svar* and *junas*); (महर्लोक also in this sense). -2 A kind of व्याहृति q. v.

महर्लः, महर्लिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic).

महर्लक a. Weak, feeble, old. -कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. -2 A large house, palatial building; (cf. Mar. महाल).

महस् n. [महः अमुन्] 1 A festival, a festive occasion. -2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. -3 Light, lustre; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महतां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10; 5. 27. -4 The fourth of the seven worlds; see महर्. -5 A hymn of praise (Ved.). -6 Pleasure, enjoyment. -7 Greatness, power. -8 Abundance, plenty. -9 Water.

महस्वत्, महस्विन् a. 1 Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous. -2 Great, mighty.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large, and may be multiplied *ad infinitum*. The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below). -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अंग a. huge, bulky. (-गः) 1. a camel. -2. a kind of rat. -3. N. of Siva. -अंजनः N. of a mountain. -अत्ययः a great danger or calamity. -अवनिक् a. 'having gone a long way,' dead. -अध्वरः a great sacrifice. -अनसं 1. a heavy carriage. -2. cooking utensils. (-सी) a kitchen-maid. (-सः, -सं) a kitchen. -अनुभाव a. 1. of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. -2. virtuous, righteous, just. (-वः) a worthy or respectable person. -अंतकः 1. death. -2. an epithet of Siva. -अंधकारः 1. thick darkness. -2. gross (spiritual) ignorance. -अंध्राः (pl.) N. of a people and their country. -अन्वय, -अभिजन a. nobly-born, of noble birth. (-यः, -नः) noble birth, high descent. -अभिषेकः the great extraction of Soma. -अमा-

त्यः the chief or prime minister (of a king). -अंशुकः an epithet of Siva. -अंशुजे a billion. -अस्त a. very sour. (-सं) the fruit of the tamara tree. -अरण्यं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. -अर्थ a. very costly, costing a high price. (-कः) a kind of quail. -अर्थ्य a. valuable, precious. -अर्चिस् a. flaming light. -अर्णवः 1. the great ocean. -2. N. of Siva. -अर्थ a. 1. rich. -2. great, noble, dignified. -3. important, weighty. -4. significant. -अर्बुदं one thousand millions. -अर्ह a. 1. very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12. -2. invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (-हं) white sandal-wood. -अरुहः the fig-tree. -अरुणिध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; R. 3. 56. -अशन a. voracious, gluttonous. -अश्मन् m. a precious stone, ruby. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the bright half of Āsvinā sacred to Durgā. -अस्तिः a large sword. -असुरी N. of Durgā. -अह्नः the afternoon. -आकार a. extensive, large, great. -आचार्यः 1. a great teacher. -2. an epithet of Siva. -आढ्य a. wealthy, very rich (-ह्यः) the Kadamba tree. -आत्मन् a. 1. high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुरात्मा अस्मन् महात्मा कौटिल्यः Mu. 7; द्विषति मन्दश्चरितं महात्मनां Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 42. -2. illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-मः) 1. the Supreme Spirit; Ms. 1. 54. -2. the great principle, i. e. intellect of the Sāṅkhyas. (महात्मवत् means the same as महात्मन्). -आनकः a kind of large drum. -आनन्दः, -नन्दः 1. great joy or bliss. -2. especially the great bliss of final beatitude. (-दा) a spirituous liquor. -2. a festival held on the ninth day in the bright half of Māgha. -आपगा a great river. -आयुधः an epithet of Siva. -आरम्भ a. undertaking great works, enterprising. (-भः) any great enterprise. -आलयः 1. a temple in general. -2. a sanctuary, an asylum. -3. a great dwelling. -4. a place of pilgrimage. -5. the world of Brahman. -6. the Supreme Spirit. -7. a tree &c. sacred to a deity. -8. N. of a particular dark fortnight. (-या) N. of a particular deity. -आशय a. high-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous, noble; राक्षसः हिरण्यगर्भो महाशयः H. 4; see महाशयः. (-यः) 1. a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाशयचक्रवर्ति Bv. 1. 70. -2. the ocean. -आशयः a. 1. occupying a great position. -2. mighty, powerful. -आहतः a great or tumultuous fight.



1. magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 33. —2. having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious; Pt. 1. 37. —इन्द्रः 1. the great Indra, N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 20; Ms. 7. 7. —2. a chief or leader in general. —3. N. of a mountain range; पतिर्महोदयः R. 6. 54, 4. 39, 43. चापः महोदधेयः N. of Amarāvati, rain-bow. मन्त्रिन् m. an epithet of Brihaspati. —इषुः a great archer; अधिरोहति गाडिवं महोपौ Ki. 13. 16. —इष्वसः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4. —ईशः ईशानः N. of Siva. ईशुः the Bilva tree. —ईशानी N. of Pārvati. —ईश्वरः 1. a great lord, sovereign; Pt. 2. 69. —2. N. of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —4. a god (opp. प्रकृति). (—रि) 1. N. of Durgā. —2. a kind of bell-metal. —उक्षः (for उक्षन्) a large bull, a full grown or strong bull; महोक्षतां वस्ततः सृष्टस्त्रिव R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72; Si. 5. 63. —उत्पलं a large blue lotus. (—लः) the Sārāsa bird. —उत्सवः 1. a great festival or occasion of joy. —2. the god of love. —उत्साहः a. possessed of great energy, energetic, persevering. (—हः) 1. perseverance. —2. great pride; Pt. 1. 38. —उदधिः 1. the great ocean; R. 3. 17. —2. an epithet of Indra. —उजः a conch-shell, shell. —उदयः a. very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid, of great prosperity. (—यः) 1. (a) great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. (b) great fortune or good luck. (c) greatness, pre-eminence. —2. final beatitude. —3. a lord, master. —4. N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja; see App. III. —5. N. of the capital of Kanouja. —6. sour milk mixed with honey. —उदरः a. big-bellied, corpulent. (—रः) 1. a big belly. —2. dropsy. —उदारः a. very generous or magnanimous. —उद्यमः a. = महोत्साहः q. v. —उद्योगः a. very industrious or diligent, hard-working. —उन्नतः a. exceedingly lofty. (—तः) the palmyra tree. —उन्नतिः f. great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. —उपकारः a great obligation. —उपाध्यायः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. —उरगः a great serpent; R. 12. 98; N. 1. 18. —उरस्कः a. broad-chested. (—स्कः) an epithet of Siva. —उल्का 1. a great meteor. —2. a great fire-brand. —कत्विज् m. 'a great priest', N. of the four chief sacrificial priests. —कञ्जि a. very prosperous, opulent. (—जः) great prosperity or affluence. —कषभः a great bull. —क्रशिः 1. a great sage or saint; यस्माद्विशिः परत्वेन

महास्तस्मान्महर्षयः; (the term is applied in Mn. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajāpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). —2. N. of Siva. —3. of Buddha. —ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) a. having large lips. (—ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. —ओजस् a. very mighty or powerful, possessed of great splendour or glory; महौजसो मानधना धनाविताः Ki. 1. 19. (—म.) a great hero or warrior, a champion. (—म.) great vigour. —ओजसं the discus of Vishnu. —ओषधिः f. 1. a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. —2. the Dūrvā grass. —3. N. of various plants ब्रम्ही, शतकंटकारी, कदुका, अतिथिया &c. गणः a collection of great or medicinal herbs:—पुष्पिणीं स्वामलतां भृंगराजः शतावरी । गृध्रा सहदेवी च महोपधिगणः सूतः ॥ —औषधं 1. a sovereign remedy, panacea. —2. ginger. —3. garlic. —4. a kind of poison (यस्त्रिनाम). —कच्छः 1. the sea. —2. N. of Varuṇa. —3. a mountain. —कंदः garlic. —कपदः a kind of shell. —कपित्थः 1. the Bilva tree. —2. red garlic. —कंडु a. stark naked. (—डुः) an epithet of Siva. —करः a. 1. large-handed. —2. having a large revenue. —कर्णः an epithet of Siva. —कर्मन् a. doing great works. (—म.) an epithet of Siva. —कला the night of the new moon. —कविः 1. a great poet, a classical poet, such as कालिदास, भट्टकवि, बाण, मारवि &c. —2. an epithet of Sukra. —कांतः an epithet of Siva. (—ता) the earth. —कायः a. big bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (—यः) 1. an elephant. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —4. of a being attending on Siva (= चंदि). —कार्तिकी the night of full moon in the month of Kārttika. —कालः 1. a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. —2. N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla) (one of the 12 celebrated Jyotirlingas) established at Ujjayini (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his Meghadūta, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. Me. 30-38; also R. 6. 34). —3. an epithet of Vishnu. —4. N. of a kind of gourd. —5. N. of Siva's servant (चंदि). —पुरं the city of Ujjayini. —काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. —काव्यं a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c., according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559). (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five;—रघुवंश, कु-

मारसंभव, किराताकुंजीय, शिशुपालवध and वेदधर्चरित, or six, if मेघदूत — a very small poem or खंडकाव्य — be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the महिकाव्य, विक्रान्तकंदवर्चरित, हरविजय &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya). —कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. —कुल, —कुलीन a. of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family, nobly born. (—लं) a noble birth or family, high descent. —कुच्छं a great penance. —केतुः N. of Siva. —केशः, —कोशः an epithet of Siva. —क्रतुः a great sacrifice, c. g. a horse-sacrifice; R. 3. 46. —क्रमः an epithet of Vishnu. —क्रोधः an epithet of Siva. —सत्तपः a great satrap. —क्षीरः sugarcane. —सर्वः 1. a high number (ten billions?). —गजः a great elephant; see विक्रिन्. —गणपतिः a form of the god Gaṇeśa. —गंधः a. exceedingly fragrant. (—धः) a kind of cane. (—धं) a kind of sandal-wood. (—धः) N. of Chāmunda. —गर्तः, —गर्मः, —गीतः N. of Siva. —गलः a. long-necked —गवः *Bos gaurus*. —गुणः a. very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). —गुरुः a highly respectable or venerable person; (these are three, the father, mother and preceptor; पिता माता तथाचार्यो महागुरु-रिति सूतः). —गृष्टिः f. a cow with a large hump. —ग्रहः an epithet of Rāhu. —ग्रीवः 1. a camel. —2. an epithet of Siva. —ग्रीविन् m. a camel. —घूर्गा spirituous liquor. —घृतं ghee kept for a long time (for medicinal purposes). —वोयः a. noisy, loud-sounding. (—यं) a market, fair. (—वः) a loud noise, clamour. —चक्रवर्तिन् m. a universal monarch. —चंडा N. of Chāmunda. —चमू f. a large army. —छायः the fig-tree. —जडः an epithet of Siva. —जटा 1. a great braid of hair. —2. the matted hair of Siva. —जडु a. having a great collar-bone. (—डुः) an epithet of Siva. —जनः 1. a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो येन गतः स पथाः Mb. —2. the populace, mob; विलोक्य दृष्टुंक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. —3. a great man, a distinguished or eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नो-क्तिकारकः । पश्यपञ्चसितं तोयं धत्ते सुक्ता-फलश्रियं Subhāsh. —4. the chief of a caste or trade. —5. a merchant, tradesman. —जातीयः a. 1. rather large. —2. of an excellent kind. —जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. —ज्ञानिन् m. 1. a very learned man. —2. a great sage. —3.



N. of Siva. —ज्येष्ठ the day of full-moon in the month of Jyeshtha. —ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —ज्वाल *a.* very brilliant or shining. (—लः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. a sacrificial fire. —तपस् *m.* 1. a great ascetic. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —तल N. of one of the seven lower regions; see पाताल. —तिक्तः the *Nimba* tree. —तीक्ष्ण *a.* exceedingly sharp or pungent. (—क्ष्ण) the marking-nut plant. —तेजस् *a.* 1. possessed of great lustre or splendour. —2. very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (—म.) 1. a hero, warrior. —2. fire. —3 an epithet of Kārtikeya. (—न.) quick silver. —त्याग, —त्यागिन् *a.* very generous. (—म.) N. of Siva. —द्वंशः 1. an elephant with large tusks. —2. an epithet of Siva. —द्वंशः 1. a long arm. —2. a severe punishment. —द्वंशः an epithet of Siva. —दशा the influence exercised (over a man's destiny) by a predominant planet. —दारु *n.* the *deva-dāru* tree. —द्वयकः a kind of grain. —देवः N. of Siva. (—वी) 1. N. of Pārvatī. —2. the chief queen. —द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. —द्वारं a large gate, the chief or outer gate of a temple. —धन *a.* 1. rich. —2. expensive, costly. (—नं) 1. gold. —2. incense. —3. a costly or rich dress. —4. agriculture, husbandry. —5. anything costly or precious. —6. great booty. —7. a great battle (Ved.). —धनुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —धातुः 1. gold. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. lymph. —4. N. of Meru. —नदः an epithet of Siva. —नदः a great river. —नदी 1. a great river, such as Gangā, Krishnā; संध्याभोधिमुखेति महानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100. —2. N. of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. —नंदा 1. spirituous liquor. —2. N. of a river. —नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells. —नलः a kind of reed. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Āsvinā, sacred to the worship of Durgā. —नाटकं 'the great drama', N. of a drama, also called Hanumannāṭaka, (being popularly ascribed to Hanumat); thus defined by S. D.:—एतदेव यदा सर्वैः पदा प्रस्थानकैर्युतम् । अङ्कैश्च दशभिर्धारा महानाटकमृचिरे ॥ —नादः 1. a loud sound, uproar. —2. a great drum. —3. a thunder-cloud. —4. a shell. —5. an elephant. —6. a lion. —7. the ear. —8. a camel. —9. an epithet of Siva. (—दं) a musical instrument. —नासः an epithet of Siva. —निद्रा *a.* fast asleep. (—द्रा) 'the great sleep,' death. —नियमः an epithet of Vishnu. —निर्वाणं total ex-

tingtion of individuality (according to the Buddhists). —निशा 1. the dead of night, the second and third watches of the night; महानिशा तु विज्ञेया मध्यमं महर्द्वयम्. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —नीचः a washerman. —नील *a.* dark-blue. (—लः) a kind of sapphire or emerald; Si. 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18. 42. उपलः a sapphire. —वृत्त्यः, —नेत्रः an epithet of Siva. —नेमिः a crow. —न्यायः the chief rule. —पक्ष *a.* 1. having many adherents. —2. having a large family or retinue. (—क्षः) 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. a kind of duck. (—क्षी) an owl. —पंचमूलं the five great roots: —विलोमिन्मयः इयोनाकः काश्मीरी पाटला तथा । सर्वेस्तु मिलित्वैरेतेः स्यान्महापंचमूलकः ॥ —पंचविधं the five great or deadly poisons: —शृंगी च कालकूटश्च सुस्तको वत्सनाभकः । शंखकर्णीति योगेयं महापंचविधाभिधः ॥ —पथः 1. chief road, principal street, high or main road; Ku. 7. 3. —2. the passage into the next world, i. e. death. —3. N. of certain mountain-tops from which devout persons used to throw themselves down to secure entrance into heaven. —4. an epithet of Siva. —5. the long pilgrimage to mount Kedāra. —6. the way to heaven. —7. the knowledge of the essence of Siva acquired in the pilgrimage to Kedāra. —यन्त्रः 1. a particular high number. —2. N. of Nārada. —3. N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. —4. N. of the southernmost elephant supporting the world. —5. an epithet of Nanda. —6. a Kinnara attendant on Kubera. (—दं) 1. a white lotus. —2. N. of a city. पतिः N. of Nanda. —पराह्णः a late hour in the afternoon. —पवित्रः an epithet of Vishnu. —पातः a long flight; Pt. 2. 54. —पातकं 1. a great sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं युर्वैगनागमः । महाति पातकान्याहुस्तत्संसर्गश्च पंचमः ॥ Ms. 11. 55. —2. any great sin or transgression. —प्राजः a prime minister. —पादः an epithet of Siva. —पाप्मन् *a.* very sinful or wicked. —पुंसः a great man. —पुरुषः 1. a great man, an eminent or distinguished personage; शब्दं महापुरुषसंविहितं निशम्य U. 6. 7. —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3 an epithet of Vishnu. —पुष्पः a kind of worm. —पूजा great worship; any solemn worship performed on extraordinary occasions. —पृष्ठः a camel. —पोद्गलः a kind of large reed. —प्रजपतिः N. of Vishnu. —प्रतीहारः a chief door-keeper. —प्रपंचः the great universe. —प्रभ *a.* of great lustre. (—भः) the light of a lamp. —प्रभुः 1. a great lord. —2. a king, sovereign. —3. a chief. —4. an epithet of Indra. —5. of Siva. —6. of Vishnu. —7. great, superior, or holy

man. —प्रलयः 'the great dissolution,' the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brahman, when all the *lokas* with their inhabitants, the gods, saints &c. are annihilated. —प्रसादः 1. a great favour. —2. a great present (of food offered to an idol); पादोदकं च निर्वाणं तेषां च विशेषतः । महाप्रसाद इत्युक्त्वा ब्राह्मणं प्रयत्नतः ॥ —प्रस्थानं departing this life, death. —प्राणः 1. the heart breathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates. —2. the aspirated letters themselves (pl.); they are:—क्, ख, ग, घ, ङ, च, छ, ज, झ, ञ, ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण, त, थ, द, ध, न, प, फ, ब, भ, म. —3. a raven. —प्राणा essence; अन्त्याश्च जीवत एव महाप्राणवत् स्फुरतो जग्राह K. —हवः a great flood, deluge. —फल *a.* 1. bearing much fruit. —2. bringing much reward. (—लः) 1. a bitter-gourd. —2. a kind of spear. (—लं) a great fruit or reward. —फेनः the cuttle-fish bone. —बल *a.* very strong. (—लः) 1. wind, storm. —2. a Buddha. (—लं) lead. —ईश्वरः N. of a Linga of Siva near the modern Mahāleshwar. —बाहु *a.* long-armed, powerful. (—हुः) an epithet of Vishnu. —वि (वि) लं 1. the atmosphere. —2. the heart. —3. a water-jar, pitcher. —4. a hole, cave. —वी (वी) जः an epithet of Siva. —वी (वी) जं the perineum. —बोधिः 1. the great intelligence of a Buddha. —2. a Buddha. —ब्रह्मं, —ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme Spirit. —ब्राह्मणः 1. a great or learned Brāhmaṇa. —2. a low or contemptible Brāhmaṇa. —भाग *a.* 1. very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. —2 illustrious, distinguished, glorious; महाभागः कामं नरपतिरभिन्नस्थितिरसौ S. 5. 10; Ms. 3. 192. —3. very pure or holy, highly virtuous. —भाग्यत्वं, —भाग्यं 1. extreme good fortune, great good luck, prosperity. —2. great excellence or merit. —भागवतं the great Bhāgavata, one of the 18 Purāṇas. —भागिन् *a.* very fortunate or prosperous. —भारतं N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhṛitarāshṭra and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18 Parous or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the word भरत also). —भाष्यं 1. a great commentary. —2. particularly, the great commentary of Pāṇini. Patanjali on the Sūtras of Vishnu. —भिः —भासुरः an epithet of Vishnu. —भीता a kind of sensitive plant (लाजाहू). —भीमः an epithet of king Santanu. —भुज *a.* a sort of beetle or fly. —भुजः a great long-armed, powerful.



or primary element ; see सूत ; तं वेधा  
विदुषः नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29 ;  
Ms. 1. 6. (-तः) 1. The Supreme  
Being. -2. a great creature. -भोगः 1.  
a great enjoyment. -2. a great coil  
or hood ; great winding. -3. a serpent.  
or hood ; an epithet of Durgā. -मणिः  
(-गः) 1. a costly or precious jewel ;  
संस्कारोद्धितो महामणिरिव क्षीणोपि नाल-  
व्यते S. 6. 5. -2. N. of Siva. -मति a.  
1. high-minded. -2. clever. (-तिः) N.  
of Brihaspati or Jupiter. -मत्स्यः a  
large fish, sea-monster. -मद् a. greatly  
intoxicated. (-दः) an elephant in  
rut. -मनस्, -मनस्क a. 1. high-mind-  
ed, noble-minded, magnanimous. -2.  
liberal. -3. proud, haughty. (-मः) a  
fabulous animal called शरभ. q. v.  
-मंत्रः 1. any sacred text of the Vedas.  
-2. a great or efficacious charm, a  
powerful spell. -मन्त्रिन् m. the prime  
minister, premier. -महोपाध्यायः 1. a  
very great preceptor. -2. a title given  
to learned men and reputed scholars ;  
c. g. महामहोपाध्यायमहर्षिनाथशूरि &c.  
-मांसं 'costly flesh', especially human  
flesh ; नखलु महामांसविक्रयादन्यमुपायं  
पश्यामि Māl. 4 ; अश्वत्थं नित्यं जं  
युष्यामोपकल्पितम् । विक्रीयते महामांसं  
गुह्यतं गुह्यतमिदं 5. 12 (see Jagaddhara  
ad loc.) -मात्र a. 1. great in mea-  
sure, very great or large. -2. most  
excellent, best. (-त्रः) 1. a great officer  
of state, high state-official, a chief  
minister ; (मंत्र कर्मणि भूतानां विवे मने  
परिच्छेदे । मात्रा च महती यथा महामात्रास्तु  
ते स्मः ॥) ; Ms. 9. 259. -2. an elo-  
quent-driver or keeper ; Pt. 1. 161.  
-3. a superintendent of elephants.  
(-त्री) 1. the wife of a chief minister.  
-2. the wife of a spiritual teacher.  
-मायः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2.  
of Vishṇu. -माया worldly illusion,  
which makes the material world ap-  
pear really existent. -मारी 1. cho-  
lera, an epidemic. -2. an epithet of  
Durgā. -मालः N. of Siva. -माहे-  
श्वरः a great worshipper of Mahesva-  
ra or Siva. -मुलः a crocodile. -मु-  
निः 1. a great sage. -2. N. of Vyāsa.  
-3. an epithet of Buddha. -4. of  
Agastya. -5. the coriander plant.  
(-नि न.) 1. coriander seed. -2. any  
medicinal herb or drug. -मूर्तिः N.  
of Vishṇu. -मूर्धन् m. an epithet of  
Siva. -मूलं a large radish. (-लः) a  
kind of onion. -मूल्य a. very costly.  
(-ल्यः) a ruby. -मुगः 1. any large  
animal. -2. an elephant. -3. the  
fabulous animal called शरभ. -मृदुः,  
-मेघः N. of Siva. -मेदः the coral  
tree. -मेघा an epithet of Durgā.  
-मोहः great infatuation of mind.  
(-हा) an epithet of Durgā. -यज्ञः  
'a great sacrifice', a term applied  
to the five daily sacrifices or acts of

piety to be performed by a house-  
holder ; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः विदुषस्तु  
तर्पणम् । होमो देवो (or देवयज्ञः) बलिर्हो-  
तो (or सूरयज्ञः) नृयज्ञोऽतिथिपूजनम् ॥  
Ms. 3. 70, 71, (for explanation, see  
the words s. v.). -2. N. of Vishṇu.  
-यमकं 'a great Yamaka', i. e. a  
stanza all the four lines of which  
have exactly the same words, though  
different in sense ; c. g. see Ki. 15.  
52, where विक्रमश्रीयुज्यतीशमार्गणः has  
four different senses ; cf. also Bk.  
10. 19. -यशस् a. very famous, re-  
nowned, celebrated. -यात्रा 'the  
great pilgrimage,' the pilgrimage to  
Benares. -याम्यः an epithet of Vish-  
ṇu. -युगं 'a great Yuga,' consisting  
of the four Yugas of mortals, or  
comprising 4,320,000 years of men.  
-योगिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2.  
of Vishṇu. -3. a cock. -योनिः f.  
excessive dilation of the female or-  
gan. -रजतं 1. gold. -2. the thorn-  
apple. -रजनं 1. safflower. -2. gold.  
-रत्नं a precious jewel. -रथः 1. a  
great chariot. -2. a great warrior or  
hero ; कुतः प्रभावो धनंजयस्य महारथ-  
जयद्रथस्य विपत्तिमुत्पादयितुं Ve. 2 ; दश-  
रथः प्रज्ञासा महारथः R. 9. 1 ; Si. 3. 22 ;  
(a महारथ is thus defined :—एको दश-  
सहस्राणि योषधेयस्तु धान्यानि । शस्त्रशस्त्रप्रवीणश्च  
विज्ञेयः स महारथः ॥) -3. desire, longing ;  
cf. मनोरथ. -रस a. very savoury.  
(-सः) 1. a sugar-cane. -2. quick-  
silver. -3. a precious mineral. -4. the  
fruit of the date tree. -5. any one  
of the eight substances given be-  
low :—द्रवः पारदं शस्ये बेकांतं कांतमन्नकम् ।  
माक्षिकं विमलश्चेति स्मृतेऽष्टौ महारसाः ॥ (-सं)  
sour rice-water. -राजः 1. a great  
king, sovereign or supreme ruler. -2.  
a respectful mode of addressing  
kings or other personages (my lord,  
your majesty, your highness). -3. a  
deified Jaina teacher. -4. a finger-  
nail. -अधिराजः a universal emperor,  
paramount sovereign. -चक्रः a kind of  
mango tree. -राजिकः N. of Vishṇu.  
-राजिकाः (m. pl.) an epithet of a  
class of gods (said to be 220 or 236  
in number). -राज्ञी 1. the reigning  
or chief queen, principal wife of a  
king. -2. N. of Durgā. -रात्रं mid-  
night, dead of night. -रात्रिः, -त्री f.  
1. see महाप्रलय. -2. midnight. -3. the  
eighth night in the bright half of  
Āshvina. -राष्ट्रः 'the great kingdom',  
N. of a country in the west of India,  
the country of the Marāṭhās. -2. the  
people of Mahārāṣṭra, the Marā-  
ṭhās (pl.). (-त्री) N. of the princi-  
pal Prākṛita dialect, the language of  
the people of the Mahārāṣṭra ; cf.  
Daṇḍin :—महाराष्ट्राभ्यां भाषां प्रकृष्टं प्राकृतं  
विदुः Kāv. 1. 34. -रिष्टः a kind of

Nimba tree growing on mountains.  
-रुद्रः a form of Siva. -रूप a.  
mighty in form. (-पः) 1. an epithet  
of Siva. -2. resin. -रेतस् m. an  
epithet of Siva. -रेणः a dangerous  
illness, grievous malady ; (these are  
eight :—उन्मादो राजयक्ष्मा च श्वासरत्नन्दोष  
एव च । मधुमेहश्चाक्षरी च तथोदरमग्नद्वी ॥) -  
रौद्र a. very dreadful. (-त्री) an  
epithet of Durgā. -रौरवः N. of one  
of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 88-90. -ल-  
क्ष्मी 1. the great Lakshmi, or Sakti of  
Nārāyaṇa. -2. a young girl who re-  
presents the goddess Durga at the  
Durga festival. -लिङ्गं the great Lin-  
ga or Phallus. (-गः) an epithet of  
Siva. -लोहः a crow. -लोहं a mag-  
net. -वक्षस् m. epithet of Siva. -वनं  
a large forest in Vrindavana. -वरा  
Dūrva grass. -वराहः 'the great  
boar', an epithet of Vishṇu in his  
third or boar incarnation. -वल्ली 1.  
the Madhavi creeper. -2. a large  
creeping plant. -वसः the porpoise.  
-वाक्यं 1. a long sentence. -2. any  
continuous composition or literary  
work. -3. a great proposition, prin-  
cipal sentence ; such as तत्त्वमसि, ब्रह्मेवेदं  
सर्वं &c. -वातः a stormy wind, violent  
wind ; महावातध्मातेर्नहिपकुलनीलिर्जल-  
धरेः Mk. 5. 22. -वादिन् m. a great or  
powerful disputant. -वायुः 1. air (as  
an element). -2. stormy wind, hurri-  
cane, tempest. -वार्तिकं N. of the  
Vartikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's  
Sūtras. -विदेहा N. of a certain वृत्ति  
or condition of the mind in the Yo-  
ga system of philosophy. -विभाषा a  
rule giving a general option or alter-  
native ; इति महाविभाषया साधुः. -वि-  
भूतिः an epithet of Siva. -विषः a  
serpent having two mouths. -विषुवं  
the vernal equinox. -संक्रांतिः f. the  
vernal equinox (the sun's entering  
the sign Aries). -वीचिः N. of a  
hell. -वीरः 1. a great hero or warri-  
or. -2. a lion. -3. the thunderbolt of  
Indra. -4. an epithet of Vishṇu. -5.  
of Garuḍa. -6. of Hanumat. -7. a  
cuckoo. -8. a white horse. -9. a sa-  
crificial fire. -10. a sacrificial vessel.  
-11. a kind of hawk. -चरितं N. of a  
celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti.  
-वीर्य a. of great valour, very power-  
ful. (-र्यः) 1. N. of Brahman. -2. the  
Supreme being. (-र्य) 1. the wild  
cotton shrub. -2. an epithet of सज्ञा,  
the wife of the sun. -वृषः a great  
bull. -वेग a. very swift or fleet.  
(-गः) 1. great speed, excessive  
velocity. -2. an ape. -3. the bird Ga-  
ruḍa. -वेल a. billowy. -व्याधिः f. 1.  
a great disease. -2. a very bad kind  
of leprosy (black leprosy). -व्याह-  
तिः f. a great mystical word, i. e.  
भू, भुवस् and स्वस्. -व्रत a. very devo-



tional, rigidly observing vows. (-त्त) 1. a great vow, a great religious observance. -2. any great or fundamental duty; *मणेरपि हिता कृत्तरद्वाहो व्याजवर्जनं*. आत्मनीव मियाधानमेतन्मेवो महाव्रतं *Ms. 5. 59.* -व्रतिन् *m.* 1. a devotee, an ascetic. -2. an epithet of Siva. -शक्तिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Kārttikeya. -शङ्कुः the sine of the sun's elevation. -शङ्खः 1. a great conch-shell; *Bg. 1. 15.* -2. the temporal bone, forehead. -3. a human bone. -4. a particular high number. -5. one of Kubera's treasures. -शठः a kind of thorn-apple. -शब्द *a.* making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -शल्कः a kind of sea-crab or prawn; *Ms. 3. 272.* -शालः a great householder. -शालिः a kind of large and sweet-smelling rice. -शासन *a.* 1. exercising great power. -2. whose commands are great; *Bh. 3. 80.* (-न्) great order of government. -शिरस् *m.* a kind of serpent. -शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-shell. -शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvati. -शुभ्रं silver. -शूद्रः (द्रौ *f.*) 1. a Śūdra in a high position. -2. a cowherd. -3. an upper servant. (-द्रौ) a female cow-keeper. (-द्रा) a Śūdra woman in a high position. -इमशानं an epithet of Benares. -अमणः an epithet of Buddha. -अवातः a kind of asthma. -श्वेता 1. an epithet of Sarasvati. -2. of Durgā. -3. white sugar. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the winter solstice. -सती a very chaste woman. -सत्ता absolute existence. -सत्यः an epithet of Yama. -सत्त्व *a.* 1. noble. -2. very strong or powerful. -3. just, righteous. (-त्त्वः) 1. a large animal. -2. N. of Sākya-muni. -3. an epithet of Kubera. -संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. -सन्नः an epithet of Kubera. -समुद्रः the great ocean. -सर्गः a great or completely new creation (after a complete destruction of the world). -सर्जः the bread-fruit or jack-tree. -साधनभागः a great executive officer. -सांतपनं a kind of very rigid penance; see *Ms. 11. 218.* -सांधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. -सामान्यं the widest generality. -सारः a kind of Khadira tree. -साराधिः an epithet of Aruṇa. -साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. -साहसिकः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. -सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -सिद्धिः *f.* a kind of magical power. -सुखं 1. great pleasure. -2. copulation. (-खः) a Buddha. -सुगंधः a fragrant unguent. -सुगंधिः a kind of antidote. -सूक्तः the composer of the great Śūktas or hymns of the 10th Māṇḍala of the

*Rigveda.* -सूक्ता sand. -सूतः a military drum. -सेनः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. the commander of a large army. (-ना) a great army. -स्कंधः a camel. -स्थली the earth. -स्थानं a great position. -सन्निवन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -स्वनः a kind of drum. -हंसः an epithet of Viṣṇu. हविस् *n.* clarified butter. -हस्तः an epithet of Siva. -हासः a loud or boisterous laughter, cackling. -हिमवत् *m.* N. of a mountain.

महि *m., n.* Greatness. -*m.* Intellect. -*f.* = मही The earth. -*ind.* Greatly, very much.

महिका Frost, mist.

महित *p. p.* Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see *मह.* -*तं* The trident of Siva.

महिषकः 1 A rat. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The string of a pole for carrying loads.

महिम् *m.* [ *महत् इमन्तिव टिलोपः* ] 1 Greatness (*fig.* also); अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते *Bv. 1. 11*; अधोद्यः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजीयते *H. 2. 2.* -2 Glory, majesty, might, power; *Ku. 2. 6, U. 4. 21.* -3 High rank, exalted rank or position, dignity. -4 One of the 8 *Siddhis*, the power of increasing size at will; see *सिद्धि.*

महिरः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

महिला [ *मह-इलष् Up. 1. 54* ] 1 A woman. -2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जलमीनायते महिला *Bv. 2. 68.* -3 The creeper called Priyangu. -4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रेणुका). -*Comp.* -आह्वया the Priyangu creeper.

महिलारोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः [ *मह-टिष्च् Up. 1. 45* ] 1 A buffalo; (considered as the Vehicle of Yama); गार्हतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहस्ताडितं *S. 2. 6.* -2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -*Comp.* -अक्षः, अक्षकः a kind of bdellium. -अर्दनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -असुरः the demon Mahisha. -वातिनी, मथनी, मर्दनी, सुदनी epithets of Durgā. -हनी an epithet of Durgā. -ध्वजः an epithet of Yama. -पालः, पालकः a buffalo-keeper. -वाहनः, वाहनः epithets of Yama; कृतांतः किं साक्षान्महिषवहनोऽसतिवि पुनः *K. P. 10.*

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; *Ms. 9. 55*; *Y. 2. 159.* -2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषीसखः *R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9.* -3 A queen in general. -4 The female

of a bird. -5 A lady's maid, female servant (सेरवि). -6 An immoral woman. -7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife; cf. *महिषि.* -*Comp.* -पालः a keeper of buffaloes. -स्तम्भः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिष्मत् *a.* Possessing, rich, abounding in buffaloes.

महिष्ठ *a.* Greatest, largest (*perl. of महत् q. v.*).

मही 1 Earth; as in महीपाल. महीभूत &c.; मही रम्या इत्या *Bh. 3. 72.* -2 Ground, soil. -3 Landed property or estate, land. -4 A country, kingdom. -5 N. of a river falling into the gulf of Cambay. -6 (*fig. geom.*) The base of any plane figure. -7 A large army (*Ved.*).

-*Comp.* -इनः, ईश्वरः a king; महीनमहीनपराक्रमं *R. 9. 5.* -कंपः an earthquake. -क्षित् *m.* a king, sovereign; *R. 1. 11, 85*; *19. 20.* -1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of Narakāsura. -3. a tree. (-जा) N. of Sītā. (-जं) wet ginger. -तल surface of the earth. -हर्षं an earth fort.

-धरः 1. a mountain; *R. 6. 52*; *Ku. 6. 89.* -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -ध्रः 1. a mountain; *Bh. 2. 10*; *S. 15. 54*; *R. 3. 60, 13. 7.* -2. a symbolical expression for the number 'seven'. -3. an epithet of Viṣṇu.

-नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः, -पुत्रः, -मघवन् *m.*, -महेंद्रः a king; *Bg. 1. 2, R. 2. 34, 6. 12.* -पतनं humble obtin-

ance (as by falling on the ground). -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Narak.

-पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sītā. -प्रकंपः an earthquake. -प्ररोहः, -रुहः a tree; *Ki. 5. 10*; *Si. 2. 49.* -प्राचीरः, -प्रावरः the sea. -महेंद्रः a king. -भूत् *m.* 1. a mountain; *Ki. 1. 27*; *Ki. 5. 1.* -2. a king, sovereign.

-लता an earthworm. -सुरः a Bra-

manu.

महीयते *Den. A.* (rarely *P.*) 1 To be glad, happy or prosperous (*Ved.*).

-2 To rise to a high position, thrive, prosper. -3 To be highly respected or honoured; *S. 7. 35.*

महीयस् *a.* Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (*compar. of महत् q. v.*).

-*m.* A great or noble minded man; प्रकृतिः खलु सामहीयसहते नान्यसमुन्नति यया *Ki. 2. 21*; *S. 2. 13.*

महिला, महेला, महेलिका A woman female.

1. मा *ind.* A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually



joined with the Imperative ; मद्वाणि मा कुर्व विवादमनादरेण Bv. 4. 41 ; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped ; पापे रति मा कृपाः Bh. 2. 77 ; मा सुसुहृत् खलु भवं-तमनन्यजन्मा मा ते मलीमसविकारधना मतिर्द्वैत Māl. 1. 32 ; the अ is sometimes retained, मा निपाद प्रतिष्ठां तमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also) ; मा चैनमभिभा-र्याः Rām. ; (c) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest,' 'that not' ; लघु एनां परित्रा-रस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विनो हस्ते पतिष्य-ति S. 2 ; मा काश्चिन्ममाप्यनर्थो भवेत् Pt. 5 ; मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टमुत्पन्नं भवेत् K. 307 ; the Imperative mood also is sometimes used for the Potent- tial, स्वरतामार्गपुत्र एतां समाश्वासयितुं मास्या विकारो वर्धतां M. 4. (d) the Present participle when a curse is implied ; मा जीवन्त्यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धे-रि जीवति Si. 2. 45 ; or (e) with potential passive participles ; मैव शस्येम् । मा is sometimes used without any verb ; मा तावत् 'oh ! do not (say or do) so' ; मा मैव ; मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3 'may it not be the police' ; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped, and rarely with the Potential mood ; क्लृप्तं मा स्म गमः पार्य Bg. 2. 3 ; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17 ; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमी-दृशम्. -Comp. —चिरं, विलंबं, —विलंबितं ind. without delay, shortly, quickly.

2. मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi ; तमाखुपत्रं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञान-दायकं Subhāsh. -2 A mother. -3 A measure. -Comp. —पति, —पतिः epithets of Vishnu.

3. मा 2 P., 3, 4 A (माति, मिति or गीयते, मित) 1 To measure ; न्ययित-सिमान इवावर्ति पदानि Si. 7. 13 ; 9. 2. -2 To measure or mark off, limit ; see मित. -3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard ; Ku. 5. 15. -4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in ; तनां मयुस्तत्र न कैदमद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागम-संभवा सुदः Si. 1. 23 ; वृद्धिं गतेष्वात्मनि जैव मांतीः 3. 73 ; 10. 50 ; 14. 75, 13. 2, 5. 44 ; माति मातुमशक्योऽपि यशोराशि-येदत्र ते K. P. 10. -5 To prepare, arrange. -6 To infer, conclude. -7 To form, make, build, construct. -8 To assign, mete out, apportion. -9 To show, display. -10 To roar, sound. —Caus. (मापयति-ते) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out ; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्ममार्ग Mk. 3. 16. —Desid. (मिष्यति-ते) To wish to measure &c.

मांस n. Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual).

मांस [मन्-श्च श्रुत्वा U. 3. 64] 1 Flesh, meat ; समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55 :—मांसं स मक्षयिताश्च वर्य मांसमिहाश्चहम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवर्तते मनीषिणः ॥) -2 The flesh of fish. -3 The fleshy part of a fruit. —सः 1 A worm. -2 N. of a mixed tribe selling meat. -3 A worm. -4 Time. -Comp. —अद्, —अद्, —आदिन्, —भक्षक a, flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal) ; Bk. 16. 29, Ms. 5. 15. —अर्गलः, —लं a piece of flesh hang- ing down from the mouth. —अर्दुदः, —दं a kind of disease of the membrum virile. —अज्ञं 1. flesh-meat. -2. flesh- eating. —अटका N. of the eighth day in the dark half of Māgha. —आहारः animal food. —इडा a kind of bird (बल्युल). —उपजीविन् m. a dealer in flesh. —ओदनः 1. a meal of flesh. -2. rice boiled with flesh. —कच्छपः a fleshy abscess on the palate. —कंदी a swelling of the flesh. —कारिन् n. blood. —ग्रंथिः a gland. —जं, —ते-ज्जन् n. fat, adeps. —तानः a polypus in the throat. —द्राविन् m. a kind of sorrel. —निर्यासः the hair of the body. —पः a Pisācha or demon. —पचनं a vessel for cooking meat. —पिटकः, —कं 1. a basket of flesh. -2. a large quantity of flesh. —पिच्छं a bone. —पेक्षी 1. a musculo. -2. a piece of flesh. -3. an epithet of the fetus from the 8th to the 14th day. —फला the egg-plant. —भेचु, —भेदिन् a, cutting the flesh. —योनिः a creature of flesh and blood. —रसः soup. —लता a wrinkle. —विक्रयः sale of meat. —सारः, —स्नेहः fat. —हासा skin.

मांसल a. [मांस-लच् ; cf. अंगल] 1 Fleishy. -2 Muscular, lusty, brawny ; U. 1. -3 Fat, strong, powerful ; शाखाः शतं मांसलाः Bv. 1. 34. -4 Deep (as sound) ; ध्वनिश्च मांसल्यस्युदंगमांसलः U. 6. 25 ; प्रतिभिक्षपुष्करावतकस्तनित-मांसलो वाङ्मनोषः Mv. 2. -5 Increased in bulk or quantity ; Māl. 9. 13. -6 Pulpy (as fruit). -7 Dense, thick.

मांसिकः [मांसं पयस्य ढक्] A butcher.

माकंदः The mango tree ; Bv. 1. 29. —दी 1 The myrobolan tree. -2 Yellow sandal. -3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर a. (री f.) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v. —री N. of the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

माकरंद a. (दी f.) Derived from or relating to the juice of flowers ;

full of or mixed with honey ; Māl. 8. 1 ; 9. 13.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra. -2 The moon.

माक्षि (क्षी) क a. (की f.) Com- ing or derived from a bee. —कं [मक्षिकाभिः संभूय कृतं अण्] 1 Honey ; Bv. 4. 43. -2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -Comp. —आश्रयं 1 bees' wax. -2. honey-comb. —जं bees' wax. —फलः a kind of cocoa-nut —शर्करा candied sugar.

माख a. (खी f.) Sacrificial.

मागध a. (धी f.) [मगधदेशे भवः अण्] Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadhas. —धः 1 A king of the Magadhas. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of profes- sional bards) ; Ms. 10. 11, 17 ; Y. 1. 94. -3 A bard or panegyrist in general. —धाः (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. —धा 1 A princess of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. —धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas ; R. 1. 57. -2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prākṛita. -3 Long pepper. -4 White cumin. -5 Refined sugar. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 A variety of cardamoms. -8 The daughter of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaisya father. -9 Anise. -10 N. of a river (शोण).

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः [मघानक्षत्रयुक्ता पौर्णमासी माघी सात्र मासे अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-Febru- ary). -2 N. of a poet, the author of the Śiṣupālavadha or Māgha-kāvya ; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus con- cludes:—श्रीशङ्करस्यकृतसर्गसमाविलम्ब लक्ष्मी-पदेश्यश्रीकीर्तिनचार माघः । तस्यात्मजः सुक- विकीर्तिदुराशयादः कार्यं व्यस्य शिशुपालश्चाभि- धानम्) ; उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेर्यथैवोदयं । वृद्धिः पदलालित्यं माघे संति त्रयो गुणाः ॥ तावद्वा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. —धी The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत a. (ती f.) Belonging to Indra. —ती The east. -Comp. —चापं the rainbow ; U. 5. 11.

माघवन a. (नी f.) Belonging to or ruled by Indra ; ककुभं समस्तुक्त माघवनी Si. 9. 25 ; अवनीतलमेव साधु मध्ये न वनी माघवनी विलासदेवः Jag.



1 An epithet of the divine mothers, said to attend on Siva, but usually on Skanda. (They are usually said to be 8:—ब्राह्मी मातृश्र्वरी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा। कौमारी चैव कमंडा चर्चिकेत्यष्ट मातरः ॥ or, according to some, only seven; ब्राह्मी मातेश्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा। माहेंद्री चैव वाराही चण्डा सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase the number to sixteen—2 N. of eight classes of female ancestors or Manes.—m. 1 A measurer.—2 Ved. A maker, builder, creator.—3 A knower, one having true knowledge.—4 Life, or soul (जीव) [ cf. L. Mater ].—Comp.—केशवः a maternal uncle.—गणः the collection of the divine mothers.—गंधिनी an unnatural mother.—गामिन्य m. one who has committed incest with his mother.—गोत्रं a mother's family.—ग्रामः the female sex, womankind.—घातः,—घातकः,—घातिन्य m.—घ्नः a matricide.—जातुकः 1. a matricide.—2. an epithet of Indra.—जक्रं the group of divine mothers.—देव a. having a mother for one's god, adoring mother like a god.—नन्दनः an epithet of Kārttikeya.—पक्ष a. belonging to the mother's side or line. (—क्षः) maternal kindred men.—पितृ m. ( dual ) ( forming parents. मातापितरौ or मातरपितरौ )—पुत्री ( मातापुत्रौ ) a mother and son.—पूजनं worship of the divine mothers.—पूज्यः,—पूज्यध्वः a maternal kinman; R. 12. 12. (—pl.) a class of relatives on the mother's side; they are thus specified :—मातुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा मातुः पितुः स्वसुः सुताः । मातृर्मातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया मातृपूज्यधवः ॥ —भोगीण a. fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother.—मल्लः the collection of the divine mothers.—मातृ f. an epithet of Pārvatī.—मूखः,—शालितः a foolish fellow.—सहस्रः,—शालितः a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers.—वत्सलः an epithet of Kārttikeya.—स्वसृ f. ( मातृपूज्यधवः ) a mother's sister.—वत्सलः or मातुः स्वसृ ) a maternal aunt.—स्वसेवा ( मातृपूज्यधवः )



a mother's sister's son. (-यी) the daughter of a maternal aunt; so मातृ-  
बन्धीयः -या.

मातृक *a.* 1 Coming or inherited from a mother; मातृकं च धनुर्जितं दृष्टव R. 11. 64, 90. -2 Maternal. -कः A maternal uncle. -का 1 A mother. -2 A grand-mother. -3 A nurse. -4 A source, origin. -5 A divine mother. -6 N. of certain diagrams written in characters supposed to have a magical power. -8 The character or alphabet so used (pl.).

मात्र *a.* (त्रा, -त्री *f.*). [ मा-त्रन् ] An affix added to nouns in the sense of 'measuring as much as', 'as high or long, or broad as', 'reaching as far as'; as in ऊरुमात्रे भित्तिः; पंचदशयोजन-मात्रमध्वनमतिचक्राम K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be मात्र at the end of comp. q. v. below). -त्रं 1 A measure, whether of length, breadth, height, size, space, distance or number; usually at the end of comp. *i. e.* अंगुलिमात्रे 'a finger's breadth'; किंचिन्मात्रं गत्वा 'to some distance'; क्रोशमात्रे 'at the distance of a Krosa', रेखामात्रमपि 'even the breadth of a line, as much as a line'; R. 1. 17; so क्षणमात्रं, निमिषमात्रं 'the space of an instant'; शतमात्रं 'hundred in number'; so गजमात्रं 'as high or big as an elephant'; तालमात्रं, यवमात्रं &c. -2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं 'the entire class of living beings'; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्त्यः 'every man is mortal'; वस्तुमात्रपक्षोऽनुपसंहारी (हेतुः) Tarka K.; मातृवमात्रदुष्करं कर्मावुष्टितं Dk. -3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translatable by 'mere', 'only', 'even'; जातिमात्रेण H. 1. 58 'by mere caste'; विद्विषमात्रेण सप्तद्वौ व्याकुलीकृतः 2. 149 'by a mere wag-tail', वाचामात्रेण जाप्यसे S. 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थमात्रं, संमानमात्रं Pt. 1. 83; used with past participles मात्र may be translated by 'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just'; विद्वमात्रः R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced' 'when just pierced'; युक्तमात्रे 'just after eating'; प्रविष्टमात्र एव तत्रभवति S. 3. &c. मात्रा 1 A measure; see मात्रं above. -2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. -3 The correct measure. -4 A unit of measure, a foot. -5 A moment. -6 A particle, an atom. -7 A part, portion; दुर्द्धमात्राभितगौरवत्वात् R. 3. 11. -8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only, see मात्र (3). -9 Account, consideration; राजेति कियंती मात्रा

Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or consideration is a king,' *i. e.* I hold him of no account; कायस्थ इति लब्धी मात्रा Mu. 1.-10 Money, wealth; property; शून्यमठिकायां मात्राः समवतार्य Dk.; न-कंदिनं कक्षांतरात्तां मात्रां न हुंचति Pt. 1; कथमस्यायमात्रा हर्तव्या *ibid.* -11 (In prosody) A prosodial or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce a short vowel. -12 An element. -13 The material world, matter. -14 The upper part of the Nāgari characters. -15 An ear-ring. -16 An ornament; a jewel. -17 A measure of time (in music). -18 Function of the organs (इन्द्रियवृत्ति). -Comp. -अर्धे half of a prosodial instant. -च्युतकं a kind of artificial composition, getting out another meaning by the omission of a Mātrā; *c. g.* सुलस्थितिमयः कुर्वन् पवित्रुष्टो गताक्षरैः। विट-सेयः कुलीनस्य तिष्ठतः पथिकस्य सः (where the omission of the Mātrā in विट makes the sense applicable to a वट). -छंदसः, -वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, *c. g.* the Aryā. -भस्त्रा a money-bag. -वस्तिः an oily clyster. -संगः attachment to or regard for house-hold possessions or property; Ms. 6. 57. -समकः N. of a class of metres, see App. 1. -स्पर्शः material contact, contact with material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial instant (= मात्रा above.).

मात्सर *a.* (री *f.*), मात्सरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

मात्सर्यं 1 Envy, jealousy, spite, malice; अहो वस्तुनि मात्सर्यं Ks. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53. -2 Displeasure.

मात्स्यिकः A fisherman.

माथः [मथ्-वञ्] 1 Stirring, churning, shaking about. -2 Killing, destruction. -3 A way, road.

माथुर *a.* (री *f.*) [मथुरायां भवो मथुराया आगतो वा अण्] 1 Coming from Mathurā. -2 Produced in Mathurā. -3 Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः [मद्-वञ्] 1 Intoxication, drunkenness. -2 Joy, delight. -3 Pride.

मादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) [मद्-णिच्-प्बुल्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. -2 Gladdening. -कः A gullinule.

मादन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मद्-णिच्-ल्यु-ल्युद् वा] Intoxicating &c.; see मादक. -नः 1 The god of love. -2 The thornapple. -नं 1 Intoxication. -2 Delighting, exhilaration. -3 Cloves.

मादनीयं An intoxicating drink. मादृश् *a.* (शी *f.*); मादृश *a.*, मादृशः (शी *f.*) Like me, resembling me;

प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; U. 2; उपचारी नैव कल्प्य इति ह मादृशाः R. G.

माद्रकः A prince of the Madras.

माद्रवती N. of the second wife of Pāṇdu.

माद्री N. of the second wife of Pāṇdu. -Comp. -नन्दनः an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. -पतिः an epithet of Pāṇdu.

माद्रेयः An epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मधु-अण्] 1 Honey-like, sweet. -2 Made of honey.

-3 Vernal, relating to the spring; सावज्ञेयं सुखमसाधनविधौ श्रीमाधवी योपि-तां M. 3.5.-4 Relating to the descendants of Madhu. -वः [माया लक्ष्या भवः] 1 N. of Kṛishṇa; राधासाधवयो-र्जयति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Git. 1; माधवे मा कुश मानिनि मानमये 9. -2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्नरं पशुत्सुक एव माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनाभिमतं सख्या (अनुयायः) 3. 23. -3 The month called Vaisākha; मात्सरस्य मधुमाधवाविव R. 11. 7. -4 N. of Indra. -5. N. of Parasurāma. -6 N. of the Yādavas (pl.); Si. 16. 52. -7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Māyana and brother of Sāyana and Bhoganātha, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sāyana are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the Rīgveda; श्रुतिस्मृतिसदाचारपालको माधवो ब्रुवः। स्मार्ते व्याख्याय सर्वार्थं द्विजार्थं श्रोत उच्यतः। J. N. V. -Comp. -उचितं a kind of perfume (कङ्कल). -वल्ली = माधवी q. v. -श्री vernal beauty.

माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधवि-कापरिमलललिते Git. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. -2 A kind of drink made from honey. -3 The spring-creeper (यामंती) with white fragrant flowers; पञ्चानामिव शोषणेन मरुता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. -4 The sacred basil. -5 A procuress, bawd. -6 Affluence in cattle -Comp. -लता the spring-creeper. -वनं a grove of Mādhavi creepers.

माधवीय *a.* Relating to Mādhava.

माधुकर *a.* (री *f.*) [मधुकर-अण्] Relating to or resembling a bee; as in माधुकरि वृत्तिः. -री 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door, as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. -2 Alms obtained from five different places.







मानव्य A number of boys or youths (माणव्य).

मानस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [ मन एव, मनस इदं वा अण् ] 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp. शारीर). -2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will; ब्रह्मणो मानसयुजाः; किं मानसी सृष्टिः S. 4; Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10. 6. -3 Only to be conceived in the mind, conceivable. -4 Tacit, implied. -5 Dwelling on the lake Mānasa. —सः A form of Vishnu. —सं 1 The mind, heart, soul; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Git. 10; अपि च मानसमंडुनिधिः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विषयैर्विना (भाति) 116. -2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailāsa; (कैलासशिखरे राम मन्त्रा निर्मिते सरः । ब्रह्मणा प्रागिदं यस्मान्मनसोऽनसं सरः ॥ Rām.; (it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेघद्वयमा दिशो दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्सुकचित्ततां । क्वजितं राजदलानां नदं तुरगश्रितं V. 4. 14, 15; यस्यास्तोत्रे कृतवसतयो मानसं संनिवृष्टं नाथासंसि विगततुल्यस्वामिपि प्रेक्ष्य हंसाः Me. 76; see Me. 11; Ghaṭ. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 62, Bv. 1. 3. -3 (In law) Tacit or implied consent. -4 A kind of salt. —Comp. —आलयः a swan, goose. —उत्क *a.* eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11. —ओकस, चारिन् *m.* a swan. —जन्मन् *m.* 1. the god of love. -2. a swan.

मानसिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Mental, spiritual. —कः An epithet of Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 A kind of weight.

मानुष *a.* (की. *f.*) [ मानस्य अण् गृह् ] Human; मानुषी तनुः, मानुषी वाक् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Ms. 4. 124. -2 Humane, kind. —यः 1 A man, human being. -2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. —यी 1 A woman. -2 A branch of medicine, administering drugs and herbs. —वं 1 Humanity. -2 Human effort or action.

मानुष्यक *a.* (की. *f.*) Human, mortal.

मानुष्यता —त्वं 1 Humanity. -2 State or condition of man, human nature; मानुष्यतासुलभो लविमा K. -3 Manhood.

मानुष्यं, मानुष्यकं 1 Human nature, humanity; किं पुनर्मानुष्यं विद्वन्वते V. 2; रावन्मानुष्यके शक्यसुपपादयितुं तावत्सर्वसुपपाद्यतां K. 62. -2 A mortal frame, human body; प्राप्यापि मानुष्यकमनेकसाधारणीभव Dk. -3 Mankind, the race of human beings. -4 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञकं Beauty, loveliness.

मात्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मायू 1 P. (मायति) To hurt, in jure.

माययं 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. -2 Weakness.

मांदारः, मांदारवः A kind of tree.

मायं [मंदयत्] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Weakness, feeble state; अग्निमांदं. -4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, indisposition.

मांधातृ *m.* N. of a king of the solar race, son of Yuvanāśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'कं एव वास्यति'; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मां वास्यति'; the boy was, therefore, called Māndhātṛi.

मान्मथ *a.* (यी. *f.*) [ मन्मथ-अण् ] Relating to or caused by love; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाचिरासीत् Māl. 1. 16; 2. 4.

मान्य *pol. p.* [ मान अर्चायां कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 To be revered or respected; अहमपि तव मान्या हेतुभिस्तेष्व तैश्च Māl. 6. 26. -2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 44; Y. 1. 111.

मापनं-ना 1 Measuring. -2 Forming, making. —नः A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माम *a.* (मी. *f.*) 1 My, mine. -2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मामक *a.* (मिका. *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side; मामकाः पांडवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय Bg. 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. —कः 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

मामकीन *a.* My, mine; यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबन्धनं Māl. 2; सा मामकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा Bv. 3. 6, 2. 32.

माय *a.* Possessing magical power. —यः 1 A conjurer, juggler. -2 A demon, an evil spirit.

माया [ मा-यः वा० नेत्वत् ] 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वमो दु माया दु मतिममो दु S. 6. 9. -3 (Hence) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom, illusion, unreal apparition; मायां मयोद्भास्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 62; विकृतिः किञ्च भवेद्विषं दु माया Ki. 13. 4, R. 12. 74; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; *a. g.* मायावचनं false words; मायासुग &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5

(In Vedānta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -6 (In Sān. phil.). The Pradhāna or Prakṛiti. -7 Wick- edness. -8 Pity, compassion. -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom (वज्र). -11 (With Saivas) One of the four snares (पाश) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gayā. -13 N. of Lakṣmī. —Comp. —आचार *a.* acting deceitfully. —आत्मक *a.* false, illusory. —उपजीविन् *a.* living by fraud; Pt. 1. 288. —कारः, कृत्, जी- विन् *m.* a conjurer, juggler. —चण *a.* 1. noted for juggling. -2. deceptive. —दः a crocodile. —देवी N. of the mother of Buddha. —सुतः Buddha. —धर *a.* deceitful, illusive. —पटु *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. —प्रयोगः 1. deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud; Pt. 1. 190. -2. employment of magic. —फले a gall-nut. —सुगः a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. —यंत्रं an enchantment. —योगः employment of magic. —योधिन् *a.* fighting deceitfully. —वचनं false or deceitful words. —वादः the doctrine of illusion, (a term applied to Buddhism). —विद् *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. —सुतः an epithet of Buddha.

मायामय *a.* (यी. *f.*) 1 Illusive, illusory, deceitful. -2 False, unreal. -3 Magical.

मायावत् *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. -3 Skilled in magical arts, employ- ing magical powers. —*m.* An epi- thet of Kamsa. —ती N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविद् *a.* [ माया-अस्त्वर्थे विनि ] 1 Using deceit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; ब्रजंति ते मूढधियः पराभवं भवन्ति मायाविषु येन मायिनः Ki. 1. 30; R. 10. 45. -2 Skilled in magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. —*m.* 1 A magician, conjurer. -2 A cat. —*n.* A gall-nut.

मायिक *a.* [ माया-इत् ] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. —*इ* Illusory, unreal. —कः A juggler. —कं A gall-nut.

मायिन् [ माया-इनि ] See मायाविन्. —*m.* 1 A conjurer. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A deceitful or treacherous person; Ku. 2. 46. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 Of Kāma. -6 Of Agni. -7 Siva. —*n.* Magic, magical art.

मायातिः The sacrifice to men.

मायुः 1 The sun. -2 Bile, bilious humour; (*n.* also in this sense).



**मायूर** *a.* (ती. *f.*) [ मयूर-अण् ] 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock; मायूरी मयूरति मार्जना मनोसि M. 1. 21. -2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock (as a car). -4 Dear to a peacock. —रं A flock of peacocks. —री N. of a plant (अजमोदा).

**मायूरकः**, **मायूरिकः** A peacock-catcher.

**मारः** [ मृ-घञ् ] 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying; अशेषमणिनामासीदमारो दश वस्तरान् Rāj. T. 5. 64. -2 An obstacle, hinderance, opposition. -3 The god of love; इयमात्मा कुटिलः करोतु कंचरीमारोपि मारोद्यमं Git. 3; (where मार primarily means 'killing'); Nāg. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). -6 An evil one, a destroyer; (according to Buddhists). -7 Death. —Comp. —अंक *a.* 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; मारान्के रतिकेलिसं-कुलरणारम्भे Git. 12. —अभिधूः (-धुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. —अरिः-रियुः Siva —आत्मक *a.* murderous; कथं मारान्के त्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. —जित् *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva. -2, of a Buddha.

**मारक** *a.* [ मृ-णिच्-ण्वृद्ध् ] (At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. —कः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague, epidemic. -2 The god of love. -3 A murderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk.

**मारण** [ मृ-णिच्-ल्युट् ] 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारण-कर्मदारुणः S. 6. 1. -2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. -3 Calcination. -4 A kind of poison.

**मारिः** *f.* [ मृ-णिच्-इति ] 1 A pestilence, plague. -2 Killing, ruin.

**मारिका** A plague, pestilence.

**मारित** *p. p.* 1 Slain, killed. -2 Destroyed, ruined.

**मारिन्** *a.* 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

**मारी** 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. -2 Pestilence personified, (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

**मारकत** *a.* (ती. *f.*) Belonging to an emerald; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं स्मृतिं Il. Pr. 41.

**मारव** *a.* (बी. *f.*) Desert, belonging to a wilderness.

**मारिच** *a.* (ची. *f.*) Made of pepper.

**मारिचिक** *a.* Peppered, seasoned with pepper.

**मारिषः** A respectable, worthy or venerable man, (used in dramas in

the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sattradhāra to one of the principal actors; see U. 1; Māl. 1).

**मारीच** *a.* (ची. *f.*) Belonging to or composed by Marichi. —चः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tāḍakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sitā, so that Rāvaṇa found a good opportunity to carry her off. -2 A large or royal elephant. -3 A kind of plant. -4 N. of the sage Kasyapa; S. 7. 9. -5 A sacrificing priest. —ची N. of the mother of Śākyamuni. —चं A collection of pepper shrubs.

**मारुङ्गः** 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cow-dung.

**मारुत** *a.* (ती. *f.*) [ मरुत इदं अण् ] 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. -2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. —तः 1 Wind; R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 55; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. —ती The north-west quarter. —तं The lunar mansion called Svāti. —Comp. —अशनः a snake. —आत्मजः, —सुतः, —सुहुः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2 of Bhīma. —व्रतं 'penetrating everywhere', one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate everywhere by means of spies); cf. प्रविश्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः । तथा चरिः प्रवेष्टव्यं व्रतमेतद्धि मारुतं ॥ Ms. 9. 306.

**मारुतिः** [ मरुतोऽपत्यं इच् ] 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. -2 Of Bhīma.

**मार्कंडः**, **मार्कण्डेयः** [ मृकंडोरपत्यं अण् ढक् ] N. of an ancient sage. —Comp. —पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed by this sage).

**मार्गे** I. 1 P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गय-ति-ते) 1 To seek, seek for. -2 To hunt after, chase. -3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोत्कर्षे न मार्गेत परेषां परिनिन्दया । स्वयुगैरेव मार्गेत विप्रकर्षे वृथग्जनात् Subhāsh. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरेण्यो नृपतेरमार्गित् Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. -5 To ask in marriage. -6 To seek through, trace out. —II. 10 U. (मार्गयति ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn. —WITH परि to seek, look out for.

**मार्गः** [ मृज् शुद्धी, मार्ग-अन्वेषणे घञ् वा ] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); अग्नि-शरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5; so विचारमार्ग-महिम्ना चेतसा Kū. 5. 42; R. 2. 72. U.

3. 37. -2 A course, passage, the track passed over; वायोरेनं परिवृत्त्य दक्षिणं मार्गं S. 7. 6. -3 Reach, range; Kil. 18. 40. -4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48; 14. 4. -5 The path or course of a planet. -6 Search, inquiry, investigation. -7 A canal, channel, passage. -8 A means, way. -9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. -10 Mode, manner, method, course; मार्गि R. 7. 71. -11 Style, direction; मार्गि वैदर्भमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृताः Rāj. 1. 41; वाचां विचित्रमार्गानां 1. 9. -12 Custom, usage, practice; कुल, शास्त्र, धर्म &c. -13 Hunting or tracing way, game. -14 A title or head in law, style of acting, dancing, and singing. -16 (In dramaturgy) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. -17 (In geom.) A section. -18 The anus. -19 Musk. -20 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. -21 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. —Comp. —आगतः a traveller. —उपदेशकः a guide, leader. —तोरा a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. —दर्शकः a guide. —धनुः a city or town on the road. —धेनुः a measure of distance equal to 1 krosas. —धनं a barricade. —रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. —रक्षः an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers. —शोधकः a pioneer. —रा *a.* travelling, way-faring. —हर्षा palace on a high road.

**मार्गकः** The month called मार्गशीर्ष.

**मार्गण** *a.* [ मार्ग-ल्युट् वा ] 1 Seeking, searching or looking out for. -2 Inquiring. -3 Asking, begging. —णः 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. -2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. -3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. —णः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. -2 An arrow. —द्वाराः स्मरमार्गणः K. P. 10; अथैव तत्तादृगनंगमार्गणैर्यद्वयं पौष्पैरपि धैर्यैर्बभूव N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77; R. 9. 17, 18. -3 The number 'five'.

**मार्गणकः** A beggar, supplicant.

**मार्गशिरः**, **मार्गशिरस्** *m.*, **मार्गशीर्ष** N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्.

**मार्गशीरी**, **मार्गशीर्षी** The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

**मार्गिकः** 1 A traveller. -2 A hunter.

**मार्गित** *p. p.* 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. -2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

**मार्गिन्** *m.* 1 A pioneer. -2 A guide.

**मार्गिन्** *m.* 1 A pioneer. -2 A guide.



मार्ज 10 U. (मार्जयति-ने) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. मृज्. -2 To sound.

मार्जः [ मृज् मार्ज् वा वञ् ] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. -2 A washerman. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

मार्जक a. (जिका f.) [ मृज्-णुल् ] Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन a. (नी f.) [ मृज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Cleansing, purifying. -न 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Wiping or rubbing off. -3 Effacing, wiping away. -4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. -5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c. -नः The tree called *Lodhra*. -नः 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. -2 The sound of a drum; मायूरी मधुपति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 2. -नी A broom, brush.

मार्जारः (लः) [ मृज्-अगर्न् वा रस्य लः ] A cat; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति कारुहि-दि शशिनः K. P. 10. -2 A pole-cat. -Comp. -कंठः a peacock. -करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of *Chāmūṣā*.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. -2 A peacock.

मार्जरी 1 A female cat. -2 A civet-cat. -3 Musk.

मार्जरीयः 1 A cat. -2 *Sūdra*. -3 One who cleanses his body (काय-शोधन)

मार्जित p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3 Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared. -5 Washed away, removed. -6 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तण्डः [ मृताङ्गजायते अण् शकं. ] 1 The sun; अयं मार्तण्डः किं स खलु तुरगेः संभरितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. -2 The Arka tree. -3 A hog. -4 The number twelve (Also मार्तण्ड).

मार्तिक a. (की f.) [ मृत्तिका निर्मितं अण् ] Made of clay, earthen. -क 1 A kind of pitcher. -2 The lid of a pitcher. -कं A clod or lump of earth; यममध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्तिकशकलैर्निहतुकामं Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य a. Mortal. -र्त्य Mortality.

मार्दङ्गः A drummer. -ग A city, town.

मार्दङ्गिकः A drummer.

मार्दवं [ मृदाभावं अण् ] 1 Softness (lit. and fig.); pliancy, weakness; अभिसंभयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43: 'becomes soft'; त्वं शरीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness,

indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्विक a. (की f.) Made of grapes. -कं Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्मिक a. [ मर्म जानाति ढञ् ] Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty &c. (= मर्मज्ञ pl. v.); मार्मिकः को मरदानामन्तरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117; परिणतमकरं दमार्मिकास्तं जगति भवतु चिरायुषो मिलिदाः 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्प See मार्ष.

मार्ष्टिः f. [ मृज्-क्तिन् ] Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. -2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. -3 N. of Vishnu. -ल 1 A field. -2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground (मालमुज्ज्वलं); क्षेत्र-मालम् Mo. 16. (शैलप्रायुज्ज्वलं Mulli.). -3 A wood near a village. -4 Fraud, deceit. -Comp. -चक्रकं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. -2 A wood near a village. -3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. -का, -कं A garland.

मालकौशः N. of a Rāga or musical mode.

मालति-ती f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मन्ये कचिदंग भृङ्गतरुणेनास्त्रादिता मालती G. M.; जालकैर्मालतीनां Mo. 98. -2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बहुलमालां मालतीभिः समेतां Rs. 2. 24. -3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4 A virgin, young woman. -5 Night. -6 Moonlight. -Comp. -शारकः, -तीरजः borax. -पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. -कलं a nutmeg. -माधवं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti. -माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय a. (यी f.) [ मलये भवः अण् ] Coming from the Malaya mountain. -वः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālva in central India. -2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -वाः (pl.) The people of Mālva. -Comp. -अधीशः, -इन्द्रः, -चपतिः a king of Mālva.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. -2 An inhabitant of Mālva.

मालसी N. of a plant.

माला [ मल् संज्ञायाम् कर्तरि षञ् ] 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनधिगतपरिमलापि हि हरति दृशं मालतीमाला Vās. -2 A row, line, series, succession; गङ्गोद्दीनालमाला Māl. 1. 1; आबद्धमालाः Me. 9. -3 A group, cluster, col-

lection. -4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. -5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. -6 A streak; as in तडिमाला, विद्युन्माला. -7 A series of epithets. -8 (In dramas) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -Comp. -उपमा a variety of *Upamā* or simile, in which one *Upameya* is compared to several *Upamānas*; e. g. अनयेनेव राज्यश्रीदेवनेव मनस्विता। मल्ली साथ विषादेन पक्षिनीव हिमोभता K. P. 10. -कंठः N. of a plant (अपामां).

-कारः, -कारः 1. a garland-maker, florist, gardener; कृती मालाकारो बहुलमपि कुत्रापि निदधे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. -2. the tribe of gardeners.

-शृणः a necklace. -तृणं a kind of fragrant grass. -दीपकं a variety of दीपक; Mammata thus defines it:—मालादीपकमायं चयथोत्तरयुगावदश्च K. P. 10; see the example given *ut loc.* -धर a. wearing a garland.

मालिकः [ माला तन्निर्माणं शिल्पमस्य ढञ् ] 1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer, painter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A kind of bird.

मालिका [ मालिक् कन् अत इत्यञ् ] 1 A garland. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string, necklace. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 Lin-seed. -6 A daughter. -7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9 An intoxicating drink.

मालित a. 1 Garlanded, crowned. -2 Surrounded by.

मालिन् a. [ माला अस्यस्य इति ] 1 Wearing a garland. -2 (At the end of comp.) Crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; समुद्रमालिनी पृथ्वी; so अंशुमालिन, मरीचिमालिन, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c -m. 1 A gardener. -2 A garland-maker, florist. -नी 1 A female florist, the wife of garland-maker. -2 N. of the city of Champā. -3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. -4 N. of Durgā. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 N. of a metre; see App. I. -7 N. of the mother of Bibhishaya. -8 N. assumed by Drupadi while residing at the Court of Virāta. -9 N. of a river; S. 3. 7.

मालेयः A garland-maker, florist.

माल्य a. [ मालये हितं यत् ] Proper for or relating to a garland. -ल्यं 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तां निर्वचनं जघान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. -2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. -3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -Comp. -आपजः a flower-market. -जीवकः a florist, garland-maker. -दुष्पः a kind of hemp. -वृत्तिः a florist.

माल्यवत् a. Wreathed, crowned. -m. 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. -2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [ He



was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahman by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

**मालिन्यं** [मलिन्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Pollution, defilement. -3 Sinfulness. -4 Blackness. -5 Trouble, affliction.

**मालुः** *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. -2 A woman. -**Comp.** -धानः a kind of snake.

**मालूरः** 1 The *Bilva* tree. -2 The *Kapūthā* tree.

**मालेया** Large cardamoms.

**मालुः** *N.* of a particular mixed tribe.

**मालुवी** A wrestling or boxing match.

**माषः** [मृ संज्ञायां कर्तरि षञ्] 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् *Sk.* सुद्धाभावे माषाद्याः प्रतिनिधित्वमर्हति *J. N. V.* -2 A particular weight of gold; माषो विंशतितमो भागः एणस्य परिकीर्तितः or शुजाभिरदभिर्माषः. -3 A fool, block-head. -4 A kind of pulse. -5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. -**Comp.** -अदः, -आदः a tortoise. -आन्यं a dish of beans cooked with ghee. -आशः a horse. -ऊन *a.* less by a *Māsha*. -वर्धकः a goldsmith.

**माषकः** 1 A bean. -2 A kind of weight of gold.

**माषिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a *Māsha*.

**माषीण** *a.* [माषाणां भवनं क्षेत्रं षञ्] Sown with beans. -जं A field of beans.

**माष्य** *a.* [माष-यत्] 1 Fit for beans. -2 Worth a particular number of *Mashas*. -र्यं A field of beans.

**मास** *m.* 1 = मास *q. v.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.). -2 The moon.

**मासः**, -सं [मा एव अण्] 1 A month; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or वार्हस्पत्य); न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि *Bk. 8. 95.* -2 The moon (*Ved.*). -3 The number 'twelve'. -**Comp.** -अधुनासिक *a.* monthly. -अंतः the day of new moon. -अनलूक

**धिक** *a.* lasting for or occurring in a month. -आहार *a.* eating only once a month. -उपवासिनी 1. a woman who fasts for a whole month. -2. a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically). -कालिक *a.* monthly, lasting for a month. -जात *a.* a month old, born a month ago. -ज्ञः a kind of gallinule. -देय *a.* to be paid in a month. -प्रमितः the new-moon. -प्रवेक्षः the beginning of a month. -मानः a year.

**मासकः** A month.

**मासिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [मासे भवः षञ्] 1 Relating to a month. -2 Happening every month, monthly. -3 Lasting for a month. -4 Payable in a month. -5 Engaged for a month. -कं A funeral rite or *Sraddha* performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); पितृणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः.

**मासीन** *a.* [मास-सञ्] 1 One month old. -2 Monthly.

**मास्य** *a.* [मास-यत्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Continuing for a month. -2 A month old.

**मासरः** 1 The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel. -2 The meal of parched barley mixed with sour milk.

**मासलः** A year.

**मासुरी** A bread.

**मासूर** *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lentil-shaped. -2 Made of pulse.

**माह** 1 *U.* (माहति-ते) To measure.

**माहनः** A *Brāhmaṇa*.

**माहा** A cow.

**माहाकुल** *a.* (ली *f.*), माहाकुलीन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

**माहाजनिक** *a.* (की *f.*), माहाजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. -2 Fit for great persons.

**माहात्मिक** *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

**माहात्म्यं** [माहात्मनो भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness, greatness; *U. 4. 5.* -2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. -3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवीमाहात्म्य, शनिमाहात्म्य &c.

**माहानस** *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Belonging to a large carriage. -2 Relating to a kitchen.

**माहाप्राण** *a.* (णी *f.*) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

**माहाभाग्यं** Great prosperity, good luck.

**माहाराजिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal. **माहाराज्यं** Sovereignty. **माहाराष्ट्री** See महाराष्ट्री.

**माहिन** *a.* *Ved.* 1 Joyous, joyful. -2 Great, exalted. -3 Giving dominion. **माहिरः** An epithet of Indra.

**माहिप** *a.* (वी *f.*) [महिषो ददं जन्तुः] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow; as माहिषं दधि.

**माहिपकः** A buffalo-keeper.

**माहिपिकः** 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. -2 The paramour of an unchaste woman; (माहिपिक्युच्यते नरं या च स्याद् व्यभिचारिणी । तां दृष्ट्वा कल्पयन् नरः स वै माहिपिकः स्मृतः ॥ *Kālikā Purāṇa.* -3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; महिरीत्युच्यते नारायणोऽपि यत्नं । उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिपिकः स्मृतः *Srīdhara on V. P.*.)

**माहिष्मती** *N.* of a city, the hereditary capital of the *Huihaya* kings. *R. 6. 43.*

**माहिष्यः** A mixed caste sprung from a *Kshatriya* father and *Valiya* mother.

**माहेंद्र** *a.* (द्री *f.*) 1 Relating to fit for Indra; *Ku. 7. 84*; *R. 12. 88.* -2 Eastern. -द्री 1 The east. -2 A cow. -3 *N.* of *Indrāpī*.

**माहेय** *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Terrestrial. -2 Made of earth, earthen. -यः The planet Mars. -2 The demon *Naraka*. -3 Coral.

**माहेयी** A cow.

**माहेश्वर** *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to Siva. -2 Worshipping Siva. -रः A worshipper of Siva. -री *N.* of *Pārvatī* or *Durgā*.

**मि** 5 *U.* (मिनोति, मिदुते; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. -2 To build, erect. -3 To measure. -4 To establish. -5 To observe, perceive. -6 *Ved.* To fix the earth.

**मिच्छ** 6 *P.* (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

**मित** *f.* *Ved.* A column, post.

**मित** *p. p.* [मि मा-वा-क] 1 Measured, meted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little. -4 Scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.). *Pt. 1. 87*; *R. 9. 34.* -4 Measuring of the measure of; (at the end of comp.), as in ग्रहबलकरिचंद्रमिति *et c.* in 1889. -5 Investigated, examined.



मित्रीयति Don. P. To treat ( one )  
as a friend.

**मिथ्या** *inl.* [ मिथ् क्त्वा ] 1 False-ly, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective ; मणौ महानील इति प्रभावादल्पप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तस्मि-  
थ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति भृगुयामी-  
दृग्निनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -2 Invertedly,  
contrarily. -3 To no purpose, in vain,  
fruitlessly ; मिथ्या कारयते चारैर्योषणां  
राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44 ; Bg. 18. 59.  
(मिथ्या वद्-वच् to tell a falsehood, lie;  
मिथ्या कृ 1. to falsify. -2. to contra-  
dict. मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be  
false ; मिथ्या ग्रह to misunderstand,  
mistake). At the beginning of comp.  
मिथ्या may be translated by ' false,  
untrue, unreal, sham, pretended,  
feigned ' &c. -Comp. —अव्यवसिति  
f. a figure of speech, an expression

मिल 6 U. ( मिलति-ते, generally  
मिलति ; मिलित ) 1 To join, be united



with, accompany; रुमण्वतो मिलितः Ratn. 4. -2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये चान्ये सुहृदः समुद्दिश्य समये द्रव्याभिलाषाकुलास्ते सर्वत्र मिलन्ति H. 1. 210; याताः किं न मिलन्ति Amaru. 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Git. 1; स पात्रे समितोऽन्यत्र भोजनान्मिलितो न चः Trik. -3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तोवैरुगनदः G. L. 7. -4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. -5 To come to pass, happen. -6 To embrace, clasp. -7 To concur. -8 To find, fall in with. —Caus. (मेलयति-ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं [मिल्-ल्युट्] 1 Joining; meeting, assembling together. -2 Encountering. -3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; ग्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Git. 4.

मिलित p. p. [मिल्-क्] 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. -2 Met, encountered. -3 Mixed. -4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिदः A bee; परिणतसरं दमानि-कास्ते जगति भवंतु विरायुषोमिलिदः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिदकः A kind of snake.

मिलीमिलिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

मिह 1 P. (मेहति) 1 To make a sound or noise. -2 To be angry.

मिशिः (मि-सिः) f. 1 Anise. -2 Spikenard.

मिश्र 10 U. (मिश्रयति-ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) 1 To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे त्रयोभिः S. 1. 31; न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140. -2 To add to.

मिश्र a. [मिश्र-अच्] 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; गच्छं पद्यं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिविधं व्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31, 32; R. 16. 32. -2 Associated, connected. -3 Manyfold, diverse. -4 Tangled, intertwined. -5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for the most part of. -6 Mixing, adulterating. —अः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यमिश्रः प्रमाणं M. 1; वसिष्ठ-मिश्रः, मंडनमिश्रः &c. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 The group of the constellations कृत्तिका and विशाखा. —अं 1 A mixture. -2 A kind of radish. —Comp. —जः a mule. —जाति a. of mixed breed. —धान्यं mixed grain. —वर्ण a. of a mixed colour

(-र्ण) a kind of black aloe-wood. —व्यवहारः investigation of composition (of principal and interest). —शब्दः a mule.

मिश्रक a. [मिश्र-ण्वल्] 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Mixing, adulterating. -3 Miscellaneous. —कः 1 A compounder. -2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. —कं 1 Salt produced from salt soil. -2 The garden of Indra.

मिश्रणं [मिश्र-ल्युट्] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. -2 (In arith.) Addition.

मिश्रित p. p. [मिश्र-क्] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. -2 Added. -3 Respectable.

मिश्र I. 6 P. (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. -2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोऽसुखान्मायी मिषता-माच्छिनत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46. -3 To rival, contend, emulate. —II. 1 P. (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः [मिष्-क्] Emulation, rivalry. —पं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; बालमेनमेकेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like छल q. v., to indicate an उल्लेख); न रोमकूपौषमिषाज्जगत्कृता कुतश्च किं दृषण्यन्यथैव N. 1. 21; वदने विनिवेशिता भुजंगी पिशुनानां रसनामिषेण घात्रा Bv. 1. 111; अस्वस्थतामिषेण Dk.

मिष्ट a. [मिष्-क्] 1 Sweet. -2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमन्नं खरचकराणां cf. 'why cast pearls before swine.' -3 Moistened, wetted. —हं 1 A sweetmeat. -2 A dainty or savoury dish. —हः Sweetness. —Comp. —अन्नं sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets.

मिह 1 P. (मेहति, मीह) 1 To make water. -2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. -3 To emit semen.

मीह p. p. [मिह-क्] 1 Urined, watered. -2 Passed (as urine). —हं Ved. A battle.

मिहिका Mist, snow.

मिहिरः [मिह-किरिच् Up. 1. 51] 1 The sun; मयि तावन्मिहिरोऽपि निर्दयोऽभूत् Bv. 2. 34; याते मय्यचिराद्विदाधमिहिरज्वाला-ज्ञतेः सुखकृतां 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. -2 A cloud. -3 The moon. -4 Wind, air. -5 An old man. -6 The Arka plant.

मिहिराणः An epithet of Siva.

मी I. 9 U. (मीनाति, मीनते; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. -2 To lessen, diminish. -3 To change, alter. -4 To transgress, violate. -5 To disappear, be lost. -6 To stray. —गो astray. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, मा-

यति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, understand (गतिमत्योः). —III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीढुष्टमः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sun. -3 A thief.

मीढुस् a. 1 Bountiful, liberal. -2 Discharging semen.

मीनः [मी-नच्] 1 A fish; सुहृन्मैत्र इव इदः R. 1. 73; मीनो ह हतं कृतं गतिमश्रुपेतु Bv. 1. 17. -2 The twelfth sign of the zodiac (Pisces). -3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; मत्स्यावतार. —Comp. —अंडं roe, fish-spawn. (—डी) moist sugar. —आवातिन् m. 1. a fisherman. -2. a craze. —आलयः the sea. —केतनः the god of love. —गंधः an epithet of Satyavati. —गंधिका a pond, pool of water. —रंकः, रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनाम्रीणः 1 A fish-sauce. -2 A wag-tail.

मीनरः The sea-monster called Makara q. v.

मीम् 1 P. (मीमति) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

मीमांसकः [मान्-विचारं स्वार्थं सन्] 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. -2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry. —नः An investigator, inquirer, examiner.

मीमांसा [मान्-विचारं स्वार्थं सन्] 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसगंगाधरसमि-करोति कुतुकेन काव्यमीमांसां R. G.; सैता आनन्दस्य मीमांसा भवति Tait. Up.; दत्तकं, अलंकारं &c. -2 N. of one of the six chief darsanas or systems of Indian philosophy. (It was originally divided into two systems: —the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini, and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyaṇa; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Vedas and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the Mīmāṃsā, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वैश्व-which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसक-तदुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं P. 2. 33. —Comp. —कारः कुल m. N. of Jaimini.



मीरः 1 The ocean. -2 A limit, boundary. -3 A drink, beverage. -4 A particular part of a mountain.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or connect the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; tract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; पत्रे विन्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोचने Git. 10. -2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुगममीलत् Si. 11. 2; तस्यानिमीलनं Bk. 14. 54. -3 To fade, disappear, vanish. -4 To meet or be collected (for मील). -Caus. (मीलति) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); न लोचनं मीलयितुं विदेहे Ki. 3. 36; शेपान्मास्ता-नमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110.

मीलनं [मील्यते] 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. -2 Closing the eyes. -3 The closing of a flower. -4 (In Rhet.) A concealed simile; see मीलित below.

मीलित *p. p.* [मील-क] 1 Shut, closed. -2 Twinkled. -3 Half-opened, unblown. -4 Vanished, disappeared. -5 Assembled, gathered (for मीलित). -तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity, whether natural or artificial, in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना य-क्षियते । निजेनागतुना वापि तन्मीलितमिति स्यत् ॥ K. P. 10.

मीव 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. -2 To grow fat.

मीवर *a.* 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Respectable, venerable. -रः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. -2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Bondage, confinement. -3 Final emancipation. -4 A funeral pile. -5 A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

मुकंदकः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटरत्नमरीचिभिरसृष्ट R. 9. 13. -2 A crest. -3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुंदः [मुकुं दाति दा-क प्र० मुं] 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A kind of precious stone. -4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -5 A kind of drum.

मुकुंदकः 1 A kind of grain (कुधान्य). -2 An onion.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; मुगिनामपि निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति । स्वमहिमदर्शनमङ्गोर्मुकुरतले जायते यस्मात् Vās.; Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. -2 A bud; see मुकुल. -3 The handle of a potter's wheel. -4 The Bakula tree. -5 The Mallikā creeper.

मुकुलः -लं 1 bud; आविर्भूतमयनमुकुलः कंदलीश्चमुकुलं Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15. 99. -2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलान् (तनयान्) S. 7. 17. -3 The body. -4 The soul or spirit. -5 A bud-like junction of the fingers. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud'; Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलयति Dan. P. To cause to close or shut, close; मुकुलयति च नेत्रे सर्वथा मुमु खेदः Māl. 3. 8.

मुकुलित *a.* 1 Having buds, budded, blossoming. -2 Half-closed, half-shut; द्रमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Git. 2; Ku. 3. 76; Māl. 1. 27. -3 Closed, shut.

मुकुटः, मुकुटकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त *p. p.* [मुक्-क] 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. -2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. -5 Fallen down, dropped down from; Ku. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरव्ययैरक्षयिभिः Dk. -7 Given, bestowed. -8 Sent forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out. -11 Deprived. -12 Absolved or emancipated (from sin or worldly existence); see मुक् also. -कः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; मुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया । मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः ॥ Subhāsh. -कं The spirit released from worldly existence. -Comp. -अ-वरः a Jain mendicant of the *digambara* class. -आत्मन् *a.* finally saved or emancipated. (-म.) 1. the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. -2. a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन *a.* rising from a seat. -कच्छः a Buddhist. -कंडुकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ *a.* raising a cry. (-ठं) *ind.* bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -कर, -हस्त *a.* open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -केश *a.* letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. -चक्षुस् *m.* a lion. -चेतस् *a.* absolved, emancipated. -लज्ज *a.* shameless. -वसनः see मुक्तावर. -संग *a.* free from (worldly) ties or attachments, disinterested, (-गः) an

ascetic (of the fourth religious order, परिव्रजक).

मुक्कं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. -2 Simple prose. -3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्कं श्लोक एवैतद्व्यवहारः सताम्.

मुक्का 1 A pearl; हारोयं हरिणाक्षी-णां लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुक्कानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरकिकराः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्कानां means also 'of absolved saints'). (Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shell. -कतींद्र-जीवतवरइंद्रं तस्यादिमुक्कमुद्रवेषुजाति । मुक्का-कलाति प्रविशति । लोके तेषां तु मुक्कमुद्रवेषु धुरि ॥ Malli.). -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 N. of a plant (एसर). -Comp. -अगारः, -आगारः the pearl-oyster. -आशलिः, -ली *f.* -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -मुगः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R. 16. 18. -जालं a string or zone of pearls. -जामन् *n.* a string of pearls. -मुद्रः a kind of jasmine. -मुद्र *f.* the pearl-oyster. -मालयः a string of pearls. -मूलं 1. a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 6. 28; 16. 62. -2. a kind of flower. -3. the custard-apple. -4. camphor. -सणिः, -रत्नं a pearl. -सरः a necklace of pearls; U. 1. 29. -मातृ *f.* the pearl-oyster. -लता, -स्रज *f.* -हारः a pearl-necklace. -मुक्तिः, -स्को-टः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः *f.* [मुक्-क्ति] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis; अधिगत्य जनत्वधीश्वराद्य मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्ति has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. -क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benaras. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -मुक्तः frank-in-cense.

मुक्त्वा *ind.* 1 Having left, abandoned &c. -2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition).

मुखं [खन् अच् द्विं धातोः पूर्व सुट् च cf. Up. 5. 20] 1 The mouth (fig. also); प्रजासु रयतः खातं तस्मादाहुर्मुखं बुधाः ; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; सधुर्भवं मुखमिव Me. 24; त्वं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. -2 The face, countenance; परिपुर्णार्ध-मुखी मयाय दृष्टा V. 1. 17; नियमक्षाम-मुखी धृतकयोनिः S. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखी धृतकयोनिः &c. -3 The snout or muzzle of any animal. -4 The front, van, forepart; head, top; (लोचने) हरति



ने हरिवाहनदिक्षुखं V. 3. 6. -5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head; युरारिमप्राप्तमुखः शिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. -6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). -7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. -8 The beak or bill of a bird. -9 A direction, quarter; as in अंतर्मुख. -10 Opening, entrance, mouth; नीवाराः शुकगर्भकोटरमुखप्रदास्तरुणामधः S. 1. 14; नदीमुखेनैव समुद्रमविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. -11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. -12 Beginning, commencement; सखीजनोद्गीर्णकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1; दिनमुखानि रविदिमनिग्रहैर्विमलयन्मलयं नगमत्यजत् 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghat. 2. -13 Introduction. -14 The chief, the principal or prominent; (at the end of comp. in this sense); बंधोन्मुख्यै खलु मखमुखान्मुर्वते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; so इन्द्रमुखा देवाः &c. -15 The surface or upper side. -16 A means. -17 A source, cause, occasion. -18 Utterance; as in मुखमुख. -19 The Vedas, scripture. -20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -21 The first term in a progression (in arith.). -22 The side opposite to the base of a figure. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a forest-conflagration. -2. a sort of goblin with a face of fire. -3. the consecrated or sacrificial fire. -4. fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -5. a Brāhmaṇa. -अनिलः, -उच्छ्वासः breath. -अस्रः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आस्रवः nectar of the lips. -आख्यः, -आवः spittle, saliva. -इन्दुः a moon like face, i. e. a round lovely face. -उल्का a forest conflagration. -कमलं a lotus-like face. -खुरः a tooth. -गन्धकः an onion. -चपल a. talkative, garrulous. -चपेटिका a slap on the face. -चीरिः f. the tongue. -चूर्णं scented powder to smear the face with; R. 9. 45. -जः a Brāhmaṇa. -जाहं the root of the mouth. -दूषणः an onion. -दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. -दोषः fault of the tongue; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यते शुकसारिकाः Pt. 4. 44. -निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler. -निवासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. -पटः a veil; कुर्वन् कानं क्षणमुखपटप्रीतिमैरावतस्य Me. 62. -पाकः inflammation of the mouth. -पिंडः a mouthful of food. -पूरणं 1. filling the mouth. -2. a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -प्रसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -प्रियः an orange. (-यं) cloves. -प्रेक्ष a. observing or watching the face. -बंधः a preface, an introduction. -बंधनं 1. a preface. -2. a lid, cover.

—धूपणं a preparation of betel; see तांभूल. —भेदः distortion of the face. —मंडनकः a kind of tree (तिलक). —मंडलं the (round) face. —मधु a. honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. —मार्जनं washing the face. —यंत्रणं the bit of a bridle. —रंगः the colour or complexion of the face; ददृशुर्विस्मितास्तस्य मुखरंगं समं जनाः K. 12. 8, 17. 31; तत्र खलु मुखरागो यत्र भेदं प्रयातः Si. 11. 31. —रोगः a disease of the mouth or face. —लांगलः a dog. —लेपः 1. anointing the face or upper side (of a drum); मृदंगो मुखलेपेन करोति मुखरध्वनिं Bh. 2. 118. -2. a disease of the phlegmatic humour. —वल्गुः the pomegranate tree. —वाद्यं 1. an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. -2. a sound made with the mouth. —वासः, —वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. —विलुङ्किका a she-goat. —व्यादानं gaping, yawning. —शक a. abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. —शुद्धिः f. washing or purifying the mouth. —शेषः an epithet of Rāhu. —शोधन a. 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. pungent, sharp. (-न्तः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-न्तः) 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. cinnamon. —शोधित m. the citron tree. —श्रीः f. 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. —संभवः a Brāhmaṇa. —मुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. —सुरं the moisture of the lips. —स्रावः saliva. —हासः cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance; Si. 11. 47.

मुखपचः A beggar, mendicant.

मुखर a. [मुखं मुखव्यापारं कथनं राति रा-क Tv. cf. P. V. 2. 107 Vārt. also] 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखरा खल्वेष गर्भदासी Ratn. 2; मुखरतावसरे हि विराजते Ki. 5. 16; तद्रूपवर्णनामुखर K. 189; Bk. 2. 54. -2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.); स्तंभेरमा मुखरशूलकपिणस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतःकूजन्मुखरशकुनो यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25, 20; Māl. 9. 5; मुखरमधीरं त्यज मंजीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलं Git. 5; Mk. 1. 35; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मास्म सूः Me. 37. -3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थानं मुखरककुभो झाङ्कृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14; मंडलीमुखरशिखरे (लताकुंजे) Git. 2; गोदावरीमुखरकंदरगिरिः U. 1; R. 13. 40. -4 Expressive or indicative of. -5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. -6 Mocking, ridiculing. —रः 1 A crow. -2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्यान्मुखरस्तत्र हन्यते H. 1. 29. -3 A conch-shell. —रि The bit of a bridle.

मुखरयति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. -2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव शुभ्रा न मुखरयति Mu. 3. -3 To notify, declare, announce. मुखरिका 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 Conversation.

मुखरित a. Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with; नालिमाला मुखरितककुभस्तांडवे Māl. 1. 1.

मुखरीकृ 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with. -2 To cause to talk; इदानीं विज्ञापनायां मुखरीकरोति Mu. 7.

मुखीय a. Being at the top of head, being foremost or in the front.

मुख्य a. [मुखं आदौ भवः क] 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुख्यः वारमुख्या, योधमुख्याः &c. —ख्यः 1 A principal rite or ordinance. -2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon. -Comp. —अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गण) meaning of a word. —चांद्रः the chief lunar month. —द्वपः, —द्वपतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. —मन्त्रि m. the prime minister.

मुख्यता-त्वं Pre-eminence, first rank or position.

मुख्यज्ञः, मुख्यतः ind. Chiefly, principally, above all.

मुगूहः A kind of gallinule.

मुग्ध a. [मुह-क] 1 Stupid, fainted. -2 Perplexed, infatuated. -3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; ज्ञाज्ञां केन मुग्धेन सुधांशुरिति आपि Bv. 2. 29; अयि मुग्धे कान्या विना प्रियासमागमस्य V. 3. -4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46; Māl. 7. 1. -5 Erring, mistaken. -6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), child-like; (कः) अयमाचरत्यविनयं मुग्धासु तपस्वि कन्यासु S. 1. 25; U. 6. 35; R. 9. 34. -7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिरिह मुग्धवद्विको विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Git. 1; U. 3. 5. —ग्धा A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic comparisons). -Comp. —अक्षी a lovely-eyed woman; वियोगो मुग्धास्याः स खलु रिपुघातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44. —आलोक a. having a lovely face. —आलोक a. lovely to look at; U. 1. 20. —भ्रूहि, —मति a. silly, foolish, stupid. —सिद्धिः, —मति a. silliness, silliness. —भावाः simplicity, silliness.



सुधता-त्वं 1 Silliness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity. -3 Loveliness, charmingness.

सुध I. 1 A. (मोक्षते) To deceive, cheat; see सुध्. -II. 6 U. (सुचति-ते, सुबोध-सुबोध, असुचत्-असुच, मोक्षति-ते, मोक्ष, सुक) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय .. यशो- (from captivity &c.) R. 2. 1, 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्षते सुचन्दीनां वेणीर्विविध-तिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; सा भवा-नगति सुचतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop'; 'do not despond'. -2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठं सु-चति बहिः समदन् Mk. 5. 14 'loosens his throat or voice' i. e. raises a cry. -3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; रात्रि-गता मतिमतां वर सुच शय्यां R. 5. 66; सुच नयि मानमनिदानं Gt. 10; सुनि-सुताग्रयस्थतिरोधिना सम च सुचिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; मोक्षं सुचति किं च केवकुले Bv. 1. 4; अविभूते शशिनि तमसा सुच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; Me. 96, 41; R. 3. 11. -4 To set apart, take away, except, see सुध्वा. -5 To dismiss, send away. -6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge; मृगेषु शरानमुक्षोः R. 9. 58; Bk. 15. 53. -7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.); अपसृतपांडुपत्रा सुचन्त्यश्रूणीव लताः S. 4, 11; चिरविरहजं सुचतो वाप्यमुष्णं Me. 12; स शरद्विमुखा धनुषा R. 9. 12, Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth; Māl. 9. 5; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on (A). -11 To void (as excrement). -12 To sacrifice. —Pass. (सुच्यते) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from (with abl. or instr.); सुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed. -3 To free oneself, escape. -4 To abandon, deviate or swerve from. —Caus. (मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. -2 To cause to shed. -3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. -4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open (a road). -9 To redeem from. —Desid. (सुच्यति) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 (सुच्यते, मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation.

सुध् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c.

सुधकः Lac.

सुध (सु)कुंदः 1 N. of a tree. -2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātī. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got

as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana, he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda, and on his entering it, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye]. —Comp. —यसादकः an epithet of Krishna.

सुधिर a. Liberal, generous. —r: 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

सुधिलिङ्गः A kind of flower.

सुधुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A list. -3 A pair of forceps.

सुध्. सुध् 1 P, 10 U. (मोजति, मुञ्जति, मोजयति-ते, मुञ्जयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To sound.

सुध् 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmana should be made); Ms. 2. 43. -2 The sacred cord or girdle itself. -3 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). —Comp. —केशः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. —केशिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —धनं investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). —मेखलिन् m. 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. —वासस् m. an epithet of Siva.

सुधवत् a. Overgrown with rushes, rushy.

सुधजटः-टकः A kind of plant.

सुधरे The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुध 1 P., 10 U. (मोटति, मोटयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill; अद्यापि ते हृदयं गतं त्वां च सममेव मोटयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame, rebuke; (in this sense 6 P. also).

सुध् 6 P. (मुणति) To promise.

सुध 1 P. (मुटति) To crush, grind.

सुध 1 A. (मुधते) To run away.

सुध् I. 1 P. (मुधति) 1 To shave, shear; आवक सुधितमुधो नक्षत्राणि पृच्छसि Mu. 5; Mk. 8. 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (मुधते) To sink.

सुध् a. [सुध् वत्] 1 Shaved, bald. -2 Lopped, stripped of top-leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -5 Low, mean. —हः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches. -6 An epithet of Rāhu. —m. pl. N. of a people. —ह 1 N. of a plant (मुडीरिका). -2 Bengal madder. -3 A female mendicant of a particular order. —ह 1 The head. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. —Comp. —अयसं iron. —चणकः a kind of pulse (कलाय). —फलः a coconut tree. —संडली 1. a number of

shaven heads. -2. a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob; वरमल्पचलं सारं न कुप्यन्सुधमंडलीं H. 3. 89. —लोहं iron. —शालिः a kind of rice.

सुधकः [सुध्-वत्] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. —कं The head. —Comp. —उपनिषद् f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुधनं [सुध्-वत्] Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुधयते Den. P. To shave, cut off the hair.

सुधित p. p. [सुध्-क] 1 Shaved. -2 Lopped. —तं Iron.

सुधिन a. [सुध्-हिन] 1 Shaven, bald, bald-pated. -2 Hornless. —m. 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of Siva.

• सुधं A pearl.

सुध I. 10 U. (मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोक्षते, सुधित; desid. सुधियते or सुबोधयते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted; यद्यपि दास्यामि मोक्षिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहिताः Fig. 16. 15; Ms. 2. 232, 3. 191; Bk. 15. 97. —Caus. To please, delight, give pleasure, gratify.

सुध्, सुधा f. [सुध्-क्विप् वा टाप्] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction; पितृसुधं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; अहनन् पुरो हरितको सुधमादधानः Si. 5. 58; 1. 23; विषादं कर्तव्यं विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत सुधं Bh. 3. 25; द्विपरणसुधा Gt. 11; Ki. 5. 25; R. 7. 30.

सुधित p. p. [सुध्-क] Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. —तं 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. —ता Joy, delight.

सुधिरः [सुध्-क्विप् Un. 1. 51] 1 A cloud. प्रचुरसुधिरधनुःसुधितजतेमदुरसुधिरसवेशं Gt. 2; or सुधसि नाद्यापि रुषं भामिनि सुधिरालिखदियाय Bv. 2. 88. -2 A lover libertine. -3 A frog.

सुधी Moonlight.

सुधः [सुध्-ग्व Un. 1. 133] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird. —Comp. —सुध्, —भोजिन् m. a horse.

सुधरः [सुध् गिरति गृ-अच्] 1 A hammer, mallet, as in मोहसुधरः (a small poem by Sankarāchārya); R. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A bud. -6 A kind of jasmine (said to be u. also in this sense).

सुधरकः A hammer.

सुधलः N. of a sage. —लं A kind of grass.



**सुद्धः** A kind of bean.

**सुद्रा** [ सुद्र-र ] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal-ring, signet-ring; अनया सुद्रया सुद्रयेन Mu. 1; नामसुद्राक्षराण्युवाच परस्परमञ्जलीयतः S. 1; (fig. also); इति प्रायो भावाः स्फुरदबधिसुद्रासुकुलिताः Bh. 2. 114. -2 A stamp, print, mark, impression; चतुःसहस्रसुद्रः K. 191; सिंहरसुद्राकितः (बाहुः) Git. 4. -3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring); अगृहीतसुद्रः कटकाक्षिष्णामसि Mu. 5; गृहीतसुद्रः सलेखः पुरयो गृहीतः Mu. 5. -4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money. -5 A medal. -6 An image, a sign, badge, token. -7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सैवौष्ठसुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27; क्षिपाक्षिद्रासुद्रां मदनकलहच्छेदसुलभां Māl. 2. 12 'removing the seal of sleep' &c. -8 A mystery. -9 (In Rhet.) The expression of things by their right names. -10 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1. a letter of the seal. -2. a type (a modern use). -अंक, -अंकित a. stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. -कारः a maker of seals. -मार्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. ब्रह्मप्र. -यंत्रं a press, a printing-press (a modern formation). -रक्षकः the keeper of the seals. -राक्षसं N. of a drama by Visākha-datta.

**सुद्रणं** 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. -2 Closing, shutting.

**सुद्रयति** Den. P. 1 To seal; अनया सुद्रया सुद्रयेन Mu. 1. -2 To stamp, mark, impress. -3 To cover, close up (fig.); विवरणि सुद्रयन् द्रागूर्ण-युरिव सज्जनो जयति Bv. 1. 90. -4 To print (as a book).

**सुद्रिका** 1 A little seal. -2 A seal-ring. -3 A stamp or impression. -4 A stamped coin, coin. -5 A signed or sealed paper. -6 A particular surgical instrument -7 = सुद्रा (10).

**सुद्रित a.** 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; त्यागः सप्तसहस्रसुद्रितमहीनिर्व्याजदानावाधिः Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरसुद्रितसुरो मधुसूदनस्य Git. 1; स्वयं सिंदूरेण द्विपरणसुद्रा सुद्रित इव 11. -2 Closed, sealed up. -3 Unblown. -4 Printed.

**सुधा ind.** 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; राक्षसि चिदपि संवीक्ष्य कुर्वते हसितं सुधा S. D. -2 Wrongly, falsely; रात्रिः सैव पुनः स एव दिवसो मत्वा सुधा जंतवः Bh. 3. 78 v. l.

**सुनिः** [ मन्-इन् उच्च Up. 4. 122 ] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee,

an ascetic; सुनीनामप्यहं व्यासः Bg. 10. 37; दुःखेष्वसुद्विगमनाः सुलेषु विगतसुहः । वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थिरधीर्भुनिरुच्यते ॥ 2. 56; पुण्यः शब्दो सुनिरिति सुद्धः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8, 3. 49. -2 N. of the sage Agastya. -3 Of Vyāsa. -4 Of Buddha. -5 of Pāṇini. -6 N. of several plants (विगल, पाराशर and दमनक). -7 The internal conscience; (according to Kuṭi. on Ms. 8. 91 'the supreme spirit'). -8 The mango-tree. -9 The number 'seven'. -pl. The seven sages. -Comp. -अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. -इन्द्रः 1. 'the lord of the sages', a great sage. -2. an epithet of Śākyamuni. -3. of Bharata. -4. of Śiva. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a great sage. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -3. of Buddha. -त्रयं 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); सुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिसुनि व्याकरणं Sk. -द्वारकः, -कुमारः a young sage. -द्रुमः the Syonāka tree. -पित्तलं copper. -पुंगवः a great or eminent sage. -पुत्रकः 1. a wag-tail. -2. the damanaka tree. -भेषजं 1. the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. -2. fasting. -वृत्ति a. leading an ascetic life; शैशवे सुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8. -व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

**सुंय्** 1 P. (सुंयति) To go, move.

**सुसुक्षा** Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

**सुसुक्षु a.** 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. -2 Wishing to discharge. -3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. -4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -भुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; अंतर्त्यश्च सुसुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्द्विग्यते V. 1. 1; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15.

**सुसुचानः** A cloud.

**सुसुषिषुः** A thief.

**सुसुर्पा** Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57.

**सुसुप्ते a.** Being on the point of death, about to die.

**सुर** 6 P. (सुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

**सुरः** N. of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa; पार्थेनाथ द्विषन्सुरं Si. 2. 1. -रा N. of a fragrant plant. -रं Encompassing, surrounding. -Comp. -अरिः 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa; सुरारिमाराहुपदर्शयन्त्यसौ Git. 1. -2. N. of the author of Anargharāghava. -जित्, -द्विष, -भिद्, -मर्दन, -रिपु, -वैरिन्, -हन् m. epithets of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu; प्रकीर्णसर्विहर्जयति सुजदंढो सुरजितः Git. 1; सुरवारिणी राक्षसामिध

वचनजात 10. -दः the discus of Viṣṇu.

**सुरगंडः** An eruption on the face.

**सुरजः** [ सुरात् वेत्तात् जायते जगत् Tv. ] 1 A kind of drum or tabour; संगीताय प्रहृतसुरजा &c. Māl. 1. M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 40. -2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called सुरजवृक्ष, see R. P. 9. ad loc. -Comp. -फलः the jack-fruit tree.

**सुरजा 1** A large drum. -2 N. of Kubera's wife.

**सुरडाः** m. pl. A country to the north-west of India.

**सुरंदला** N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā).

**सुरलः** 1 A kind of fresh-water fish. -2 A king of the Muralas. -रा N. of a country.

**सुरला** N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3 along with तनूना). सुरलामारुतोद्धतमगमैकतकं रजः R. 4. 55.

**सुरली** A flute, pipe. -Comp. -रः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

**सुर्ध्** 1 P. (सुर्धति, सुर्धति or सुर्धति the word is written as सुर्ध् or सुर्ध्) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. -2 To faint, swoon, faint away; lose consciousness, become senseless; पतत्युद्यति सुर्धति Git. 4; क्रीडामिजितविश्वसुर्धति नाघातेन किं पौरुषं Git. 3; Bk. 15. 55.

-3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; सुसुर्धं सहजं तेजो हति येव हविर्भुजः R. 10. 79; सुसुर्धं स रामस्य 12. 57; सुर्धत्यसौ विकाराः मयेनैश्वर्यमत्तेषु S. 5. 18; Ki. 16. 8. -4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense, prevail; तमसां निशि सुर्धति V. 3. 7. -5 (a) To take effect on; न सुर्धति मलोपहतप्रसादे सुर्धे त्वं सुर्धति सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; हर्ष्यं सुर्धति चंद्रपादाः R. 16. 18 'are not reflected' &c. (b) To prevail against; have power against; न पादपोष्युः शक्तिरंहः शिलोद्यये सुर्धति मारुतस्य 2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 59. -7 To be a match for. -8 To be frequent. -9 To cause to sound loudly.

-Caus. (सुर्धयति-ने) 1 To stupify, cause to faint; स्लेच्छान्मुर्धयते Git. 3. -2 To strengthen, increase. -3 To excite, stir up. -4 To cause to sound loudly, play on (as a musical instrument).

**सुर्मिणी** A small fire-place.

**सुधुरः** [ सुध क ध्रुवो ध्रुवः Tv. ] 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; सधुरः



तानसुहृदूर्ध्वतं दधुरिवाप्रवणस्य रजः-  
कणाः Si. 6. 6. -2 The god of love. -3  
N. of one of the horses of the sun.

सुर्व 1 P. (सुर्वति) To bind, tie.

सुलु 10 U. (मोलयति-ते) To plant.

मुशडी A kind of grain.

मुश(स)ली A small house-lizard.

मुष् 1. 9 P. (मुष्णाति, मुषित; desid.  
मुषयति) 1 (a) To steal, filch, rob,  
plunder, carry off (said to govern  
two acc.; देवदत्तं ज्ञतं मुष्णाति, but very  
rarely used in classical literature);  
मुष्ण रत्नानि Si. 1. 51; शत्रुस्य  
मुष्णव वसु जैत्रमोजः Ki. 3. 41; Si. 3.  
38. (b) To ravish, seduce, abduct,  
carry off; Bk. 15. 16. -2 To dispel,  
remove, drive off; घनतिमिरमुषि ज्यो-  
तिषि Si. 4. 67, Ratn. 3. 19. -3 (Fig.)  
To ruin, undo; न वेत्ति मुषितमात्मानं  
K. 164, Ratn. 4. 3. -4 To eclipse,  
cover, envelop, conceal; सैन्यरेणुमुषि-  
ताकैदीधितिः R. 11. 51. -5 To capti-  
vate, enrapture, ravish. -6 To sur-  
pass, excel; मुष्णन् श्रियमशोकानां रक्तैः  
परिजनांवरैः । गतिर्वरांगनानां च कोकिल-  
प्रमरध्वनिं Ks. 55. 113; Ratn. 1. 24;  
Bk. 9. 92; Me. 47. -II. 1 P. (मोषति)  
1 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P.  
(मुषति) 1 To steal. -2 To break,  
destroy.

मुषकः A mouse.

मुषा-वी A crucible.

मुषिः f. Stealing &c.

मुषित p. p. [मुष्-क] 1 Robbed,  
stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away,  
carried off, ravished. -3 Deprived of,  
free from. -4 Cheated, deceived.

मुषितकं Stolen property.

मुष्ट p. p. Stolen; S. 5. 20. -ष्टं  
Stolen property.

मुष्कः [मुष्-क] 1 A testicle. -2  
The scrotum. -3 A muscular or ro-  
bust man. -4 A mass, heap, quanti-  
ty, multitude. -5 A thief. -Comp.

-कच्छुः f. an eruption on the  
scrotum. -देशः the region of the  
scrotum. -चून्यः a eunuch, a castrat-  
ed person. -शोफः swelling of the  
testicles.

मुष्ककः N. of a tree (the ashes of  
which are used as cautery).

मुष्कर a. Having testicles. -रः A  
man having large testicles.

मुष्टिः m. f. [मुष्-क्ति] 1 The clenched  
hand, fist; कर्णातिमेत्य विभिदे नि-  
विहोपि मुष्टिः R. 9. 58; 15. 21; Si.  
10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful; इयामा-  
कमुष्टिपतिवर्धितकः S. 4. 13; R. 19.  
57; Ku. 7. 69; Me. 68. -3 A handle  
or hilt. -4 A particular measure  
(= pala). -5 A measure of capacity  
equal to one handful. -6 The penis.

-7 Stealing (only f.). -8 A com-  
pendium, abridgment. -Comp. -कर-  
णं clenching the fist. -देशः the  
middle of a bow, that part of it  
which is grasped in the hand. -युतं  
a kind of game. -पातः boxing. -बंधः  
1. clenching the fist. -2. a handful.  
-मेय a. to be measured with the fist,  
to be spanned with the fingers. -यु-  
द्धं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

मुष्टिकः [मुष्टिर्भाषणं प्रयोजनस्य कर्त्तृ] 1 A  
goldsmith. -2 A particular position  
of the hands. -3 N. of a demon. -कं  
A pugilistic encounter, fisticuffs.  
-काः (pl.) N. of an outcast race  
(the Dombas). -Comp. -अंतकः an  
epithet of Balarāma.

मुष्टिका The fist.

मुष्टिधयः A child, baby, infant.

मुष्टीकृ 8 U. To clench the fist.

मुष्टीमुष्टि ind. Fist-to-fist, hand-to-  
hand fighting; Mv. 6. 31.

मुष्ठकः Black mustard.

मुष्ठ 4 P. (मुष्ठति) To cleave,  
divide, break into pieces.

मुसलः -लं 1 A mace, club. -2 A  
pestle (used for cleaning rice); मुसल-  
मिदमियं च पातकाले मुहुरमुषाति कलेन  
हुंक्तेन Mu. 1. 4; Ms. 6. 56. -3 A  
kind of surgical instrument. -Comp.

-आमुषः an epithet of Balarāma.

-उल्लखलं a pestle and mortar.

मुसलामुसलि ind. Club against club.

मुसलीका A Common lizard.

मुसलिन m. [मुसल-इनि] 1 An epi-  
thet of Balarāma. -2 Of Siva.

मुसल्य a. [मुसल-य] To be pound-  
ed or put to death with a club.

मुस्त 10 U. (मुस्तयति-ते) To heap  
up, gather, collect, accumulate.

मुस्तः -स्ता -स्तं A kind of grass;  
विस्त्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः प-  
ल्लवे S. 2. 6; R. 9. 59; 15. 19.  
-Comp. -अद्दः, -आद्दः a hog.

मुस्रं 1 A pestle. -2 A tear.

मुह 4 P. (मुहति, मुय or मुह) 1 To  
faint, swoon, lose consciousness, be-  
come senseless; इहाहं द्रुमुमाहं तां स्मर-  
न्नेवं मुमोह सः Bk. 6. 21, 1. 20; 15.  
16. -2 To be perplexed or bewildered,  
to be disturbed in mind, be at a  
loss; आपत्त्वपि न मुह्यति नराः पंडितबु-  
द्धयः H. 1. 166, Ki. 18. 9. -3 To be  
foolish, stupid, or infatuated. -4 To  
fail. -5 To err, mistake. -Caus.  
(मोहयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, infatuate;  
मा मुहयस्व ह्य भवतमनन्यजन्ता Māl. 1.  
32. -2 To confound, bewilder, per-  
plex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -3 To throw in-  
to confusion. -4 To cause to err or  
mistake.

मुह p. p. [मुह-क] 1 Stupefied, in-  
fatuated; Pt. 2. 4. -2 Perplexed,

bewildered; confounded, at a loss;  
निकर्तव्यतामुहः 'being at a loss what  
to do'; so द्रुमुह Me. 68. -3 Foolish,  
silly, dull, stupid, ignorant; अल्पस्य  
हेतोर्बुद्धिः हासुभिर्बुद्धिचचारमुहः प्रतिभासि  
से त्वं R. 2. 47. -4 Mistaken, erring,  
deceived, gone astray. -5 Abortive.  
-6 Confounding. -द्दः A fool, block-  
head, dolt, an ignorant person;  
मुहः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2. -द्दाः  
(m. pl.) An epithet of the ele-  
ments in the Sāṅkhya philosophy.  
-Comp. -आत्मन् a. 1. stupe-  
fied in mind. -2. foolish, stupid,  
silly. -गर्भः 1. a dead foetus. -2.  
difficult delivery. -ग्राहः 1. a wrong  
notion, misconception, misappre-  
hension. -2. infatuation. -चेतन,  
-चेतस् a. foolish, silly, ignorant; अ-  
वगच्छति मुहचेतनः पियनाशं हृदि शल्य-  
मपि R. 8. 88. -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a.  
foolish, stupid, silly, simple; Ki.  
1. 30. -प्रमुहः, -अप्रहः the greatest  
block-head. -सस्व a. infatuated,  
insane.

मुहता-त्वं 1 Confusion, bewilder-  
ment. -2 Folly, stupidity.

मुहिर a. [मुह-किर्त्त] Silly, foolish,  
stupid. -रः 1 The god of love. -2 A  
fool, block-head.

मुहुः ind. = मुहुस्.

मुहुकं Ved. A moment.

मुहुस् ind. 1 Often, constantly  
repeatedly, frequently; श्रीवामनाभि-  
रानं मुहुरमुषति स्पन्दे दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7,  
2. 6; generally repeated in this  
sense; मुहुर्मुहुः over and over again,  
often and often; गुरुणां सच्चिदानंदपि  
कः कृजति मुहुर्मुहुः. -2 For a time or  
moment, awhile; Me. 105; general-  
ly used with successive clauses in  
the sense of 'now-now', 'at one  
time-at another time'; मुहुरमुषते  
बाला मुहुः पतति विह्वला । मुहुरालीयते  
भीता मुहुः क्रोशति रोदिति ॥ Subhāsh. ;  
Mu. 5. 3; मुहुर्मुहुः 'again and again,  
repeatedly.' -Comp. -भाषा, -वचस्  
n. repetition, tautology. -भुज m. a  
horse.

मुहुर्तः -र्तं [मुहु-क भातोः पूर्वं मुह च  
Tv.] 1 A moment, any short portion  
of time, an instant; नवांशुदानीकमुहुर्त-  
लान्धने R. 3. 53; संख्याअरेखेव मुहुर्तरागाः  
Pt. 1. 194; Me. 19; Ku. 7. 50. -2  
A period, time (auspicious or other-  
wise). -3 A period of 48 minutes.  
-र्तः An astrologer.

मुहुर्तक 1 An instant, a moment. -2  
A period of 48 minutes.

मुहेरः A block-head, fool.

सू 1 A. (सवते) To bind, fasten,  
tie.

सूक a. [सू-क] 1 Dumb, silent,  
mu speechless; सूकं करोति याचाहं ;



मुक्ताङ्ग (काननं) Ku. 3. 42 ; सखामियं वीक्ष्य विषादमुक्तां Git. 7 ; मुक्तीभूतघटा-स्वरास्वतःपुरदोलाखु K. 97 ; मुक्तीभूतवीणा K. 132. -2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -कः 1 A mute ; मोनान्मुकः H. 2. 26 v. 1. ; Ms. 7. 149. -2 A poor or miserable man. -3 A fish. -Comp. -अंवा a' form of Durgā. -भावः silence, muteness, dumbness ; (also मुकता -त्वं in this sense).

मुक्तिमन् *m.* Muteness, dumbness, silence.

सूत *a.* [सू-क्त] 1 Bound, tied. -2 Confined. -3 Woven. -तः -तं 1 A woven basket (Ved.). -2 A woven band of cloth. -3 A lump, collection.

सूत्रं Urine ; नाप्नु सूत्रं समुत्सृजेत् Ms. 4. 56 ; सूत्रं चकार 'made water'. -Comp. -आघातः a urinary disease. -आशयः the lower belly. -उत्सृग see सूत्रसंग. -कुच्छं painful discharge of urine, strangury. -कोशः the scrotum. -क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. -ग्रंथिः a knot or induration on the neck of the bladder. -जठरः -रं the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. -दोषः a urinary disease. -निरोधः retention of urine. -पतनः a civet-cat. -पथः the urinary passage. -परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -पुटं the lower belly. -मार्गः, -प्रसेकः the urethra. -वर्धक *a.* diuretic. -वृद्धिः *f.* copious secretion of urine. -शकुत् *n.* urine and excrement. -शुक्रं a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. -शूलः -लं urinary colic. -संगः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

सूत्रयति Den. P. To make water ; तिष्ठन्सूत्रयति Mbh.

सूत्रल *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

सूत्रित *a.* 1 Discharged or voided as urine. -2 Soiled with urine.

सूर *a.* Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewildered. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -3 destroying, killing.

सूर्ख *a.* 1 Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. -खः A fool, block-head ; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टसूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5, 8 ; सूर्ख बलादपराधिनां प्रतिपादयिष्यसि V. 2. -2 A kind of bean. -Comp. -पंडितः a learned fool ; Pt. 5. 40. -भूयं folly, stupidity, ignorance. -भ्रातृक *a.* one who has a foolish brother. -मंडलं an assembly of fools.

सूर्खता-त्वं, सूखिमन् *m.* Stupidity, folly, silliness.

सूर्च्छन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Stupefying, inducing insensibility or stupor (an

epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). -2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening. -नं, -ना [सूर्च्छ-युच्] 1 Fainting, swooning. -2 Prevalence, growth, increase (usually *n.* in this sense). -3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur ; cf. सूच्छा (3) also. -4 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from the key to another ; modulation, melody ; स्फुटीभवद्यमविशेष-सूर्च्छनां Si. 1. 10 ; भूयो भूयः स्वयमपि कुतां सूर्च्छनां विस्मरन्ती. Me. 86 ; वर्णानामपि सूर्च्छनांतरगतं तारं विरामे सृष्टु Mk. 3. 5 ; सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो ग्रामा सूर्च्छनाश्चैक-विंशतिः Pt. 5. 54 ; (a सूच्छा or सूच्छना is thus defined : -कमास्त्वपाणां सप्तानामारो-हश्चावरोहणम् । सा सूच्छेत्युच्यते ग्रामस्था एताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

सूर्च्छा [सूर्च्छ-भावे अङ्] 1 Fainting, swooning ; R. 7. 44. -2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. -3 A process in calcining metals ; सूच्छीं गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. -4 The rising of sounds &c. ; see सूच्छन (4) above. -5 Growth, increase. -Comp. -आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) expressing strong dissent by a swoon. -परीत *a.* unconscious, fainted away.

सूर्च्छाल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

सूर्च्छित *p. p.* [सूर्च्छा जाता अस्य तारं इतत्, सूर्च्छ-क्त्वा] 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. -2 Foolish, stupid, silly. -3 Increased, augmented. -4 Made violent, intensified. -5 Perplexed, bewildered. -6 Filled. -7 Calcined. -8 Rising upwards, lofty. -तं A kind of song or air.

सूर्त *a.* [सूर्च्छ-क्त्वा] 1 Fainted, insensible. -2 Stupid, foolish. -3 Embodied, incarnate ; सूर्तो विष्णुस्तपस इव नो भिन्नसारंगयुथः S. 1. 33 ; प्रसाद इव सूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नहार्द्रशीतलः U. 3. 14 ; R. 2. 69 ; 7. 70 ; Ku. 7. 42 ; Pt. 2. 99. -4 Material, corporeal. -5 Solid, hard. -6 Real. -7 Thickened, coagulated (Ved.).

सूर्तत्वं 1 Embodiment, materiality. -2 (In phil.) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion ; परिच्छिन्न-परिमाणवत्त्वं क्रियावत्त्वं वा सूर्तत्वम्.

सूर्तिः *f.* [सूर्च्छ-क्तिन्] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure ; Mu. 2. 2, R. 3. 27, 1. 54, 64 ;

tion, manifestation ; कण्ठस्य सूर्तिः U. 3. 4 ; Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. -5 Beauty. -6 Solidity, hardness. -Comp. -धर, -संचर *a.* embodied, incarnate ; धर्मो वा सूर्तिचरः Mv. 1. 10 ; U. 6. 10. -पः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

सूर्तित्वे Embodiment, materiality, incarnation.

सूर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Material, corporeal. -2 Embodied, incarnate, personified. -3 शकुंतला सूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया Si. 5. 15. -तथ सूर्तिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18. R. 12. 64 ; Māl. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. -*m.* The body.

सूर्ध्वन् *m.* [सुर्ध्वस्मिन्नाद्वेति इति सूर्ध्वं, cf. U. 1. 156] 1 The forehead, brow. -2 The head in general ; नवन सूर्ध्वं हरिरग्रहीदपः Si. 1. 18 ; R. 16. 81. -नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा सुधि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head ; अतिष्ठन्सुर्ध्वेन्द्राणां सुधि देवपतिरथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c. ; भूस्यां पर्वतसूर्ध्वनि ; S. 5. 7 ; Me. 17. -4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forepart ; स किल संसृज सुधिं सहायतां सयवतः प्रतिपद्य नगरम् R. 9. 19. -6 (In geom.) The base.

-Comp. -अंतः the crown of the head. -अभिषिक्त *a.* 1. consecrated, crowned, inaugurated ; R. 16. 81. -2. common, stock (as an instance) ; उत्कृष्टयोत्कृष्ट्य कृत्ति इति बीभत्सस्य सुभ्यः अभिषिक्तसुदाहरणम्. (-क्तः) 1. a consecrated king. -2. a man of the Kshatriya caste. -3. a minister. -4. = इक्ष्वांसिक (1) q. v. -अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. -अवसिक्तः 1. X of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brāhmana father and Kshatriya mother. -2. a consecrated king. -कर्णी, -कर्परी *f.* an umbrella. -उ 1. the hair (of the head) ; पर्वकुल सूर्ध्वजाः S. 1. 30 ; विललाप विकीर्ण सूर्ध्वजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. -2. the mane. -पिंडः a lump see ब्रह्मं or सुग्रामार्ग. -पिंडः a lump upon the head (of an elephant or a rut). -पुष्पः the Sirisha tree. -रुत the scum of boiled rice. -वेदनं turban, diadem.

सूर्ध्व *a.* [सूर्ध्वं भवः इत्] 1 Being in or on the head. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters क, ख, द, ड, ङ, ण, र, and ऌ ; मद्गुणः सुर्ध्वः. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

सूर्ध्वन् See सूर्ध्वन्.

सूर्वा-वी, सूर्विका A kind of creeper (from the fibres of which bow-



strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made).

**मूल** I. 1 U (मूलति-ते) 1 To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (मूलयति-ते, मूलित) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -2 To grow, sprout, germinate.

**मूलं** [मूल-क] 1 A root (fig. also); वनमूलानि गृहीभवति तेषां S. 7. 20; or शाखिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 15; मूलं बंधु to take or strike root; चन्द्रमूलस्य मूलं हि महदैरतरोः स्त्रियः Si. 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity of anything; कस्याश्चिदासीद्गङ्गा तदानीम-मूलमावृतमूत्रशेषा R. 7. 10; so प्राची-मूले Me. 89. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्यमूलं Si. 7. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं &c. -4 Beginning, commencement; आमुलाच्छ्रोत्रमिच्छामि S. 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; सर्वे गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb.; रक्षोघ्ने स्थितिर्मूलं U. 1. 6; इति केना-युक्तं तत्र मूलं सूर्यं 'the source or authority should be found out.' -6 The foot or bottom of anything; पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. -7 The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -9 Capital, principal, stock. -10 A hereditary servant. -11 A square root. -12 A king's own territory; स युष्मदमूलमत्यंतं R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. -13 A vendor who is not the true owner; Ms. 8. 202 (अस्वामिचिद्रेता Kull.). -14 The nineteenth lunar mansion contain- ing 11 stars. -15 A thicket, copse. -16 The root of long pepper. -17 A particular position of the fingers. -18 A chief or capital city. -19 An aboriginal inhabitant. -20 A bower, an arbour (निकुंज). -21 N. of several roots विजली, गुल्फर, क्षरण &c. (In comp. मूल may be translated by 'first, prime, original, chief, principal'; e. g. मूलकारणं 'prime cause' &c. &c.). -Comp. -आधारं 1. the navel. -2. a mystical circle above the organs of generation. -आमं a radish. -आयतनं the original abode. -आशि-ष्ठा a. living upon roots. -आह्वं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारः the author of an original work. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कुच्छः-च्छं a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केशरः a citron. -गुणः the co-efficient of a root. -ग्रंथः 1. an original text. -2. the very words uttered by Śākya- muni. -उद्गः uprooting. -ज a. 1. radi- cal. -2. growing at the roots of

trees (as an ant-hill). -3. born under the constellation Mūla. (-जः) plant growing from a root. (-जः) a green ginger. -देवः an epithet of Kamsa. -द्वयं, -धनं principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph -निहंतन a. destroy- ing root and branch. -धुरवः 'the stock-man', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः f. the Prakṛiti or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas (q. v.). -(pl.) the four principal sove- reigns to be considered at the time of war (विजिगीषु, अति, मध्यम, and उद्गरीन); see Ms. 7. 155. -फलदः the bread- fruit tree. -गर्हणं the act of uproot- ing, extermination. -भद्रः an epithet of Kamsa. -भृत्यः an old or heredi- tary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वापः one who plants roots. -वित्तं capital, stock. -विभुजः a chariot. -व्यसनवृत्तिः the hereditary occupation of executing criminals; Ms. 10. 38. -व्रतित्व a. living exclusively on roots. -शकुनः (in augury) the first bird. -शाकटः, -शाकिनं a field planted with edible roots. -संघः a society. sect. -स्थानं 1. base, foundation. -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. wind, air. -4. Mooltan. (-नी) N. of Gauri. -स्यायिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river. -हर a. up- rooting completely.

**मूलक** a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on; भ्रांतिमूलक 'based on error.' -2 Born under the constella- tion Mūla. -कः, -कं 1 A radish. -2 An esculent root. -3 A sort of Yam. -कः A kind of poison. -Comp. -पणः a handful of radishes &c. (for sale). -पोतिका a radish.

**मूला** 1 N. of a plant. -2 The aster- ism Mūla.

**मूलिक** a. 1 Radical, original. -2 Primary, principal. -3 Living on roots. -कः A devotee, an ascetic. -का 1 A root. -2 A collection of roots.

**मूलिन्** m. A tree.  
**मूलिन** a. Growing from a root.  
**नः** A plant, tree.

**मूली** A small house-lizard.

**मूलेरा** 1 A king. -2 The Indian spikenard.

**मूल्य** a. 1 To be eradicated. -2 Being at the root. -3 Purchasable. -त्यं 1 Price, worth, cost; क्रीणति स्म प्राणमूल्यैश्चांसि Si. 18. 15, Sānti. 1. 12. -2 Wages, hire, salary. -3 Gain. -4 Capital, principal. -5 Ori- ginal value. -6 An article purchas- ed.

**मृषु** 1 A. (मृषति, मृषित) To steal, rob, plunder.

**मृदः** 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A round window, an air-hole. -3 A crucible.

**मृषकः** 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief. -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Gāṇesa.

**मृषणं** Stealing, pilfering.

**मृषा, मृषिका** 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible. -3 An air-hole.

**मृषिकः** 1 A rat. -2 A thief. -3 The Śirisha tree. -4 N. of a coun- try. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंचनः, -रथः epithets of Gāṇesa. -अदः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थले a molehill. -विषाणं 'the horn of a mouse', i. e. an impossibility; cf. शशविषाण, खण्डुप &c.

**मृषिकारः** A male rat.

**मृषी, मृषीकः, मृषीका** A rat, mouse.

**मृषीकरणं** Melting in a crucible.

**मृ** 6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Condi- tional) (म्रियते, ममार, अमृत, मरिष्यति, मर्तु, मृत) To die, perish, de cease, de- part from life. -Caus. (मारयति-ते) To kill, slay. -Desid. (मृद्वेति) 1 To wish to die. -2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

**मृश्** See मृश.

**मृग** 4 P., 10 A. (मृगयति, मृगयते, मृगित) 1 To seek, search for, seek after; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृगयते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; गता दूता दूरं कचिदपि परे- तान् मृगयितुं G. L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृग्यमाणः Māl. 5. 1; अंतर्गच्छ मृगयन्निमित्तमागादिभिर्भु- न्यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or in- vestigated'. -5 To ask for, beg of one; एतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

**मृगः** [मृ-क] 1 (a) A quadruped, an animal in general; नाभिषेको न संस्का- रः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगेः । विक्रमाजितराज्य- स्य स्वयमेव मृगेद्रता; see मृगाधिप below. (b) A wild beast. -2 A deer, an an- telope; विश्वासीपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहते मृगाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रममृगेयं न हंतव्यः S. 1. -3 Game in general. -4 The spots on the moon respresented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, search. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Asking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant. -11 N. of a particular class of men; मृगे सुहृ च चित्रिणी; वदति मधुरवाणी दीर्घनेत्रोऽ- तिमीरुश्चपलमतिमुदेहः शीघ्रवेगो मृगोऽयम् Subdak. -12 The lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्. -13 The lunar month



called मार्गशीर्ष. -14 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district in *Sākadvīpa*. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the wind. -अंगना a doe. -अजिनः a deer's skin. -अंजना musk. -अद् m., -अदनः, -अंतकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion; केसरि निहुरक्षितसुगयूथो सुगाधिपः *Si*. 2. 53; सुगाधिराजस्य वचो निशम्य *R*. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -अरिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -3. a tiger. -4. N. of a tree. -अशनः a lion. -आजीवः 1. a hunter. -2. a hyena. -आविध m. a hunter. -आस्यः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -इंद्रः 1. a lion; ततो सुगेंद्रस्य सुगेंद्रगामी *R*. 2. 30. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -आसनः a throne. -आस्यः an epithet of *Siva*. -चटकः a hawk. -इष्टः a variety of jasmine. -ईक्षणः a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वरः 1. a lion. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -उत्तमः the best antelope. -उत्तमं, -उत्तमार्गं the constellation *सुगशिरस्*. -काननं 1. a park. -2. a forest abounding in game. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -चारिन् a. acting like a deer (as a devotee); leading a deer's life; *V*. 4. -जलं mirage. -स्नानं bathing in the waters of the mirage, i. e. an impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, fowler. -तृष्, -तृषा, -तृष्णाः, -तृष्णिः -तृष्णिका f. mirage; सुगुतृष्णाभिसि स्नातः; see खट्व; जातः सखे प्रणयवान् सुगुतृष्णिकायां *S*. 6. 15. -दंशः, -दंशकः a dog. -दावः a park, preserve. -दृश f. a fawn-eyed woman; तदीपद्विस्तारि स्तनयुगलमासी-सुगदृशः *U*. 6. 35. (-m.) the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -द्युः a hunter. -द्विष् m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, धूर्तकः a jackal. -नयना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1. musk; *Ku*. 1. 54; *Rs*. 6. 13; *Ch*. *P*. 8; *R*. 17. 24. -2. the musk-deer; *R*. 4. 74. -जा musk. -पतिः 1. a lion. -2. a roe-buck. -3. a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. -पिपुः the moon. -पोतः -पोतकः a fawn. -प्रधुः a lion. -मियं grass growing on mountains. -व(व)धाजीवः a hunter. -वंधिनी a net for catching deer. -भोजना bitter apple. -मदः musk; कुचतदीगतो यावन्मातर्मिलति तव तोयैर्मु-गमदः *G*. *L*. 7; सुगमदतिलकं लिखति सङ्कुलं सुगमिव रजनीकरे *Git*. 7. वासा a musk-bag. -मंजः N. of a class of elephants. -मांसं venison. -मातृका a doe. -मासः the month of *Mārga-siraha*. -सुखः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -यूथं a herd of deer. -राज m. 1. a lion; *Si*. 9. 18. -2.

tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -राजः 1. a lion; *R*. 6. 3. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -3. a tiger. -4. the moon. -धारिन्, -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोमन् n. wool. -जं a woollen cloth. -रोचना yellow pigment. -लंछनः -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon; अंकाधिरोपितसुगश्चंद्रमा सुगलंछनः *Si*. 2. 53. -जः the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer-like streak on the moon; सुगलेखासुगसीव चंद्रमाः *R*. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-जा, -जी) a fawn-eyed woman. -वल्गुः a kind of grass (कुंदर). -वाहनः wind. -व्याधः 1. a hunter. -2. *Sirius* or the dogstar. -3. an epithet of *Siva*. -शायिका the reclining posture of a deer. -शावः a fawn; सुगशावैः समवेधितो जनः *S*. 2. 18. -शिरः, -शिरस् n., -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. -शीर्षं the constellation *सुगशिरस्*. (-र्वः) the lunar month *Mārgasirsha*. -शीर्षन् m. the constellation *सुगशिरस्*. -श्रेष्ठः a tiger. -हन् m. a hunter. सुगणा [सुग-युच् टाप्] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. -2 Investigation, inquiry. सुगयस् m. *Vod*. A wild animal. सुगया [सुगं यायनया या वजर्थे क] Hunting, chase; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति सुगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः *S*. 2. 5; सुगया-पवादिना माटव्येन *S*. 2; so सुगयावेव, सुग-याविहारिन् &c. -Comp. -अरण्यं, -वनं a park. -यानं a hunting expedition. सुगयुः [सुग-अस्त्यर्थे युच्] 1 A hunter, fowler; इति नोपशयस्थोऽपि शया-लुसुगयुर्मुगन् *Si*. 2. 80. -2 A jackal. -3 An epithet of *Brahman*. सुगयं 1 The chase, hunting; *Ki*. 13. 9. -2 A target, butt (in archery). सुगित a. [सुग-कृ] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted. -2 Sought, searched for. -3 Asked, solicited. सुगी 1 A female deer, doe. -2 Epilepsy. -3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. -दृश f. -लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. -पतिः an epithet of *Krishna*. सुग्य a. [सुग-य्यत्] To be sought or inquired after; to be hunted; तत्र मूलं सुग्यम्. सुज I. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound. -II. 2 P., 10 U. (मार्ष्टि, मार्जयति-ते, ममार्ज-मार्जयन् चकार-चके, अमार्जित-अमार्ष्टित, मार्जिष्यति, मार्जयति, मार्जयिष्यति-ते, मार्जितु-मार्ष्टि, मार्जयितु, सुष्ट, मार्जित; desid. मिमृशति or मिमार्जयति) 1 To wipe or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also); स्वेदलवान्ममार्ज *Si*. 3. 79; दोषप्रवादमसुजन् 5. 28. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). -4 To deck, adorn. -5 To purify, wash with water. शुभ्र 1. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound.

मसुजुश्च परवधान् *Bk*. 14. 92 (सु-चक्रुः or शोधितवन्तः). सुजः A kind of drum. सुजा [सुज-अङ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablution. -2 Cleanliness, purity; *Bk*. 2. 13 (सुदितः complexion). -3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion. सुजित a. Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed, rubbed &c. सुज् 6, 9 P. (सुदति, सुदति) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. -2 To forgive, pardon. -3 To delight, gladden. -4 To be delighted or happy. सुडः An epithet of *Siva*. सुडनं Favouring, showing grace. सुडा, सुडानी, सुडी An epithet of *Pārvatī*; शंके सुदरि कालकूटमपि सु सुडानीपतिः *Git*. 12. सुडीकः 1 N. of *Siva*. -2 A fish. -3 A deer. सुग् 6 P. (सुगति) To kill, destroy. सुणालः-लं [सुण-काल्] The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre; सुपि हि सुणालानाममुच्यन्ते तैत्तवः *H*. 1. 1. सुग् सुणालादिव राजहंसी *V*. 1. 19; *V*. 1. 19; *V*. 3. 13. -लं The root of fragrant grass (वीरणसुल). -Comp. -भंगः a bit of a lotus-fibre. -सुग् fibre of a lotus-stalk. सुणालिका, सुणाली A lotus stalk & fibre; परिमुदितसुणालीमलानमं *Mil*. 22; or परिमुदितसुणालीदुर्बलानमं *U*. 1. 24; *Ku*. 5. 29. सुणालिच् m. A lotus. सुणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant; *R*. 7. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 place abounding with lotuses. सुत p. p. [सु-कर्तृ क] 1 Deceased; वे पराधीनतां यातास्ते वे जीवन्तः के सुताः *H*. 2. 22. -2 As good as dead, useless, inefficacious; सुतो द्रिद्रा सुतं मेयुनमप्रजं । सुतमश्रीत्रयं आदं सुतं यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः *Pt*. 2. 94. -3 Calculus reduced; सुच्छो गतो सुतो वा तिष्ठेत् पारदोऽत्र रसः *Bv*. 1. 82. -सं 1 Deceased. -2 Food obtained by begging, alms; see अमृतं (8). -Comp. -अशौचं impurity contracted through the death of relation; see अशौच. -उज्ज्वः the sun. -कल्प, -प्राय a. almost dead, insensible. -सुहं a grave. -चेतं shroud or garment of the dead (वर्णनं *Chāṇḍālas*). -जीवन a. roving, dead. -दारः a widower. -निवा one who carries out dead bodies to the cemetery. -पाः a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery &c.). -सत्तः, -सत्तकः a jackal. -संस्कारः funeral or obsequial



—जीवन *a.* reviving the dead. (—न, —नी) the revival of a dead person. (—नी) a charm for reviving the dead. (—नी) bringing forth a still-born child. —स्नानं ablution after a death or funeral.

सूतकः—कं A dead person, a corpse ; सूतं ते जीवतोप्यहं सूतका मंदमतयो न ये-  
यमानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39. —कं 1 Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. —2 Death. —Comp. —अंतकः a jackal.

सूतिः *f.* Death, dying.  
सूतिमन् *m.* Mortality.

सूतंडः The sun.

सूतालकं A kind of clay.

सूतिका [ सूद तिक्त् टाप् ] 1 Clay, earth ; Ms. 2. 182. —2 Fresh earth. —3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्युः [ म-मृ-ङ् ] 1 Death, decease ; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. —2 Yama, the god of death. —3 An epithet of Brahman. —4 Of Vishnu. —5 Of Māyā. —6 Of Kali. —7 The god of love. —Comp. —ध्रुवं a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. —द *a.* fatal. —नाशकः quicksilver. —नाशनं the drink of immortality, ambrosia. —पाः an epithet of Siva. —पाशः the noose of death or Yama. —पुष्पः the sugarcane. —प्रतिपद *a.* liable to death. —फलं a kind of poisonous fruit. —फला, ली the plantain. —बीजः, बीजः a bamboo-cane. —भूतः sickness, disease. —राज *m.* Yama, the god of death. —लोकः 1. the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. —2. earth, the world of mortals ; cf. सर्वलोकः. —वंचनः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a raven. —सूतिः *f.* a female crab.

सूत्युजयः An epithet of Siva.

मृत्ता, मृत्ना 1 Earth, clay. —2 Good earth or clay. —3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृस्ते Powder, dust.

सूद् 9 P. (सूद्नाति, सूदित) 1 To squeeze, press, rub ; मम च सूदितं क्षौमं चात्ये तदंगविवर्तनैः Ve. 5. 40. —2 To trample or tread upon ; crush, dash to pieces, kill, destroy, pound, bruise, pulverize ; तावमदीक्षद्वादीक्ष Bk. 15. 15 ; बलान्यसु-  
माकलिनभक्त्वा R. 18. 5. —3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch ; Si. 4. 61. —4 To overcome, surpass. —5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. —6 ( In astr.) To pass through (as a constellation). —Caus. ( मर्दयति ) = मृद् q. v. above.

सूदित *p. p.* 1 Pressed, squeezed ; सूरतसूदिता चालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. —2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. —3 Rubbed off, removed. ( See मृद् ).

सूदिनी Good or soft earth.

सूद् *f.* [ मृत्ते मृद् कर्मणि क्ति ] 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आमोदं कुसुमममं सूदेव धत्ते सूद्धं न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति Subhāsh. ; प्रभवति सुचिर्विशोदभादे मणिर्न सूद्वां चयः U. 2. 4. —2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. —3 A mound of earth. —4 A kind of fragrant earth. —Comp. —कगः a small clod or lump of earth. —करः a potter. —कांस्यं an earthen vessel. —किरा an earthworm. —गः a kind of fish. —चयः ( सूच्चयः ) a heap of earth. —पचः a potter. —पात्रं, —भाण्डं earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. —पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. —बुद्धिः ' clod-pated ' a block-head ; मया च सुस्पिंडबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6. —लोहः a clod of earth. —शक-  
टिका ( सूच्छकटिका ) a small car of earth, a toy-cart ; ( it is the name of a celebrated play by Sūdraka ).

सुम्न(म)य *a.* Earthen ; R. 5. 2.

सूदंकुरः ( रुः ) The green pigeon.

सूदंगः [ मृ-अंग-क् क्ति ] 1 A kind of drum or tabor. —2 A bamboo-cane. —3 Noise. —Comp. —फलः the bread-fruit tree.

सूदर *a.* 1 Sporting, sportive. —2 Transient, evanescent.

सूदधं Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

सूदा See मृद्. —Comp. —करः a thunder-bolt.

सूद *a.* [ मृ-ङ् ] ( दु or द्री *f.* ; compar. प्रदीयस् ; superl. प्रदियु ) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate ; सूदु तीक्ष्णतरं पदुच्यते तदिदं ममस्य वृक्षते त्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा सूदु वस्तु हिंसितुं सूद्वेवारभते प्रजातकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; S. 1. 10 ; 4. 10. —2 Soft, mild, gentle ; न खरो न च भूयसा सूदुः R. 8. 9 ; बाणं कृपासुदमनाः प्रतिजह्वा 9. 57 ' with his mind softened with pity ' ; तं कृपासूदुरवेक्ष्य भागवतं 11. 83 ; S. 6. 1 ; महर्षिर्मुदतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 ' relented ; खातमूलमनिलो नदीरयैः पातयत्यपि सूदुस्तदुभं 11. 76 ' even a soft or gentle breeze ' &c. —3 Weak, feeble ; सर्वथा सूदुरसौ राजा II. 3 ; ततस्ते सूदुवाऽ-  
भूवन् गंधर्वाः शरपीडिताः Mb. —4 Moderate. —5 Blunt. —6 Slow. —हुः The planet Saturn. —हु *n.* Softness, gentleness. —हु *ind.* Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; रत्नसत् सूदु कर्णो-  
तिकचरः S. 1. 24 ; वाद्यते सूदु वेष्टं Gīt. 5. —Comp. —अंग *a.* of delicate limbs. ( —गी ) a delicate woman. —उत्पलं the soft i. e. blue lotus. —कार्णायसं lead. —कोष्ठ *a.* having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. —गमन *a.* having a gentle or lounging gait. ( —ना ) a goose, female swan. —चर्मिन्, —छद्मः, —त्वचः, —त्वचः *m.* a kind of

birch tree. —पत्रः a rush or reed. —पर्वकः, —पर्वन् *m.* a reed, cane. —पुष्पः the *Sirisha* tree. —पूर्व *a.* gentle at first, bland, coaxing. —फलं *N.* of a plant ( निष्कृत ). —भाविन् *a.* sweet-speaking. —रोमन् *m.*, —रोमकः a hare. —वर्गः, —गणः the group of the Nakshatras अनुराषा, मृगशिरस्, चित्रा and रेवती. —स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch.

—हृदय *a.* kind.  
सूदक *a.* Soft, gentle.

सूदल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. —2 Mild, gentle —लं 1 Water. —2 A variety of aloe-wood.

सूदी, सूदीका A vine or bunch of grapes ; वाचं तदीयां परिपीय सूदीं सूदी-  
कया तुल्यरसां स हंसः N. 3. 60 ; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

सूदुक्षकं Gold.

सूध् 1 U. ( मर्दयति ) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. —2 Ved. To hurt, kill. —3 To disregard.

सूध् *f.* Ved. 1 Battle, fight. —2 An enemy.

सूधस् *n.* Ved. 1 War. —2 Contempt, disregard.

सूधं War, battle, fight ; सत्त्वविहित-  
मनुलं भुजयोर्बलमस्य पश्यत सूधेऽधिकुप्य-  
तः Ki. 12. 39 ; R. 13. 65 ; Mv. 5. 13.

सूध् 6 P. ( सूधति, सूध् ) 1 To touch, handle. —2 To rub, stroke. —3 To consider, reflect, deliberate.

सूष् I. 1 P. ( मर्दयति ) To sprinkle. —II. 1 U. ( मर्दयति ) 1 To bear, endure &c. ( usually 4 U. ). —2 To sprinkle. —III. 4, 10 U. ( सूष्यति —ते, मर्दयति —ते, मर्दयति ) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with ; तत्किमिदमकार्यमनुष्ठितं देवेन-लोको न सूष्य-  
तीति U. 3 ; R. 9. 62. —2 To allow, permit. —3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear ; सूष्यतु लवस्य चालिशतं तातपादाः U. 6 ; प्रथममिति प्रेक्ष्य दुहितुजनस्यैकोऽ-  
पराधो भगवता मर्दयितव्यः S. 4 ; आर्यं मर्दय मर्दय Ve. 1 ; महा ब्राह्मण मर्दय Mk. 1. —4 To forget, neglect.

सूषा *ind.* 1 Falsely, wrongly, un-  
truly, lyingly ; यद्वक्त्रं सुहृदीक्षसे न ध-  
निनां ब्रूषे न चाहुं सूषा Bh. 3. 147 ; सु-  
पाभाषासिधो Bv. 2. 21. —2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. —Comp. —अध्यायिन् *m.* a kind of crane. —अर्थक *a.* 1. untrue. —2. absurd. ( —कं ) an absurdity, an impossibility. —उद्यं falsehood, lying, a false statement ; तत्किं मन्यसे राजसूत्रि सूषोद्यं तदिति U. 4. —ज्ञानं ignorance, error. —भाविन्, —वादिन् *m.* a liar. —वाच *f.* an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. —वादः 1. an untrue speech ; a lie, falsehood. —2. insincere speech, flat-  
tery. —3. irony, satire.  
सूषायते Den. P. To be mistaken, to err.



सुपालकः The mango tree.

सुष्ट *p. p.* [सुष्ठु-सुष्ठु वाक्] 1 (a) Cleansed, purified. (b) Pure, clean. -2 Besmeared. -3 Dressed, cooked. -4 Touched. -5 Considered, deliberated. -6 Savoury, agreeable. -7 Sprinkled. -8 Pepper. -Comp. -गन्धः a savoury or agreeable smell.

सुष्टिः *f.* 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. -3 Touch, contact. -4 sprinkling.

सुष्टेयक *a.* 1 Eating dainties, luxurious. -2 Selfish. -3 Liberal.

सु 9 P. ( मृणाति ) To hurt, kill.

मे 1 A. ( मयते, मित ; *desid.* मितस्ते ) To exchange or barter. -With नि or विनि to exchange or barter.

मेरुः A goat.

मेरुलः 1 N. of a mountain ; ( also मेखल ). -2 A goat. -Comp. -अद्रि-जा, -कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river Narmadâ.

मेखला 1 A belt, girdle, waist-band, zone in general ( fig. also ) ; anything which girds or surrounds ; मही सागरमेखला ' the sea-girt earth ' ; रत्नावलिद्वर्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63 ; Rs. 6. 2. -2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman ; नितंबावधिः सदकूलमेखलैः Rs. 1. 4, 6 ; R. 8. 64 ; मेखलायुगेरुत गोत्र-स्खलितेषु बंधन Ku. 4. 8. -3 The triple girdle worn by the first three castes ; cf. Ms. 2. 42. -4 The slope of a mountain ( नितंब ) ; आमेखलं संचरतां वनानां Ku. 1. 5 ; Me. 12. -5 The hips. -6 A sword-belt. -7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt. -8 The girth of a horse. -9 N. of the river Narmadâ. -Comp. -पदं the hips. -बंधः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलिन *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A religious student, a Brahmachârin *q. v.*

मेखलालः An epithet of Siva.

मेघः [ मेघति वर्षति जलं, मिद्-वत् कुत्वस् ] 1 A cloud ; कुर्वज्जनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः ससुच्छिद्यते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. -2 A mass, multitude. -3 N. of one of the six Râgas ( in music ). -4 A fragrant grass. -व Talc. -Comp. -अध्वन् *m.*, -पथः, -मार्गः ' the path of clouds ', atmosphere. -अंतः the autumn. -अरिः the wind. -अस्थि *n.* hail. -आख्यं talc. -आगमः the approach of rains, the rainy season. -आदोषः a dense or thick cloud. -आहंवरः thunder. -आनंदा a kind of crane. -आनंदिन् *m.* a peacock. -आलोकः the appearance or sight of clouds ; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोऽपि

न्यावावृत्ति चेतः Me. 3. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -उदकं rain. -उदयः the rising of clouds. -कफः hail.

-कालः the rains, rainy season. -गर्जनं, -गर्जना thunder. -चितकः the Châtaka bird. -जः a large pearl.

-जालं 1. a dense mass of clouds.

-2. talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनः the Châtaka bird. -ज्योतिस् *m. n.* lightning.

-हंवरः thunder. -दीपः lightning.

-इतं *N.* of a celebrated poem by Kâlidâsa. -द्वारं the sky, atmosphere.

-नादः 1. the roar of clouds, thunder. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -3. N. of Indrajit, son of Râvana. -4. the Palâsa tree. -अञ्जलसिन्धु, -अञ्जलसकः a peacock. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Lakshmana. -नामन् *m.* a kind of grass. -निघोषः thunder. -पंक्तिः, -माला, -राजि *f.* a line of clouds ; प्रथमं मेघराजिः पश्चाद्विद्युत्पता V. 2. -पुष्पं 1. water. -2. hail. -3. river-water.

-प्रतवः water. -धृतिः a thunderbolt. -संजलं the firmament, sky. -माल, -मालिन् *a.* cloud-capt. -योगिः fog, smoke. -रजः thunder. -रावः a kind of water-bird. -रेखा, -लेखा a line of clouds. -वर्णा the Indigo plant.

-वर्त्मन् *n.* the atmosphere. -वह्निः lightning. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Indra ; अयति स्म मेघमिव मेघवाहनः Si. 13. 18. -2. an epithet of Siva. -विस्फूर्जितं 1. thunder, rumbling of clouds. -2. N. of a metre ; see App. 1. -वेदमन् *n.* the atmosphere. -सारः a kind of camphor. -सुहृद् *m.* a peacock. -स्तनितं thunder.

मेघंकर *a.* ( री *f.* ) Producing clouds.

मेघवति Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

मेघक *a.* [ cf. Up. 5. 37 ] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured ; कुर्वज्जनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः ससुच्छिद्यते Mk. 5. 23 ; U. 6. 25 ; Me. 59. -कः 1 Blackness, the dark-blue colour. -2 An eye of a peacock's tail ; Mâl. 6. 5. -3 A cloud. -4 Smoke. -5 A nipple. -6 A kind of gem. -कं 1 Darkness. -2 Sulphuret of antimony. -Comp. -आपगा an epithet of the Yamunâ.

मेद्, मेड् 1 P. ( मेदति, मेडति ) To be mad.

मेडुला The myrobalan tree ( आमलकी ).

मेठः 1 A ram. -2 An elephant-driver or keeper.

मेठिः, मेथिः 1 A pillar, post. -2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. -3 A post to which cattle are bound. -4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

मेढ्रः, मेड्रः 1 A ram. -2 The penis.

मेढ्रः, मेड्रः A ram.

मेढ्रः See मेद्र.

मेथु 1 U. ( मेथति ते ) 1 To meet. -2 To meet one another ( Atm. ). -3 To revile. -4 To know, understand. -5 To hurt, injure, kill.

मेथिका, मेथिनी A kind of grass.

मेदः 1 Fat. -2 A particular mixed tribe. -3 N. of a serpent-demon. -4 N. of a plant ( अञ्जुना ).

-द्रा A root resembling ginger ( one of the eight principal medicines ). -Comp. -जं a species of bellium.

-गिल्हः N of a degraded tribe.

मेदकः Liquor used for distillation.

मेदस् *n.* [ मेद्-अध्वन् ] 1 Fat, marrow ( one of the seven dhatus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen ) ; Ms. 3. 132 ; Y. 1. 44. -2 Corpulence, fat of the body ; मेदश्चेद्वृक्षोदं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोर्व वृक्ष S. 2. 5. -3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence. -Comp. -अबुद् a fatty tumour. -कृत् *m. n.* flesh.

-ग्रंथिः a fatty tumour. -जं, -नेड्य *n.* a bone. -धरा a membrane in the abdomen containing the fat. -रिहः a lump of fat. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1. increase of fat, corpulence. -2. enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदस्विन् *a.* 1 Fat, corpulent. -2 Strong, robust ; Si. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth ; न मामपि सद्गीपा रत्नरूपि मेदिनी R. 1. 65 ; चंचलं वक्षु नितान्तमुन्नता मेदिनीमपि हरत्परावरः Ki. 13. 52 ; ( मधुकैटभयोरासीन्मेदस्वैव पशुना ) . -2 तेनेयं मेदिनीनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता . -3 Ground, land, soil. -3 Spot, place. -4 N. of a lexicon ( मेदिनीकोश ). -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः a king. -द्वन्द्वः dust.

मेदुर *a.* [ मिद्-धुरद् ] 1 Fat. -2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. -3 Thick, dense ; Mâl. 8. 11 ; thick with, full of, covered with ( usually with instr. ) or at the end of comp. ; मेघमेदुरमर्षे Git. 1 ; मकरंदसुंदरगल्ममदाकिनीमेदुर ( पदारविद् ) 7.

मेदुरित *a.* 1 Thickened, made dense ; मेघमेदुरितनीलिमा गिरिः U. 1. -2 Unctuous.

मेघ *a.* 1 Fat. -2 Dense, thick. मेघ 1 U. See मेघ.

मेद्रः [ मिद्-ध्र ] A ram. -द्र The male organ of generation, penis ; ( यस्य ) मेद्रं चोन्मादशुकायां हीनं शीघ्रं स उच्यते. -Comp. -चर्मन् *n.* the prepuce. -जः an epithet of Siva. -रोगः a venereal disease.

मेद्रकः 1 A ram. -2 The penis.

मेढ्रः, मेड्रः An elephant-keeper.

मेढ्रः, मेड्रः A ram.

मेद्रः See मेद्र.

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मेघ *a.* 1 Fat. -2 Dense, thick. मेघ 1 U. See मेघ.



मेघः 1 A sacrifice, as in नरमेघ, अश्वमेघ. -2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. -5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Vishṇu.

मेघ [ मेघ-अञ् ] ( changed to मेघस् in Bah. comp. when preceded by रु, रुच् and the negative particle अ ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness ( of memory ); धीर्धारणावती मेघा Ak. -2 Intellect; intelligence in general; Bg. 10. 34; Ms. 3. 263; Y. 3. 173. -3 A form of Sarasvatī. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Strength, power ( Ved. ). -Comp. -अतिथिः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -जित् m. an epithet of Kālidāsa.

मेघावत् a. Wise, intelligent.

मेघाविन् a. [ मेघा-विनि ] 1 Very intelligent, having a good memory. -2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect; Pt. 1. 61. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. -2 A parrot. -3 An intoxicating drink. -नी An epithet of the wife of Brahman.

मेघि See मेघि.

मेघ a. [ मेघ-प्यन्, मेघाय हितं यत् वा ] 1 Fit for a sacrifice; Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. -2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial; मेघेनाश्वमेजे; R. 13. 3. -3 Pure, sacred, holy; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -4 Ved. Fresh, strong, vigorous. -5 Wise, intelligent. -घ्वः 1 A goat. -2 A Khadira tree. -3 Barley ( according to Medinī ). -घ्वा N. of several plants ( केतकी, शंखपुष्पी, रोचना, इषी &c. ).

मेनका 1 N. of an Apsaras ( mother of Sakuntalā ). -2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya; मेना सुदीनामपि माननीयां ( उपदेये ) Ku. 1. 18, 5. 5. -2 N. of a river.

मेनादः 1 A peacock. -2 A cat. -3 A goat.

मेधिका, मेधी N. of a plant ( Mar. मेथी ) ( from the leaves of which a reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand ).

मेघ् 1 A. ( मेपते ) To go, move.

मेय a. [ मा-मि-या यत् ] 1 Measured. -2 Capable of being estimated. -3 Discernible, capable of being known ( मेय ).

मेरकः 1 A seat covered with bark. -2 N. of an enemy of Vishṇu.

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain ( round which all the planets are

said to revolve; and which forms the centre of the several Dvīpas; cf. द्वीपः; it is also said to consist of gold and gems ); विमज्ज मेरुर्न यदर्थि-सात् कृतः N. 1. 16; स्वात्मन्वेव समावहेम-महिना मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bh. 3. 150. -2 The central bead in a rosary. -3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp. -अदिकणिका the earth. -धामन् m. an epithet of Siva. -पृष्ठं heaven, the sky. -चक्रं a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेरुकः Incense.

मेलः [ मिल्-वञ् ] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse. -2 A fair. -3 A company, an assembly. ( Also मलक ).

मेलनं [ मिल्-ल्युट् ] 1 Union, junction. -2 Association. -3 Mixture. -4 An encounter; a fight.

मैला [ मिल्-णिच् अच् टाप् ] 1 Union, intercourse. -2 A company, assembly, a society. -3 Antimony. -4 The indigo plant. -5 Ink. -6 A musical scale. -Comp. -अंशुकः, -अंशुः, -चंदा, -चंदा an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

मैलापकः 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. -2 Conjunction of planets. -3 A crowd, assembly.

मैलायनं Combination, junction.

मेव् 1 A. ( मेवते ) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेघः 1 A ram, sheep. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -Comp. -अंडः an epithet of Indra. -कंबलः a woolen blanket or rug. -पालः, -पालकः a shepherd. -मांसं mutton. -सूयं a flock of sheep.

मेघा Small cardamoms.

मेघायते Den. A. To act like a goat.

मेघिका, मेघी A ewe.

मेहः [ मिह्-वञ् ] 1 Making water, passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 A urinary disease. -4 A ram. -5 A goat. -Comp. -ह्नी turmeric.

मेहनं [ मिह्-ल्युट् ] 1 Passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 The penis.

मैत्र a. ( मी f. ) [ मित्र-अण् ] 1 Belonging to a friend. -2 ( Given by a friend. -3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind; Ms. 2. 87; Bg. 12. 13. -4 Relating to the god Mitra ( as a Muhūrta ); Ku. 7. 6. -त्रः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. -2 N. of a particular mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 23. -3 The anus. -4 A friend. -त्री 1 Friendship, good will. -2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact; प्रत्युपेयुः सुखितकमलामोदमैत्री-कषायः Me. 31. -3 The lunar mansion called अश्रुवा. -त्रं 1 Friendship. -2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement; Ms. 4. 152. -3 A prayer addressed to

Mitra. -4 The lunar mansion अश्रुवा, ( मेघमे in the same sense ).

मैत्रकं Friendship.

मैत्रावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vālmiki. -2 Of Agastya. -3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. -4 N. of Vasishṭha; U. 5. 28.

मैत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. -2 Of Vasishṭha. -3 Of Vālmiki.

मैत्रिक् a. Friendly, kind.

मैत्रेय a. ( मी f. ) Relating to a friend, friendly. -यः N. of a mixed tribe.

मैत्रेयकः N. of a mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 33.

मैत्रेयिका A contest between friends or allies ( मित्रयुद्धं ).

मैत्र्यं Friendship, alliance.

मैथिलः [ मिथिलायां भवः अण् ] A king of Mithilā; R. 11. 32, 48. -लाः ( pl. ) The people of Mithilā q. v. -लः N. of Sitā; R. 12. 29.

मैथुन a. ( मी f. ) [ मिथुनेन निवृत्तं अण् ] 1 Paired, coupled. -2 United by marriage. -3 Relating to copulation. -नं 1 Copulation, sexual union; चतुर्न मैथुनमयजं Pt. 2. 94. -2 Marriage. -3 Union, connection. -4 Consecrating the fire ( आग्न्याधान ). -Comp. -ज्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. -धर्मिक् a. copulating. -वैराग्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मैथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance.

मैथुनिक् a. Copulating, sexually united. -m. One who has had sexual union with a woman.

मैथुन्य a. Relating to copulation.

मैधावकं Wisdom, intelligence.

मैनाकः [ मेनकायां भवः अण् ] N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings ( when Indra clipped those of other mountains ) on account of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp. -ह्नी f. an epithet of Pārvatī.

मैनालः A fisherman.

मैदः N. of a demon killed by Krishna. -Comp. -हन् m. an epithet of Krishna.

मैरेय-यं, मैरेयकः -कं A kind of intoxicating drink; अधिरजनि च-धूमिः पीतमैरेयरिकं Si. 11. 51; G. L. 34.

मैलिदः A bee.

मोक्षं The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष 1 P., 10 U. ( मोक्षति, मोक्षय-तिने ) 1 To release, set free, liber-



ate, emancipate. -2 To loose, untie, undo. -3 To wrest away. -4 To cast, hurl, fling. -5 To shed. -6 To detach, extract.

**मोक्षः** [मोक्ष-चञ्] 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom; साधुना तव बंधे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K. ; Me. 61 ; लब्ध-मोक्षाः शुकादयः R. 17. 20 ; धुर्याणां च धुरो मोक्षं 17. 19. -2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. -3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते । अजागलस्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30 ; R. 10. 84 ; Ms. 6. 35. -4 Death. -5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्थलीर्मर्मपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; वेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99. -7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow; बाष्पमोक्ष, अश्रुमोक्ष. -8 Shooting, casting, discharging; बाण-मोक्षः S. 3. 5. -9 Scattering, strewing. -10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). -11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -12 N. of a tree (पाटलि). -Comp. -उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. -देवः an epithet applied to Hsuen Tshang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -द्वारं the sun. -पुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

**मोक्षक** *a.* [मोक्ष-ण्वल्] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c. -कः A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

**मोक्षणं** [मोक्ष-ण्वल्] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. -2 Rescuing, deliverance. -3 Loosening, untying. -4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. -5 Shedding. -6 Squandering. -7 Discharging, casting; शस्त्रं &c.

**मोक्षिन्** *a.* 1 Desirous of emancipation. -2 Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

**मोघ** *a.* [मुद्-व अच् वा कुलं] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; याज्ञा मोघा वरमधिष्ठणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6 ; मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चेष्टितं R. 11. 39 ; 14. 65 ; Bg. 9. 12. -2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. -3 Left, abandoned. -4 Idle. -चः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. -चा The trumpet flower. -चं *ind.* In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -कर्मन् *a.* engaging in useless rites. -पुष्पा a barren woman.

**मोघीकृ** 8 U. To render useless, frustrate,

**मोचोलिः** A hedge, fence.

**मोचः** [मुच्-अच्] 1 The plantain tree. -2 The tree called शोभांजन. -चा 1 The plantain tree. -2 The cotton shrub. -3 The indigo plant. -चा A plantain fruit.

**मोचक** *a.* [मुच्-ण्वल्] 1 Liberating, freeing. -2 Finally emancipated, absolved. -कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. -2 Emancipation, deliverance. -3 A plantain tree. -4 The tree called शोभांजन.

**मोचन** *a.* (नी *f.*) [मुच्-ल्युट् वा] Releasing, freeing from. -नं 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. -2 Unyoking. -3 Discharging, emitting. -4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -5 Arrogance, pride. -6 Deceit, fraud. -Comp. -पट्टकः a filter.

**मोचयितृ** *a.* Releasing, setting free. **मोचाटः** 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. -2 Sandal wood. -3 A kind of pungent seed.

**मोटकः** -कं [मुद्-ण्वल्] A pill. -कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Srāddha (मयकुश-पत्रद्वयं).

**मोटनं, मोटनकं** Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking. -नः Wind, air.

**मोहायितं** Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः -कान्तस्-रजवातद्वि हृदि तद्भावभाषतः । प्राकट्यनभिलाष-स्य मोहायितमुदीर्यते ॥ ; see S. D. 141 also ; सद्यो मोहायितमधुरिमोह्यासभंगीविधाता Ud. S. 35.

**मोणः** 1 A dried fruit. -2 A basket for keeping snakes.

**मोदः** [मुद्-चञ्] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness ; यत्रानन्दश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12 ; R. 5. 15. -2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. -आरुखः the mango tree.

**मोदक** *a.* (का, -की *f.*) [मोदयति मुद्-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -2 Glad, delighted. -कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general ; Y. 1. 289. -कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother). -Comp. -कारः a confectioner.

**मोदकिका** A sweetmeat.

**मोदनं** [मुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 The act of pleasing. -3 Wax.

**मोदयंतिका, मोदयंती** A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

**मोदित** *a.* Glad, pleased, delighted. -तं Pleasure, delight. **मोदित्र** *a.* [मुद्-णिच्] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. -2 Gladdening, delighting. -नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, महिक्रा, रुथिका). -2 Musk. -3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

**मोदः** [मुद्-अट्] 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. -2 The milk of a cow recently calved. -3 1 The root of the sugarcane. -2 The flower of the Ankoṭa tree. -चा Hemp used for bow-strings (हृत्).

**मोपः** [मुप्-चञ्] 1 A thief, robber. -2 Theft, robbery. -3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also) ; न पुष्पमोपमहत्सुयानलता Mk. 1 ; दृष्टिमोपे प्रदोषे Git. 11. -4 Stolen property. -Comp. -कृत् *m.* a thief.

**मोपकः** [मुप्-ण्वल्] A robber, thief.

**मोपणं** [मुप्-ल्युट्] 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. -3 Cutting. -3 Destroying.

**मोपयितृ** 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 The cuckoo.

**मोषा** Theft, robbery.

**मोष्टृ** *m.* A thief, robber.

**मोहः** [मुह-चञ्] 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility ; मोहेनांतर्वैततुरियं लक्ष्यते मुच्यते ना V. 1. 8 ; मोहादुद्धुक्तदतरः प्रयोधः B. 14. 56 ; Ku. 3. 73. -2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion ; यज्ज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोहमेवं यास्यति पौत्रे Bg. 4. 35. -3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation ; तित्तिर्पुष्टुस्तरं मोहादुद्धुनेनास्मि सारं R. 1. 2 ; S. 7. 25. -4 Error, mistake. -5 Wonder, astonishment. -6 Affliction, pain. -7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. -8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -9 Illusion of attachment or love ; Pt. 2. 166. -Comp. -उपमा (In Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are confounded ; see Kāv. 2. 23. -कलिलं the thick net or snare of delusion. -निद्रा over-weening confidence. -मंत्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः *f.* the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. -शास्त्रं false doctrine or precept.

**मोहन** *a.* (नी *f.*) [मुह-णिच् ल्युट् वा] 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Deluding, infatuating. -4 Fascinating, enrap- turing ; U. 1. 36 ; Mā. 6. 8. -नः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 N. of one



of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 The thorn-apple (धन्तर). -नं 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Stupor; loss of sensation. -4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. -5 A seduction, temptation -6 Sexual intercourse; Māl. 4. -7 A means employed in perplexing others. -8 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. -अस्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मौहनकः The month of Chaitra.

मौहनीय *a.* 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. -2 Perplexing, puzzling.

मौहित *p. p.* [मृ-णिच् क] 1 Stupefied. -2 Perplexed, bewildered. -3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मौहिय *a.* [मृ-णिच्] 1 Stupefying. -2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. -3 Fascinating, enrapturing, enchanting.

मौहिनी 1 N. of an *Asparagus*. -2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar). -3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मौक(कु)लिः A crow; U. 2. 29.

मौक्तिकं [मूक्तेव स्याथेठ्] A pearl; मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. -Comp. -आवली a string of pearls. -मुंफिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. -दामन् *n.* a string of pearls. -प्रसवा a pearl-muscle. -मुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-oyster. -सरः a necklace or string of pearls; अथ कंठे बाहुः शिशिरमृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 29.

मौक्यं [मूकस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मौख्यं Precedence, superiority.

मौखरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मौख्यं [मुखस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. -2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मौख्यं [मुख-ष्यञ्] 1 Silliness, foolishness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. -3 Charm, beauty.

मौख्यं Uselessness.

मौचं The fruit of the plantain tree.

मौज *a.* (जी *f.*) [मुञ्ज-अण्] Made of Munja grass (also मौजक).

मौजी The girdle of a Brāhmaṇa made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp. -निर्वधनं, -बंधनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मौह्यं 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. -2 Childishness. -3 Spiritual folly.

मौह्यं 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure. -2 Baldness.

मौत्रं A quantity of urine.

मौदक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. -2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

मौदकिकः A confectioner.

मौदलिः A crow.

मौद्गिन *a.* [मुद्गा न भवनं क्षेत्रं ख्य] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मौनं [मुनेर्भावः अण्] Silence, taciturnity; मौनं सर्वाधिसाधनं; मौनं त्यज 'open your lips'; मौनं समाचार 'hold your tongue'. -Comp. -मुद्रा the attitude of silence. -व्रतं a vow of silence.

मौनिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [मौनमस्यास्ति इति] Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. -*m.* A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मौरजिकः [मुरजवादनं शिल्पमस्य ठक्] A drummer.

मौरख्यं [मूर्ख ष्यञ्] Folly, stupidity.

मौर्यः [मुर-ष्य] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मौर्येन्दवे राजानि Mu. 4. 15; मौर्यैर्हि-रण्याधिभिर्चर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्य in this passage).

मौर्य *a.* (वी *f.*) Made of Mūrva plant; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मौर्वी [मूर्वा लता तत्तुना निर्वुवा अण्] 1 A bow-string; मौर्वीकिणांको मुञ्जः S. 1. 13; मौर्वी धनुषि चातता R. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. -2 A girdle made of Mūrva grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42. -3 (In geom.) The chord of an arc; (also मौर्विका).

मौल *a.* (ला, -ली *f.*) [मूलं येति मूला-दागते वा अण्] 1 Radical, original. -2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). -3 Nobly born, of a good family. -4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 54; R. 19. 57. -लः An old or hereditary minister; (प्रकृतयः) मौलैरानाययामा-सुर्भरतं स्तंभिताशुभिः R. 12. 12, 14. 10; 13. 38.

मौलि *a.* [मूलस्यादुर्भवः इञ्] Head, forehead, best; अखिलपरिमलानां मौलिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. -लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौलौ वा रचयांजलिं Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59;

Ku. 5. 79. -2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. -3 The Asoka tree.

-लिः (म. *f.*) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 73. -2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 26 (जटाजट Malli.). -3 Braided hair, hair braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. -लिः, -ली *f.* The earth. -Comp. -मणिः, -रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. -मंडनं a head-ornament. -मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Radical. -2 Chief, principal, prime; संजीवनोपाय-स्तु मौलिक एव रामभद्रस्याद्य संनिहितः U. 3. -3 Inferior. -कः A dealer in or digger of roots.

मौलिच् *a.* Having a crown, crested. मौल्यं Price.

मौटा Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौटिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौसल *a.* (ली *f.*) [मुसल-अण्] 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. -2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). -3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a *parcan*; in this *parcan* is narrated the death of Krishna and Balarāma, and the self-destruction of Krishna's family through the curse of Brāhmaṇas). -लः A kind of *madhuparka*.

मौहूर्तः [मुहूर्त-अण्] An astrologer.

मौहूर्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मुहूर्त-ठक्] Momentary, transient. -कः An astrologer; मौहूर्तिकैः संवाचताम्.

म्रा 1 P. (मनति, व्रात) 1 To repeat (in the mind). -2 To learn diligently. -3 To remember. -4 To praise (Ved.).

म्रात *p. p.* 1 Repeated. -2 Learnt, studied.

म्राश्च I. 1 P. (म्रासति) 1 To rub. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To strike, hurt, kill. -II. 10 U. (म्रासयति-ते) 1 To heap, accumulate. -2 To smear, rub, anoint. -3 To mix, combine. -4 To speak indistinctly.

म्रासः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

म्रासणं [म्रास-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Smearing the body with unguents. -2 Anointing, smearing in general. -3 Accumulating, heaping up. -4 Oil, ointment.

म्राद् 1 A. (म्रादेते, *caus.* म्रादयति-ते) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

म्रादिमन् *m.* [मृदोर्भावः इमनिच्] 1 Tenderness, softness. -2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वभावात्) हिमांशुमाद्यु ग्रसते तन्म्रादिमन्ः स्फुटं फले Si. 2. 49.







यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of the wife of Kubera. -3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. -4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.*, [ यक्ष-मन्ति ] Pulmonary disease in general. -Comp. -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -ग्री grapes. यक्ष्मिन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentative. -Comp. -अंतं a term for the Atm. frequentative; *e. g.* बोधयते from बोध्. -लुक् the omission of यङ् *i. e.* the Paras. frequentative; *e. g.* बोधयति from बोध्.

यज् 1 U. ( यजति-ते, इयाज, ईजे; अ-याजीति-अयज, यक्षयति-ते, यष्टु, इज; *pass.* इजते; *desid.* विषयति-ते ) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजते राजा ऋतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53, 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अश्वमेधेनेजे, पाकयज्ञेनेजे &c. -2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); पशुना रुद्रं यजते Sk.; यस्मिन्नेत्यजते पितृन् Mb., Ms. 8. 105, 11. 119. -3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -4 To consecrate, dedicate. -5 To give, bestow. -Caus. ( याजयति-ते ) 1 To cause to sacrifice. -2 To assist at a sacrifice. -3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest.

यजः 1 A sacrifice. -2 Fire.

यजत *a.* 1 Holy, divine. -2 Adorable. -3 Dignified, sublime. -तः 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The moon.

यजतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; ( see जुहोति for further information ). -Comp. -देशः, -स्थानं *a.* place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजत्र [ यज्-अत्र ] A Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire ( अग्निहोत्रिन् ). -त्रं Maintenance of the sacred fire.

यजनं [ यज्-ल्युट् ] 1 The act of sacrificing. -2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमान *a.* [ यज्-मानच् ] Sacrificing, worshipping. -नः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses; R. 18. 12. -2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. -3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. -4 The head of a family. -5 The head of a tribe. -Comp. -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrific-

ing Brāhmaṇa ( of one who himself performs a sacrifice ); S. 4.

यजमानकः = यजमान.

यजस् *n.* Ved. 1 Worship. -2 A sacrifice.

यजाक *a.* 1 Liberal. -2 Worshipping.

यजिः [ यज्-इच् ] 1 A sacrificer. -2 The act of sacrificing. -3 A sacrifice; दानमध्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजिन् *a.* 1 A worshipper, sacrificer. -2 Honouring, adoring.

यजुस् *n.* [ यज्-उत्ति ] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. -2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; वृत्तगीतिवर्जितत्वेन मथिल्लप्यति मंत्रा यजुषि Sāyaṇa; cf. मंत्र. -3 N. of the Yajurveda. -4 Ved. Worship, oblation. -Comp. -उदरः Ved. an epithet of Brahman. -पतिः N. of Vishnu. -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formula. -वेदः the second of the three ( or four, including the Atharvaveda ) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions: -the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः [ यज्-भावे न ] 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; any offering or oblation; यज्ञेन यज्ञमयजंत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञात्सर्वहुतः &c. -2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. ( Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are: -युतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ, and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five ' great sacrifices ' ; see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately ). -3 N. of Agni. -4 Of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंशः a share of sacrifice. -शुभ्र *m.* a deity, god; Ku. 3. 14. -अ- ( आ ) गारः -रं a sacrificial hall. -अंगं 1. a part of sacrifice. -2. any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञांगयोनिस्त्वमवेक्ष्य यस्य Ku. 1. 17. - ( नाः ) 1. the glomorous fig-tree ( उदु-वर ). -2. the Khadira tree. -3. N. of Vishnu. -अंतः 1. the completion of a sacrifice. -2. an ablution at the end of a sacrifice for purification. -3. a supplementary sacrifice. -कृत् *m.* N. of Vishnu. -अग्निः an epithet of Siva. -अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving sacrifice. -2. fit for a sacrifice. - ( *m.* dual ) an epithet of the Asvins. -अवयवः N. of Vishnu. -अज्ञानः a god. -आत्मन् *m.* ईश्वरः N. of Vishnu. -ईशः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of the sun. -इष्ट *a.* kind of grass ( दीपरोहितवृत् ). -उपकरणं any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपवर्ति the sacred

thread worn by members of the first three classes ( and now even of other lower castes ) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63; ( originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread ). -उपासक *a.* performing sacrifices. -कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. - ( *n.* ) a sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -कालः the last lunar day of every fortnight ( full-moon and new moon ). -कीलकः a post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुण्डं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. - ( *m.* ) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a priest conducting a sacrifice. -कृतुः 1. a sacrificial rite. -2. a complete rite or chief ceremony. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. -क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -नः a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. -चातु *m.* N. of Vishnu. -दक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -दीक्षा 1. admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. -2. performance of a sacrifice; Ms. 2. 169. -द्रव्यं anything ( *e. g.* a vessel ) used for a sacrifice. -दुष्ट *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. -पतिः 1. one who institutes a sacrifice; see यजमान. -2. N. of Vishnu. -पशुः 1. an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. -2. a horse. -पात्रं, -भांडं a sacrificial vessel. -पुंस, -पुमात् *m.* N. of Vishnu. -पुरुषः, -फलद्ः epithets of Vishnu. -वाहुः N. of Agni. -भागः 1. a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. -2. a god, deity. -ईश्वरः N. of Indra. -भुज् *m.* a god, deity. -भावनः N. of Vishnu. -भुज *m.* a god. -भूमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -धुवनः white darbha grass. -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -भोक्तृ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -योगः the Udumbara tree. -रसः, -रेतस् *n.* Soma. -वराहः Vishnu in his boar-incarnation. -वह्निः -ह्वी *f.* the Soma plant. -वाटः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -वाह *a.* conducting a sacrifice. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a Brāhmaṇa. -3. N. of Siva. -वीर्यः N. of Vishnu. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वेदिः, -दी *f.* the sacrificial altar. -शरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed; M. 5. -शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः -वं the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञ-शेषं तथामृतं Ms. 3. 235. -श्रेष्ठा the Soma plant. -सदस् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -सारः



an epithet of Vishnu. —सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. —सूत्रं see यज्ञोपवीत. —सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. —स्थाणुः a sacrificial post. —हन् *m.*, —हनः epithets of Siva.

यज्ञिकः The Palāsa tree.

यज्ञिन् *a.* Full of sacrifices. —*m.* N. of Vishnu.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञाय हितः] 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. —2 Sacred, holy, divine. —3 Adorable, worthy of worship. —4 Devout, pious. —यः 1 A god, deity. —2 The third or Dvāpara age. —Comp. —देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णसारस्तु चरति युगो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः ॥ Ms. 2. 23. —ज्ञाला 1. a sacrificial hall. —2. a temple.

यज्ञीय *a.* [यज्ञ-छ] Sacrificial. —यः The Udumbara tree. —Comp. —ब्रह्मपाद्वयः the tree called विकंकत.

यज्य *a.* Fit to be worshipped, adorable. —य्या-य्ये 1 Worshipping. —2 A sacrifice.

यज्यु *a.* 1 Pious, devout. —2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. —3 Sacrificing. —उयुः A priest familiar with the Yajurveda.

यज्वन् *a.* (यज्वरी *f.*) [यज्ञ-कनिष्] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. —*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices; नीपान्वयः पार्थिव एष यज्वा R. 6. 46, 1. 44, 3. 39, 11. 12; Ku. 2. 46. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यत् 1 A. (यतते, यतित) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); सर्वः कल्पे वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान् कुटुम्बी V. 3. 1. —2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for; या न ययौ मिथमन्यवधुस्यः सारतरागमना यतमानं Si. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. —3 To exert oneself, preserve, labour. —4 To observe caution, be watchful; Bg. 2. 60. —5 Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. —6 To join, associate with. —7 To go, proceed. —Caus. (यातयति) 1 To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. —2 To despise, censure. —3 To encourage, animate. —4 To torture, distress, annoy. —5 To prepare, elaborate. —6 Ved. To join, unite. —7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यतनं Exertion, effort.

यतित *p. p.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्त *a.* [यत्-क्त] 1 Exerting, watching. —2 Taking pains or care. —3 Prepared, ready. —4 Resolved. —5 Cared for, attended to.

यत्नः [यत्-भावे नह] 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31, Bh. 2. 5. —2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. —3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महा-न्दि यत्नस्तव देवदारौ R. 2. 56; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1. —4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; ज्ञेयांग-निर्माणविधौ विधातुलविष्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14. (यत्नेन *ind.* with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नतः carefully, zealously, sedulously; Bh. 2. 99. यत्नात् 1. with great effort. —2. diligently, vigorously, zealously. —3. in spite of every effort. —4 necessarily). —Comp. —आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it.

यत् *p. p.* 1 [यम्-क्त] Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. —2 Limited, moderate, see यम्. —तं The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. —Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* governing onself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यत्तात्मने रोचयितुं यत्स्व Ku. 3. 16, 1. 54. —आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. —इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. —चित्त, —मनस्, —मानस *a.* subdued in mind. —वाच *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. —व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows. —2. keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम् *a.* (—मत् *n.*) [यद्-डतमच्] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (—रत् *n.*) [यद्-डतरच्] Who or which of two.

यतस् *ind.* [यद्-तसिल्] (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं R. 5. 4 (यतः = यस्मात् from whom); यतश्च भयमाशंकेत्पार्थी तं कल्पयेद्विशं Ms. 7. 189. —2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. —3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्ति जूनं यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. —4 From which time forward, ever since. —5 That, so that. (यतस्ततः means 1. from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. —2. from any person whatever. —3. anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 14. यतो यतः 1. from whatever place. —2. from whomsoever, from

any person whatever. —3. wherever, in whatever direction; यतो यतः पद् चरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1. 23; Bg. 6. 26. यतः प्रभृति from which time forward). —Comp. —भव *a.* arising from which. —मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from which.

यति *pron. a.* [यद्-परिमाणेति] (declined only in pl.; nom. acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [यम्-क्ति] 1 Restraint, check, control. —2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. —3 Guidance. —4 A pause in music. —5 (In prosody) A caesura; यतिजिह्वेष्टविश्रामस्थानं कविभिरुच्यते । सा विच्छेदविरामाद्यैः पदैर्वाच्या निजच्छया ॥ Chand. M. 1; प्रश्नेर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिसुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितयम्. —6 A widow. —तिः [यतते मोक्षाय यद्-इन्] 1 An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow.

यत्त यत्न See under यत्.

यत्र *ind.* [यद्-चल] 1 Where, in which place, whither; सेव सा (द्यौः) चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. —2 When; as in यत्र काले. —3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः T. S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere; यत्र कुत्र or यत्र-कचन-क्वापि 1. wheresoever, in whatever place. —2. whensoever, at whatever time. —3. whenever, as often as. —4. hither and thither).

यत्रत्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [यद् प्रकारे थाल] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders'; (b) namely, as follows; तद्यथाश्रुयते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (c) as, like (showing the comparison, and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदियं दक्षाय स्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कांतं स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न सुंचति) K. P. 10; (d) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्नियथा महानसे T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञान एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सवते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (f) so that, in order that; दर्शय तं चौरसिद्धं यथा व्यापाद्यानि Pt. 1. —2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the follow-



processes :— (a) as, so (in which case) and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा; यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलः; Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to make the relation more marked; यथा or तथा or to both to make equality of relation more striking; यथाचतुष्केऽपि यथैव यथा तद्वत्तया तथैव सीता U. 4. 33; यथा तद्वत्तया तथैव सीता U. 4. 33; यथा तद्वत्तया तथैव सीता U. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case यथा has sense (c) in 1. (b) so that, तथा standing for 'that'; यथा 'so', and यथा for 'that'; यथा यथा प्रयतेया यथा नोपहस्यसे जनैः K. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. (c) since-therefore, as (because) — यथा इतोऽनुज्ञागतेरपि कलकलः श्रुत-तत्कथानि &c. Mā. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted; मंदं मंदं वृद्धि-तत्कथानि यथा त्वं...सेविष्यते भवंतं यथाः Me. 9. (d) if-then, as surely as — so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); वाङ्म-यथाः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे । यथा विभरे देवि मामन्तर्धानुमर्हसि R. 15. 4; यथा यथा-तथा तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथा यथा भा-विष्यन्तमितं तथा तथा मे त्वयि भक्तिर-तथा, Si. 17. 43; यथा यथा यौव-नविचक्राम तथा तथावर्धतास्य संतापः R. 3. 10; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73; यथा-तथा in any manner, in whatever way; Ms. 4. 17; यथैव just as; यथा-तथा as much as; यथातथा भवतु whatever may be the case; यथा-तथा any how, somehow or other. N. B. As the first member of Avyayibhāva comp. यथा is usual-ly translated by 'according to, ac-cording as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding'; see compounds below. —अंशं, अंशतस् ind. in due pro-portion, proportionately. —अधिकारं ind. according to authority. —अधीत ind. as read or studied, conformable to the text. (—इं) ind. according to the regular order or succession, successively. —अनुभूतं ind. 1. ac-cording to experience. —2. by pre-vious experience. —अनुरूपं ind. in conformity, properly. —अभि-मत, अभिलषित, अभीष्ट a. as intended or desired, agree-able to desire. (—तं &c.) ind. ac-cording to one's wish, at pleasure, conformable to one's desire. —अभिरु-चि, अभिरुचि, अभिरुचि a. pleasant, agreeable. —अर्थ a. conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी

R. 14. 44; so यथार्थोद्भवः 'correct or right perception'; यथार्थवक्ता &c. —2. conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; करिष्यन्निव नामास्य (i. e. शब्दज्ञ) यथार्थमरिनिग्रहात् R. 15. 6; (करिष्यते) युधि सद्यः शिष्यपालता यथार्थं Si. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 48; Ku. 2. 16. —3. fit, suitable. (—र्थ, अर्थतः) ind. truly, rightly; fitly, suitably, properly. —अक्षर a. significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. —नामन् a. one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant, (whose deeds are according to his name); ध्रुवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थनाम्नः सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपो नाम यथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. —वर्णः a spy (for यथार्थवर्ण). (यथार्थता 1. suit-ability, fitness. —2. propriety. —3. accuracy, genuineness, correctness). —अर्ह a. 1. according to merit, as deserving. —2. appropriate, suitable, just. —वर्णः a spy, an emissary. —अर्ह, —अर्हतः ind. according to merit or worth; R. 16. 40. —अर्हणं ind. 1. according to propriety. —2. according to worth or merit. —अवकाशं ind. 1. according to room or space. —2. as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. —3. in the proper place; प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य यथा-वकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. —अवस्थं ind. according to the condition or circum-stances. —आख्यात a. as mentioned before, before-mentioned. —आख्यानं ind. as before stated. —आगत a. foolish, stupid. (—तं) ind. as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिसारथिर्ययौ R. 3. 67. —आगमं ind. according to tradition, as handed down from generation. —आचारं ind. as customary or usual. —आम्नातं, आम्नायं ind. as laid down in the Vedas. —आरंभं ind. according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. —आवासं ind. according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. —आशयं ind. 1. according to wish or intention. —2. according to the agreement. —आश्रमं ind. ac-cording to the Āśrama or period in one's religious life. —इच्छ, इष्ट, —इष्टित a. according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (—च्छं, इष्टं, —तं) ind. 1. according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. —2. as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं ब्रुजे मांसं; Ch. P. 3. —इक्षितं ind. as personally seen, as actually perceived. —उक्त, उदित a. as said or told above, aforesaid, above-men-tioned; यथोक्ताः संवृताः Pt. 1; य-थोक्तव्यापारा S. 1; R. 2. 70. —उचित a. suitable, proper, due, fit. (—तं)

ind. duly, suitably, properly. —उत्तरं ind. in regular order or succession, one after another; संबन्धेन यथोत्तरं S. D. 729. —उत्साहं ind. 1. accord-ing to one's power or might. —2. with all one's might. —उद्दिष्ट a. as indicated or described. (—ष्टं) or —उद्दिष्टं ind. in the manner indicated. —उपजोषं ind. according to pleasure or desire. —उपदेशं ind. as advised or instructed. —उपयोगं ind. according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. —उपपत्तिं ind. 1. as may be fit. —2. as may happen. —ओचित्यं propriety, suitability, fitness. —ऋतु ind. according to the right season. —कर्तव्यं what is right to be done. —कर्म ind. according to one's duties or circumstances. —कल्पनं ind. according to rule. —काम a. conformable to desire. (—मं) ind. agreeably to desire, at will or plea-sure, to the heart's content; यथा-कामाक्षितायिनां R. 1. 6; 4. 51. —का-मिन् a. free, unrestrained. —कालः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (—लं) ind. at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सोपसर्पेज-जागर कथाकालं स्वप्नयि R. 17. 51. —कृत a. as agreed upon, done ac-cording to rule or custom, custom-ary; Ms. 8. 183. (—तं) ind. accord-ing to the usual practice. —क्रमं, —क्रमेण ind. in due order or succes-sion, regularly, in due form, pro-perly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. —क्षमं ind. according to one's power, as much as possible. —क्षमेण ind. safely, com-fortably. —जात a. 1. foolish, sense-less, stupid. —2. barbarous, outcast. —ज्ञानं ind. to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. —ज्येष्ठं ind. according to rank, by seniority. —तत्त्वं ind. according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be. —तथ a. 1. true, right. —2. accurate, exact. (—थं) a narrative of the particulars or details of any-thing, a detailed or minute account. (—थं) ind. 1. exactly, precisely. —2. fitly, properly, as the case really may be. —तृप्तिं ind. to the heart's content. —दर्शनं ind. according to observation. —दिक्, दिशं ind. in all directions. —निर्दिष्ट a. 1. as men-tioned before, as specified above; यथानिर्दिष्टव्यापारा सखी. —2. as pre-scribed or laid down; यथानिर्दिष्टं सं-पादितं व्रतं V. 3. —न्यायं ind. justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. —पुरं ind. as before, as on previous oc-casions. —पूर्व a. —पूर्वक a. being as before, former; R. 12. 41. (—र्वं) —पूर्वकं ind. 1. as before; Ms. 11. 188. —2. in due order or succession, one after another; एते मान्या यथापूर्व



Y. 1. 35. —प्रदेशे *ind.* 1. in the proper or suitable place; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49; आसंजयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठे शुभं R. 6. 83; Ku. 7. 34. —2. according to direction or precept. —प्रधानं, प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमात्रेण सुरानशेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7. 46. —प्रयोगं *ind.* 1. according to usage or practice. —2. as found by experiment. —प्राणं *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. —प्राप्त *a.* suitable to circumstances. (—तं) *ind.* regularly, properly. —प्राथितं *ind.* as requested. —बलं *ind.* to the best of one's power, with all one's might. —बुद्धिः, मति *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge. —भागं, भागज्ञः *ind.* 1. according to the share of each, proportionately; यथाभागशोऽमी वो नंधः. —2. each in his respective place; यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. —3. in the proper place; यथाभागमवस्थितेपि R. 6. 19. —भावाः destiny. —धृतं *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. —मुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.); (सृगः) यथामुखीनः सीतायाः मुखे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —यथं *ind.* 1. as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8. 2. —2. in regular order, severally, each in its proper place, respectively; असक्तमाराधयतो यथायथं Ki. 1. 11; बीजवतो ह्युखाद्यर्था विप्रकीर्णा यथायथं S. D. 337. —3. by degrees, gradually. —युक्तं-योगं *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. —योग्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper, right. —रुचं, रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. —रूपं *ind.* 1. according to form or appearance. —2. duly, properly, fitly. —वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. —विधि *a.* of such kind or sort. —विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R. 1. 6; संचस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. —विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. —वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted. (—तं) 1. the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. —2. a former event. —वृद्धं *ind.* according to age or seniority; Ku. 6. 49. —शक्तिः, शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. —शास्त्रं *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains; Ms. 6. 88. —शीघ्रं *ind.* as quickly as possible. —शीलं *ind.* in accordance with one's temper. —श्रुत *a.* according to the report. —श्रुतं-ति *ind.* 1. as heard or reported. —2. (यथा-श्रुति) according to Vedic precepts; S. 6. 25. —श्रेष्ठं *ind.* in order of precedence or merit. —संख्यं & figure of

speech in Rhetoric; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10; & g. शब्दे सिद्धं विपाति च जय रंजय भंजय Chandr. 5. 107. (—ख्यं), —संख्येन *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. —सन-यं *ind.* 1. at the proper time. —2. according to agreement or established usage. —संभव *a.* possible. —संभावित *a.* suitable, appropriate. —सुखं *ind.* 1. at will or pleasure. —2. at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अंके निधाय करभोर यथासुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणादुत पद्मताडौ S. 3. 22; R. 9. 48; Ms. 4. 43. —स्थानं the right or proper place. (—तं) *ind.* 1. in the proper place; duly, properly. —2. instantly. —3. according to rank. —स्थित *a.* 1. according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विद्वलः Bk. 6. 8. —2. right, proper, fit. (—तं) *ind.* 1. truly, properly. —2. according to circumstances. —स्थिति *ind.* as usual, according to state or circumstances. —स्व *ind.* 1. each his own, respectively; अद्यासते चीरभृतो यथास्व R. 13. 22; Ku. 14. 43. —2. individually; R. 17. 65. —3. duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1. Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अद्यापिपद्माधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. —2. According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथावद्विज्ञातश्चराय R. 5. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214. —3. Exactly, truly.

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* यः, *f.* या, यद्-*n.*) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (a) Its proper correlative is तद्; यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य; but sometimes इद्, अद्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः Mā. 1; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुंदरम्. (b) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatsoever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः शब्दं विभर्ति स्वमुज्जुगुबलः पांडवीनां चमूनां . . . क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30; कियते यद्यदेवा कथयति U. 1; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles चिद्, चन, वा, or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever',

'any whatsoever' 'any'; सेता वा सतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवान्यहं Ve. 3. 33; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, somehow or other; यत्र कुत्रापि, यो वा को वा, यः कश्चन &c.; यत्किंचिदेतद् 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानि च मित्राणि &c. —*ind.* 1. As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; सत्योयं जनप्रवादो यत्संपत्संपदमनुवचनतीति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिच्छिता समुत्पन्ना यद्यर्थोत्पत्त्युपायाश्चितनीयाः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. —2. Or in the sense of 'because', 'since'; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे . . . यदियं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्थमुक्ती मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; or किं शेषस्य भवत्यथा न वदपि इमां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18; R. 1. 27, 87; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see N. 22. 46. —Comp. —अपि *ind.* although, though; वक्रः पथा यदपि भवतः Ms. 27. —अर्थ, अर्थे *ind.* 1. for which, wherefore, why, on which account; श्रूयतां यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भवत्सकाशं शेषितः S. 6; Ku. 5. 52. —2. since, because; चूतं देवं न शक्यं हि पुरुषेणातिवर्तितुम्। यदर्थं यत्नवानेव न लभे विप्रतां विभो Mb. —कारणं, —कारणात् *ind.* 1. wherefore, on which account. —2. since, because. —कृते *ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. —मविद्यः a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be'); Pt. 1. 318. —वा *ind.* or else, whether; नैतद्विद्वः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). —वृत्तं an adventure. —सत्यं *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अमंगलाशंसया वो वचनस्य यत्सत्यं कपितमिव मे हृदयं Ve. 1; Mu. 1; Mk. 4.

यदीय *a.* Whose, of whom or what.

यदा *ind.* [यद् काले दा] 1. When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; यदैव तदैव at the very time, as soon as; यदाप्रभृति-तदाप्रभृति from what time—from that time forward. —2. If (= यदि); पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविद्ये दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. —3. Whereas, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1. If, in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तद्, or अत्र); प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाभिमतं मदीयं कृत्यं वदेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Mā. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि दंतकचिकोड् दी हरति दूरतिमिरमन्त्रिणं Gīt. 10; यत्ने



यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the oldest son of Yayāti and Devayāni and ancestor of the Yādavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathurā. -Comp. यदुःशब्दः, -नन्दनः, -श्रेष्ठः epithets of Yādava. यदुः 1 [यद् कच्-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally,' 'by chance'; किरमिधुनं यदुःशब्दाद्भाति 5. 'chanced or happened to see' &c; यदुःशब्दश्च यदुःशब्दाऽऽगता श्रुतमभावाद् यदुःशब्दो नदिनी R. 3. 40; V. 1. 10; Ku. 14; U. 5. 16. -Comp. -अभिज्ञः voluntary or self-offered witness. -शब्दः a proper name, a word like यदुः, यदुः &c. which denotes neither a genus nor species, nor any quality, action &c; अतःपादयतः कंचिदर्थं जाति-क्रियादुः। यदुःशब्दाश्चद्वयत्वं संप्राप्यै ज-नं केवलं Si. 2. 47. -संवादः 1. acci- dental conversation. -2. spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the oldest son of Yayāti and Devayāni and ancestor of the Yādavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathurā. -Comp. यदुःशब्दः, -नन्दनः, -श्रेष्ठः epithets of Yādava.

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यदुःशब्दात् *ind.* Accidentally, by chance.

यदुःशब्दः A son who offers himself for adoption.

यदुः 1 [यद् कच्-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 Restraining, curbing, controlling. -2 Guiding, directing. -m. 1 A director, governor, ruler. -2 A driver (as of an elephant, carriage &c.); coachman, charioteer; यता गजस्याभ्यपतद्गजस्थं R. 7. 37; अथ यंतरमादिश्य धुर्यान् विभ्रान-ति सः 1. 54. -3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यदुः 1, 10 U. (यंत्रिते-ने, यंत्रयिते-ने) 1 To restrain, curb, check; शापयंत्रि-तौ लस्यवलात्कारकचमहेः R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यदुः 1 [यद् कच्-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in यदुःयंत्र (see the quotation under this word). -2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong.

-3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general; कूपयंत्र Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well'; so तैल, जल &c. -5 A bolt, lock. -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -Comp. -आलयः a printing-press. -उपलः a mill, mill-stone. -करंडिका a kind of magical basket. -कर्नकृत् m. an artist, artisan. -गृहं 1. an oil-mill. -2. a manufactory. -गोलः a kind of pea. -चेष्टितं any magical work, an enchantment. -तक्षन् m. 1. a constructor of machines. -2. a preparer of charms. -तोरणं a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it). -द्वारं a. secured by a bolt (as a door). -नालं a mechanical pipe or tube. -पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -पेषणी a hand-mill. -प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water; R. 16. 49. -मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. -शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery.

यंत्रकः [यंत्र-ण्डल्] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist. -3 A restrainer, controller, subduer. -कं 1 A bandage (in medic.). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यंत्रण-णा [यंत्र-ण्डल् वा टाप्] 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयंत्र-णदंतुरांतरे व्यलिखच्चुपुदेन पक्षती N. 2. 2. -2 A restraint, restriction; check; द्वीयंत्रणां तत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्नन्योन्यलोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23; शुरु-जनयंत्रणा K. 94. -3 Fastening, binding (बंध); निबिडपीनकुचद्वययंत्रणा तमपराधमधात् प्रतिबध्नाती N. 4. 10. -4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion); अलमलमुपचारयंत्रणया M. 4. -5 Guarding, protecting. -6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यंत्रित p. p. [यंत्र-क] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. -Comp. -कथ, -वाच् a. 'tongue-tied', forced to be silent.

यंत्रित् a. or s. 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). -2 One who pains, a tormentor. -3 One who possesses an amulet.

यम् 1 P. (यमति) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with.

यमनं Sexual intercourse, copulation.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, ययाम, अयंसीत्, यंयति, यंतु, यत; desid. यियंसति) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद्वा-ङ्मनसी प्रज्ञः Kath. ; यतचित्तरामन् 10g. 1. 21; see यत. -2 To offer, give, bestow. -3 Ved. To support, sustain. -4 To raise, lift up. -5 To extend, stretch. -6 To go. -7 To exhibit, show. -Caus. (यमयति-ते) To restrain, check &c.

यम a. [यम्-यच्] 1 Twin, twin-born. -2 Coupled. -सः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. -2 Control, restraint. -3 Self-control. -4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तसं यमेन नियमेन तपोऽनुवैव N. 13. 16. (यम and नियम are thus distinguished:—शरीर-साधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः। नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमागंतुसाधनं ॥ Ak.; see Malli. on Si. 13. 23 and Ki. 10. 10 also. The yamas are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षांतिर्दानं सत्यमकल्कता । अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुर्यं दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनुशंसं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षांतिराजैवम् । प्रीतिः प्रसादो माधुर्यं सार्द्धं च यमा दश ॥; sometimes only five yamas are mentioned:—अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्कता । अस्तेयमिति पंचैते यमास्त्यानि व्रतानि च ॥). -5 The first of the eight *angas* or means of attaining Yoga; the eight *angas* are :— यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणा-ध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टांगानि. -6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्ताभये त्वयि यमा-दपि दंडधारे U. 2. 11. -7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च (i. e. नकुलसहदेवौ) कथैव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेषु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 2. 126. -8 One of a pair or couple, a fellow. -9 N. of Saturn. -10 A crow. -11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -12 Ved. A rein, bridle. -13 Ved. A driver, chariot-  
eer. -सं 1 A pair or couple. -2 (In gram.) The twin letter of any consonant. -3 Pitch of the voice. -सो N. of the river Yamunā. -Comp. -अ-  
हुगः, -अहुचरः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अंतकः an epithet of 1. Siva. -2. of Yama. -अरिः, -शत्रुः &c. N. of Vishnu. -ईशं the Nakshatra Bharanī. -किंकरः a messenger of death. -कीटः 1. a wood-louse. -2. an earth-worm. -कीलः N. of Vishnu. -कोटिः, -टी N. of a mythical town to the east of Lanka. -ज a. twin-born, twin; भातौ आवां यमजौ U. 6; 4. -दंष्ट्रा



'Yama's tooth', the jaws of death. —(द्वाः pl.) the last eight days of the month *Āsvinā* and the whole of *Kārttika* (regarded as a period of general sickness). —इतः-इतकः 1. a messenger of death. —2. a crow. —इतिका tamarind. —देवता the asterism *Bharanī*. —द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of *Kārttika* when sisters entertain their brothers (*Mar.* माऊजी); cf. *ब्राह्मिणी*. —धानी the abode of Yama; नरः संसारंते विवशति यमधानीजवनिकां *Bh.* 3. 112. —धारः a kind of double-edged weapon. —पाशः the noose of Yama. —पुरुषः Yama's servant or minister. —प्रियः the fig-tree. —भगिनी N. of the river *Yamunā*. —यातना the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain'). —राज m. Yama, the god of Death. —वाहनः, -रथः a buffalo. —सभा the tribunal of Yama. —द्वयं a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. —स्वम् f. 1. N. of the river *Yamunā*. —2. N. of *Durgā*.

यमक a. [यम स्वार्थे क] 1 Twin-born, twin. —2 Two-fold, double. —कः 1 A restraint, check. —2 A twin, one of a pair, a fellow. —3 A great moral or religious duty; see यम (4). —कं 1 A double bandage. —2 (In *Rhet.*) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated: see *Kāv.* 3. 2-52); आद्युक्तिं वर्णसंघातगोचरां यमकं विदुः *Kāv.* 1. 61, 3. 1; *S. D.* 640.

यमन a. (नी f.) [यम् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. —नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. —2 Stopping, ceasing. —3 Cessation, rest. —4 Governing, managing. —नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जवनिका.

यमल a. Twin, one of a couple. —लः The number 'two'. —लौ (dual) A pair. —ल, -ली A pair, couple. —ली A dress consisting of two pieces. —Comp. —पत्रः N. of two trees (कोविदार and अश्वत्थ).

यमवत् a. 1 One who has restrained his passions, self controlled; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः *R.* 9. 1. —2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् ind. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death'.

यमित a. [यम् जिच्-क्त] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. —2 Tied, held together; *S.* 1. 30.

यमिन् a. [यम्-णिनि, यम-इनि वा] Restraining, curbing &c. —m. One who has restrained his passions.

यमुना 1 N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). —2 N. of *Durgā*. —Comp. —पतिः N. of *Vishnu*. —भिद् m. N. of *Balarāma*. —भ्रातृ m. Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः [यस्य यायोदधि यातिः सर्वत्र रथगतिर्यस्य *Tv.*] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of *Nabhusa*; ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्विदुमता भव *S.* 4. 6. [He married *Devayani*, daughter of *Sukra*, and *Sarmishtha* daughter of the king of *Asuras*, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion; (see *Devayani*). But *Yayati* fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Agrieved at this *Devayani* went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, *Sukra* inflicted premature infirmity and old age. *Yayati* however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except *Puru*, the youngest. *Yayati* accordingly transferred his infirmity to *Puru*, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to *Puru*, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit.

ययावरः = यागावर q. v.

यायिः-यी m. [cf. *Up.* 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the *Asvamedha* (or any) sacrifice. —2 A horse in general. —3 A road. —4 N. of *Siva*. —5 A cloud.

ययिन् m. N. of *Siva*.

ययुः [ *Up.* 1. 21 ] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice; *Si.* 15. 69. —2 a horse (in general).

यहिं ind. [यद्-हिंल्, cf. *P. V.* 3. 21] 1 When, while, whenever. —2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि, but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः [यु-अच्] 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवेति शालयः *Mk.* 4. 17. —2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. —3 A measure of length

equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{5}$  of an *angula*. —4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. —Comp. —अंकुरः, —प्ररोहः a shoot or blade of barley. —अग्रजः 1. = यवशार. —2. N. of a plant (यवानि). —अन्नं boiled barley. —अम्लजं sour barley-gruel. —आग्रयणं the first fruits of barley. —क्षारः, —आहः, —अपत्यं, —नालजः, —जः salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash. —क्षोदः, —चूर्ण, —पिष्टं barley-meal. —तिका N. of a plant (शोबिनी). —फलः 1. a bamboo. —2. spikenard. —3. the *Kutaja* tree. —4. the *Plaksha* tree. —5. an onion. —मध्यः a kind of drum. (—ध्यं) 1. a kind of penance. —2. a measure of length. —लासः salt-petre, nitre. —शूकः, —शूकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. —सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य a. [यव-यत् कुक् च] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field).

यवमत् a. Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [यु-युच्] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. —2 Any foreigner, or barbarian; *Ms.* 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). —3 A carrot. —4 *Olibanum*. —5 A courser or swift horse. —6 Speed. —7 Wheat. —8 A kind of grass. —नः (m. pl.) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. —2 The Greek astrologers. —Comp. —अरिः N. of *Krishna*. —द्वयः 1. a kind of garlic. —2. a kind of onion. —3. the *Nimba* tree. (—दा) the wild date-tree. (—ष्टं) 1. lead. —2. an onion or garlic. —3. pepper —देशजं benzoin. —द्विष्टः bdellium. —प्रियं pepper.

यवनानी [यवनानां लिपिः, यवन-आनुष्ङ्गीप् च] The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, —यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीतकोमलांगी *Jag.*; यवनीमुखपद्मानां सेहे मधुमदं न सः *R.* 1. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. एष चाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिवृत इत एवागच्छति प्रियवयस्यः *S.* 2; प्रविश्य शार्ङ्गहस्ता यवनी *S.* 6; प्रविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी *V.* 5. &c.). —2 A curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass; यवसंधनं *Pt.* 1; *Y.* 3. 30; *Ms.* 7. 75.

यवागू f. [ययते मिश्रयते यु-आगू] Rice gruel, sour gruel made from rice or



from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवानिखिलद्रवा Susr.; सूत्रा-  
कल्पते यवान् Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley; (दुष्टो यवो यवानी).

यवासः A kind of Khadira.

यवातिनी A district abounding in Khadira.

यवित् a. Youngest, very young, (superl. of युवत् q. v.). —टः 1 The youngest brother. —2 N. of Agni.

यवीयस् a. Younger, very young (compar. of युवत् q. v.). —m. 1 A younger brother. —2 A Sūdra.

यव्य a. [ यवानो क्षेत्रं यव-यत् ] 1 Sown with or consisting of barley. —2 Suitable or fit for barley. —यः A month. —य्यं A field of barley.

यवदं A kind of mineral.

यवाम् a. [ अञ् स्तुतो अमुन् धातोः युद् च Cu. 4. 190 ] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. —2 Honoured. —n. Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्णते यवो लोके तैलचिद्विरवाभसि Ms. 7. 34; यवस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनेः R. 3. 48. 2.

—2 An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. —3 Ved. Beauty, splendour. —4 Favour, partiality. —5 Wealth. —6 Food. —7 Water. —Comp. —कर a. ( यशस्कर ) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 37. —काम a. ( यशस्काम ) 1. desirous of getting fame. —2. aspiring, ambitious. —कार्यं, —शरीरं body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 24. —द a. ( यशोद ) conferring fame. (—दः) quicksilver. (—दर) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. —धन a. or s. one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि त्वेवात् किमुतद्विशार्थात् यशोधनानां हि यशो गरीयः R. 14. 35; 2. 1. —धर a. ( यशोधर ) keeping up or preserving glory. —पटहः ( यशःपटहः ) a double crown. —भूत् a. ( यशोभूत् ) famous, renowned. —शेष a. remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory, i. e. dead; cf. कीर्ति-  
—(यः) death. —हर a. ( यशोहर ) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

यशस्य a. [ यशसे हितं यन् ] 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. —2 Renowned, famous, glorious. —या N. of a plant ( जीवंती ).

यशस्यति, यशस्कायति Den. P. To long for fame.

यशस्विन् a. [ यशस्-विनि ] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned. —2 Excellent, best. —नी The wild cotton tree.

यष्टिः —ष्टी f. [ यज्-क्तिन् नि० न संप्रसा-  
न ] 1 A stick, staff. —2 A cudgel,

mace, club. —3 A column, pillar; pole. —4 A perch, as in वासयष्टि. —5 A stem, support. —6 A flag-staff; as in ध्वजयष्टि. —7 A stalk, stem. —8 A branch, twig; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42; so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सह-कारयष्टिः &c. —9 A string, thread ( as of pearls ), a necklace; विमुच्य सा हार-महार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविलुप्तचंदनं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. —10 Any creeping plant. —11 Anything thin, slim, or slender ( at the end of comp. after words meaning ' the body ' ); तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसांगयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 ' with her slender or delicate frame perspiring '. —12 A reed. —13 The arm. —14 Liquorice. —15 Sugar-cane. —Comp. —ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. —निवासः 1. a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; वृक्षेशया यष्टिनिवासभंगत् R. 16. 14. —2. a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. —प्राण a. 1. feeble or powerless. —2. out of breath. —मधु n., —मधुका liquorice.

यष्टिकः 1 A lap wing. —2 A kind of water-fowl.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. —2 A pearl-necklace ( of one string ). —3 An oblong pond or tank. —4 Liquorice.

यष्टी See यष्टि.

यष्टु m. [ यज्-तृच् ] A worshipper, sacrificer.

यस् 1, 4 P. ( यसति, यस्याति, यस्त ) To strive, endeavour, labour. —Caus. ( यासयति-ते ) To put to trouble.

यहु a. Ved. Great. —हुः A child, offspring ( पुत्र ).

यह् a. Ved. 1 Great, powerful. —2 Active, restless, continually moving. —ही A river. —f. ( dual ) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. —2 Of night and day. —3 Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. ( याति, ययौ, अयासीत्, यास्यति, यातुं, यात ) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययौ तदीयाम-वलं च चांगुलि R. 3. 25; अन्वग्ययौ म-ध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. —2 To march against, invade; Ms. 7. 183. —3 To go to, march towards, set out for ( with acc., dat. or with प्रति ). —4 To pass away, withdraw, depart; यातुं प्रवृत्तमनुसंधीयतां H. 3. ' let it go or pass, never mind it '. —5 To vanish, disappear; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति या-  
ति Mk. 1. 13. —6 To pass away or by, elapse ( as time ); यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10. —7 To last. —8 To happen, come to pass. —9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or be-

come ( usually with the acc. of ab-  
stract noun ). —10 To undertake; न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गव्यापारमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. —11 To have carnal intercourse with. —12 To request, implore. —13 To find out, discover. —14 To behave, act. ( The meanings of या, like those of यच्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यतां या to incur blame or censure; लज्जतां या to be slighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; पारं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead; अधो या to sink; विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appear-  
ance; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c. ).

—Caus. ( यापयति-ते ) 1 To cause to go or proceed. —2 To remove, drive away; प्रमदया मदयापितलज्जया R. 9. 31. —3 To spend, pass ( time ); ता-वत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7; Me. 89. —4 To live or spend time with; Ki. 2. 45. —5 To sup-  
port, nourish. —Desid. ( यियासति ) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. —With अति 1. to go beyond, trans-  
gress, violate. —2. to surpass. —अधि to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽ-  
धियास्यसि क्रूर निहतस्तेन पत्रिभिः Bk. 8. 90.

यात p. p. 1 Gone, marched, walk-  
ed. —2 Passed, departed, gone away. —3 Passed by, elapsed. —4 Attain-  
ed, reduced or gone to ( a state &c. ) ( See या ). —तं 1 Going, motion. —2 A march. —3 The act of driving an ele-  
phant with a goad. —4 The past time. —Comp. —याम, यामन् a. 1. stale used, spoiled, rejected, become use-  
less; अयातयामं वयः Dk. —2. raw, half-  
cooked ( as food ); यातयामं गतस्सं-  
पूति पर्युषितं च यत् Bg. 17. 10. —3. aged, exhausted, worn out.

यागः [ यज्-घञ् कुत्वं ] 1 An offer-  
ing, a sacrifice, an oblation. —2 Any ceremony in which oblations are  
presented; R. 8. 30. —Comp. —करणं a sacrificial ceremony. —संतानः N. of Jayanta.

याच् 1 A. ( याचते; rarely याचति,  
याचित ) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, re-  
quest, entreat; implore ( with two  
acc. ); बलिं याचते वसुधां Sk. ; पितरं  
प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः  
R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105; R. 11. 1.



-२ To demand in marriage ; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुहृन्वनो वृषमुखेन Māl. 1. 11.

याचकः ( की. f. ) [ याच्-ण्डुल् ] १ A mendicant, beggar ; तुणादपि लघुस्त्वल्-स्तुलादपि च याचकः Subhāsh. -२ A petitioner, suppliant.

याचनं-ना [ याच्-ल्युट् ] १ Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -२ A request, an entreaty, a petition ; याचना माननाशाय ; चक्षुतामभययाचनो-जलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु a. Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित p. p. १ Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -२ Requisite, necessary. -तं The profession of a beggar.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचितु m. १ A beggar. -२ A petitioner. -३ A suitor ( for a girl ) ; Ku. 1. 52.

याच्ना [ याच्-नङ् ] १ Begging, asking. -२ Mendicancy. -३ Request, solicitation, entreaty ; याच्ना मोषा वरमधिगुणे नाधने लब्धकामा Me. 6. -४ Making an offer of marriage.

याच्यं Making a request.

याजः [ यज्-वञ् ] १ A sacrificer. -२ Boiled rice. -३ Food in general.

याजकः [ यज्-ण्डुल् ] १ A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. -२ A royal elephant. -३ An elephant in rut.

याजनं [ यज्-णिच्-ल्युट् ] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice Ms. 3. 65 ; 1. 88.

याजमानं That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamāna himself.

याजयितु m. The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. -f. A sacrifice.

याजिञ्च a. १ ( At the end of comp. ) Sacrificing ; सोमयाजिञ्च. -२ Worshiping, adoring.

याजुष a. ( की. f. ) [ यजुस्-अण् ] Relating to the Yajurveda -यः A follower of the Yajurveda.

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadi.

याज्ञिक a. ( की. f. ) [ यज्ञाय हितं, यज्ञः प्रयोजनमस्य वा टक् ] Belonging to a sacrifice. -कः १ A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -२ A ritualist. -३ The Kusa grass. -४ N. of several

trees अथत्य, खदिर, पलाश, &c. -Comp. -आश्रयः N. of Vishnu.

याज्ञिय a. १ Sacrificial. -२ Fit for a sacrifice. -यः One skilled in sacrificial rites.

याज्य a. १ To be sacrificed. -२ Sacrificial. -३ One for whom a sacrifice is performed. -४ One who is allowed by Sāstras to sacrifice. -ज्यः १ A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -२ The performer of a sacrifice for another. -ज्यं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

याज्वनः The son of a sacrificer.

यातनं १ Return, requital, recompense, retaliation ; as in वैरयातनं. -२ Vengeance, revenge. -ना १ Requital, recompense, return. -२ Torment, acute pain, anguish. -३ The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell ( pl. ).

यातुः १ A traveller, a way-farer. -२ Wind. -३ Time. -४ An evil spirit, a demon, Rākshasa. -न. १ An evil spirit, a demon. -२ A weapon. -Comp. -घ्नः Bdelium. -घानः an evil spirit, a demon ; Bk. 2. 21 ; R. 12. 45.

यातृ f. [ Un. 2. 96 ] A husband's brother's wife. -m. १ A goer, a traveller. -२ A driver, coachman. -३ Ved. A destroyer. -४ An avenger.

यातृकः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्रा [ या-ट्र् ] १ Going, motion, journey ; Mv. 6. 1 ; R. 18. 16. -२ The march of an army, expedition, invasion ; मार्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यायायात्रां महोपतिः Ms. 7. 182 ; Pt. 3. 37 ; R. 17. 56. -३ Going on a pilgrimage ; as in तीर्थयात्रा. -४ A company of pilgrims. -५ A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion ; कालमिय-नाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Māl. 1 ; U. 1. -६ A procession, festive train ; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Māl. 6 ; 6. 2. -७ A road. -८ Support of life, livelihood, maintenance ; यात्रामात्रप्र-सिद्धार्थं Ms. 4. 3 ; शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिष्येद्वर्मेण Bg. 3. 8. -९ Passing away ( time ). -१० Intercourse ; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185 ; लोक-यात्रा Ve. 3 ; Ms. 9. 27. -११ Way, means, expedient. -१२ A custom, usage, practice, way ; एषोदिता लोक-यात्रा नित्यं जीयुष्योः परा Ms. 9. 25. ( लोकाचारः Kull. ). -१३ A vehicle in general. -१४ A kind of dramatic entertainment. -Comp. -उत्सवः a festive procession. -करणं an expedition, a march. -प्रसंगः going on a pilgrimage.

यात्रिक a. ( की. f. ) १ Marching. -२ Relating to a journey or campaign. -३ Requisite for the support of life. -४ Usual, customary. -कः १ A traveller. -२ A pilgrim. -कं १ A march, an expedition or campaign. -२ Provisions, supplies ( for a march ).

याथाकथाचं १ That which happens under any circumstances. -२ What happens occasionally.

याथाकामी-काम्यं Acting according to one's own will.

याथातथ्यं १ Reality, truth. -२ Rectitude, propriety.

याथार्थिक a. १ Just, right. -२ True, real.

याथार्थ्यं १ Real or correct nature, truth, true character ; न संति याथार्थ्यविदः पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77 ; याथार्थ्यं वेदं कस्तव R. 10. 24. -२ Justness, suitableness. -३ Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः [ यदोत्पत्यं अण् ] १ A descendant of Yadu. -२ N. of Kṛishṇa. -त्री N. of Durgā. -वं A stock of cattle.

यादस् n. १ Any ( large ) aquatic animal, a sea-monster ; यादोसि जल-जंतवः Ak. ; वरुणो यादस्तामहं Bg. 10. 29 ; Ki. 5. 29 ; R. 1. 16. -२ Water. -३ A river. -४ Semen. -५ Desire. -Comp. -पतिः, -नाथः ( also यादस्त-पतिः and यादस्तानाथः ) १. the ocean. -२. N. of Varuṇa ; R. 17. 81.

यादुः A fluid, water.

यादृक्ष a. ( की. f. ), यादृच्, यादृक्ष a. ( की. f. ) What like, of which sort or nature ; Ms. 1. 42 ; Bg. 13. 3.

यादृच्छिक a. ( की. f. ) १ Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. -२ Accidental, unexpected. -कः An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

यानं [ या-मावे ल्युट् ] १ Going, moving, walking, riding ; as गजयानं, उज्ज्वं, रथं &c. -२ A voyage, journey ; ससुद्रयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157 ; Y. 1. 84. -३ Marching against, attacking ( one of the six Gupās or expeditions in politics ) ; अहितान्यत्वभीतस्य रणे यानं Ak. ; Ms. 7. 160. -४ A procession, train. -५ A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot ; यानं सस्मार कौ-चेर R. 15. 45, 13. 69 ; Ku. 6. 76 ; वेर R. 15. 45, 13. 69 ; Ku. 6. 76 ; Ms. 4. 120. -६ A litter, palanquin. -नः Ved. A road, way. -Comp. -करः a carpenter. -पात्रं a ship, boat. -भंगः a shipwreck. -मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. -यानं driving or riding in a carriage. -शाला a coach-house.

यानकं A vehicle, conveyance.



यास्कः N. of the author of the  
Nirukta.

यमुना a. (नी f.) [ यमुना-अण् ] B  
 belonging to or coming from



यु I. 2 P. ( यौति, युत ; *caus.* यावयति ; *desid.* वियविषति or युयुषति ) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. ( युयोति ) To detach, separate ; as in युत-सिद्ध. -III. 9 U. ( युनाति, युनति ) 1 To bind, fasten. -2 To join, unite. -3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. ( यावयते ) To censure. -With व्यति to mix ; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दाश्च शब्दैस्तु भीषणाच्च Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* [ युज्-क ] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged. -4 Accompanied. -5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in, devoted to ; ( with loc. ) U. 1. 11, Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred. -12 Active, diligent. -13 Skilful, experienced, clever. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -कः A saint who has become one with the Supreme spirit. -कं 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. -कं *ind.* Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -दंड *a.* punishing justly ; R. 4. 8. -मनस् *a.* attentive. -रथः a kind of elixir. -रूप *a.* 1. fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म यस्य पुरोर्बंशे युक्तरूपमिदं तव S. 1. 12 ; अङ्कारिणि पुरोर्बंशे युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16. -2 Fit for, corresponding to.

युक्तिः *f.* [ युज्-क्ति ] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitability. -8 Skill, art. -9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduction. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना) ; यच्च खल्वियं वाचो-युक्तिः Māl. 1. -13 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c. ; युक्तिप्राप्तिक्रियाचिह्नसंबन्धभोगहेतुभिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events ; cf. S. D. 343. -15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. -16 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A

sentence. -20 (In astr.) A conjunction. ( युक्त्या *ind.* 1. by means or virtue of. -2. cleverly, skilfully. -3. properly, fitly, duly). -Comp. कथनं statement of reasons. -कर *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. proved. -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, inventive. -युक्त *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. expert, skilful. -3. established, proved. -4. argumentative.

युक्तिः *ind.* 1 Cleverly, skilfully, artfully. -2 Duly, properly.

युक्तिम् *a.* 1 Clever, ingenious, fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगं 1 A yoke ( *m.* also in this sense ) ; युगव्यायतवाहुः R. 3. 34, 10. 87 ; Si. 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace ; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलिता Si. 9. 72 ; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence ; see युग्म. -4 An age of the world ; ( the Yugas are four :—कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि ; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000 ; 1,96,000 ; 864,000 ; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahāyuga q. v. ; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age ) ; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवा-मि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8 ; युगज्ञतपरिवर्तान् S. 7. 34. -5 (Hence) A long period of years. -6 A generation, life ; आसप्तमाद्युगात् Ms. 10. 64 ; जा-त्युत्कर्षो युगे ज्ञेयः पंचमे सप्तमेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 ( युगे = जन्मनि Mit. ). -7 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -8 A period of five years. -9 A measure of length equal to four *Hastas*. -10 A part of a chariot or plough. -Comp. -अंशकः a year. -अव्यक्षः 1. N. of Prajāpati. -2. of Siva. -अंतः 1. the end of the yoke. -2. the end of an age, end or destruction of the world ; युगांत-कालप्रतिसिंहतात्मनो जगंति यस्यां सविकाश-मासत Si. 1. 23 ; R. 13. 6. -3. meri- dian, midday. -अंतरं 1. a kind of yoke. -2. a succeeding generation. -3. another division of the sky ; युगांतरमारुहः सविता S. 4. -अवधिः end or destruction of the world ; Si. 17. 40. -आद्या the first day of a Yuga. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -क्षयः destruction of the world. -धरः the pole of a carriage. -पत्रः ; पत्रकः the mountain ebony. -पार्श्व

*a.* going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). -बाहु *a.* long-armed ; Ku. 2. 18.

युगंधरः -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time ; Ku. 3. 1 ; oft. in comp. ; S. 4. 1.

युगलं A pair, couple ; बाहुं, हस्तं, चरणं &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence ; cf. युग्म.

युग्म *a.* Even ; युग्मासु युजा जायते स्त्रियोऽयुग्मसु रात्रिषु । तस्माद्युग्मासु युजार्थं संविशेदात्तवे स्त्रियं Ms. 3. 48 ; Y. 1. 79. -युग्मं 1 A pair, couple ; see अयुग्म. -2 Junction, union. -3 Confluence (of rivers). -4 Twins. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence ; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति प्रोक्तं. -6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -7 Mixing, uniting. -Comp. -ज *a.* twin, twin-born. -पत्रः mountain ebony.

युग्मक = युग्म above.

युग्य *a.* [ युगाय हितः यत् ] 1 Fit to be yoked. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnessed. -4 Drawn by ; as in अश्वयुग्यो रथः. -य्यः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot horse ; हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्राजि-चाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84. -य्यं A vehicle, carriage. -Comp. -वाहः a coachman.

युज् I. 7 U. ( युनाति, युक्ते, युजोऽज, यु-जुते, अयुजत्, अयौक्षत्, अयुक्त, योक्षयिते, योक्तुं, युक्त ) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add ; तमर्थमिव भारतया सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79 ; see *pass.* below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to ; भाहुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 4 ; Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with ; as in युगयुक्त. -4 To use, employ, apply ; प्रज्ञास्ते कर्मणि तथा सच्छब्द-पार्थ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26 ; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set (with loc.). -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon ; मनः संयम्य मच्चितो युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14 ; युज्ये-वं सदात्मानं 15. -8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). -9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. -10 To give, bestow, confer ; आशिषं युज्यते. -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To en-join, charge. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To think or meditate upon. -*Pass.* ( युज्यते ) 1 To be joined or united with ; रविपीतजला तपात्पथे पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44 ; R. 8. 17. -2 To get, be possessed of ; इष्टैर्युज्येथां Mv. 7 ; इष्टेन युज्यस्व S. 5 ; R. 3. 65. -3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit (with loc. or gen.) ; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव



युञ्जति. *Māl.* 1 ; त्रैलोक्यस्या-  
 युञ्जति *H.* 1. -4 To be  
 for; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व *Bg.* 2.  
 -5 To be intent on, be ab-  
 directed in, be directed towards; *Ms.*  
 14. 35. -6 To be  
 harnessed or harnessed. -7 To adhere,  
 be in close contact. -8 To attain  
 possess, obtain. -9 To be made  
 (योजयति-ते) 1 To join,  
 bring together; परस्परं स्पृह-  
 न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् *R.* 7.  
 -3 To present, give, bestow; *R.*  
 55. -3 To appoint, employ, use;  
 युजिष्येच्छुः *Pt.* 4. 17. -4 To turn  
 direct towards; पापान्निवारयति  
 हिवाय *Bh.* 2. 72. -5 To ex-  
 urge, instigate. -6 To perform,  
 prepare. -7 To prepare, arrange,  
 yoke, harness. -8 To yoke, harness. -9 To  
 fix, set, place. -10 To furnish  
 shadow with. -11 To surround.  
 To despise, think lightly of. -13  
 appoint to. —*Desid.* (युज्यति-ते)  
 wish to join, yoke, give &c. —*II.* 1  
 10 *U.* (योजति, योजयति-ते) To unite,  
 yoke &c.; see युञ्ज above. —*III.*  
 4. (युजते) To concentrate the mind  
 identical with the *pass.* of युञ्ज *I.*  
 10 *A.* (योजयते) To censure.

युञ्ज *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1  
 joined or united with, yoked, drawn  
 &c. -2 Furnished or filled with,  
 possessed of. -3 Exciting, setting on.  
 4 Even, not odd. —*m.* 1 A joiner,  
 one who unites or joins. -2 A sage,  
 one who devotes himself to abstract  
 meditation. -3 A pair, couple (*n.*  
 in this sense). —*m.* (dual) 1 The  
 sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -2 The  
 two *Asvins*.

युञ्ज *a.* *Ved.* 1 Connected, united.  
 2 Related to. -3 Proper, fit, suit-  
 able. -4 Of the same class or kind.  
 —*A* kinsman. —*युञ्ज* 1 Union, con-  
 nection. -2 Relationship.

युञ्ज *a.* 1 Joining, uniting. -2  
 proper, fit. -3 Prosperous, success-  
 ful. —*n.* 1 A driver, charioteer. -2  
 A *Brahmana* who is engaged in the  
 practice of Yoga to obtain union  
 with the Supreme Spirit. -3 A  
*Brahmana*.

युञ्ज 1 *A.* (योजते) To shine.

युञ्ज *p. p.* [यु-क्] 1 United,  
 joined or united with. -2 Provid-  
 ed, endowed with; as in युजगण-  
 नः. -3 Fastened or attached to.  
 4 Accompanied or attended by.  
 5 Filled or covered with. -6  
 separated. —*ते* A measure of length  
 (= 4 *hastas*).

युञ्ज *a.* Connected, joined, unit-  
 ed. —*युञ्ज* 1 A pair. -2 Union, friend-

ship, alliance. -3 A nuptial gift.  
 -4 A sort of dress worn by women.  
 -5 The edge of a woman's garment.  
 -6 Forming friendship. -7 Refuge.  
 -8 The edge of a winnowing-basket.  
 -9 The foremost part of the feet. -10  
 Doubt.

युक्तिः *f.* [यु-क्तिर्] 1 Union, junc-  
 tion. -2 Being endowed with. -3  
 Gaining possession of. -4 Sum, addi-  
 tion. -5 (In *astr.*) Conjunction. -6  
 The total number.

युद्ध 4 *A.* (युजते, युद्ध) 1 To fight,  
 struggle, contend with, wage war;  
*Bg.* 1. 23; *Bk.* 5. 101. -2 To con-  
 quer or overcome in fight. —*Caus.*  
 (योजयति-ते) 1 To cause to fight. -2  
 To oppose or encounter in fight with;  
*R.* 12. 50. -3 To vanquish, conquer.  
 —*Desid.* (युज्यते) To wish to fight.  
 —*WITH* नि to wrestle, box. —*प्रति* to  
 encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fought, encountered.  
 -2 Conquered, subdued. —*युद्ध* [यु-  
 भावादौ क्त] 1 War, battle, fight, en-  
 gagement, contest, struggle, combat;  
 वत्स केयं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति *U.* 6. -2  
 (In *astr.*) The opposition or con-  
 flict of planets. —*Comp.* —*अवसानं*  
 cessation of hostilities, a truce.  
 —*आचार्यः* a military preceptor. —*उ-*  
*द्योगः*, —*उद्यमः* vigorous or warlike  
 preparations. —*उपकरणं* a war-imple-  
 ment. —*उन्मत्त* *a.* frantic in battle.  
 —*कारिन्* *a.* fighting, contending.  
 —*युद्धं* chance of war. —*युद्धः* —*युद्धिः* *f.*  
 a battle field. —*सार्गः* military strata-  
 gems or tactics, manœuvres. —*रंगः* 1.  
 a battle-field, battle-arena. -2. *N.*  
 of *Kārttikeya*. —*विद्या*, —*ज्ञानं* military  
 science or art, science of war. —*वीरः*  
 1. a warrior, hero, champion. -2.  
 (In *Rhet.*) the sentiment of heroism  
 arising out of military prowess, the  
 sentiment of chivalrous heroism;  
 see *S. D.* 234 and *R. G.* under युद्धवीर.  
 —*शालिन्* *a.* heroic, valiant. —*सारः* a  
 horse.

युद्ध *f.* War, battle, fight, contest;  
 निघातविष्यन्मुधि यातुधानान् *Bk.* 2. 21;  
 सदासि वाक्पटुता युधि विक्रमः *Bh.* 2. 63.  
 —*m.* A hero, soldier.

युधाजित् *m.* *N.* of a king of the  
*Kekayas* and maternal uncle of  
*Bharata*.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the  
 warrior caste. -2 An enemy.

युधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', *N.* of  
 the eldest *Pāṇḍava* prince, also call-  
 ed 'Dharma', 'Dharmarāja', 'Ajā-  
 tāsātru' &c. [He was begotten on  
*Kuntī* by the god *Yama*. He is  
 known more for his truthfulness and  
 righteousness than for any military  
 achievements or feats of arms. He

was formally crowned emperor of  
*Hastināpura* at the conclusion of the  
 great *Bhārati* war after eighteen  
 day's severe fighting, and reigned  
 righteously for many years. For  
 further particulars about his life,  
 see *दुर्योधन*].

युध्म *a.* *Ved.* Martial, warlike.  
 —*ध्मः* 1 A warrior. -2 A battle. -3  
 An arrow. -4 A bow.

युयुत्सा Desire of fighting, hostile  
 intention.

युयुत्सु *a.* Wishing to fight, hostile,  
 bellicose; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता  
 युयुत्सवः *Bg.* 1. 1. —*त्सुः* A combatant.

युयुधानः 1 *N.* of *Indra*. -2 A *Ksha-*  
*striya*, warrior. -3 *N.* of *Sātyaki*.

युप् 4 *P.* (युजति) 1 To efface, blot  
 out. -2 To trouble. -3 To make level  
 or smooth. —*Caus.* (योजयति) To de-  
 stroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युवन् *a.* [यौतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् *Up.* 1.  
 154] (युवतिः-ती or युनी *f.*; compar.  
 यवीयस् or कनीयस्; superl. यविष्ठ or कनिष्ठ)  
 1 Young, youthful, adult, ar-  
 rived at puberty. -2 Strong,  
 healthy. -3 Excellent, good. —*m.*  
 (nom. युवा, युवानौ, युवानः, acc. pl. युवः,  
 instr. pl. युवभिः &c.) 1 A young  
 man, a youth; सा युनि तस्मिन्मभिलाष-  
 वंशं शशाक शालीनतया न वक्तुं *R.* 6. 81.  
 -2 A younger descendant (the  
 elder being still alive); जीवति तु  
 वक्ष्ये युवा *P.* IV. 1. 163; I. 2. 65,  
 II. 4. 58, IV. 1. 90. —*Comp.* —*खलति*  
*a.* (ति-ती *f.*) bald in youth. —*गंडः*  
 an eruption on the cheeks or face of  
 young men. —*जरत्* *a.* (ती *f.*) appear-  
 ing old in youth, prematurely old.  
 —*राज* *m.*, —*राजः* an heir-apparent, a  
 prince-royal, crown-prince; (असौ)  
 दृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् *R.* 3. 35.

युवतिः-ती *f.* [युवन्-ति डीप्वा] A  
 young woman, any young female  
 (whether of men or animals); सुर-  
 युवतिसंभवं किल सुनेरपत्यं *S.* 2. 8; so  
 इभयुवतिः. —*ती* 1 The sign *virgo* of  
 the zodiac. -2 Turmeric (also युवतिः).

युष्मद् The base of the second  
 personal pronoun; (nom. त्वं, युवां, वयं)  
 Thou, you; (at the beginning of  
 several compounds).

युष्मदीय *a.* Your, yours.

युष्मादृश-श *a.* Like you.

युक्कः —का A louse; *Ms.* 1. 45.

युक्तिः *f.* Mixing, union, junction,  
 connection; करोमि वो वहिर्युक्तीन् पिघ-  
 द्ध्वं पाणिभिर्दृशः *Bk.* 7. 69.

युथं [यु-थक् पुरो० दीर्घः] A herd,  
 flock, multitude, a large number or  
 troop (as of beasts); क्षीरत्नेषु समो-  
 र्त्तं मीयतमा युथे तवेयं वशा *V.* 4. 25;



S. 5. 5. -Comp. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः 1. the leader of a troop or band. -2. the head of a flock or herd ( usually of elephants ), a lordly elephant ; गजयूथप यूथिकाश्वलकेशी V. 4. 24. -यूथ्यः the chief of a troop or herd ( as of elephants &c. ).

यूथ्य *a.* [ यूथ-यत् ] 1 Belonging to a troop or herd ( at the end of comp. ), as in श्वयूथ्याः. -2 Belonging to a herd or flock, being at the head of a herd.

यूथिका, -यूथी A kind of jasmine or its flower ; यूथिकाश्वलकेशी V. 4. 24 ; Mo. 26.

यूपः [यु-य्क् षो- दीर्घः; cf. Un. 3. 27.] 1 A sacrificial post ( usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood ) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation ; अपेक्ष्यते सायुजेन वैदिकी स्मशानशूलस्य न यूपसत्क्रिया Ku. 5. 73 ; R. 1. 44. -2 A trophy. -Comp. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation at the erection of the sacrificial post. -कटकः a wooden ring at the top of the Yūpa. -कर्णः that part of the Yūpa which is sprinkled with ghee. -द्रु-द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -ध्वजः the sacrifice personified. -लक्ष्यः a bird. (?) -वस्कः the cutter of the sacrificial post.

यूप 1 P. ( यूपति ) To injure, kill, hurt.

यूपः The Indian mulberry tree.

यूपः -यं, यूपन् *m. n.* Soup, broth, pease-soup. ( यूपन् has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यूप after acc. dual ).

येन *ind.* ( Strictly instr. sing. of यद् used adverbially ) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which ; किं तद्येन मनो हर्तुमलं स्यात् न शृण्वतां R. 15. 64, 14. 74. -2 So that ; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापाद्यामि Pt. 4. -3 Since, because.

येष I. 1 A. ( येषते ) To try, strive, attempt. -II. 1 A. Ved. 1 To bubble. -2 To flow.

योक्त्र *m.* [ यु-य्क् ] 1 One who yokes, joins, unites &c. -2 A coachman. -3 An exciter, instigator.

योक्त्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. -2 The tie of the yoke of a plough. -3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः [यु-य्क् भावाद्दी वच् कुत्वं] 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Union, junction, combination ; उपरागांते शशिनः सधुपगता रोहिणी योगे S. 7. 22 ; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगं Ki. 10. 25 ; (वां) योगस्तद्धितोयदयोरिवास्तु

R. 6. 65. -3 Contact, touch, connection ; तमं कमारोप्य शरीरयोगजैः सुखे निविच्य तमिवावृत्तं त्वचि R. 3. 26. -4 Employment, application, use ; एतेरुपाययोगेस्तु शक्यास्ताः परिशिक्षितं Ms. 9. 10 ; R. 10. 86. -5 Mode, manner, course, means ; कथायोगेन बुध्यते H. 1. 'in the course of conversation'. -6 Consequence, result ; ( mostly at the end of comp. or in abl. ) ; रक्षायोगाद्यमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति S. 2. 14 ; Ku. 7. 55. -7 A yoke. -8 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage. -9 ( *a* ) An armour. ( *b* ) Putting on armour. -10 Fitness, propriety, suitableness. -11 An occupation, a work, business. -12 A trick, fraud, device. -13 An expedient, plan, means in general. -14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity ; Ms. 7. 44. -15 Remedy, cure. -16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art. -17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition. -18 The equipment of an army. -19 Fixing, putting on. -20 A side ; an argument. -21 An occasion, opportunity. -22 Possibility, occurrence. -23 Wealth, substance. -24 A rule, precept. -25 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. -26 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word. -27 The etymological meaning of a word ( opp. रुद्धि ) ; अवयवशक्तियोगः. -28 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga phil.* is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः, सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21 ; V. 1. 1 ; योगेनांते तदुत्पत्त्यां R. 1. 8. -29 The system of philosophy established by Patanjali, which is considered to be the second division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system. ( The chief aim of the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution ; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind ). -30 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. -31 ( In arith. ) Addition. -32 ( In astr. ) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. -33 A combination of stars. -34 N. of a particular astronomical division of time ( 27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated ). -35 The principal star in a lunar mansion. -36 Devotion, pious seeking after god. -37 A spy, secret agent. -38 A traitor, a violator of truth or con-

fidence. -Comp. -अंगं a means of attaining *Yoga* ; ( these are eight ; for their names see यम 5 ). -अंजनं a healing ointment. -अनुशासनं the doctrine of the *Yoga*. -आचारः 1. the practice or observance of *Yoga*. -2. a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. -आचार्यः 1. a teacher of magic. -2. a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. -आधमनं a fraudulent pledge ; Ms. 8. 165. -आरुह *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation. -आसनं a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. -ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः 1. an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. -2. one who has obtained superhuman faculties. -3. a magician. -4. a deity. -5. an epithet of Siva. -6. a Vetāla. -7. an epithet of Yājñavalkya. -इष्टं 1. tin. -2. lead. -कक्षा = योगपट्टं below. -कन्या N. of the infant daughter of Yasodā ( substituted as the child of Devaki for Kṛṣṇa and killed by Kamsa ). -क्षेमः 1. security of possession, keeping safe of property. -2. the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. -3. welfare, well-being, security, prosperity ; तेषां नित्याभिरुक्तानां योगक्षेमं ब्रह्मस्य Bg. 9. 22 ; सुध्याया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं ब्रह्म M. 4. -4. property, profit, gain. ( -मौ, -ने or -मं, *i. e.* *m.* or *n.* dual or *n.* sing. ) acquisition and preservation ( of property ), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new ( not previously obtained ) ; अलभ्यलभो योगः स्वात् क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम् ; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. -गतिः *f.* primitive condition. -चक्षुस् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa. -चूर्णं a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues ; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमभितमौषधं चंद्रगुप्ताय Mu. 2. -जं agallochum. -तल्ल = योगनिद्रा. -तारका, -तारा the chief star in a *Nakshatra* or constellation. -दानं 1. communicating the *Yoga* doctrine. -2. a fraudulent gift. -धारणा perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. -नाथः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Datta. -निद्रा 1. a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness, *i. e.* light sleep ; योगनिद्रां गतस्य स्म Pt. 1 ; H. 3. 75 ; Bh. 3. 41. -2. particularly, the sleep of Vishṇu at the end of a Yuga ; R. 10. 14 ; 13. 6. -3. N. of Durgā. -निद्रालुः N. of Vishṇu. -निलयः N. of Siva. -पट्टं a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. -पतिः



epithet of Vishnu. —पादुका a shoe. —पारगः N. of Siva. 1. the power of devotion or meditation, any supernatural power. —2. power of magic. —भावना (e.g.) composition of numbers. —योगः the sum of their products. —माया the magical power of the Yoga. —योगोक्तिः the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity (सर्जनार्थं शक्तिः). —3. N. of the orange. —रत्नं a jewel. —राजः 1. a kind of magical preparation. —2. one well-versed in Yoga. —रूढ a. having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); e.g. the word पक्कज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular parlance it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतपत्र or 'lotus'. —रोचना a kind of magical preparation said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable. —रोचनं च परितुष्टेन योगरोचना मे Mk. 3. —वर्तिका a magical lamp or stick. —वाहः a term for the sounds वैश्वदेव, जिह्वामूल्य उपपन्नान्य, and नादः q. v. v. —वासिष्ठे N. of a work treating of the means of obtaining beatitude by means of Yoga). —वाह्य m., n. a medium for mixing medicines; e.g. honey; नानाद्रव्या-व्याघ्राद्य योगवाहि परं मधु Susr. —वाही 1. an alkali. —2. honey. —3. quick-silver. —विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. —विद्वान् 1. knowing the proper method, skillful, clever. —2. conversant with Yoga. —(m.) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a practiser of Yoga. —3. a follower of the Yoga doctrines. —4. a magician. —5. a compounder of medicines. —विधिः practice of Yoga or mental abstraction; R. 8. 22. —विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a Sutra, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his Mahābhāṣya; e.g. अद्वैतो मात् P. I. 1. 12). —शब्दः a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. —शायिन् a. half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation; cf. योगनिद्रा. —शास्त्रं the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; R. 8. 24. —सारः a universal remedy; —सूत्रं aphorisms of the Yoga system of philosophy (attributed to Patanjali). —सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगतः ind. 1 In consequence of, by means of; तपोवत् योगतः &c. —2 Suitably, properly. —3 Conjointly. —4 Conformably to, in accordance with. —5 In due time, opportunely. —6 Through devotion. —7 By the power of magic.

योगसूत्र n. 1 Meditation, religious abstraction. —2 The half of lunar month.

योगित a. 1 Charmed, enchanted. —2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् a. [युञ्ज-विभुष, योग-इति वा] 1 Connected or endowed with. —2 Possessed of magical powers. —3 Endowed or provided with, possessing. —4 Practising Yoga. —m. 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; आत्मौपस्येन सर्वत्र समं पश्यति योर्जुन। सुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मतः Bg. 6.32; see the sixth Adhyāya *inter alia*; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. —2 A magician, sorcerer. —3 A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy. —4 N. of Yājñavalkya. —5 Of Arjuna. —6 Of Vishnu. —7 Of Siva. —8 N. of a mixed caste. —नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. —2 A female devotee. —3 N. of a class or female attendants on Siva or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight). —4 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः 1. the chief of saints. —2. N. of Yājñavalkya. —ईश्वरी the chief of magicians. —दण्डः a kind of reed. —निद्रा light sleep, wakefulness.

योग्य a. [योगमर्हति यत्, युञ्ज्यत् वा] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्योयं दृश्यते नरः. —2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc., dat. even gen. or in comp.). —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 Fit for Yoga or abstract meditation. —5 (In Nyāya phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized. —ग्यः 1 A calculator of expedients. —2 The asterism Pushya. —ग्या 1 Exercise or practice in general; अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पञ्च शिरिरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; 80 मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; धनुर्योग्या, अश्वयोग्या &c. —2 Martial exercise, drill. —ग्यं 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. —2 Sandalwood. —3 A cake. —4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युञ्ज्ययोग्यतामस्य पश्यामि सह राक्षसैः Ram. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Appropriateness. —4 (In Nyāya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; e.g. अग्निना सिञ्चति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined: —एकपदार्थेऽपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबन्धे बाधाभावः S. D. 2.

योजक a. [युञ्ज-कृत्] 1 One who yokes or harnesses. —2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. —3 A joiner, arranger, contriver; योजकस्तत्र दुर्लभः.

योजनं [युञ्ज-भावदौ ल्युट्] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. —2 Applying, fixing. —3 Preparation, arrangement. —4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. —5 A measure of distance equal to four Krosas or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरं वाह्यमानस्य तुष्यया II. 1. 146. —6 Exciting, instigation. —7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (= योग q. v.). —8 Erecting, constructing; (also योजना in this sense). —9 Ved. Effort, exertion. —10 A road, way. —ना 1 Junction, union, connection. —2 Grammatical construction. —Comp. —गंधा 1. musk. —2. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —3. of Sitā.

योजनिक a. Measuring so many Yojanas.

योजनीय a. 1 To be joined or united. —2 To be added. —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 To be appointed, commissioned.

योजयितु a. 1 Joining, combining. —2 An employer, settler; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75.

योदकः A combination of stars.

योतुः 1 A measure (in general). —2 Cleaning, purifying.

योत्रं See योक्त्रं.

योद्धृ m. [युञ्ज-वृत्] A warrior, combatant.

योधः [युञ्ज-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहास्रदीपैरपि योधमुल्लेखैः Mb. —2 War, battle. —Comp. —अगारः, -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. —धर्मः the law of soldiers, a military law. —संरावः mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं [युञ्ज-भवे-ल्युट्] 1 War, battle, contest. —2 A weapon. —नः A warrior, combatant.

योधितृ m. [युञ्ज-णिनि] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः m. f. [यु-नि Un. 4. 51] 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. —2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्ववैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निष्कृतिः U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. —3 A mine. —4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. —5 Home, lair. —6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि, पशु &c. —7 The asterism पूर्व



कल्पी. -8 Water. -Comp. —युगः the quality of the womb or place of origin. —ज a. born of the womb, viviparous. —देवता the asterism पूर्वकल्पी. —नासा the upper part of the female organ. —भ्रंशः fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri*. —रंजनं the menstrual discharge. —लिङ्गं the clitoris. —संकरः mixture of caste by unlawful inter-marriage; Ms. 10. 60. —संबन्धः relation by marriage, connection.

योनी See योनि.

योपनं 1 Effacing, blotting out. -2 Anything used for effacing. -3 Confusing, perplexing. -4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषणा A young girl, maiden.

योषा, योषित् f., योषिता [Up. 1. 97] A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; गच्छतीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25. -Comp. —प्रिया turmeric. —रत्नं an excellent woman.

यौक्तिक a. (की f.) [युक्ति आगत ढङ्] 1 Suitable, fit, proper. -2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. -3 Deducible. -4 Usual, customary. —कः A king's boon companion; cf. नर्मसचिव.

योगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

योगपदं Simultaneity.

यौगिक a. (की f.) [योग ढङ्] 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. -2 Usual. -3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the

word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). -4 Remedial. -5 Relating to or derived from Yoga. -Comp. —रूढ a. etymological and conventional; as उद्भिद्.

यौद् (ड्) 1 P. (यौद्-ड-ति) To join together.

यौतक a. (की f.) [युते विवाहकाले अधिगतं वृष्ण] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभाग-भावना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रेश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. —कं 1 Private property in general. -2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यत्स्यात्कुमारी-भाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131; also यौतुक in this sense.

यौतवं A measure in general.

यौथिक a. Belonging to a flock or troop. —कः A companion, comrade.

यौध a. (धी f.) Warlike.

यौन a. (नी f.) [योनितः योनिसंबन्धात् आगतं अण्] 1 Uterine. -2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 2. 40. —नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवतं [युवतीनां समूहः अण्] 1 An assemblage of young women; अवधृत्य द्विवोपि यौवतेन सहाधीतवतीमिमामहं N. 2. 41. -2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विबुध-यौवतं बहुसि तच्चि पृथ्वीगता Git. 10. (सुरसुंदरीरूपं).

यौवतेयः The son of a young woman.

यौवन a. (नी f.) [युनो मायः अण्] also ), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth, puberty; युगधत्वस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; यौवनेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनयौवनोत्थान् 13. 20. -2 Any youthful or juvenile act. -3 A number of young persons, especially women -Comp. —अंत a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. —अवस्था, -दशा youthfulness, puberty. —आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth; Māl. 3. —उद्भेदः 1. ardour of youthful passions. -2. sexual love. -3. N. of Cupid. —आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. —दृश्यः 1. youthful pride. -2. indiscretion natural to youth. —लक्षणं 1. a sign of youth. -2. charm, loveliness. -3. the female breast. —स्थ a. 1. youthful. -2. marriageable.

यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Māndhātṛi, son of Yuvanāśva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent; यौवराज्येऽभिषिक्तः 'crowned heir-apparent'.

यौविष्यं Womanhood.

यौष्माक a. (की f.), यौष्माकीण a. Your, yours.

र.

रं 1 Fire. -2 Heat. -3 Love, desire. -4 Speed. -5 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. —रा 1 Giving. -2 Gold. —री Going, motion. —रं Brightness, lustre.

रंसु a. Ved. Cheerful, delightful.

रंद् 1 P. (रंहति) 1 To move or go with speed, hasten; न रंद्वाश्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 98. -2 To flow. -Caus. (रंहति-ते; according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge

on. -2 To cause to flow. -3 To go. -4 To speak.

रंहणं Going swiftly, hastening.

रंहतिः f. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 The speed of a chariot.

रंहस् n. [रंह-अङ्] 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 34; Si. 12. 7; Ki. 2. 40. -2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu.

रंहिः f. Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. -2 Running, flowing. -3 Hunting, pursuing. -4 Haste.

रक् 10 U. (राक्यति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To get, obtain.

रकः 1 The sun-stone. -2 Crystal. -3 A hard shower.

रक्त p. p. [रंज्-करणे क] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभाति बालातपरक्तसाधुः R. 6. 60. -2 Red, crimson, blood-red; सांध्यं तेजः Me. 36. प्रतिनवजवायुपरक्तं दधानः -3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमैन्द्रिमुखं पश्यरक्तं श्रुवति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). -4 Dear, liked,



5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant; ओजेषु समृद्धि रक्तमासां गी-  
R. 16. 64. -6  
of play, sporting, playful.  
1 Red colour. -2 Safflower.  
3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of a tree  
1 Lac. -2 The  
1 Blood. -2 Cop-  
3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5  
-Comp. -अक्त a. 1.  
red, tinged. -2. smeared with  
(-क्त) red sandal. -अक्ष a  
(-क्त) red-eyed. -2. fearful. (-क्षः) 1.  
-2. a pigeon. -3. a crane  
4. the Chakora bird.  
-अक्षः a coral. -अंगः 1. a bug.  
2. the planet Mars. -3. the disc  
of the sun or moon. (-अं) 1. a  
saffron. (also m. and f.). -2. saffron.  
-अक्षि (क्षी) सारः dysentery. -अ-  
क्षि Kinnari. -अधिनधः inflam-  
mation of the eyes. -अपहं myrrh.  
-अक्षर a. clad in red garments.  
-अक्षर a red garment. (-रः) a va-  
gant devotee wearing red gar-  
ments. -अर्बुदः a bloody tumour.  
-अर्बुद n. a form of piles. -अ-  
क्षः the red-flowered Asoka; M.  
1. 5. -आधारः the skin. -आभ a.  
looking, -आशयः any viscus  
containing or secreting blood (as  
the heart, spleen, or liver). -उ-  
क्षः the red lotus. -उपलं red  
chalk, red earth. -कंठ, कंठिन् a.  
cuckoo. (-m.) the cuckoo.  
-कंदः a coral. -कंदवः the  
red-flowering Kadamba. -कमलं  
the red lotus. -कैसरः the coral  
flower. -कैरवः, कोकनदः a red lotus-  
flower. -गंधकं myrrh. -ग्रीवः 1.  
a demon. -2. a kind of pigeon.  
-ग्रीवः the Rohitaka tree. (-ग्री) the  
grass. -चंदनं 1. red sandal.  
2. saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion. -उर्दिः  
vomiting blood. -जिह्वः a  
parrot. -तेजस् n.  
-दंतिका, -दंती N. of Durgā.  
-दंत m. a pigeon. -धातुः 1.  
chalk, orpiment -2. cop-  
-नासिकः an owl. -पः a de-  
an evil spirit. (-पा) 1. a  
2. a Dākinī. -पक्षः N. of  
Garuda. -पक्षः a kind of mendi-  
cat, Pt. 4. 34. -पल्लवः the Asoka  
tree. -पातः blood-shed. -पाता a  
bird with red-feet, a parrot.  
-पादः a war-chariot. -3. an elephant.  
-पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech.  
-पदः, -पदं cinnabar. -पिंडं 1. a  
red pimple. -2. a spontaneous dis-  
charge of blood from the nose and  
mouth. -पित्तं derangement of the  
blood produced by bile. -पुष्पः N.  
of several plants: -फरवीर, रोहितक,  
रुद्रि, शंख, पुलाग &c. -पूरकं = वृक्षा-

श्ल q. v. -प्रमेहः the passing of  
blood in the urine. -फलः the fig-  
tree. -भवं flesh. -भाव a. 1. red.  
-2. loving, amorous. -मंजरः the  
Nichula tree. -मंडलं a red lotus-  
flower. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं bleeding,  
letting out blood. -राजिः a particular  
disease of the eye. -रेणुः 1. ver-  
milion. -2. the Punnāga tree. -3.  
an angry man. -4. a bud of the Pa-  
lāsa tree. -लोचनः a pigeon. -वटी,  
-वरटी small-pox. -वर्गः 1. lac. -2.  
the pomegranate tree. -3. safflower.  
-वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1. red-  
colour. -2. cochineal insect. (-र्णः)  
gold. -वसन, -वासस् a. clothed in  
red. (-m.) a Brāhmaṇa in the  
fourth order of life. -वालुनं, -का  
vermilion. -वी (वी) जः the pome-  
granate tree. -शासनं vermilion.  
-शीर्षकः a kind of heron. -शृंगिकं a  
kind of poison. -संकोचः safflower.  
-संकोचकं a red lotus-flower. -संज्ञं  
saffron. -संदंशिका a leech. -संघकं  
the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. -2 Impassioned,  
enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing,  
amusing. -4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red  
garment. -2 An impassioned man,  
amorous person. -3 A sporter. -कं 1  
Blood. -2 A red garment.

रक्तिः f. [ रक्ष्-क्तिन् ] 1 Pleasingness,  
loveliness, charmingness. -2 Attach-  
ment, affection, loyalty, devotion.  
रक्तिका The *Gunjā* plant or its  
seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्तु m. A painter, dyer.

रक्ष् 1 P. ( रक्षति, रक्षित ) 1 To pro-  
tect, guard, take care of, watch, tend  
(as cattle); rule, govern (as  
earth); भवानिमां प्रतिकृति रक्षतु S. 6;  
ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणां क  
इति S. 1. 13. -2 To keep, not to di-  
vulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. -3 To preserve,  
save, keep away from, spare (often  
with abl.); सखीजनादुपहसनीयतां रक्षा-  
मि Mk. 4; दर्शनपथाद्व्यत्ये Ratn. 1;  
अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H.  
2. 8; आपदर्थं धनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42; R.  
2. 50, 11. 87. -4 To avoid; रक्षंती  
चापमोक्षं K.; Mu. 1. 2.

रक्षः 1 A guard, protector. -2 Pre-  
serving, guarding, watching. -Comp.  
-पालः, -पालकः a guard, protector.

रक्षक a. ( रक्षिका f. ) [ रक्ष्-ण्डुल् ]  
Guarding, protecting. -कः A pro-  
tector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं [ रक्ष्-ण्डुल् ] Protecting, protec-  
tion, preservation, watching, guard-  
ing &c. (Also रक्षणं). -णी A rein,  
bridle. -णः 1 A protector. -2 N. of  
Viṣṇu. -णा Protecting.

रक्षणा(णी)रकः Morbid retention of  
urine.

रक्षस् n. [ रक्षते हविरस्मात्, रक्ष्-अभुन् ]  
1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a  
goblin; चतुर्दशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीम-  
कर्मणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे  
हताः ॥ U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, in-  
jury. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः an epi-  
thet of Rāvaṇa. -श्वः white mustard.  
(-श्वं) sour rice-gruel. -जननी night.  
-पाज्ञः a contemptible demon. -सभे  
an assembly of demons.

रक्षस्त्वं Demoniacal nature, fiendish  
cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [ रक्ष्-भावे अ टाप् ] 1 Protection,  
preservation; guarding; सवि मुद्रिहि  
लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्वस्थिता Ku. 2. 28;  
S. 2. 14; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 43. -2  
Care, security. -3 A guard, watch.  
-4 An amulet or mystical object used  
as a charm, any preservative; as in  
रक्षाकरंड q. v. below. -5 A tutelary  
deity. -6 Ashes. -7 A piece of silk  
or thread fastened round the wrist  
on particular occasions, especially on  
the full-moon day of Śrāvaṇa, as an  
amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also  
in this sense). -8 Lac. -Comp.  
-अधिकृतः 1. one who is entrusted  
with protection or superintendence,  
a superintendent or governor. -2. a  
magistrate. -3. the chief police-  
officer. -अपेक्षकः 1. a porter; door-  
keeper. -2. a guard of the women's  
apartments. -3. a catamite. -4. an  
actor. -करंडः, -करंडकं a preservative  
casket, an amulet, a magical or  
charmed casket; अहो रक्षाकरंडकमस्य  
मणिबंधे न दृश्यते S. 7. -गृहं a lying-  
in chamber; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः प्रत्यादि-  
ष्टा इवाभवन् R. 10. 68. -पत्रः a species  
of birch tree. -पालः, -पुरुषः a watch-  
man, guard, police. -प्रदीपः a lamp  
kept burning as a sort of protection  
against evil spirits. -भूषणं, -मणिः,  
-रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an  
amulet or preservative against evil  
spirits. -संनलं a ceremony perform-  
ed for protection (against evil  
spirits &c.).

रक्षिकः 1 A protector, guard. -2 A  
policeman.

रक्षिका 1 A female guardian. -2  
An amulet, charm &c. (worn as a  
preservative).

रक्षितु, रक्षिन् a. Protecting, guard-  
ing, ruling &c.; N. 1. 1. -m. 1 A  
protector, guardian, saviour. -2 A  
guard, watchman, sentinel, police-  
man; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः  
Mk. 3.

रक्षणः Protection.

रख् 1 P. ( रक्षति ) To go, move.

रग 1 P. ( रगति ) To doubt.

रघु a. Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. -2  
Light, nimble. -3 Fickle. -4 Eager.



—**रु**: 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brāhmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. —2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu. —**Comp.** —**नन्दनः**, —**नाथः**, —**पतिः**, —**श्रेष्ठः**, —**सिंहः** &c. epithets of Rāma. —**प्रतिमिधिः** the image or representative of Raghu, i. e. Aja; R. 5. 63. —**वंशः** the family of the Raghus. (—**रं**) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kālidāsa describing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos. **तिलकः** N. of Rāma.

**रङ्ग** *a.* 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. —2 Slow. —**कः** A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; **प्रेतरङ्गः** Māl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

**रङ्गुः** A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

**रङ्ग** 1 P. (रति) To go, move.

**रङ्गः** [रङ्ग-भावे षञ्] 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. —2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रङ्गविशेष-ज्ञातये S. D. 281. —3 A place of assembly. —4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अहो रागवद्-चित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रङ्गः S. 1; रङ्गस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा दृ-त्यात्। पुरुषस्य तथात्मानं प्रकाश्य विनि-वर्तते प्रकृतिः ॥ Sarva. S. —5 A field of battle. —6 Dancing, singing, acting. —7 Mirth, diversion. —8 The nasal modification of a vowel; सरं-गं कपयेत्कपं रथीवेति निदर्शनं Sik. 30; see 26, 27, 28 also. —9 An extract of Khadira. —**गः**, —**जं** Tin. —**Comp.** —**अंगनं-जं** an arena, an amphitheatre. —**अवतरणं** 1. entrance on the stage. —2. an actor's profession. —**अवतार-कः**, —**अवतारिन्** *m.* an actor. —**आजीवः** 1. an actor. —2. a painter; so, —**उप-जीविन्** *m.* —**कारः**, —**जीविकः** a painter. —**चरः** 1. an actor, a player. —2. a gladiator. —**जं** red lead. —**जीविकः** 1. an actor. —2. a dyer, colourist. —**दः** 1. borax. —2. an extract of Khadira. —**देवता** the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public

diversions generally. —**द्वारं** 1. a stage-door. —2. the prologue of a play. —**पञ्जी** —**पुष्पी** the indigo plant. —**पीठं** a place for dancing. —**वी(वी)जं** silver. —**धृतिः** *f.* 1. the night of full moon in the month of Āsvinā. —**धूमिः** *f.* 1. a stage, theatre. —2. an arena, battle-field. —**संघः** a theatre. —**मल्ली** a lute. —**मातु** *f.* 1. lac, red-dye; or the insect which produces it. —2. a bawd, procuress. —**वस्तु** *n.* a paint. —**वाटः** an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. —**विद्या** the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. —**शाला** a dancing-hall, theatre, play-house.

**रङ्गणं** Dancing.

**रङ्गिन्** *a.* 1 Colouring, dyeing. —2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. —3 Passionate, impassioned. —4 Acting on a stage.

**रञ्ज** I. 1 U. (रञ्जति-ते) 1 To go. —2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं रञ्जतुर्ग-म्यं Bk. 14. 15. —II. 10 U. (रञ्जति-ते) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

**रञ्जस्** *f.* Speed, haste; cf. रंहस्.

**रञ्ज** 10 U. (रञ्जति-ते, रञ्जित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकारः स्मितेन रञ्जितो नो कुंजजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40; रञ्जयति ज्ञानं सच्चित्तनयनं Git. 5. —2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्वर्दनेः R. 13. 75; माधुर्यं मधुविदुना रञ्जयितुं क्षारांबुधे-रीहते Bh. 2. 6; मौलौ वा रञ्जयांजलि Ve. 3. 40. —3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अश्वघाटीं जगन्नाथो विश्वहृद्यामरीरचत् Asvad. 26; S. 3. 15. —4 To place in or upon, fix on; रञ्जयति चिकुरे कुरचककुसुमं Git. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. —5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. —6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards.

**रञ्चनं-ना** [रञ्ज-ञ्] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिषेकं, संगीतं &c. —2 Formation, creation, production; अन्यैव कापि रचना वचना-वलीनां Bv. 1. 69; so प्रकृतिरचना Me. 50. —3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम वचनं सत्वररञ्चनं Git. 5; R. 10. 77. —4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तु-रचना S. D. 422. —5 Dressing the hair. —6 An array or arrangement of troops. —7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy. —8 Stringing together (flowers &c.).

**रञ्जयितु** *m. f.* A composer, author.

**रञ्जित** *p. p.* 1 Arranged. —2 Prepared. —3 Made, formed. —4 Strung together. —5 Composed, written. —6 Adorned. —7 Furnished with. —8 Directed towards (as the mind).

**रजः** See रजस्.

**रजकः** [रञ्ज-ण्ड नलोपः] 1 A washer-man. —2 A parrot. —**की** 1 A washer-woman. —2 An epithet of a woman on the third day of her courses.

**रजका** A washerwoman.

**रजत** *a.* [रञ्ज अतश्च नलोपः Un. 3. 111] 1 Silvery, made of silver. —2 Whitish. —**तं** 1 Silver; शुक्लौ रजत-मिदमिति ज्ञानं ब्रम्हः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. —2 Gold. —3 A pearl-ornament or necklace. —4 Blood. —5 Ivory. —6 An asterism, a constellation. —7 A mountain. —**Comp.** —**अद्रिः** N. of Kailāsa. —**कूटः** N. of a peak of the Malaya mountain. —**द्युतिः** N. of Hanumat. —**प्रस्थः** N. of Kailāsa.

**रजनः** [रञ्ज-ञ्] A ray. —**नं** 1 Colouring, dyeing. —2 Safflower (also रजनी in this sense).

**रजनिः-नी** *f.* [रज्यतेऽव, रञ्ज-कनि वा ङीप्] 1 Night; हरिरभिमानी रजनि-रिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Git. 5. —2 Turmeric. —3 Red lac. —4 N. of Durgā. —**Comp.** —**करः** 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —**चरः** 1. a night-stalker, demon, goblin. —2. a thief. —3. a night-watcher. —4. N. of the moon. —**जलं** night-dew, hoar-frost. —**पतिः**, —**रमणः** the moon. —**मुखं** night-fall, evening.

**रजनिमन्य** *a.* Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

**रजस्** *n.* [रञ्ज-असृज् नलोपः] 1 Dust, powder, dirt; धन्यास्तद्वङ्गरजसा मलि-नीभवन्ति S. 7. 17; आत्मोद्भूतेरपि रजो-भिरलङ्घनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 33. —2 The dust or pollen of flowers; धूयात्कुशेक्षायरजोसुदुरेणुरस्याः (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. —3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. —4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. —5 Gloom, darkness. —6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness; अपये पदमर्पयति हि श्रुतवंतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74. —7 The second of the three Gunas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमस्; रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in men, creatures; it predominates in men, as *Satva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अंतर्गतमपास्तं रजसोऽपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60; Bg. 6. 27; रजोऽपि जन्मनि K.; Māl. 1. 20. —8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4. 41; 5. 66. —9 Safflower. —10 Tin. —11 Ved. Air, atmosphere. —12 A division of the world. —13 Vapour. —14 Cloud or rain-water. —**Comp.** —**गुणः** see (7) above. —**तमस्क** *a.* being under the influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*.



रजसावः 1. greediness, avarice. — the child of passion, a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. — रजसावः the first appearance of the menstrual excretion. — first menstrual flow. — निमीलितः blinded by passion; R. 9. 74. — पट्टः a coating of dust. — वंशः suppression of menstruation. — रजः-चलः passion of menstruation. — रजः-चलः f. pure condition of the menses. — हरः 'dirt-remover', washerman.

रजसावः 1 A cloud. — 2 Soul, heart. रजसावः Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजसावः a. [ रजस-वल्च ] 1 Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; ( where it also means 'be-dimmed in menses' ). — 2 Full of passion or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. — लः a buffalo. — ला 1 A woman during menses; रजसवलाः परिमलिनांवरः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 61. — 2 A marriageable girl.

रजसुः f. 1 A rope, cord, string. — 2 A sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. — 3 A lock of braided hair. — Comp. — दालकः a kind of fowl; so रजसुवालः. — पेडा a rope-basket.

रजसुः 8 U. To use as a rope; as रजसुं रजसुकरेति.

रज्जुः 1, 4 U. ( रजति-ते, रज्यति-ते, रक्तः ; रज्जुः रज्जुः ; desid. रज्जुति ) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्चः U. 1. 3; नेत्रं स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36; N. 3. 10; 7. 60, 22. 52. — 2 To dye, to colour, colour, pain. — 3 To be attached or devoted to ( with loc. );

रज्जुनिर्गन्धं निपधराजश्चस्त्वजंती रूपादुर-ज्जु न ले न विदुर्भुधुः N. 13. 38; S. D. 11. 4. — 4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. — 5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. — Caus. ( रज्यति-ते ) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; रजयित्वा चरणौ कृताशीः Ku. 7. 23, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. — 2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; रजयितुं विदुर्भुधुः न ह्यपि नरे न रजयति see Ki. 6. 25 ); स्फुरत कुचकुम्भयोरपरि-रजयति रजयतु तव हृदयेशं Git. 10. 3. — 3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. — 4 To hunt deer ( रजयति only in this sense ). — 5 Ved. To worship.

रज्जुः a. [ रजयति रज्जु-णिच् ण्वल् ] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. — 2 Exciting love or passion. — 3 Pleasing, amusing. — कः 1 A painter, dyer. — 2 An exciter, a stimulator. — 3 Red sandal. — 2 Vermillion.

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रज्जन a. ( नी. f. ) 1 Colouring, dyeing. — 2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting. — 3 Exciting passion. — 4 Conciliating, keeping contented. — न [ रज्यते-नेन रज्जुकरेण ल्युट् ] 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. — 2 Colour, dye. — 3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारंजनलक्ष्मणः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽधुदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् 4. 12. — 4 Red sandal-wood. — 5 The Munja grass. — 6 ( In gram. ) Nasalizing ( a sound ).

रज्जनी 1 The Indigo plant. — 2 Turmeric.

रजित p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed. — 2 Moved, excited. — 3 Delighted, pleased, amused.

रज्जु 1 P. ( रजति, रजित ) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; वीरश्चरद्विषुः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसो भूभो रराट् च भयंकरं 14. 81. — 2 To call out, proclaim loudly. — 3 To shout with joy, applaud.

रज्जु [ रज्जु-ल्युट् ] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. — 2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रज्जुती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Māgha.

रज्जुति A scream, shout, yell, cry; Mu. 1. 21.

रज्जु 1 P. ( रजति ) To speak.

रज्जु 1 P. ( रजति, रजित ) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle ( as anklets &c. ); रज्जुनिर्गन्धं निपधराजश्चस्त्वजंती रूपादुर-ज्जु न ले न विदुर्भुधुः N. 13. 38; S. D. 11. 4. — 2 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. — 5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. — Caus. ( रज्यति-ते ) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; रजयित्वा चरणौ कृताशीः Ku. 7. 23, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. — 2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; रजयितुं विदुर्भुधुः न ह्यपि नरे न रजयति see Ki. 6. 25 ); स्फुरत कुचकुम्भयोरपरि-रजयति रजयतु तव हृदयेशं Git. 10. 3. — 3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. — 4 To hunt deer ( रजयति only in this sense ). — 5 Ved. To worship.

रज्जु-ण [ रज्जु-अप् ] 1 War, combat, fight; रज्जुः प्रवृत्ते तत्र भीमः ह्यवगरक्षसां R. 12. 72; दञ्जोजीवितयोरानीद्विहिर्निःसरणे रज्जुः Subhāsh. — 2 A battle-field. — 3 Sound, noise. — 4 The quill or bow of a lute. — 5 Motion, going. — 6 Delight, joy ( Ved. ). — Comp. — अग्रं the front or van of a battle. — अग्रं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; सस्यदे कोणितं व्योम रज्जुगानि प्रज्जुलुः Bk. 14. 98. — अग्रं-नं a battle-field — अजिरं a battle-field, arena. — अंतकृत m. N. of Vishnu.

— अपेत a. flying away from battle, a fugitive; स च भार रणापेतां चमूं पश्चाद्व्यस्थितां Ki. 15. 33. — अभियोगः engaging in battle. — अलंकरणः a heron. — आतोयं, तूर्यं, दुंदुभिः a military drum. — उत्साहः prowess in battle. — कर्मन् n. fighting. — क्षितिः f. क्षेत्रं, भूः f. भूमिः f., स्थानं a battle-field. — गोचर a. engaged in battle. — घुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति

रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. — पांडितः a warrior. — प्रिय a. fond of war, warlike. ( — यः ) a falcon. — मत्तः an elephant. — मुखं, मुखं m., शिरसु n. 1. the front of battle, the head or van of fight; पुत्रस्य ते रणशि-रस्यमग्रयात्री S. 7. 26, 6. 29. — 2. the van of an army. — रंजः the space between the tusks of an elephant. — रंजः a battle-field. — रणः a gnat, mosquito. ( — र्ज ) 1. longing, anxious desire. — 2. regret for a lost object. — रणकः, कं 1. anxiety, uneasiness, regret ( for a beloved object ), affliction or torment ( as caused by love ); रणरणकविद्विधि विध्वावर्तमाने Māl. 1. 41; अतिभूमिं गतेन रणरणके-नार्यपुत्रं न्यनिवात्मानं पश्यामि U. 1. — 2. love, desire. ( — कः ) the god of love. — वाद्यं a military instrument of music. — शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. — संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melee. — सज्जा military accoutrement. — सहायः an ally. — स्तंभः a monument of war, trophy.

रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking or jingling sound. — 2 A sound in general. — 3 Humming ( as of bees ). रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound. रणेस्वच्छः A cock.

रंजु a. [ रज्जु-तत्स नेत्वम् ] Maimed, mutilated. — रुः 1 A man who dies without male issue. — 2 A barren tree. — डा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women; रंजु पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392 v. 1.; प्रति-कूलामकुलजां पापां पापाद्युवर्तिनीम् । केने-ष्वाकृष्य तां रंजुं पाखंडेषु नियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. — 2 A widow; रंजुः पीनपयो-धराः कति मया नोद्वादमालिङ्गिताः Prab. 3.

रंजुः A barren tree.

रत्न p. p. [ रत्न-कृतेरि क ] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. — 2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. — 3 Inclined to, disposed. — 4 Loved, beloved. — 5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; ( see रत्न ). — तं 1 Pleasure. — 2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. — 3 The private parts. — Comp. — अंदुकः, आमर्दः a dog. — अयनी a prostitute, harlot. — अर्थिच a. lustful, lascivious. — उ-द्वहः the ( Indian ) cuckoo. — कृद्धिकं 1. a day. — 2. the eight auspicious objects. — 3. bathing for pleasure. — कीलः a dog. — कृजितं lustful or lascivious murmur. — गुरुः a husband. — उरः a crow. — तालिन् m. a libertine, sensualist. — ताली a procuress. bawd. — तारीचः 1. a voluptuary. — 2. the god of love, Cupid. — 3. a dog, — 4. lascivious murmur. — निधिः the



wagtail. —वधः sexual union. —वर्णः a dog. —जायन् m. a dog. —हिंडकः 1. a ravisher or seducer of women. —2. a voluptuary.

रतिः f. [रत्-क्ति] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy; S. 2. 1. —2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.); पापे रति मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77; स्वयंप्रियति रतिः 2. 62; R. 1. 23; Ku. 5. 65. —3 Love, affection; S. D. thus defines it:—रतिर्नोऽनुकूलोऽर्थे मनसः प्रवणायितं 207; cf. 206 also; (it is the Sthāyibhāva of the *rasa* called जृगार q. v.). —4 Sexual pleasure; दाक्षिण्योदकवाहिनी विगलिता याता स्वदेशं रतिः Mk. 8. 38; so रतिसर्वस्वं q. v. below. —5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. —6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kāma or Cupid; साक्षात्कामं नदमिव रतिर्नालती नाथवं यत् Māl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 23; 4. 45; R. 6. 2. —7 The pudenda. —8 N. of the sixth digit (कला) of the moon. —9 Ved. Rest, cessation. —Comp. —अंगं, कुहरं pudendum muliebre. —कर a. giving pleasure. —कर्मन् n. sexual union. —गृहं, भवनं, मंदिरं 1. a pleasure-house. —2. a brothel. —3. pudendum muliebre. —तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. —इति: ती f. a love-messenger; Ku. 4. 16. —पतिः, प्रियः, रमणः the god of love; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणवाणयोचरम् Māl. 1; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतेरिषवः शिततो यदुत्पलपला-ज्ञदृशः Si. 9. 66. —रसः sexual pleasure. —लक्षं sexual union. —लंपटः a. lustful, libidinous. —शक्तिः f. manly or virile power. —जूरः a man of great procreative power. —सर्वस्वं the all in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबासि रति-सर्वस्वमधरे S. 1. 24.

रत्नं [रत्नेज्ज रत्नं तातदेशः] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86; न रत्नमन्विष्यति दृश्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *rathas* are said to be either five, nine, or fourteen; see the words पंचरत्न, नवरत्न, and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). —2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. —3 Anything best or excellent of its kind; (mostly at the end of comp.); जातो जातो यदुत्कृष्टं तद्वत्तमभिधीयते Māl. 1; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30; so पुत्रं, स्त्रीं V. 4. 25; अपत्यं &c. —4 A magnet. —Comp. —अंकः N. of Vishnu's car. —अधिपतिः a superintendent of precious stones. —अनुविद्ध a. set or studded with jewels. —आकरः 1. a mine of jewels. —2. the ocean; रत्नेषु लुपेषु बहुष्वमर्थैरद्यापि रत्नाकर एव सिद्धः Vikr. 1. 12; रत्नाकरं वीक्ष्य R. 13. 1. —आभरणं an ornament

of jewels. —आलोकः the lustre of a gem. —आवली 1. a necklace of jewels. —2. N. of a Nāṭikā attributed to Sriharsha. —कंदलः a coral. —कंरः N. of Kubera. —खचित a. set or studded with gems. —गर्भः 1. Kubera. —2. the sea. —(र्भा) the earth. —दृष्यः a mirror studded with jewels. —दीपः, प्रदीपः 1. a jewel-lamp. —2. a gem serving as a lamp; अचिस्तुंगानभिमुखमपि प्राप्य रत्नप्रदीपान् Me. 68. —नाभः N. of Vishnu. —निधिः 1. the ocean. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. of Meru. —4. a wag-tail. —प्रभा the earth. —माला a jewel-necklace. —ह्रस्वं a diamond. —राज् m. a ruby. —राशिः 1. a heap of gems. —2. the ocean. —तानुः N. of the mountain Meru. —सू a. producing jewels; R. 1. 65. —सृ, सृति f. the earth.

रत्नवत् a. 1 Abounding in or full of precious stones. —2 Decorated with jewels. —ती The earth.

रत्निः m. f. 1 The elbow. —2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit. —m. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरति q. v.).

रथः [रथ्येज्ज अथ वा, रथ-कथन् cf. Un. 2. 2] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle; especially, a war-chariot. —2 A hero (for रथिन्). —3 A foot. —4 A limb, part, member. —5 The body; cf. आत्मानं रथिजं विद्धि करीरं रथसेव तु ॥ Kāth. —6 A reed. —7 Pleasure, delight. —Comp. —अक्षः 1. a carriage-axle. —2. a measure of length. (= 104 angulas). —अंगं 1. any part of a carriage. —2. particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41; S. 7. 10. —3. a discus, especially of Vishnu; चक्रधर इति रथांगमद् सततं विभर्षि भुवनेषु रुद्रये Si. 15. 26. —4. a potter's wheel. —(गः) the ruddy goose. —आह्वयः, नामकः, नामन् m. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); रथांगनामन् विद्युतो रथांगश्रोणिर्विवया। अयं त्वां पृच्छति रथी मनोरथज्ञतेवृत्तः ॥ V. 4. 18; Ku. 3. 37; R. 3. 24; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sunrise). —पाणिः N. of Vishnu. —अश्वः a reed cane. —अर्भकः a small carriage. —अश्वः a carriage-horse. —ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. —ईषा, शा the pole of a carriage. —उद्गः, उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. —कट्या, कड्या an assemblage of chariots. —कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. —कुटुंबिकाः, कुटुंबिन् m. A charioteer;

coachman. —कूबरः, र the pole or shaft of a carriage. —केशुः the flag of a chariot. —क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot; R. 1. 58. —गणकः an officer who counts chariots. —गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. —गुप्तिः f. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —चरणः, पाद् 1. a chariot-wheel. —2. the ruddy goose. —चर्या chariot-exercise, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage; अनयस्तरथ-चर्याः U. 5. —ज्वरः a crow. —जुर f. the shaft or pole of a chariot. —नाभिः f. the nave of the wheel of a chariot. —नीडः the inner part or seat of a chariot. —पुंगवः a chief or distinguished warrior. —बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —महोत्सवः, यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). —मुखं the forepart of a carriage. —युद्धं 'a chariot-fight', a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —योजकः a charioteer, harnesser of a chariot. —वर्त्मन् n., —वीथिः f. highway, main road. —वाहः 1. a carriage-horse. —2. a charioteer. —शक्तिः f. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. —शास्त्रं, शिक्षा, विद्या the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथारथि ind. 'Chariot against chariot', in closest fight.

रथिक a. (की f.) [रथ-क्] 1 Riding in a carriage. —2 The owner of a carriage.

रथिन् a. [रथ-इनि] 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. —2 Possessing or owning a carriage. —m. 1 An owner of a carriage. —2 A warrior who fights from a chariot; R. 7. 37. —नी A number of carriages or chariots.

रथिन a. See रथिन् above.

रथिर a. 1 Possessing a carriage. —2 Riding in a carriage. —3 Quick, speedy. —रः = रथिन् m.

रथी a. Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot. —2 Furnished with a carriage. —3 A coachman. —4 A guide, leader.

रथ्यः [रथं वहति यत्] 1 A chariot-horse; धावन्त्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्या S. 1. 8. —2 A part of a chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages; (hence) a high-way, main road; भूयो भूयो सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यवते Māl. 1. 15. —2 A place where many roads meet. —3 A number of carriages or chariots; Si. 18. 3.



रह 1 P. (रहति) 1 To split, rend. 2 To scratch. -3 To gnaw. -4 To

रह 1 P. (रहति) 1 Splitting, scratch. 2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); शताश्वेन पराचरति द्विरद्वानां रदा Bk. 1. 65. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two'. -खंडनं tooth-bite; जनय रद-Comp. -खंडनं 10. -छदः A lip.

रह 1 P. (रहति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. To praise.

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—महारिन् a. attacking (one) in his weak points. —बभ्रुः a cat. —बभ्रुः a hollow bamboo.

रह 1 P. (रहति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. To praise.

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रमठं Asa Footida (हिंय). -Comp. —छवनिः Asa Frotida.

रमण a. (गी f.) [रमयति रम-णिच् ल्युट् वा] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming; Bh. 6. 72. —णः 1 A lover, husband; प्रायेणैते रमण-विरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87, 37; पप्रच्छ रामां रमणोऽभिलाषं R. 14. 27; Ku. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Aruna. -4 An ass. -5 A testicle. —णं 1 Sporting. -2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. -3 Love, sexual union. -4 Joy or pleasure in general. -5 The hip and the loins.

रमण 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A lovely woman.

रमणी 1 A lovely young woman, लता रम्या सेयं भ्रमरकुलरन्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. -2 A wife, mistress; भोगः को रमणीं विना Subhāsh. -3 A woman in general. -4 The aloe tree.

रमणीय a. [रमयते रम-आषते-अनीयत्] 1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable. -2 Lovely, charming, handsome; स्मितं नैतर्किह मङ्कतिरमणीयं विकसितं Bv. 2. 90.

रमतिः [रम-अतिच्] 1 The god of love. -2 A lover. -3 Heaven. -4 Time. -5 A crow.

रमा [रमयति रम-अच्] 1 A wife, mistress. -2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, and goddess of wealth. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4 Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of the eleventh day in the dark half of Kārttika. -Comp. —कांतः, —नाथः, —पतिः epithets of Vishnu. —प्रियः Vishnu. —यः a lotus. —वेष्टः turpentine.

रंभ 1 A. (रंभते) To sound, bellow; to low (as cows).

रंभः 1 Sounding, roaring &c. -2 A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A bamboo. -5 Dust.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree; विजितरंभमूकद्वयं Git. 10; पित्रोरंभमातरुणीवरोरु N. 22. 43, 2. 37. -2 N. of Gauri. -3 N. of an Apsaras, wife of Nalakūbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra; तरुमूकद्वयेन लुंढरी किमु रंभां परिणाहिता परम् । तरुणीमपि जिष्णुर्वेव तां धनदापत्य-तपःफलस्तनीं॥ N. 2. 37. -4 A harlot. -5 Sounding, roaring. -6 The lowing of cows. -7 A kind of rico. -Comp. —ऊरु a. (रु or रू f.) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full, round, and hence lovely; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रम्य a. [रमयते रम-यत्] 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; रम्या-स्तपोधनानां क्रियाः समचलोक्य S. 1. 13. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome; सरसिजमञ्जुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20;

रम्य 1 A. (रम्यते) To please, gratify, delight, satisfy. —Desid. (रिंसते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88.

रम a. [रम-अच्] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. -2 Dear, beloved. —सः 1 Joy, delight. -2 A lover, husband. -3 The god of love. -4 The Asoka tree.

रमक a. Sporting. —कः A lover.

रम 1 A. (रमते) To please, gratify, delight, satisfy. —Desid. (रिंसते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88.

रम 1 A. (रमते) To please, gratify, delight, satisfy. —Desid. (रिंसते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88.

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रम 1 A. (रमते) To please, gratify, delight, satisfy. —Desid. (रिंसते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88.



5. 2. —स्यः The tree called चंपक. —स्यः Night. —स्यः Semen virile. —Comp. —अंतर *a.* having the intervening spaces made pleasant; S. 4. 11. —युष्पः the Salmali tree. —श्रीः N. of Vishnu.

रश् 1 A. (रयते, रयित) To go, move.

रयः [रय-अच्] 1 The stream of a river, current; जंबूद्वीपमतिहतरयं तो यमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. —2 Force, speed, velocity; U. 3. 36. —3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रयि *m., n.* Ved. 1 Water. —2 Wealth.

रयिष्ठः 1 N. of Kubera. —2 Agni. —3 Brahman.

रराट = ललाट q. v.

रल्लुकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. —2 An eye-lash; युवतिरल्लुकमल्लसमाह- तो भवति को न युवा गतचेतनः. —3 A kind of deer.

रवः [र-अप्] 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). —2 Singing, humming sound (of birds); R. 9. 29. —3 Clamour. —4 Noise or sound in general; घंटा°, शृषण°, चाप° &c. —5 Thunder.

रवण *a.* [र-युच्] 1 Crying, roaring, screaming. —2 Sonorous, sounding; उत्कंठावधनेः शृङ्गं रवणेरवरं ततं Bk. 7. 14. —3 Sharp, hot. —4 Fickle, unsteady. —5 Jest. —जः 1 A camel; Si. 12. 2. —2 The cuckoo. —जं Brass, bell-metal.

रवणकः A filter of bamboo.

रविः [cf. Up. 4. 138] 1 The sun; सहस्रयुगमन्त्रद्वयमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. —2 A mountain. —3 The Arka plant. —4 The number 'twelve'. —Comp. —कांतः the sun-stone (सूर्यकांत). —जः, —तनयः, —सूनुः 1. the planet Saturn. —2. epithets of Karna. —3. of Vāli. —4. of Manu Vaivasvata. —5. of Yama. —6. of Sugrīva. —दिने, वारः, —वासरः, —रं Sunday. —नेत्रः N. of Vishnu. —सिपं 1. a red lotus flower. —2. copper. —रत्नं a ruby. —लोचनः N. of 1. Vishnu. —2. Siva. —लौहं, —संज्ञकं copper. —संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रवीशुः The god of love.

रशना, रसना [अश्-युच् रशदिशः cf. Up. 2. 75] 1 A rope, cord. —2 A rein, bridle. —3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle; रसतु रसनापि तव वनजघनमंडले घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Git. 10; R. 7. 10, 8. 58; Me. 35. —4 The tongue; Bv. 1. 111. —Comp. —उपमा a variety of the figure उपमा; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the Upameya in the first comparison the Upamāna in the second, and so forth; see S. D. 664. —युगः the cord of a girdle.

रश्मिः [अश्-मि धातो रुद्, रश्-मि वा; cf. Up. 4. 46] 1 A string, cord, rope. —2 A bridle, rein; सुक्तेषु रश्मिषु निरायत- पूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रश्मिसंयमनात् S. 1. —3 A goad, whip. —4 A beam, ray of light; S. 7. 6; N. 22. 56; so हिमरश्मि &c. —5 An eye-lash. —6 A measuring cord. —7 A finger (Ved.). —Comp. —कलापः a pearl-necklace of 54 threads. —सूचः the sun.

रश्मिम(व)त् *m.* The sun.

रस् I. 1 P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream; करीव वन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78; Si. 3. 41. —2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c.; राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रसति स्फीतं यशोदुग्धिः Ve. 1. 25; रसतां निर्भरं दूधुराणां Ratn. 1. 19; रसतु रसनापि तव वनजघनमंडले Git. 10. —3 To resound, reverberate. —4 To sing. —5 Ved. To praise. —II. 10 U. (रसयति ते, रसित) 1 To taste, relish; चूरीका रसिता Bv. 4. 13; Si. 10. 27. —2 To feel, perceive. —3 To love.

रसः [रस्-अच्] 1 Sap, juice (of trees); द्रुमरसः, कुसुमरसः &c. —2 A liquid, fluid; Ku. 1. 7. —3 Water; सहस्रयुगमन्त्रद्वयमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18; Bv. 2. 144. —4 Liquor, drink; Ms. 2. 177. —5 A draught, potion. —6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas*; the *rasas* are six; कदु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय); परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4; U. 2. 2. —7 A sauce, condiment. —8 An object of taste; R. 3. 4. —9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire; इष्टे वस्तुन्युपचित- रसताः प्रेमराशीभवन्ति Me. 112. —10 Love, affection; जरसा यस्मिन्हायों रसः U. 1. 39; प्रसरति रसो निर्दयितघनः 6. 11 'a feeling of love'; रसाद्वे V. 2. 21; Ku. 3. 37. —11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 26. —12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. —13 Pathos, emotion, feeling. —14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment; नवरसचरित्रां निर्मितमादधती भारती कवे- र्जयति K. P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight; —शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ but sometimes शतसंज्ञा is added, thus making the total number 9; निर्देयथाशिवानोस्ति शतोपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वात्सल्यरस, is also added, *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanātha, they constitute the very essence of poetry; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 3). —15 Essence, pith, best part. —16 A constituent fluid of the body. —17 Semen virile. —18 Mercury. —19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसद्वयिनः. —20

Any mineral metallic salt. —21 Juice of the sugar-cane. —22 Milk. —23 Melted butter. —24 Nectar. —25 Soup, broth. —26 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. —27 The tongue. —28 Myrrh. —29 Gold. —30 A metal in a state of fusion. —Comp. —अंजनं vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. —अधिक *a.* 1. tasty. —2. abounding in pleasures, splendid; S. 7. 20. (—कः) borax. —अंतरं 1. a different taste. —2. different feelings or sentiments. —अभिनिवेशः intensity of affection. —अम्लः 1. a kind of sorrel. —2. sour sauce. —अयनं 1. an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायनम- दितो गंधेनोद्येण लघुन इव R. G. —2. (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae, i. e. that which gratifies or regales; आनंदनानि हृदयैकरसायनानि Māl. 6. 8. मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 37; श्रोत्रं, कर्णं &c. —3. alchemy or chemistry. —4. any medicinal compound. —5. butter-milk. —6. poison. —7. long pepper. (—नः) 1. an alchemist. —2. N. of Garuda. —श्रेष्ठः mercury. (—नी) *f.* 1. a channel for the fluids of the body. —2. N. of several plants: —गुडं, काकमाची, महाकरंज, गोरक्षगुग्गुलु, and मांसच्छदा. —आत्मक *a.* 1. consisting of juice or sentiment. —2. elegant, beautiful. —3. having taste or flavour. —4. ambrosial; Ku. 5. 22. —5. fluid, liquid. —आदानं absorption of fluid, suction. —आधारः the sun. —आभासः 1. the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. —2. an improper manifestation of a sentiment. —अश्व *a.* embodying or representing sentiments. —आस्वादः 1. tasting juices or flavours. —2. perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्याश्रुतरसास्वादः. —आस्वादिन् *m.* a bee. —आहः turpentine. —इंद्रः 1. mercury. —2. the philosopher's stone. (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). —उत्तमं milk. —उद्भवं 1. a pearl. —2. vermilion. —उपलं 1. pearl. —ऊनं garlic. —कर्पूरं sublimate of mercury. —कर्मन् *n.* preparation of quicksilver. —केशरं camphor. —गंधः —गुं gum-myrrh. —गंधकः 1. myrrh. —2. sulphur. —गर्भं 1. = रसजन. —ग्रह *a.* 1. perceiving flavours. —2. appreciating or enjoying pleasures. (—हः) the organ of taste. —हः borax. —जः 1. sugar, molasses. —2. an insect produced by the fermentation of liquids. —जं blood. —ज्ञ *a.* 1. one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सांसारिकेषु च च्छ- खेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22. —2. capable







-2. N. of Siva. —चंद्रः, —पतिः, —रमणः full moon.

**राक्षस** *a.* (सी. *f.*) [ राक्ष इदं अण् ] Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; सुनयो राक्षसीमाहुर्वाचमुन्मत्त-दुस्तयोः U. 5. 30, Bg. 9. 12. —सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. —2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle; राक्षसो युद्धहरणात् Y. 1. 61; cf. Ms. 3. 33 also. (Krishna carried away Rukmi-*ni* in this manner). —3 One of the astronomical *Yogas*. —4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the *Mudrārākshsa*. —5 A king of the *Rākshasas*. —सी 1 A female demon. —2 *Lankā* or Ceylon. —3 Night. —4 A larger tooth, tusk. —Comp. —इंद्रः N. of Ravana.

**राक्षा** See लाक्षा; (perhaps an incorrect form).

**राख्** 1 P. (राखति) 1 To be dry, —2 To adorn. —3 To prevent, ward off. —4 To be able. —5 To suffice, be competent.

**रागः** [ रङ्ग-भावे वञ् नि० नलोपकुले ] 1 (a) Colouring, dyeing, tinging. (b) Colour, hue, dye; Pt. 1. 33. —2 Red colour, redness; अधरः किसलय-रागः S. 1. 21. —3 Red dye, red lac; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन चूतप्रबालोष्ठमल-चकार Ku. 3. 30, 5. 11. —4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or sexual feeling; मलिनैपि रागपूर्णं Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' (also); अथ भवतन्तरेण कौटुंबोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2; see चक्षुराग also; चरण-युगलादिव हृदयमविशद्रागः K. 142. —5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. —6 Joy, pleasure. —7 Anger, wrath. —8 Loveliness, beauty. —9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary *Rāgas*; भैरवः कौशिकश्चैव हिंदोलो दीपकस्तथा। श्रीरागो मेघरागश्च रागाः षड्विंशतिः कीर्तिताः Bhā-rata; other writers give different names. Each *rāga* has six *rā-ginis* regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). —10 Musical harmony, melody; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः S. 1. 5; अहो रागप-रिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5. —11 Regret, sorrow. —12 Greediness, envy. —13 The quality called *Rajas* q. v. —14 Na-salization. —15 A process in the pre-paration of quicksilver. —16 A king, prince. —17 The sun. —18 The moon. —Comp. —अज्ञानिः a Buddha or Jina. —आत्मकः *a.* impassioned. —आयातः,

—उद्रेकः excess of passion. —खाड्य, —खाड्य see रागखाड्य. —चूर्णः 1. *Acasia Catechu* or *Khadira* tree. —2. red lead. —3. lac. —4. red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called *holi*. —5. the god of love. —छन्नः the god of love. —द्रव्यं a colouring substance, a paint, dye. —द्वार crystal. —दालिः a kind of pulse (मसूर). —पट्टः a kind of precious stone. —पुष्पः, —प्रसवः the red globe-amaranth. —बंधः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions); भावो भावं लुदति विषयाद्गन्धः स एव M. 2. 9. —युज् *m.* a ruby. —रज्जुः the god of love. —लता N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. —लेखा a streak or mark of paint. —हृतः the god of love. —पाड्यः a kind of sweetmeat. —सूत्रं 1. any coloured thread. —2. a silk-thread. —3. the string of a balance.

**रागमय**, **रागवत्** *a.* 1 Red, coloured. —2 Dear, beloved. —3 Impassioned.

**रागात्** *a.* One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

**रागिन्** *a.* [ राग-इनि ] 1 Coloured, dyed. —2 Colouring, painting. —3 Red. —4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. —5 Full of love, subject to love. —6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). —7 Delighting, rejoicing. —*m.* 1 A painter. —2 A lover; एको रागिणु राजते प्रियतमादेहायहारी हरः Bh. 3. 121. —3 A libertine, sensualist. —जी 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. —2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

**राज्** 1 A. To be able, to suffice.

**राज्** *m.* An able or efficient person.

**राघवः** [ रागोऽजायम् अण् ] 1 A descendant of Rāghu, especially Rāma. —2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55. —3 Sea, ocean.

**रांकलः** A thorn.

**रांक्व** *a.* (वी *f.*) [ रंकोयं विकारो वा तद्धोनाजतत्वात् अण् ] Belonging to the species of deer called *ranku*, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr. 18. 31. —चं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. —2 A blanket.

**राज्** 1 U. (राजति-ते, राजित) 1 (a) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रेजे ग्रहमथिव सा Bh. 1. 17; तस्याः प्रथिता नतनाभिर्ध्रं रराज तन्वी नवलोमराजः Ku. 1. 38; राजन् राजति वरिवैरिनितवैधव्यदस्ते शु-जः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24

11. 6. (b) To appear or look (like), shine (like); नोयांतर्भास्क-रालीव रेजे सुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49. —2 To rule, govern. —3 To direct, regulate. —4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. —*Caus.* (राजयति-ते) To cause to shine, illuminate, brighten. राज् *m.*, राजः 1 A king, chief, prince. —2 Anything best of its kind. राजकः A little king, a petty prince. —कं A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns; सहते न जनोऽप्यधः क्रियां किञ्च लोकाधि-कधाम राजकं Ki. 2. 47; Si. 14. 43.

**राजकीय** *a.* Kingly, royal.

**राजत** *a.* (ती *f.*) [ रजत इदं अण् ] Silvery, made of silve; Si. 4. 13. —तं Silver.

**राजन्** *m.* [ राज्-कानिन् रजयति रज् कानिन् नि० वा ] 1 A king, ruler, prince, chief (changed to राज at the end of Tat. comp.); वंगराजः, महाराजः &c.; तथैव सोमदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12. —2 A man of the military caste; a Kshatriya; Si. 14. 14. —3 N. of Yudhishtira. —4 N. of Indra. —5 The moon; राजप्रियाः कैरविष्यो रमंते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126. —6 Lord, master. —7 N. of Prithu. —8 A Yaksha. —Comp. —अग्निः wrath of a king. —अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. —अद्भः the Piyāla tree. —अधिकारिन्, —अधिकृतः 1. a government officer or official. —2, a judge. —अधिराजः, —इन्द्रः a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. —अधिष्ठानं the capital of a king, metropolis. —अध्वन् *m.* a principal or royal road, main street, highway. —अनकः 1. an inferior king, a petty prince. —2. a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. —अन्नं 1. rice grown in Andhra. —2. food obtained from a king. —अपसदः an unworthy or degraded king. —अभिषेकः coronation of a king. —अर्ह 1. aloe-wood, a species of sandal. —2. a kind of rice (राजान्). —अर्हणं a royal gift of honour. —अहिः a large snake (having two mouths). —आज्ञा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. —आभरणं a king's ornament. —आम्रः a superior kind of mango. —आवर्तः 1. a diamond of an inferior quality. —2. a diamond from Virāṭa country. —आवलिः—ली a royal dynasty or genealogy. —आसनं a throne. —आसंदी Ved. a stand on which the Soma is placed. —इंदुः an excellent king; R. 1. 12. —इंदुः a kind of onion. (—इंदु) = राजान् q. v. —उपकरणं (pl.) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. —कषिः (राजकषिः or राजर्षिः)



age, a saint-like prince, a member of the Kshatriya caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or a saint; i. e., पुण्यवत्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. —कन्यका a princess. —करः tax or tribute paid to the king. —कर्तुः an elephant's tusk. —कर्तुः a person who assists at a coronation. —कर्म n. 1. the duty of a king. —कर्म 2. royal service. —कला a planet of the moon. —कलिः a bad omen. —कल्यः state-affairs. —कार्यः a prince. —कुलं 1. a royal family, a king's family. —2. the court of a king. —3. a court of justice; (महल कय् or निविद् caus. means to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against). —4. a royal palace. —5. a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). —क्षः a kind of mustard. —गमिन् a. approaching to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no rival). —गिरिः N. of a mountain in Magadha. —गुरुः a royal counsellor. —गृहं 1. a royal dwelling, royal palace. —2. N. of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra). —ग्रीवः a kind of fish. —गृध्रः a sharp, hot. (—घः) a king-killer, regicide. —चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia. —चिह्नकं the organ of generation (उपरि). —जक्षन् = श-जक्षन् q. v. —तरंगिणी N. of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kāśmīra by Kalhaṇa. —वृक्षः the कर्णिकर tree. —तालः, —ताली the betel-nut tree. —दण्डः 1. a king's sceptre. —2. royal authority. —3. punishment inflicted by a king. —4. fine payable to a king. —दंतः (for दांत राजा) the front tooth; N. 7. 46. —दूतः a king's ambassador, an envoy. —दूतः f. the larger or lower millstone. —द्रोहः high treason, sedition, rebellion. —द्रोहिन् m. a traitor. —द्वारः f. द्वारं the gate of royal palace. —द्वारिकः a royal porter. —धर्मः 1. a king's duty. —2. a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). —धानं, —धानकं, —धानिका, —धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government; R. 2. 70. —धामन् n. a royal palace. —धुरः f. the burden or responsibility of government. —नयः, —नीतिः f. administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. —नीलं an emerald. —पद्मः 1. a diamond of inferior quality. —2. a royal fillet. —पद्मं royalty, sovereignty. —पद्मः, —पद्मतिः f. = राजमार्ग q. v. —पुत्रः 1. a prince. —2. a Kshatriya, a member of the military tribe. —3. the planet Mercury. —4. N. of a mixed

caste. —5. a Rajput. —6. a kind of mango. —पुत्री 1. a princess. —2. a female of the Rajputa tribe. —3. N. of several plants: —जाती, मालती, कटुतुवी &c. —4. a kind of perfume (रेणुका). —5. a musk rat. —पुरं a royal city. —पुरुषः 1. a king's servant. —2. a minister. —पुष्पः the राजकेशर tree. —प्रेष्यः a king's servant. (—प्रे) royal service (more correctly राजप्रेष्य). —फणिञ्जकः an orange tree. —वदरं salt. —वीजिन्, —वैश्य a. a scion of royalty, of royal descent. —धृत्तः a king's soldier. —भृत्यः 1. a royal servant or minister. —2. any public or government officer. —भोगः a king's meal, royal repast. —भोज्यं nutmeg. —भोतः a king's fool or jester. —मंत्रधरः, —मंत्रिन् m. a king's counsellor. —मार्गः 1. a highway, high road, a royal or main road, principal street. —2. the way, method or procedure of kings. —भाजः a kind of bean. —मुद्रा the royal seal. —चक्षन्, —चक्षन् m. 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्मपरिहानिरायसौ काम-यक्ष्मसमवस्थया तुलां R. 19. 50; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां समूहः स जह्युतां Si. 2. 96; (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 13. 29). —यानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. —युध्वन् m. 1. a king's soldier. —2. one who fights with a king. —योगः 1. a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. —2. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग q. v. —रजः silver. —राक्षसः a bad king. —राज् m. 1. a supreme king. —2. the moon. —राजः 1. a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. —2. N. of Kubera; अंतर्वाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दुष्टो Me. 3. —3. the moon. —रिति f. bell-metal. —लक्षणं 1. any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. —2. royal insignia, regalia. —लक्ष्मन् n. royal insignia. (—m.) N. of Yudhisthira. —लक्ष्मीः, —श्रीः f. the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king; R. 2. 7. —लेखः a royal edict. —लोकः a collection of princes or kings. —वंशः a dynasty of kings. —वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. —वसतिः 1. dwelling in a king's court. —2. a royal palace. —वाहः a horse. —वाह्यः a royal elephant. —विः the blue jay. —विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, state-policy, statesmanship; (cf. राजन्य); so राजशास्त्रं. —विहारः a royal convent. —श-

सनं a royal edict. —शङ्खं a royal umbrella with a golden handle. —शेखरः N. of a poet. —संसद् f., —सभा f. a court of justice. —सदनं a palace —सर्पः black mustard. —सायुज्यं sovereignty. —संतरसः a peacock. —सूयः —यं 1. a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty; राजा वै राजसूयेनेष्ट्वा भवति Sat. Br.; cf. सम्राट् also. —2. a lotus. —3. a mountain. —स्कंधः a horse. —स्वं 1. royal property. —2. tribute, revenue. —स्वर्णः a kind of thorn-apple. —स्वामिन् m. N. of Vishnu. —हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill); संपत्त्यंते नमसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11. —हस्तिन् m. a royal elephant, i. e. a lordly and handsome elephant.

राजता-त्वं Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position.

राजन्य a. [राजन्-यत् नलोपः] Royal, kingly. —न्या 1 A man of the Kshatriya caste, royal personage; राजन्यान् स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R. 4. 87; संपत्ति करणीयो राजन्येऽपि प्रथमः U. 6; R. 3. 48; Me. 48. —2 N. of Agni. —3 A noble or distinguished personage. —न्या A lady of royal rank.

राजन्यकं A collection of warriors or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् a. Governed by a just or good king (as a country, as distinguished from राजवत् which simply means 'having a ruler'); (सुराजि देशे राजन्वान् स्वात्तोऽन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.); राजन्वतीमाहुरनेन भूमि R. 6. 22; Kāv. 3. 6.

राजायते Den. A. To act like a king, consider oneself a king.

राजसात् ind. To the state or in the possession of a king.

राज्ञी 1 A queen, the wife of a king. —2 Yellowish-red brass. —3 N. of the wife of the sun.

राज्यं [राज्ञो भावः कर्म वा, राजन्-यत् नलोपः] 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority; राज्येन किं तद्विपरीतवृत्तेः R. 2. 53; 4. 1. —2 A kingdom, country, an empire; R. 1. 58. —3 Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom. —Comp. —अंगं a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration; (these are usually said to be seven: —स्वाम्यमात्यसहकोषराष्ट्रदुर्गवजानि च Ak.). —अधिकारः 1. authority over a kingdom. —2. a right to sovereignty. —अपहरणं usurpation. —अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. —आश्रममुनिः the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; R. 1. 58. —करः the tribute



paid by a tributary prince. —कर्तृ m. 1. an administrator or officer of government. —2. a king. —च्युत a. deposed or dethroned. —तंत्र the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. —द्रव्य a requisite of sovereignty. —धुरा, भार the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. —भंग subversion of sovereignty. —भोग the possession of sovereignty. —भ्रंश deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. —लोभ greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. —व्यवहार administration, government business. —सुख the sweets of royalty.

राजस a. (सी. f.) [रजसा निर्मितं अणु] Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajas*, endowed with the quality *rajas* or passion; ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति सचस्था मध्ये तिष्ठति राजसाः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजिः—जी f. [राज्-इन् वा डीप्] 1 A streak, line, row, range; सदैव पण्डित-राजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं Bv. 4. 44; दानराजिः R. 2. 7; Ki. 5. 4. —2 Black mustard.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. —2 A field. —3 Black mustard. —4 Mustard (used as a weight).

राजिलः [राज-इलच्] A species of innocent and poisonless snakes; किं महोरगविसर्पविक्रमो राजिलेषु गरुडः प्रचक्षते R. 11. 27; cf. डंडुम.

राजीवः [राजी दलराजी अस्यस्य व] 1 A kind of deer. —2 A crane. —3 An elephant. —व A blue lotus; Ku. 3. 45. —Comp. —अक्ष a. lotus-eyed.

राटिः A bird. —f. War, battle.

राढा 1 Lustre. —2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गोड्डे राष्ट्रमनुत्तमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राढा पुरी Prab. 2.

राणं 1 A leaf. —2 A peacock's tail.

राणिका A bridle.

रातंती A festival on the the fourteenth day of the second half of Pausa.

राति a. Ved. 1 Liberal, favourable, generous. —2 Ready. —तिः A friend (opp. to अरातिः). —f. 1 Giving, bestowing, presentation. —2 A favour. —3 A gift, present. —Comp. —साच् a. (—वाच्) bestowing gifts, liberal, bountiful.

रात्रिः—त्री f. [रात्रिप् वा डीप्] 1 Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वरं सुच शय्यां R. 5. 66; दिवा काकरवाद्धिता रात्रौ तरति

नर्नदाय्. —2 The darkness of night. —3 Turmeric. —4 One of the four forms or bodies of Brahmā. —Comp. —अटः 1. a goblin, demon, ghost. —2. a thief. —अंध a. night-blind. —करः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —चरः (also रात्रिचर) (सी. f.) 1. 'a night-rover', robber, thief. —2. a watchman, patrol, guard. —3. a demon, ghost, evil spirit; (तं) यातं वने रात्रिचरो दुहोके Bk. 2. 23. —चर्या 1. night-roving. —2. a nightly act or ceremony. —जं a star, constellation. —जलं dew. —जागरः 1. night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; R. 19. 34. —2. a dog. —दः a gnat. —तरा the dead of night. —तिथिः f. a lunar night. —नाशनः the sun. —पुष्प a lotus-flower opening at night. —चलः a demon. —मणिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —योगः night-fall. —रक्षः, —रक्षकः a watchman, guard. —रागः darkness, obscurity. —वासस् n. 1. night-dress. —2. darkness. —विरामः 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. —विश्लेषगामिन् m. the ruddy goose. —वेदः, —वेदिन् m. a cock. —हासः the white lotus. —हिडकः 1. a guard of the women's apartments. —2. a night-stalker.

रात्रक a. Nocturnal, nightly. —कः A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. —कं A period of five nights taken collectively (?).

रात्रिक a. (At the end of comp.) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights, as पंचरात्रिक उत्सवः. —का Night.

रात्रिदिवं, रात्रिदिवा ind. By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिदिवं गंधर्वः प्रयाति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिमन्त्र्य a. Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark day); cf. रजनिमन्त्र्य.

रात्रीण a. Lasting for a certain number of nights.

राष्ट्र I. 5 P. (राष्ट्रेति, राष्ट्र; desid. रितासति, but रिस्तति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. —2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. —3 To prepare, make ready. —4 To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 P.). —5 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा भूधरान् रेडुः Bk. 14. 19. —II. 4 P. (राष्यति, राष्ट्र) 1 To be favourable or merciful. —2 To be accomplished or finished. —3 To propitiate, look to the welfare of (any one, with dat.); कृष्णाय राष्यति गर्गः Sk. (i e. पृष्ठो गगः शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति). —4 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. —5 To be ready. —6 To kill, destroy. —Caus. (राष्यति-ते) 1 To propitiate. —2 To accomplish, complete. —3 To make ready.

राष्ट्र-प. p. [राष्ट्र-कर्तरि कर्मणि वा क] 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. —2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. —3 Dressed, cooked (as got. —6 Successful, fortunate, happy. —7 Perfect in magical power. —8 Fallen to the lot of. —Comp. —अतः a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine; dogma; सर्ववैनाशिकराष्ट्रांतो नितरामनपेक्षितव्यं इतीदानीमुपपादयामः S. B. —अतित a. demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

राष्ट्रिः f. 1 Accomplishment, perfection. —2 Success, prosperity.

राधः The month called Vaisākha. —धः, —धं 1 Favour, kindness. —2 prosperity. —धी The day of full moon in the month of Vaisākha. —Comp. —रं 1. a plough. —2. thin rain. —3. hail.

राधनं [राध्-लुट्] 1 Propitiating, conciliating. —2 Pleasure, satisfaction. —3 Accomplishing, effecting, completion. —4 Acquisition, going. —5 The means of accomplishing anything. —ना Speech. —नी Worship.

राधस् n. Ved. 1 Food. —2 Kindness, favour. —3 A gift, present. —4 Liberality. —5 Wealth, riches.

राधा 1 Prosperity, success. —2 N. of a celebrated Gopi or cowherdess loved by Krishna (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gitagovinda); तदिदं राधे गृहं प्रापय Git. 1. —3 N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster-mother of Karṇa. —4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. —5 Lightning. —6 An attitude in shooting. —7 Emblem myrobalan. —8 The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha. —Comp. —यतिः, —रमण N. of Krishna. —वेदिन्, —वेदिन् m. N. of Arjuna. —सुत N. of Karṇa.

राधिका See राधा.

राधेयः An epithet of Karṇa.

राभस्यं 1 Delight, joy. —2 Impetuosity. —3 Violence, force.

राम a. [रम् कर्तरि घञ् ण वा] 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. —2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. —3 Obscure, dark-coloured, black. —4 White. —नः 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni; (b) Balarama, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishna, q. q. v. v.; (c) Rāmachandra or Sītārāma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalya; and the hero of the Rāmāyana; (the word is thus derived in Purāṇas:—राशब्दो विश्ववचनो मश्रापीश्वराचकः।



नो हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ ) quite a boy, he with his brother taken by Visvāmitra, with the mission of Dasaratha, to his village to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed Rama killed them all with several miraculous missiles as he then accompanied Visvāmitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita having performed the wonderful feat of bending Visvāmitra's bow, and then returned to Dasaratha, seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as king. But, on the eve of his coronation, his favourite wicked nurse Manthara, asked Rama to fulfil the two boons he had promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Ravana as Yuvaraja. The king was much shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to comply. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The end of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several wicked demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try to kill Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an intense passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Mārīcha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka, and killed Ravana along with his whole race of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishṭha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva: *गीत* दिवु रणे दिक्षुपतिक्रमनीयं दशमुखमौ- *गीत* रणाय । केशव धृतराष्ट्रपतिरूप जय *गीत* रणे *गीत*. 1. -2 A kind of horse. -3 N. of Aruna. -4 A lover. -5 1 Darkness. -2 *Comp.* -अञ्जुः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. -अयनं ( न ) the adventure of Rāma. -2. N.

of a celebrated epic by Vālmiki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kāṇḍas or books. —ईश्वरः N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गिरिः N. of a mountain; ( चक्रे ) स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसति रामनिर्यात्रमेव Me. 1. —चन्द्रः, भद्रः N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. —जन्मन् २. the birth or birth-day of Rāma. —हूतः 1. N. of Hanumat. -2. a monkey. ( नी ) a kind of basil. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. —पुगः a kind of betel-nut tree. —वृद्धः the birch-tree. —सखः N. of Sugriva. —सेतुः 'the bridge of Rāma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामक α. Delighting, gratifying, pleasing.

रामठः -ठं Asa Foetida ( हिंयु ).

रामणीयक α. ( की f. ) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. —क Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिधिरधिदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारवलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 39, 4. 4.

रामा [ रमतेजया रम् करणे च ] 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विकसन्मुखी चमूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. -2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. -3 A woman in general; रामा हरन्ति हृदयं प्रसन्नं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -4 A woman of origin. -5 Vermilion. -6 Asa Foetida. -7 A kind of pigment ( गोरोचना ). -8 Ruddle. -9 A river. -10 An accomplished woman ( versed in fine arts ).

रामिलः 1 A lover; husband. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of a poet.

रांसः A bamboo staff carried by a religious student or ascetic.

रायः A king, prince ( often at the beginning or end of proper names; it is a corruption of राजर् ).

रायणं 1 Sounding, making noise. -2 Pain.

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sāla tree. —Comp. —कार्यः the Sāla tree.

रावः [ रु-वच् ] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. -2 Sound in general; सुरजवाद्यरावः; मधुरिपुरावं *गीत*. 11.

रावण α. [ रु-णिञ् ल्यु ] Crying, screaming, roaring, bewailing. —णः N. of a celebrated demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākshasas; स राणावे नाम निकामभीषणं चमूव रक्षः क्षतर-

क्षणं दिवः Si. 1. 48. [ He was the son of Visravas by Kesini or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera; but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names Dasagriva, Dasavadana &c. ) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs ( cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli. ). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the god was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the god gave him the name *Ravana* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama and hence the expression:—रामरावणयो-र्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव ]. —Comp. —अरिः N. of Rāma. —गंगा N. of a river in Lankā.

रावणिः [ रावणस्यापत्यं इञ् ] 1 N. of Indrajit; रावणिश्चाव्यथो योद्धुमारब्ध च मर्ही गतः Bk. 15. 78, 89. -2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः [ अश्ते व्याप्नोति, अश्-इञ् धातो- रुडागमश्च; cf. Ūp. 4. 132 ] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; धनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोराशिः &c. -2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation ( such as adding, multiplying &c. ). -3 A sign of the zodiac. —Comp. —अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. —गत



*α*. 1. heaped, piled up. -2. summed up. —चक्र the zodiac. —त्रय the rule of three. —नाम *n*. a name given to a child taken from the Rāsi under which he is born. —भाग: a fraction. —अनुबंध: the addition of fractions. —भोग: the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राशीकृ 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत, -सूत *α*. Heaped together accumulated.

राष्ट्र [रज-द्र] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रदुर्गलानि च Ak. Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. -2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. -3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. —द्र, -द्रं Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रि: *f*. -स्त्री A female ruler.

राष्ट्रिक: 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. -2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय *α*. [राष्ट्रे भव: व] Belonging to a kingdom. —य: 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियशालः Mk. 9. -2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); श्रुतं राष्ट्रिय-मुखाद्यावदंगुलीयकदर्शनम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रीय).

रास 1 A. (रासते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रास: 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. -2 A sound in general. -3 Speech. -4 A kind of dance practised by Krishna and the cowherds but particularly the *gopis* or cowherdesses of Vrindāvana; उत्सृज्य रासे रसं गच्छन्ती Ve. 1. 2; रासे हरिमिह विदितविलासं स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहासं Git. 2; also Git. 1. -5 A chain. —Comp. —ईश्वरी N. of Rādhā. —क्रीडा, —मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishna and the cowherdesses of Vrindāvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, see S. D. 548.

रासेरसः, रासेवासः 1 The Rāsa dance. -2 Pastime, sport. -3 A company, party, assembly. -4 The love sentiment (ज्ञान). -5 The sixth night after delivery (वडीजागर). -6 Jesting, joking. -7 Skill in alchemy.

रासन *α*. (नी *f*.) 1 Relating to the tongue. -2 Savoury, palatable.

रासभः An ass, a donkey.

रास्ना 1 N. of a plant. -2 Ved. A girdle.

राहित्यं Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

राहु: [रह-उण] 1 N. of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simhikā and hence often called *Saimhikēya*; ग्रसते हि तमोपहं सुहुनं राहुद्वामहर्षति तमः Si. 16. 57. [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body; but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon.] -2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -3 Abandoning. -4 One who abandons. -5 The regent of the southwest quarter. —Comp. —उच्छिष्टं, —उच्छिष्टं = लघुन *q*. v. —गत *α*. darkened. —ग्रसनं, —ग्रसः, —दर्शनं, —पीडा, —संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). —छत्रं green ginger. —भेदिन् *m*. N. of Vishnu. —सूतकं 'the birth of Rāhu,' i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ms. 4. 110.

रि I. 6 P. (रियति, रीण) To go, move. —II. 5 P. (रिणोति) To hurt. —III. 9 U. (रिणाति) 1 To drive out, expel. -2 Ved. To separate. -3 To emit. -4 To give, grant. -5 To go, move. -6 To hurt.

रिक्त *p*. *p*. [रिक्-क्त] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. -2 Empty, void; devoid or deprived of, without. -3 Hollowed (as hands). -4 Indigent. -5 Divided, separated. -6 Worthless, useless. -7 Unloaded; see रिच्. —क्तं 1 An empty space, vacuum. -2 A forest, desert, wilderness. —Comp. —अर्कः a Sunday falling on one of the रिक्ता days. —पाणि, —हस्त *α*. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.); अहमपि देवीं प्रेक्षितुमरिक्तापाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक *α*. See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्थं [रिक्-थक्] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; (in law) unobstructed property; विभजेरन् सुताः पित्रोर्द्वयं रिक्थमृणं समं Y. 1. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति S. 6. -2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. -3 Gold. —Comp. —आद्, —ग्रह, —भागिन्, —हर *α*. receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. (—*m*.) an heir. —विभागः partition of property. —हारिन् *m*. 1.

an heir. -2. a maternal uncle. -3. the seed of the fig-tree.

रिक्थिन् *α*. 1 Inheriting property. -2 Wealthy, rich. —*m*. An heir.

रिक्त् *m*. Ved. A thief.

रिक्षा 1 A nit (लिखा). -2 The mote in a sun-beam.

रिच्, रिण् (रिञ्जति, रिणति) 1 To crawl, creep. -2 To go slowly.

रिखणं, रिणणं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). -2 Deviating (from rectitude), swerving.

रिखा 1 Creeping, sliding. -2 Dancing. -3 One of a horse's paces. -4 A horse's hoof. -5 Deceiving, disappointing.

रिगि: *f*. Going, moving, creeping.

रिगितं Motion, surging (of waves).

रिच् I. 7 U. (रिञ्जति, रिक्ते, रिक्) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिण्चि जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आरि-धुते शक्तिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; तिमिररिच्यमानं पूर्वदिग्मुखमालोक्युभयं दृश्यते V. 3. -2 To deprive of, make destitute of. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To give or deliver up, part with. -5 To bequeath (usually in *p. p.*, see रिक्त). —II. 1, 10 P. (रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. -2 To abandon, leave. -3 To join, mix. —Caus. 1 To evacuate, make empty. -2 To discharge, emit (as breath). -3 To leave, abandon.

रिज् 1 A. (रेजते) To fry, parch.

रिदि: 1 The crackling of flames. -2 Black salt. -3 A musical instrument. -4 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. भृग (गे) रिदिः.

रिधमः 1 Spring. -2 Love.

रिडु: [रि-उण्-डू] Un. 1. 26] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. -2 A hostile planet. -3 N. of the sixth astrological house. -4 Ved. A cheat, rogue. —Comp. —वातिन्, —व्र, —जय, —निपातिन्, —सदन *α*. killing or vanquishing foes. —भवनं, —स्थानं N. of the 6th astrological house.

रिप् *α*. Bad, vile. —ग्र 1 Sin. -2 Dirt, impurity.

रिफ् 6 P. (रिफति, रिफित) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. -2 To revile, blame. -3 To speak, say. -4 To boast. -5 To give. -6 To fight. -7 To hurt, kill.

रिभ् 1 A. (रेभते) 1 To crackle, creak. -2 To murmur (as a stream &c.). -3 To sound in general. -4 To chatter. -5 Ved. To praise, worship. -6 To shout with joy.

रिभन् *m*. Ved. A thief.



हिं 6 P. (हिंति) To hurt, kill.

हिं The zodiac.

हिं 1 Desire to be pleased or sport. -2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, libidinousness.

हिं Yellow or pale brass.

हिं 6 P. Ved. -1 To tear, rend. -2 To eat, feed on. -3 To hurt, injure.

हिं m. Ved. An enemy.

हिं A foe.

हिं (व्यः) A kind of antelope.

हिं 1, 4 P. (रिपति, रिप्यति, रिट्) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; तस्येहार्थो न रिप्यते Mb.; तेन यायात्सतां मार्गं तेन रिप्यते Ms. 4. 178. -2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31. -3 To give offence. -4 To perish, be injured (4 P.). -5 To meet with a reverse or misfortune. -6 To fail.

हिं f. An injury, hurt, harm.

हिं a. Injuring, destroying.

हिं पति Den. P. Ved. 1 To injure, harm. -2 To reject. -3 To fail, miscarry.

हिं p. 1 Injured, hurt. -2 Unlucky. -3 Misfortune, injury, harm. -4 Misfortune, ill-luck. -5 Destruction, loss. -6 Sin. -7 Good luck, prosperity. -8 1 A sword. -2 The soap plant.

हिं f. See रिट् above. -m. A sword.

हिं a. Injurious, hurtful.

हिं 1 P. (रिहति) 1 To hurt, kill; see रिह. -2 Ved. A form of लिह् q. v.

हिं m. Ved. A thief.

हिं I. 4 A. (रियते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रियति, रिगति, रीण; caus. रेपयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To howl.

रीण p. p. Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रीया 1 Censure, reproach, blame. -2 Shame, modesty.

रीहः The black-bone.

रीहा Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रीतिः f. [री-क्तिन्] 1 Moving, flowing. -2 Motion, course. -3 A stream, river. -4 A line, boundary. -5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way; रीति गिरामसु-वदिकरी तदीयां Bv. 3. 19; सर्वत्रैषा विविता रीतिः Moha M. 2; उक्तरीत्या; अनेन रीत्या &c. -6 Usage, custom, practice. -7 Style, diction; पदसंघटना रितिसंस्थाविशेषवत्। उपकर्त्री रसादीनां सा पुनः लाज्जुर्विद्या। वेदर्मी चाथ गौडी च पांचाली

लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. -8 Brass, bell-metal; (रीति also in this sense). -9 Rust of iron. -10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals. -11 Calx of brass. -Comp. -रुपं calx of brass.

रीतिकं Calx of brass. -का Brass.

रीव 1 U. (रीवति-ते) 1 To take, -2 To cover.

रु I. 2 P. (रैति, र्वीति, रुत) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar; to hum (as bees); to sound in general; कर्णे कलं किमपि रौति शनैर्विचित्रं H. 1. 81; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -II. 1 A. (रवते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 Ved. To break to pieces.

रुः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fear, alarm. -3 War, battle. -4 Cutting, dividing.

रुत p. p. [रु-क्त] 1 Sounded. -2 Broken to pieces. -तं A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general; note (of birds), humming (of bees); पक्षिः, हंसः, कोकिलः, अलिः. -Comp. -ज्ञः an augur. -व्याजः 1. simulated cry. -2. mimicry.

रुक a. Liberal, bountiful.

रुकम a. [रु-मन् नि० रुक्म] Bright, radiant. -कमः 1 A golden ornament; Si. 15. 78. -2 A thorn-apple. -कमं 1 Gold. -2 Iron. -Comp. -अंगद a. wearing golden armlets. -कारकः a goldsmith. -पृष्ठक a. gilded, coated with gold. -रथः, -वाहनः N. of Droṇa.

रुक्मिन् a. 1 Wearing golden ornaments. -2 Gilded. -m. N. of the eldest son of Bhishmaka and brother of Rukmiṇī.

रुक्मिणी The daughter of Bhishmaka of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna].

रुक्ष a. 1 Ved. Shining, brilliant. -2 = रुक्ष q. v.

रुग्ण p. p. [रु-क्त] 1 Broken, shattered. -2 Thwarted. -3 Bent, curved. -4 Injured, hurt. -5 Dis-eased, sick; (see रुज्). -Comp. -रय a. checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुच् 1 A. (रोचते, रुच्ये, अरुचत्, अरोचि, रोचिष्यते, रुचित) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent; रुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46; रुचिरे रुचिरे रुचिरे, be pleased Ms. 3. 62. -2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable

to, please (of things); used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing; न स्रजो रुचिरे रमणीयः Ki. 9. 35; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य हृदयं H. 2. 53; sometimes with gen. of person; दारिद्र्यान्मरणाद्वा मरणं मम रोचते न दारिद्र्यं Mk. 1. 11. -Caus. (रोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable; Ku. 3. 16. -2 To illuminate, irradiate. -3 To like, find pleasure in. -4 To resolve. -Desid. (रुच्ये-विष्यते) To wish to like &c.

रुच्, रुचा f. [रु-क्त्वा वा टप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; स्रग्दाम् यत्र च रुचकतां गताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25; शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43; Me. 44. -2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. -3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.); चलयन्मृगरुचस्त-वालकान् R. 8. 53; Ku. 3. 65; S. 1. 16; Ki. 5. 45. -4 Liking, desire. -5 Lightning. -6 The note of the parrot or Mainā.

रुचक a. [रु-क्त्वा] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. -2 Stomachic. -3 Sharp, acrid. -कः 1 The citron. -2 A pigeon. -कं 1 A tooth. -2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. -3 A tonic, stomachic. -4 A wreath, garland. -5 Sochal salt. -6 A curl on a horse's neck. -7 A lucky object. -8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. -9 Alkali.

रुचा See रुच्.

रुचिः (ची) f. [रु-क्त्वा वा ङीप्] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness; रुचिर्निदुहले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णैर्दुर्धर्चिर्मही-पतिः Si. 16. 71; R. 5. 67; Me. 15. -2 A ray of light; as in रुचिर्भर्तृ q. v. -3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.); पदलं वहिर्हिलपंकरुचि Si. 9. 19. -4 Taste, relish; as in रुचिकर. -5 Zest, hunger, appetite. -6 Wish, desire, pleasure; स्वरुच्या 'at will or pleasure'. -7 Liking, taste; विमार्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकाते Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love'; न स क्षितिशीरो रुचये बभूव, भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30; नादृक् भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधा-प्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to'; हिसारुचेः Mā. 5. 29. -8 Passion, close application to any object. -9 A kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना). -Comp. -कर a. 1. tasteful, savoury, palatable. -2. exciting desire. -3. stomachic, tonic. -धामन् m. the sun. -भर्तृ m. 1. the sun; Si. 9. 17. -2. a husband. रुचित p. p. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested.



**रुचिर** *a.* [ रुचि रति ददाति रुचि ] 1 Bright, shining, brilliant, radiant; हेमरुचिरावर Ch. P. 14; कनकरुचिरं, रत्नरुचिरं &c. -2 Tasteful, palatable. -3 Sweet, dainty. -4 Stomachic, exciting appetite. -5 Cordial, restorative. -र 1 A kind of yellow pigment. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I. -रं 1 Saffron. -2 Cloves. -3 A radish.

**रुचिष्य** *a.* 1 Pleasing, agreeable. -2 Tonic. -3 Sweet, dainty.

**रुच्य** *a.* Bright, lovely &c.; see रुचिर. -च्यः 1 A lover, husband. -2 Rice. -च्यं A tonic.

**रुच्** *I.* 6 P. ( रुजति, रुण ) 1 To break to pieces, destroy; R. 9. 63, 12. 73; Bk. 4. 43. -2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, (sometimes with gen.); रावणस्येह रोक्ष्यति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः Bk. 8. 120. -3 To bend. -II. 10. U. ( रोजयति ते ) To hurt, kill.

**रुज्**, **रुजा** *f.* [ रुज्क्षि वा टाप् ] 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish; अनिज्ञमपि मकर-केतुर्मनसो रुजमावहन्मभिमतो मे S. 3. 4; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी M. 3. 2; चरणं रुजापरीतं 4. 3. -3 Sickness, malady, disease; R. 19. 52. -4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -5 A ewe. -6 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर *a.* causing pain, sickening. (-रः) a disease, sickness, illness. -प्रतिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. -भेषजं a medicine. -सन्नद् *n.* feces, excrement.

**रुजायते** Den. A. 1 To be sick or ill. -2 To ache, be pained.

**रुद्** *I.* 1 A. ( रोदते ) 1 To strike against, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. ( रोदयति ते ) 1 To obstruct, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To speak.

**रुद्** *I.* 1 P. ( रोदति ) To strike, strike down. -II. 1 A. ( रोदते ) 1 To resist, oppose. -2 To torment, pain. -3 To suffer pain.

**रुणस्करा** A cow easily milked, a gentle cow.

**रुदं** 1 P. ( रुदति ) To rob, steal; cf. रुद.

**रुदं** 1 P. ( रुदति ) 1 To go. -2 To steal. -3 To be lame. -4 To be idle. -5 To oppose, resist.

**रुदं** *a.* Maimed, mutilated. -इः, -इं A headless body, trunk; देहद्रु-रुदं रुदं निरुदं रोदं रोदयते भुवः U. 5. 6; Mal. 3. 17.

**रुदिका** 1 A field of battle. -2 A female messenger or go-between. -3 The threshold of a door. -4 Superhuman power.

**रुद्** 2 P. ( रोदिति, रुदित; *desid.* रुदित-बति ) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears; निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केवामिह पुरः G. L. 4; अपि यावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. -2 To howl, roar, scream. -WITH प्र to weep bitterly.

**रुद्** *f.* 1 A cry, wail. -2 Sound, noise. -3 Grief, pain, affliction. -4 Disease.

**रुदथः** 1 A child. -2 A dog. -3 A cock.

**रुदनं**, **रुदितं** Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation; अत्यंतमासीदुदितं वनेऽपि R. 14. 69, 70; Me. 84.

**रुद्र** *a.* [ रोदिति रुद्र-रुद्र Un. 2. 22 ] 1 Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -2 Great, large. -3 Driving away evil. -4 Praiseworthy. -द्रः 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva or Sankara. who is said to be the head of the group: रुद्राणां शंकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 23; रुद्राणामपि मूर्धनः क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Fire. -4 The number 'eleven'. -Comp. -अक्षः a kind of tree. (-क्षं) 1. a rosary. -2. the berry of this tree, used for rosaries; भस्मोज्ज्वलन भद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले शुभं K. P. 10. -अरिः the god of love. -आश्रमः a cemetery. -आवासः 1. 'the abode of Rudra', the mountain Kailāsa. -2. N. of Benares. -3. a cemetery; cf. पितृस-ज्ञगोचरः. -गर्भः N. of Agni. -जं quicksilver. -पत्नी 1. the goddess Durgā. -2. linseed. -मिया 1. Pārva-  
ti. -2. the yellow myrobalan tree. -भू *f.* a cemetery. -रोदनं gold. -रुः *f.* a mother giving birth to eleven children.

**रुद्राणी** 1 The wife of Rudra, N. of Pārva-  
ti. -2 Epithet of a girl 11 years old.

**रुद्रिय** *a.* 1 Belonging to or coming from Rudra. -2 Fearful, dreadful. -3 Ved. Uttering praise or giving pleasure. -यं Pleasure, delight.

**रुद्र** 7 U. ( रुद्रि, रुद्रे, रुरोध, रुरुधे, अरुधत्-अरौत्सीत्-अरुद्र, रोत्स्यति-ते, रोदु, रुद्र; *desid.* रुद्रस्तति-ते ) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose, hinder; impede, prevent; इदं रुद्रि मां पञ्चमंतः -कूजितवदपदं V. 4. 21; रुद्रालोके नर-पतिपथे Me. 37, 91; प्राणापानगती रुद्रा Bg. 4. 29. -2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling); आश्रावधः कुक्षमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रण-यि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुद्रि Me. 10. -3 (a) To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close; (with loc., but sometimes with two acc.) Bk. 6. 35; व्रजं रुद्रि मां Sk. (b) To sur-

round, fence or hem in. -4 To bind, confine; ब्यालं बालमुणालतंभिरसौ रोदु सहुज्जुभते Bh. 2. 6. -5 To besiege, invest, blockade; रुन्धतु वारणवदा नगरं मदीयाः Mu. 4. 17; अरुणद्यवनः साकेतं or माध्यमिकान् Mbh.; Bk. 14. 29. -6 To hide, cover, obscure, conceal. -7 To oppress, torment, afflict excessively. -Caus. 1 To cause to stop, detain, impede, obstruct. -2 To fetter, confine, chain. -3 To oppress, torment, harass. -II. 1 P. ( रोयति ) To grow, germinate; cf. रुह.

**रुद्र** *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. -2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed. -3 Shut up. -4 Kept, detained. -5 Held, withheld. -6 Covered.

**रुधिर** *a.* [ रुध-किरच् ] Red, red-coloured. -रं 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. -रः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -Comp. -अज्ञानः 'a blood-eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आ-रुधः a kind of precious stone. -आ-ननं one of the five retrograding motions of Mars. -आमयः hemorrhage, piles. -उद्गारिन् *a.* emitting blood. -पाथिन् *m.* a demon.

**रुध्** 4 P. ( रुयति ) 1 To confound, disturb. -2 Ved. To suffer violent pain.

**रुमा** N. of the wife of Sugriva.

**रुम्र** *a.* 1 Tawny. -2 Bright.

**रुरुः** 1 A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72. -2 A dog.

**रुहुः**, **रुहु(वृ)कः** The castor-oil tree.

**रुह्** 6 P. ( रुहति ) 1 To hurt, kill, destroy. -2 To tease, vex.

**रुहत्** *a.* 1 Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words). -2 Vel. Bright, white.

**रुह्** *I.* 4 P. ( रुयति; rarely रुयते; रुयित; रुह ) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुह-दनर्द्धं Bk. 17. 40; मा सुहो मा रुवोऽयु-ना 15. 16, 9. 20. -II. 1 P. ( रोयति ) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To vex, annoy. -3 Ved. To be offended. -Caus. To provoke, engage, exasperate.

**रुह्**, **रुहा** *f.* Anger, wrath, rage; निर्वैधसंजातरुहा R. 5. 21; प्रह्वेयनिर्वैध-रुहो हि संतः 16. 80, 19. 20.

**रुयित**, **रुह** *p. p.* Angry, enraged, provoked.

**रुहिः** *f.* Anger, wrath.

**रुह्** 1 P. ( रोहति, रुरोह, अरुहत्, रोक्ष्यति, रोदु, रुह ) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रुद्रागप्रवालः M. 4. 1; केसरैरुहैः Me. 21; छिन्नोऽपि रो-हति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. -2 To grow up, be developed, increase. -3 To rise



ment upwards, ascend. -4 To grow  
up, heal up (as a wound); रोहते  
न सरोहति वाक्शतं Pt. 3.111.  
To reach to, attain. —Caus. (रो-  
हते रोहति) 1 To cause to grow,  
put in the ground. -2 To raise  
up, elevate. -3 To entrust, devolve  
commit to the care of; गुण-  
रोहोपि श्रियः R. 8. 11. -4 To fix  
direct towards, cast at; R. 9.  
-5 To fix, fasten. —Desid. (रु-  
हते) To wish to grow &c.

रुह *a.* (At the end of comp.)  
growing or produced in; as in मही-  
रुह &c.

रुहः A hole, cave, chasm.

रुहः The Dūrvā grass.

रुह *m.* A plant, tree.

रुह *p. p.* [ रुह-क ] 1 Grown, sprung  
shot forth, germinated. -2 Born,  
produced; विदयव्यासंगरुहात्मना Mu. 2.  
-3 Grown up, increased, develop-  
ed. -4 Risen, ascended. -5 Large,  
great, grown, strong. -6 Diffused,  
spread about. -7 Commonly known,  
become current or widely known;  
शास्त्रिल त्रायत इत्युदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो  
रुहेषु रुहः R. 2. 53; (here रुह has a  
sense which is योगरुह q. v.). -8 Po-  
pularly accepted, traditional, con-  
ventional, popular (as the meaning  
of a word, or the word itself; as  
opposed to यौगिक or etymological  
sense); व्युत्पत्तिरहिताः शब्दा रुहा आखं-  
दयः; नाम रुहमपि च व्युत्पादि Si.  
10. 23. -9 Certain, ascertained. -10  
Obscure. —Comp. —ग्रंथि *a.* having  
tied a knot; U. 2. 26. —यौवन *a.*  
one who has attained to youth. —सौ-  
हृद *a.* firm in friendship, of deep  
rooted friendship; V. 1. 10.

रुहि *f.* [ रुह-क्ति ] 1 Growth, ger-  
mination. -2 Birth, production. -3  
Increase, development, growth,  
spread. -4 Rise, ascent. -5 Fame,  
celebrity, notoriety; Si. 15. 26. -6  
A tradition, custom, customary or  
traditional usage; शास्त्राद् रुधिर्बलीय-  
स्य 'custom prevails over precept'.  
-7 General prevalence, common cur-  
rency. -8 Popular meaning, conven-  
tional acceptance of a word; मुख्य-  
व्याख्ये तद्योगे रुहितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् K. P.  
2; सहायशक्तिः रुहिः.

रुह 10 U. (रुक्षयति-ते) 1 To be  
rough or harsh. -2 To be unkind. -3  
To make dry.

रुह *a.* 1 Rough, harsh, not  
smooth or soft (as touch, sound  
&c.); रुक्षस्वरं वाञ्छति वायसोऽयं Mk.  
9. 10; Ku. 7. 17. -2 Astringent  
(taste). -3 Rough, uneven, diffi-  
cult, austere. -4 Sullied, soiled,  
dirtied; R. 7. 70; Mu. 4. 5. -5

Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितांतरुक्षाभि-  
निवेशमीशं R. 14. 43; संरंभरुक्षमिव सुंद-  
रि यद्यदासीत् V. 3. 20; S. 7. 32;  
Pt. 4. 91. -6 Arid, parched up, dry,  
dreary; स्निग्धश्यामः क्वचिदपरतो भीष-  
णभोगरुक्षाः U. 2. 14. (रुक्षीकृ means  
'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmear').  
—क्षः A tree. —Comp. —गंधः, —गंधकः  
bdellium. —पत्रः the Sākboṭa tree.  
—पेयं *ind.* without the addition of  
any liquid; as in रुक्षपेयं पिनष्टि.

रुक्षणं 1 Making dry or thin. -2  
(In medic.) A treatment for reduc-  
ing fat (of the body).

रुक्षित *a.* 1 Made rough. -2 Soiled,  
covered with dirt.

रूप 10 U. (रूपयति-ते, रूपित) 1 To  
form, fashion. -2 To represent on  
the stage, act, gesticulate; रथवेगं  
निरूप्य S. 1. -3 To mark, observe  
carefully, behold, look at. -4 To  
find out, seek. -5 To consider, pon-  
der over. -6 To settle, fix upon. -7 To  
examine, investigate. -8 To feign.  
-9 To appoint.

रूपं [ रूप-क मावे अच् वा ] 1 Form,  
figure, appearance; विरूपं रूपवतं वा  
पुमानित्येव भुञ्जते Pt. 1. 143; so सुरूप,  
कुरूप. -2 Form or the quality of  
colour (one of the 24 guṇas of the  
Vaiseshikas); चक्षुर्मात्राद्यज्ञातिमान्  
गुणो रूपं Tarka K; (it is of six  
kinds:—सुहृ, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल,  
or of seven, if चित्र be added). -3  
Any visible object or thing. -4 A  
handsome form or figure, beautiful  
form, beauty, elegance, grace;  
मातृपुत्रौ कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः  
S. 1. 26; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं  
Bh. 2. 20; रूपं जरा हन्ति &c. -5 Nat-  
ural state or condition, nature, pro-  
perty, characteristic, essence. -6  
Mode, manner. -7 A sign, feature.  
-8 Kind, sort, species. -9 An image,  
a reflected image. -10 Similitude,  
resemblance. -11 Specimen, type,  
pattern. -12 An inflected form, the  
form of a noun or a verb derived  
from inflection (declension or con-  
jugation). -13 The number one, an  
arithmetical unit. -14 An integer.  
-15 A drama, play, see रूपक. -16 Ac-  
quiring familiarity with any book  
by learning it by heart or by fre-  
quent recitation. -17 Cattle. -18 A  
sound, a word. -19 A known quanti-  
ty. -20 A beast. -21 A verse. -22 A  
name. -23 The white colour. (रूप is  
frequently used at the end of comp.  
in the sense of 'formed or composed  
of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form  
of,' 'namely,' 'having the ap-  
pearance or colour of,' तपोरूपं धनं;  
धर्मरूपः सखा &c.). —Comp. —अधिवोधः  
the perception of form or colour of

any object by the senses. —अभिग्राहि-  
त *a.* caught in the act, caught red-  
handed. —अरुः Cupid. —आजीवा *a.*  
harlot, prostitute, courtesan. —आ-  
श्रयः an exceedingly beautiful per-  
son. —इन्द्रियं the organ which per-  
ceives form and colour, the eye.  
—उच्चयः a collection of lovely forms;  
S. 2. 9. —कारः, कृत् *m.* a sculptor.  
—ग्रहः the eye. —ज्ञ *a.* perceiving  
forms, distinguishing visible objects.  
—तत्त्वं inherent property, essence.  
—धर *a.* of the form of, disguised  
as; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीम् R. 2. 3.  
—धारिन् *a.* 1. having a form or shape.  
-2. possessed of beauty, lovely.  
(—*m.*) an actor. —नाशनः an owl.  
—भागावुच्चयः the addition of a frac-  
tion to a unit. —लावण्यं exquisiteness  
of form, elegance. —विपर्ययः dis-  
figurement, morbid change of bodily  
form. —शालिन् *a.* beautiful. —संपद्,  
—संपत्तिः *f.* perfection or excellence  
of form, richness of beauty, superb  
beauty; उदपादि चास्या रूपसंपदा  
आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मनसि K.

रूपक *a.* [ रूप-कृत् ] 1 Bodily, corpo-  
real. -2 Figurative (as words &c.).  
—कः A particular coin, a rupee. —कं  
1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of  
comp.). -2 Any manifestation or re-  
presentation. -3 A sign, feature. -4  
A kind, species. -5 A drama, play, a  
dramatic composition; (one of the two  
main subdivisions of dramatic com-  
positions; it is divided into ten  
classes; there are eighteen minor  
divisions of it called उपरूपक);  
दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपास्तु रूपकं S. D.  
272-3. -6 (In Rhet.) A figure of  
speech corresponding to the English  
*metaphor*, in which the *upameya* is  
represented as being identical with  
the *upamāna*; तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपमानो-  
पमेययोः K. P. 10 (see *ad. loc.* for de-  
tails). -7 A kind of weight (= three  
*gunjās*). —Comp. —तालः a particular  
time in music. —शब्दः a figurative or  
metaphorical expression.

रूपणं [ रूप-रुद ] 1 Metaphorical or  
figurative description. -2 Investiga-  
tion, examination.

रूपवत् *a.* 1 Having form or colour.  
-2 Bodily, corporeal. -3 Embodied.  
-4 Handsome, beautiful. —ती A  
beautiful woman.

रूपिन् *a.* [ रूप-जनि ] 1 Appearing  
like. -2 Embodied, incarnate; रूपी  
कोप इव व्याघ्रः Dk. -3 Beautiful.

रूप्य *a.* [ रूप-यत् ] 1 Beautiful, love-  
ly. -2 Stamped; impressed. —रुप्यं 1  
Silver. -2 Silver (or gold) bearing  
a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. -3  
Wrought gold. —Comp. —अचलः N.



of the mountain Kailāsa. —अध्यक्षः a master of the mint.

रुचुकः The castor-oil tree.

रुच I. 1 P. (रुचति, रुचित) 1 To adorn, decorate. —2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). —II. 10 U. (रुचयति-ते) 1 To tremble. —2 To burst.

रुचणं 1 Decoration. —2 Smearing, soiling.

रुचित p. p. 1 Adorned. —2 Smeared, covered, overspread. —3 Soiled. —4 Made rough or rugged. —5 Pounded. —6 Perfumed. —7 Inlaid.

रे ind. A vocative particle; रेरे शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Māl. 3.

रेक् 1 A. (रेक्ते) To doubt, suspect.

रेकः 1 Suspicion, doubt. —2 A low man, an outcast; कृता भिक्षा रेकैः Pt. 1. 11. —3 Emptying, loosening, purging. —4 A frog.

रेकणस् n. Gold.

रेकणस् n. Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [ लिख्-अच् लस्य रः ] 1 A line, streak, मदरेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c. —2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखामात्रमपि व्यतीयुः R. 1. 17. —3 A row, range, line, series. —4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लावण्यं रेखया किञ्चिद्वर्तितं S. 6. 13. —5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankā to Meru and passing through Ujjayinī. —6 Fulness, satisfaction. —7 Deceit, fraud. —Comp. —अंशः a degree of longitude. —अंतरं distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. —आकार a. lineal, formed in lines, striped. —गणितं geometry. —न्यासः the marking down of lines.

रेखायते Den. A. 1 To praise, flatter. —2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक a. (चिका f.) [ रेचयते रिच्-णिच् ण्वल् ] 1 Emptying, purging. —2 Purgative, aperient. —3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. —कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. वृक् which means 'inhaling breath', and कृम्क 'suspending breath'). —2 A syringe. —3 Nitre, salt-petre. —कं Purgative, cathartic.

रेचनं, ना [ रिच्-ल्युट् ] 1 Emptying. —2 Loosening, diminishing. —3 Emitting the breath. —4 Purging. —5 Evacuation.

रेचित a. Emptied, cleared. —तं Horse's gallop.

रेज् 1 A. (रेजते) 1 To shine. —2 To shake, tremble (Ved.).

रेज् m. N. of Agni.

रेद् 1 U. (रेदति-ते) 1 To speak. —2 To ask, request.

रेणुः m. f. 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि

रेणुः S. 1. 32. —2 The pollen of flowers. —Comp. —रूपित a. soiled with dust. (—तः) an ass. —वासः a bee. —सारः, सारकः camphor.

रेणुका 1 The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जमदग्नि. —2 A kind of medicinal substance.

रेतस् [ रि-अङ्गु तृट् च ] 1 Semen virile, seed. —2 Ved A flow, current. —3 Progeny, offspring. —4 Quicksilver. —5 Sin (mostly Ved. in the last senses.). —Comp. —यत् m. a father. —मार्गः the seminal duct or canal.

रेतं Semen virile. —Comp. —जं An offspring or child. —जा Sand.

रेतनं Semen.

रेत्यं Bell-metal.

रेत्रं [ रि-त्र ] 1 Semen, sperm. —2 Quicksilver. —3 Nectar. —4 Perfumed powder.

रेप् 1 A. (रेपते) 1 To go, move. —2 To sound.

रेप a. 1 Contemptible, low, vile. —2 Cruel.

रेप्स a. 1 Low, vile. —2 Wicked, a wretch. —3 Miserly. —4 Cruel, savage. —n. 1 A spot, stain. —2 Fault, sin.

रेफ a. Low, vile, contemptible. —कः 1 A burr, grating sound. —2 The letter र. —3 Passion, affection.

रेफस् = रेफस्.

रेव् (व्) 1 A. (रेव-व-ते) 1 To go. —2 To jump, leap.

रेम् 1 A. (रेमते) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To low (as cows).

रेम a. Ved. 1 Crackling. —2 Sound- ing loudly. —भः 1 A praiser. —2 A talker.

रेमणं The lowing of kine.

रेरिहाणः 1 N. of Siva. —2 A thief. —3 A demon.

रेव् 1 A. (रेवते) 1 To go, move. —2 To leap, jump.

रेवटः 1 A boar. —2 A bamboo- cane. —3 A whirl-wind. —हं A kind of conch-shell.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constella- tion which contains thirty-two stars. —2 N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 16. —3 A cow. —Comp. —भवः the planet Saturn. —रमणः N. of Bala- rāma.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmadā; रेवारोधसि वेतसीतहतले चेतः सद्यत्कंदले K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19. —2 The indigo plant. —3 N. of Rati.

रेष् 1 A. (रेषते, रेवित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. —2 To neigh.

रेषणं, रेवा Roaring, neighing.

रै 1 P. (रायति) 1 To sound. —2 To bark at.

रै m. (Nom. राः, रायो, रायः) 1 Wealth, property, riches. —2 Gold. —3 A sound.

रैवत a. (ती f.) Rich, wealthy. —तः 1 N. of Siva. —2 Saturn. —3 N. of a mountain.

रैवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रोकं 1 A hole. —2 A boat, ship. —3 Moving, shaking. —कः 1 Brightness. —2 Buying with ready money, cash transaction.

रैतिक, रैत्य a. Brazen, made of brass.

रोगः [ रुच्-वञ् ] A disease, sick- ness, malady, distemper, infirmity; संतापयन्ति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; भोगे रोगमयं Bh. 3. 35. —Comp.

—अंतकः, हृत् m. a physician. —आ- यतनं the body. —आर्तं-अन्वित, ग्रस्त, —भाज् a. afflicted with disease, sick.

—उपशमः cure or alleviation of dis- ease. —घ्न a. curative, medicinal.

—घ्नं 1. a medicine. —2. the science of medicine. —युः f. the body.

—राजः consumption. —लक्षणं the symptoms of a disease. —शान्तकः a physician. —शान्तिः f. alleviation or cure of a disease. —शिला red arsenic.

—श्रेष्ठः fever. —हं a drug. —हृत् m. a physician. —हर a. curative. (—रं) a medicine. —हारिन् a. curative.

(—m.) a physician.

रोगित a. 1 Diseased. —2 Mad (as a dog).

रोगिन् a. Sickly, ill, diseased.

रोग्य a. Unwholesome, unhealthy.

रोच a. Illuminating, enlightening.

रोचक a. [ रुच्-ण्वल् ] 1 Brighten- ing, enlightening. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Exciting appetite. —कं 1 Hunger. —2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appete, a stimulant, tonic. —3 A worker in glass or artificial ornament.

The plantain.



रोचन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) [रुच-ल्युट्] 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. -2 Bright, shining, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stomachic; -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N. of several plants: पलांडु, आरग्वध, दाडिम, अंकोष्ठ &c. -न 1 Raising a desire for. -2 The bright sky, firmament.  
 रोचनकः The citron tree.  
 रोचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. -2 A handsome woman. -3 A kind of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना *v.*); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 4. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark silmali.  
 रोचनी Red arsenic.  
 रोचमान *a.* 1 Shining, bright. -2 lovely, beautiful, charming. -न A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.  
 रोचिष्यु *a.* [रुच-ङ्यच्] 1 Bright, splendid, shining, brilliant. -2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.  
 रोचिस् *n.* Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.  
 रोड् 1 P. (रोडति) To despise.  
 रोड् *a.* Satisfied. -डः Crushing, grinding.  
 रोदनं [रुद-ल्युट्] 1 Weeping; see रुदन. -2 A tear or tears.  
 रोदस् *n.* [रुद-अद्यच्] (in dual), रोदसी *f.* Heaven and earth; रुवः अरुणमेवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदूरः Ve. 3. 2; रोदतिषु यमाहुरेकयुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Si. 18. 15.  
 रोधः [रुध-वच्] 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering; Si. 10. 89. -2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; लापादिसि प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरुद्धे S. 7. 22; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. -3 Closing, shutting up, blocking up, blockade, siege; प्रीतिरोधमसहिद सा युति R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank. -5 Sprouting, growing.  
 रोधक *a.* Stopping, checking &c.  
 रोधनः [रुध-ल्युट्] The planet Mercury. -न Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.  
 रोधस् *n.* [रुध-अद्यच्] 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधः पतन-कलुषा युद्धतोव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Mc. 41. -2 A shore, high bank; R. 33. -Comp. -वक्रा, -वती 1. a river. -2, a rapid river. -वप्रः a rapid river.  
 रोधिन् *a.* Stopping, blocking up, obstructing.  
 रोधः A kind of tree (= लोभ्र *q. v.*). -ध, -धं Sin. -धं Offence, injury.

रोपः [रुह-णिच् हस्य पः, कर्मणि अच्] 1 The act of raising or setting up. -2 Planting. -3 An arrow; Si. 19. 120. -4 A hole, cavity.

रोपकः A planter.

रोपणं [रुह-णिच् हस्य पः ल्युट्] 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. -2 Planting. -3 Healing. -4 A healing application (said of sores).

रोपित *p. p.* 1 Planted, set up. -2 Erected, raised. -3 Entrusted, devolved on; see रुह caus.

रोमः A hole, cavity. -मं Water.

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. -2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -क 1 A kind of salt (पांशुलवण). -2 A kind of magnet. -Comp. -पत्तनं the city of Rome. -सिद्धांतः one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans).

रोमन् *n.* [रु-मानिन् Un. 4. 150] 1 The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144; 8. 116. -2 The feathers of birds. -Comp.

-अंकः a mark of hair; चित्रती श्वेत-रोमांकं R. 1. 83. -अंचः a thrill (of rapture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षाद्भुतभयादिभ्यो रोमांचो रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. -अंचित *a.* with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. -आली,

-आवलिः, -ली *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); शिखा धूमस्येयं परिणमति रोपावलिवयुः K. P. 10; रोमराजि also. -उद्गमः, -उद्गदः erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. -कूपः, -पं, -गर्तः a pore of the skin. -केशरः, -केशरः, -युच्छं a whisk, *chourie*. -युलकः bristling of the hair, thrill; Ch. P. 34. -भूमिः *f.* 'the place of the hair', i. e. the skin. -रंध्रं a pore of the skin. -राजिः, -जी, -लता *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel);

राज तन्वी नवरो (लो) मराजिः Ku. 1. 38; Si. 9. 22. -वाहिन् *a.* cutting-off hair. -विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विभेदः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9. 46; Ku. 5. 10. -विध्वंसः a louse. -हर्षः bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोम-हर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. -हर्षण *a.* causing thrill or horripilation, thrilling, awe-inspiring; एतानि खलु सर्वभूतरो- (लो) महर्षणानि दीर्घारण्यानि U. 2; संवादमिममश्रौषममुत रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Sūta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Saunaka. (-ण) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोमंथः [रोमं मथ्नाति मंथ्-अण् पुषोऽङ्गलोपः Tv.] 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud;

उद्गीर्णस्य वा अवगीर्णस्य वा मंथो रोमंथः Mbl. ; छायावद्भक्तदंभकं सुमकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. -2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश *a.* [रोमाणि सत्यस्य श] Hairy, shaggy, woolly. -शः 1 A sheep, ram. -2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुक्त्वा सशोको मुनि रोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलंबः A bee; तस्या रोलंबावली केश-जालं Dk. ; Bv. 1. 118.

रोषः [रुष-वच्] Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोपि निर्मलधियां रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44. -Comp. -आक्षेपः an angry expression of dissent.

रोषण *a.* (णी *f.*) [रुष-युच्] Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोषित *a.* Enraged, irritated, provoked.

रोह *a.* [रुह-अच्] 1 Growing, springing up. -2 Rising, ascending. -3 Riding on; as in अश्वरोहः 'a rider.' -हः 1 Rising, height, attitude. -2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination). -3 Growth, development (fig.). -4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः [रुह-ल्युट्] N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -णं 1 The act of mounting, riding, ascending. -2 Growing over, healing. -3 Proceeding or arising from, consisting of. -4 Semen virile. -Comp. -द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहतः A tree in general. -ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A religious man. -3 A tree. -4 A seed.

रोहिण *a.* Born under the asterism Rohini. -णः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of several plants: -वट, रोहितक, घृतुण.

रोहिणिः = रोहिणी *q. v.*

रोहिणिका 1 A woman with a red face. -2. Inflammation of the throat.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. -2 A cow in general; Si. 12. 40. -3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Daksha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उप-रागाते शशिनः सहपुगता रोहिणी योगं S. 7. 22. -4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. -5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षा च रो-हिणी. -6 Lightning. -7 Inflammation of the throat. -Comp. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the month of Bhādrapada (when the moon is in conjunction with Rohini). -पतिः, -प्रियः -वह्मभः the moon. -रमणः 1. a bull.



-2. the moon. —शकटः the constellation Rohini figured by a cart ; रोहिणीशकटमर्कनन्दनश्चेन्निति रुधिरः शवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.). —सुतः, -भयः Mercury.

रोहित *m.* 1 The sun. -2 A kind of fish. —*f.* Ved. 1 A red mare. -2 A doe.

रोहित *a.* (रोहिता or रोहिणी *f.*) Red, red-coloured. —तः 1 Red colour. -2 A fox. -3 A kind of deer. -4 A red horse. -5 N. of Harischandra's son. -6 A kind of fish. —तं 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. -3 A straight rain-bow. —Comp. —अश्वः fire.

रोहिण *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Rising, growing. -2 Long, tall. —*m.* N. of several trees:—रोहितक, वट, अश्वत्थ.

रोहिणः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of deer.

रौक्म *a.* (क्मी *f.*) Golden.

रौक्मिण्यः N. of Pradyumna, son of Rukmiṇi.

रौक्ष्यं 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. -2 Roughness, harshness, cruel-

ty ; प्रतिषेधरौक्ष्यं R. 5. 58 ; निदेशं 14. 58.

रौचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Yellowish. —कं The tartar of the teeth.

रौच्यः 1 A staff of Bilva wood. -2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

रौद्र (ङ्) 1 P. (रौद्र-ङ-ति) To despise.

रौद्र *a.* (द्रा-ङ्गी *f.*) [ रुद्र अण् ] 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. -2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. -3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn). -4 Bringing misfortune, calamitous. —द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. -2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. -3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness ; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -4 N. of Yama. -5 Winter. —द्रं 1 Wrath, rage. -2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. -3 Heat, warmth ; solar heat. —Comp. —कर्मन् *a.* doing dreadful acts. (-*n.*) a terrible magic rite. —दर्शन *a.* frightful-looking, terrific.

रौधिर *a.* (री *f.*) [ रुधिर-अण् ] 1 Bloody. -2 Caused by blood.

रौप्य *a.* Made of silver, silver, like silver. —प्यं Silver.

रौमं A kind of salt.

रौमक *a.* Roman. —कं A kind of salt.

रौरव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru ; R. 3. 31. -2 Dreadful, terrible. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. —वः 1 A savage. -2 N. of one of the hells ; Ms. 4. 88.

रौहिण *a.* (णी *f.*) Born under the Nakshatra Rohini. —णः 1 The sandal tree. -2 The fig-tree. -3 N. of Agni.

रौहिण्यः 1 A calf. -2 N. of Balarāma. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Saturn. —यं An emerald.

रौहिण *m.* A kind of deer.

रौहिणः See रोहिण. —णं A kind of grass. —णी 1 A doe of the Rohiṣha kind. -2 A creeper. -3 A kind of Dūrvā grass.

## ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A short syllable (in prosody). -3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras).

लक् 10 U. (लाक्यति-ने) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. -2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. —चं The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel ; cf. लयुट.

लक्तकः 1 Lac. -2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

लक्ष I. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. —II.

10 U. (लक्षयति-ते, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive ; आर्यपुत्रः शून्यहृदय इव लक्ष्यते V. 2 ; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. -2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate ; सर्वभूतप्रकृतिर्हि बीज-लक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. -3 To define ;

इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. -4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense ; यथा गंगाशब्दः क्षो-तसि सवाध इति तदं लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि तदेऽपि सवाधः स्यात्तत्प्रयोजनं लक्षयत् K. P. 2. ; अत्र गोशब्दो वाहीकार्थं लक्षयति S. D. 2. -5 To aim at. -6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्षं [लक्ष-अच्] 1 One hundred thousand (*m.* also in this sense) ; इच्छति शती सदस्रं सदह्री लक्षमीहते Subhāsh. ; त्रयो लक्षास्तु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. -2 A mark, butt, aim, target ; प्रत्यक्षवदाकाशे लक्षं बद्ध्वा Mu. 1. -3 A sign, token, mark. -4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise ; लक्षमुतः स्थितोऽस्मि Dk. 'feigning sleep'. —Comp. —अ-धीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs.

लक्षक *a.* [लक्ष ण्वुल्] Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. —कं One hundred thousand.

लक्षणं [लक्ष्यतेऽनेन लक्ष-करणे ल्युट्] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark ; वधू-

दुक्कलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67 ; अनारं भो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhāsh. ; उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण-मेतयोः H. 4. 15 ; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्या कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47 ; गर्भलक्षणं S. 5 ; पुंस्यलक्षणं 'the sign or organ of virility'. -2 A symptom (of a disease). -3 An attribute, a quality. -4 A definition, accurate description ; असाधारणधर्मो लक्षणम्. -5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32) ; द्वात्रिंशलक्षणोपेतः ; लक्षणसंपन्नानां गवामधः सस्तौ K. 64. -6 Any mark or features of the body (indicative of good or bad luck) ; क्व तद्विधस्त्वं क्व च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 73 ; क्लेशावहा भर्तृ-लक्षणाहं R. 14. 5. -7 A name, designation, appellation (oft at the end of comp.). ; विदिशालक्षणं राजधानी Me. 24. -8 Excellence, merit, good quality ; as in आहितलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातयुग and quotes Ak. :—युगैः प्रतीते तु कृतलक्षणा-हितलक्षणौ). -9 An aim, a scope, an



10 A fixed rate (as of Ma. 8. 406. -11 Form, kind, effect, operation. -13 Effect, occasion. -14 Head, topic, Pretence, disguise. -15 A goose. -16 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11. 39; 8. 41, Ki. 11. 18; 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. -2 A speck, spot; नलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25. -3 Definition. -4 The chief, principal (प्रधान). -m. 1 The crane or Sārāsa bird. -2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मी f. [लक्ष्-ई सुट् च Tv.] 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुर्वते यया परेषां Ki. 8. 13; मातर्लक्ष्मि तव प्रसादवशात् दोषा अस्मी स्युर्गुणाः Subhāsh. Bh. 3. 64; तृणमिव लक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -2 Good fortune, good luck. -3 Success, accomplishment U. 4. 10. -4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour; lustre; नलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; U. 6. 24; Māl. 9. 25; लक्ष्मीसुवाह सकलस्य ज्ञांशकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9. 2; Ku. 3. 49. -5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishnu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं गेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 39. -6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तामेकभार्यां परिव्राज्योः साध्वीमपि त्यक्तवतो नृपस्य । वक्षस्यसंबद्धसुखं वसन्ती रेजे सपत्नीरहिते व लक्ष्मीः R. 14. 86, 12. 26. -7 The wife of a hero. -8 A pearl. -9 N. of turmeric. -10 Superhuman power. -11 N. of the eleventh digit of the moon. -Comp. -ईशः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. the mango tree. -3. a prosperous or fortunate man. -कान्तः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a king. -गृहं the red lotus-flower. -तालः a kind of palm. -नाथः an epithet of Vishnu. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a king; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कार्मुकं Ki. 1. 44. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the clove tree. -पुत्रः 1. a horse. -2. N. of Kusa and Lava. -3. N. of Cupid or Kāma. -रूपः a ruby. -पूजनं the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). -पूजा the worship of Lakshmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Kārttika (chiefly by bankers

He married Urmila by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu]. —गा A goose. —ज 1 A name, an appellation. —2 A mark, sign, token. —Comp. —प्रसू N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मन् n. [लक्ष्-मन्ति] 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11. 39; 8. 41, Ki. 11. 18; 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. —2 A speck, spot; नलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25. —3 Definition. —4 The chief, principal (प्रधान). —m. 1 The crane or Sārāsa bird. —2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मी f. [लक्ष्-ई सुट् च Tv.] 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुर्वते यया परेषां Ki. 8. 13; मातर्लक्ष्मि तव प्रसादवशात् दोषा अस्मी स्युर्गुणाः Subhāsh. Bh. 3. 64; तृणमिव लक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. —2 Good fortune, good luck. —3 Success, accomplishment U. 4. 10. —4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour; lustre; नलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; U. 6. 24; Māl. 9. 25; लक्ष्मीसुवाह सकलस्य ज्ञांशकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9. 2; Ku. 3. 49. —5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishnu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं गेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 39. —6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तामेकभार्यां परिव्राज्योः साध्वीमपि त्यक्तवतो नृपस्य । वक्षस्यसंबद्धसुखं वसन्ती रेजे सपत्नीरहिते व लक्ष्मीः R. 14. 86, 12. 26. —7 The wife of a hero. —8 A pearl. —9 N. of turmeric. —10 Superhuman power. —11 N. of the eleventh digit of the moon. —Comp. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. the mango tree. —3. a prosperous or fortunate man. —कान्तः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. a king. —गृहं the red lotus-flower. —तालः a kind of palm. —नाथः an epithet of Vishnu. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. a king; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कार्मुकं Ki. 1. 44. —3. the betel-nut tree. —4. the clove tree. —पुत्रः 1. a horse. —2. N. of Kusa and Lava. —3. N. of Cupid or Kāma. —रूपः a ruby. —पूजनं the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). —पूजा the worship of Lakshmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Kārttika (chiefly by bankers

and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). —फलः the Bilva tree. —रमणः an epithet of Vishnu. —वसतिः f. 'Lakshmi's abode', the red lotus-flower. —वारः Thursday. —वेदः turpentine. —सखः a favourite of Lakshmi. —सहजः, सहोदरः 1. epithets of the moon. —2. camphor. —3. N. of the horse of Indra.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. —2 Wealthy, rich, thriving. —3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —m. The bread-fruit tree.

लक्ष्य pol. p. [लक्ष्-यट्] 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible; दुर्लक्ष्यविह्वल महता हि वृत्तिः Ki. 17. 23. —2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.); दूरालक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75; प्रवेपमानाधरलक्ष्यकोपया Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. —3 To be known or found out, traceable; यमासनत्यात्मसुबोऽपि कारणं कथं स लक्ष्य-प्रभवो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 81; cf. अलक्ष्य also. —4 To be marked or characterized. —5 To be defined. —6 To be aimed at. —7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. —8 To be regarded or considered as. —क्षयः A magical formula recited over weapons. —क्षयं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig. also); उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5; दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2; दृपेण कौतुकवता मयि वद्धलक्ष्यः U. 5. 11; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49. —2 A sign, token. —3 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण); लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः Tarka K. —4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणा q. v.; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंग्या अर्थः K. P. 2. —5 A pretence, sham, disguise; इदानीं परीक्षे किं लक्ष्यसुसुत परमार्थसुसुतमिदं द्वयं Mk. 3; 3. 18; कर्दूर-प्रवणमनाः सखीसिसिखालक्ष्येण प्रतियुव-मंजलिं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 81. —6 A lac, one hundred thousand. —Comp. —क्रम a. the method or order of which is (indirectly) perceptible, as a dhvani. —भेदः, वेधः hitting the mark; Ki. 13. 27. —वीथि f. the visible road (ब्रह्मलोकमार्ग). —सुप्त a. feigning sleep. —हन् a. hitting the mark. (—m.) an arrow.

लब्, लब् 1 P. (लब्धति, लब्धति) To go, move.

लग् I. 1 P. (लगति, लग्) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to; इयामाथ हसस्य करान्वातेर्मेदाक्षलक्ष्या लगति स्म पश्चात् N. 3. 8; गमनसमये कण्ठे लग्ना निरुध्य निरुध्य मां Māl. 3. 2. —2 To touch, come in contact with; लगितु-निव-कृतप्रयत्ना K. 193; कर्णे लगति



चान्यस्य प्रागेरन्यो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1. 305 ; यथा यथा लगति शीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. -3 To touch, affect, I have an effect on, go home; विदितेङ्गिते हि युर एव जने सपदीरिताः खलु लगति गिरः Si. 9. 99. -4 To become united, to meet, cut (as lines). -5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately ; अनावृष्टिः संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. -6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तत्र दिनानि कतिचिद्विनिर्गच्छन्ति Pt. 4. 'I shall be detained there for some days'. -II. 10 U. (लगयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लगति *a.* 1 Adhered or clung to. -2 Connected with, attached to. -3 Got, obtained.

लग्न *p. p.* 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast; लताविटपे एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2 Touching, coming in contact with. -3 Attached to, connected with. -4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. -5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). -6 Following closely, impending. -7 Busy with, closely occupied about. -8 Fastened on, directed towards. -9 Ashamed. -10 Auspicious; (see लग्). -ग्रः 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 An elephant in rut. -ग्रं 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of the planets meet. -2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. -3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. -4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. -5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. -6 An auspicious or lucky moment. -7 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अहः, -दिनः, -दिवसः, -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -कालः, -समयः, -वेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -ग्रह *a.* tenacious, insisting firmly on anything. -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -सुजः (in astr.) ascensional difference. -मंडलं the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -सुद्धिः *f.* auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

लग्नकः A surety, bail, bondsman.

लग्निका Incorrect form of नक्षिका q. v.

लगड *a.* Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लयुडः, लयुरः, लयुलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लयद *m.*, लयादः Wind.

लघु *a.* (लु or ली *f.*) 1 Light, not heavy; दुणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि

च याचकः Subhāsh. ; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पुर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 62. -2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1. 253; Si. 9. 38, 78. -3 Short, brief, concise; लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. -4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Si. 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106. -6 Weak, feeble. -7 Wretched, frivolous. -8 Active, light, nimble, agile; S. 2. 5. -9 Swift, quick, rapid; किञ्चित् पश्चाद् ब्रज लघु-गतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. -10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. -11 Easy to be digested, light (as food). -12 Short, (as a vowel in prosody). -13 Soft, low, gentle. -14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12, 80. -15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. -16 Pure, clean. -17 Sapless, pithless. -18 Young, younger, Mv. 6. 53. -*m.* N. of the Nakshatras - Hasta, Pushya, and Asvini. -*n.* 1 A particular measure of time. -2 Agallochum, or a particular variety of it. -*ind.* 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously; लघु मन् 'to think lightly of, despise, slight'; S. 7. 1. -2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघुस्थिता S. 4 'risen early'. -Comp. -अक्षिन् 'आहार *a.* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः *f.* a brief mode of expression. -उत्थान, -सह-त्थान *a.* working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय *a.* light-bodied. (-यः) a goat. -क्रम *a.* having a quick step, going quickly. -खट्विका a small bedstead. -गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस्, -हृदय *a.* 1. light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean hearted. -2. frivolous. -3. fickle, unsteady. -चिभिटा colocyth. -जंगलः a kind of quail (लावक). -द्रक्षा a small stoneless grape. -द्राविन् *a.* melting easily. -नामन् *m.* agallochum. -पत्रिका the Rochanā plant. -पर्णी, -कर्णी N. of a plant (Mar. मोखेल). -पाक, -पाकिन् *a.* easily digested. -पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रयत्न *a.* 1. pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). -2. indolent, lazy. -प्रदरः, -प्रदरी *f.* a kind of jujube. -भवः humble birth or origin. -भोजनं a light repast. -मौसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लयं a kind of fragrant root (वीरणमूल). -राशि *a.* composed of fewer terms (as the side of an equation). -वासस *a.* wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम *a.* having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति *a.* 1. ill-behaved, low, vile. -2. light, frivolous. -3. mismanaged,

ill-done. -वेधिन् *a.* making a clever hit. -द्वस्त *a.* 1. light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. -2. active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितांतयुर्वी लघयिष्यतां R. 3. 35. -2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; रहाति लघयेदारव्या वा तदाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10; R. 11. 62. -3 (a) To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18. (b) To make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिनन् *m.* [लघोर्भावः इमन्निश्चि] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. -2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance. -3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit; मातृपतासुलभो लघिमा प्रश्नकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. 4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v.

लघिष्ठ *a.* Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् *a.* Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघुता, लघ्वं 1 Lightness, levity. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 (a) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इन्द्रोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रख्यापितेष्टुषेः. (b) Obscurity of birth, humbleness of origin. -4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. -5 Activity, quickness. -6 Shortness, brevity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -9 Wantonness.

लघु 8 U. To despise, think meanly of, slight.

लघुकृत *p. p.* 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. -2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. -3 Reduced in weight or importance.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. -2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लङ्का [लङ्-अञ्-सुप् च] 1 N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. -2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, harlot. -3 A man, a prostitute, harlot. -4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः 'lord of Lāṅkā', i. e. Rāvaṇa or Bibhishana. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन् *m.* an epithet of Hanumat.



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omp.  
ईश्वर  
i. t.  
r: an  
a eye

The bit of a bridle.  
1 P. (लंघति) 1 To go. -2 To limp.  
-2 Union, associ-  
-3 A lover, paramour.  
A lover, paramour.  
A plough.

The tail of an animal ; cf.

1 U. (लंघति-ते, लंघित ; desid.  
1 To spring, leap, go  
-2 To mount upon, ascend;  
Bk. 15. 32. -3  
शैलात् N. 5. 4. -4 To fast,  
from food. -5 To dry, dry,  
Paras. ) -6 To diminish, lessen.  
To seize upon, attack, eat up, in-  
हृदि हृदि लंघितुमागच्छति M.  
-Zaus. or 10 U. (लंघयति-ते) 1  
leap or spring over, go beyond ;  
क्रमेणैकेन लंघितः Mb. ;  
4. 38. -2 To pass over, traverse  
distance) ; R. 1. 47. -3 To  
upon, ascend ; R. 4. 52. -4  
violate, transgress, disobey ; R.  
1. 2. 187. -5 To offend, in-  
disrespect, disregard ; हस्त इव  
लंघितो यथा यथा लंघयति खलः सुजनः ।  
कुर्वते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छाया ॥  
-6 To prevent, oppose, stop,  
avert ; भाग्यं न लंघयति कोपि  
Subhāsh. ; Mk. 6. 2. -7 To  
seize upon, injure, hurt ; एषा  
केसरिणी त्वां लंघयति S. 7 ; नास्ति  
विधेरलंघनीय V. 4 ; R. 11. 92.  
To eat, browse. -9 To excel,  
outshine, eclipse ; ( यज्ञः )  
तद्वशेषमिज्या भवद्वर्कलंघयितुं  
R. 3. 48. -10 To cause to  
shine. -11 To shine. -12 To speak.

अ. Ved. A transgressor, vio-  
lar, offender &c.

लंघन [ लघ्-ल्यट् ] 1 Leaping, jump-  
-2 Going by leaps, traversing,  
leaping over, going, motion in  
general ; यूयमेव पथि शीघ्रलंघनाः Ghat.  
-3 Mounting, ascending, rising up  
(fig. also) ; नभोलंघन R. 16. 33 ;  
पदलंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64.  
position.' -4 Assaulting, storm-  
capturing ; as in दुर्गलंघन. -5  
leaping, going beyond, over-  
stepping, violating, transgression ;  
लंघनं, नियमलंघनं &c. -6 Disre-  
spect, despising, treating with  
contempt, alighting ; प्रणिपातलंघनं प्र-  
ज्ञाना V. 3 ; M. 3. 22. -7 An  
injury, affront, insult. -8 A harm,  
injury ; as in आपलंघनं q. v. -9  
fasting, abstinence ; Si. 12. 25

अ. Ved. A transgressor, vio-  
lar, offender &c.

लंघन [ लघ्-ल्यट् ] 1 Leaping, jump-  
-2 Going by leaps, traversing,  
leaping over, going, motion in  
general ; यूयमेव पथि शीघ्रलंघनाः Ghat.  
-3 Mounting, ascending, rising up  
(fig. also) ; नभोलंघन R. 16. 33 ;  
पदलंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64.  
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leaping, going beyond, over-  
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लंघनं, नियमलंघनं &c. -6 Disre-  
spect, despising, treating with  
contempt, alighting ; प्रणिपातलंघनं प्र-  
ज्ञाना V. 3 ; M. 3. 22. -7 An  
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पदलंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64.  
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capturing ; as in दुर्गलंघन. -5  
leaping, going beyond, over-  
stepping, violating, transgression ;  
लंघनं, नियमलंघनं &c. -6 Disre-  
spect, despising, treating with  
contempt, alighting ; प्रणिपातलंघनं प्र-  
ज्ञाना V. 3 ; M. 3. 22. -7 An  
injury, affront, insult. -8 A harm,  
injury ; as in आपलंघनं q. v. -9  
fasting, abstinence ; Si. 12. 25

( where it means 'leaping' also ).  
-10 One of the paces of a horse.

लंघनीय, लंघ्य a. 1 To be traversed  
or passed over, passable. -2 To be  
violated. -3 To be overtaken ; आ-  
त्तोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलंघनीयाः S. 1. 8. -4  
To be neglected or disregarded. -5  
To be fasted ; see लंघ्.

लंघित p. p. [ लघ्-क्त ] 1 Lept over,  
passed over. -2 Traversed. -3 Trans-  
gressed, violated. -4 Disregarded,  
insulted, disrespected. -5 Attacked,  
seized, afflicted ; लंघित एष भूयोऽपि  
शकुंतलाख्याधिना S. 6.

लङ्घ 1 P. ( लङ्घति ) To mark, see ;  
cf. लङ्घ.

लज्ज I. 6 A. ( लज्जते ) To be asham-  
ed. -II. 1 P. ( लज्जति ) To blame &c. ;  
see लज्ज I. -III. 10 P. ( लज्जयति ) 1 To  
seem, appear, shine. -2 To cover,  
conceal ; ( according to some लज्जयति  
also in this sense ).

लज्ज 6 A. ( लज्जते, लज्जित ) To be  
ashamed, to blush ; cf. लज्ज.

लज्जका The wild cotton-tree.

लज्जरी A white sensitive plant.

लज्जा [ लज्ज् भावे अ ] 1 Shame,  
कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhāsh ;  
विहाय लज्जा R. 2. 40 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2  
Bashfulness, modesty ; शृंगारलज्जां  
निरूपयति S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 7 ; R. 7. 25 ;  
लज्जे त्वं मज्ज सिंघौ Subhāsh. -3 N. of  
the sensitive plant. -Comp. -अन्वित  
a. modest, bashful. -आवह, -कर a.  
( रा or री f. ) causing shame, shame-  
ful, disgraceful, ignominious ; Pt.  
5. 10. -शील a. bashful, modest.  
-रहित, -शून्य, -हीन a. shameless,  
impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु a. Modest, bashful. -m. f.  
N. of the sensitive plant ( also ल-  
ज्जिरी ).

लज्जावत् a. 1 Bashful, modest. -2  
Embarassed, perplexed.

लज्जित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. -2  
Ashamed, abashed.

लज्जा = लज्जा.

लंघा A present, bribe.

लंघ I. 1 P. ( लंघति ) 1 To blame,  
censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry.  
-II. 10 U. ( लंघयति-ते ) 1 To injure,  
strike, kill. -2 To give. -3 To speak.  
-4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To  
dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be mau-  
fest.

लंघः [ लंघ्-अच् ] 1 A foot. -2 The  
end of a lower garment tucked into  
the waist-band ; cf. कक्षा. -3 A tail.

लंघा 1 A current. -2 An adulteress.

-3 N. of Lakshmi. -4 Sleep.

लंघिका A prostitute, harlot.

लट् 1 P. ( लटति ) 1 To be a child. -2  
To act like a child. -3 To talk like a  
child, prattle. -4 To cry.

लट् A technical term used by  
Pāṇini to denote the Present tense or  
its terminations.

लटः 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A  
fault, defect. -3 A robber. -Comp.  
-पर्ण large cinnamon.

लटकः A cheat, rogue, rascal,  
villain.

लटभ a. ( Connected with the  
Prākṛita लट् which appears to be  
derived from it ) Charming, hand-  
some, beautiful, attractive, lovely ;  
अतिकांतः कालो लटभललनाभोगमुलभः  
Bh. 3. 32 ( where commentators  
render लटभ by सलावण्य ) ; तस्याः पाद-  
नखश्रेणिः शोभते लटभभुवः Vikr. 8. 6.  
Bilhana has used this word in three  
more places of the same book, where  
it appears to mean 'a young pretty  
woman', 'a handsome woman' ; e. g.  
किंवा वर्णनया समस्तलटभालंकारतामिष्यति  
8. 86 ; अनर्घ्यलावण्यनिधानभूमिर्न कस्य  
लोभं लटभा तनोति 9. 68 ; केशवंधविभवे-  
लटभानां पिंडतामिव जगाम तमिहं 11. 18.

लट्टः A rogue, rascal ; see लटक.

लट्टुः 1 A horse. -2 A dancing boy.

-3 N. of a Rāga in music. -4 N. of a  
caste. -द्वा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A curl  
on the forehead. -3 A sparrow. -4 A  
kind of musical instrument. -5 A  
game. -6 Safflower. -7 An unchaste  
woman.

लट् I. 1 P. ( लटति ) To play, sport,  
dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. ( लटति, लटयति )  
1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame. -3 To  
loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy.  
-III. 10 U. ( लटयति-ते ) 1 To fondle,  
caress. -2 To annoy.

लट्ठ a. Beautiful, handsome ( a  
Prākṛita word ) ; see लटभ.

लट्टु = लटक q. v.

लट्टुः, लट्टुकः A kind of sweetmeat  
( a round ball of sugar, wheat or  
rice-flour, ghee, and spices ).

लट् 1 P. 10 U. ( लटति, लटयति-ते )  
1 To toss upwards, throw up. -2 To  
speak.

लट् Excrement, ordure.

लट्टः London ( a modern forma-  
tion, probably from French Londres ).

लता [ लत्-अच् ] 1 A creeper, creep-  
ing plant ; लताभवेन परिणतमस्या रूपं  
V. 4 ; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7  
( often used as the last member of  
compounds, especially with words  
meaning 'arm', 'eyebrow', 'lightning',  
to denote beauty, tenderness, thin-



ness &c.; मुजलता, बाहुलता, भ्रूलता, विह्वलता; so लङ्, अलङ्, &c.; cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9. 46. -2 A branch. -3 The creeper called *Priyangu*. -4 The *Mādhavi* creeper. -5 Musk-creeper. -6 A whip or the lash of a whip. -7 A string of pearls. -8 A slender woman. -9 A woman in general. -10 The *Dūrvā* grass. -Comp. -अंगुलि: *f.* a branch serving as a finger. -अंत: a flower. -अंबुजं a kind of cucumber. -अर्क: a green onion. -अलक: an elephant. -आनन: a particular position of the hands in dancing. -उद्गम: the upward winding or climbing of a creeper. -कर: a particular position of the hands in dancing. -कस्तूरिका, -कस्तूरी musk-creeper. -गृह: -हं a bower surrounded with creepers, an arbour; Ku. 3. 41. -जिह्वा, -रसन: a snake. -तरु: 1. the *Sāla* tree. -2. the *Tāla* tree. -3. the orange tree. -यनस: the water-melon. -पर्ण: N. of Vishnu. -प्रतान: the tendril of a creeper; R. 2. 8. -भवनं an arbour, a bower. -मणि: coral. -मंडप: a bower, an arbour. -मृग: a monkey. -यष्टि: *f.* Bengal madder. -यावकं a shoot, sprout. -वलय: -यं an arbour. -वृक्ष: the cocoa-nut tree. -वेष्ट: a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -वेष्टनं, -वेष्टितकं a kind of embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. -2 A string of pearls.

लतिका A kind of lizard.

लप 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk in general. -2 To prate, chatter. -3 To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -4 To wail, lament. -Caus. (लापयति-ते) To cause to talk &c. -WITH उद् to call out loudly to.

लपनं [लप-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 The mouth.

लपित *p. p.* Spoken, said, chattered &c. -तं Speech, voice.

लासिका A kind of prepared food.

लब: Ved. A quail.

लभ् 1 A. (लभते, लभे, अलब्ध, लभ्यते, लब्धु, लब्ध) 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire; लभेत सिकताह तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; चिराय याथाव्ययमलभि दिग्गजैः Si. 1. 64. -2 To have, possess, be in possession of. -3 To take, receive. -4 To catch, take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3. -5 To find, meet with; यत्किञ्चिद्भूते पथि. -6 To recover, regain. -7 To know, learn, perceive, understand; भ्रमणं...गमनदिब लभ्यते Bhāshā. P. 6; सत्यमलभमानः Kull. on Ms. 8. 109. -8

To be able or be permitted (to do a thing) (with inf.); मर्तुमपि न लभ्यते; नाधर्मो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याधरे. (The senses of लभ् are modified according to the noun with which it is used; i. e. गर्भे लभ् to conceive become pregnant; पदं or आस्पदं लभ् to gain a footing, take a hold on; see under पद; अंतरं लभ् to get a footing, enter into; लभेतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 'was not impressed on the mind'; चेतनां, संज्ञां, लभ् to regain one's consciousness; जन्म लभ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लभ् to enjoy ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लभ् to get an audience of &c.). -Caus. (लभयति-ते) 1 To cause to get or receive, cause to take; Ki. 2. 58. -2 To give, confer or bestow upon; मोदकशरार्थं माणवकं लभय V. 3. -3 To cause to suffer. -4 To obtain, receive. -5 To find out, discover. -Desid. (लिप्सते) To wish to get, long for; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सते H. 2. 8.

लब्ध *p. p.* [लभ्-कर्मणि क्] 1 Got, obtained, acquired. -2 Taken, received. -3 Perceived, apprehended. -4 Obtained (as by division &c.); see लभ्. -व्या A woman whose husband or lover is faithless (perhaps for विप्रलब्धा). -व्यं That which is secured or got; लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -Comp. -अंतर *a.* 1. one who has found an opportunity. -2. one who has got access or admission; R. 16. 7. -अवकाश, -अवसर *a.* 1. one who has found an opportunity. -2. (anything) that has gained a scope (for work); लब्धावकाशा मे मर्धेना S. 1. -3. one who has obtained leisure, being at leisure; so लब्धक्षण. -आस्पद *a.* one who has gained a footing or secured a position; M. 1. 17. -उद्य *a.* 1. born, produced, sprung; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. -2. one who has got prosperity or elevation; स त्वत्तो लब्धोदयः 'he owes his rise or elevation to you'. -काम *a.* one who has got his desired object. -कीर्ति *a.* become widely known, famous, celebrated. -चेतस, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has come to his senses, restored to consciousness. -जन्मन् *a.* born, produced. -नामन्, -शब्द *a.* renowned, celebrated. -नाशः the loss of what has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा मृत्युः. -प्रशमनं 1. securing or keeping safe what has been acquired. -2. bestowing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on Ms. 7. 56. -लक्ष, -क्ष *a.* 1. one who has hit the mark. -2. skilled in the use of missiles. -वर्ण *a.* 1. learned, wise; चित्रं त्वदीये विषये समंतात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णाः Bāj. P. -2. famous, renowned,

celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. भास्व *a.* respecting the learned; लब्धवर्णभास्व ते दिदेश मुनये सलक्ष्मणं R. 11. 2. -विद्य *a.* learned, educated, wise. -सिद्धि *a.* one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लब्धि: *f.* [लभ्-क्तिन्] 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquirement. -2 Profit, gain. -3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम *a.* Obtained, acquired, received.

लभनं [लभ्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c. -2 Act of conceiving.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. -2 One who solicits, a solicitor. -सं A rope for tying a horse (-*m.* also).

लभ्य *a.* [लभ्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable, to be reached; प्राञ्चुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्धाहुरिव वानरः R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. -2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. -3 Fit, suitable, proper. -4 Intelligible. -5 To be furnished or provided with.

लभकः A lover, paramour.

लंपट *a.* 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after; दधिभक्तलंपट इव Ratn. 2. -2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures. -रः A libertine, profligate, rake; (लंपट in the same sense).

लंफः A leap, jump, spring.

लंफनं Leaping, jumping.

लंघ् 1 A. (लंघते, लंघित) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle; कणयो ह्यलंघते Mb. -2 To be attached to, stick to, hold on to, rest on; ललंघिरे सदति लताः प्रिया इव Si. 7. 25; प्रत्यार्तं ते कथमपि सखे लंघमानस्य भावि Me. 41 (where लं° means 'hanging down towards' or 'resting upon' the back or hips). -3 To go down, sink, decline or hang down (as the sun), fall down; लंघमाने दिवाकरे; Si. 9. 20; Ki. 9. 1; त्वद्धरचुंबनलंघितकज्जललुब्धः लय प्रिय लोचने Git. 12 (= गलित). -4 To fall or lag behind. -5 To delay, tarry. -6 To sound. -Caus. (लंघयति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to hang down. -2 To hang up, suspend. -3 To stretch out, extend (as the hand); करेण वातायनलंघितेन R. 13. 21; को लंघये दाहरणाय हस्तं 6. 75. -4 To cause to be attached, join. -5 To depress. -WITH उद् to stand up, stand erect; पाद्वैकेन गगने द्वितीयेन च भूतले। तिष्ठाम्युल्लंघितस्ता वद्यावत्तिष्ठति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लंघ *a.* [लंघ्-अच्] 1 Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पांड्योयमंसापितलंघहारः R. 6. 60, 84; Me. 84. -2 Hanging upon, attached to. -3 Great, large. -4 Spacious. -5



—**वः** 1 A perpendicular. —**Co-latitude**, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. —3 A bribe. —**उदर** *a.* big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. —**ओष्ठः** (लंघो-चौ-ष्ठः) *a.* a glutton. —**कर्म**: 1. an ass. —2. a goat. —3. an elephant. —4. a falcon. —5. a demon or Rākshasa. —**गुणः**, —**ज्या**, —**रेखा** the sine of the co-latitude. —**जठर** *a.* pot-bellied, portly. —**पयोधरा** a woman with large pendent breasts. —**स्किञ्च** *a.* having fat or protuberant buttocks. —**लंघकः** 1 A perpendicular (ingoom.) 2 The complement of latitude, latitude (in astr.). —**लंघन** [लंघ्य ल्यट् वा] 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 The phlegmatic humour. —3 1 Hanging down, depending, descending &c. —2 Fringe. —3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). —4 A sort of long necklace. —5 A mode of fighting. —**लंघा** 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 Of Lakshmi. —**लंघिका** The soft palate or uvula. —**लंघित** *p. p.* 1 Hanging down, pendent. —2 Suspended. —3 Sunk, gone down. —4 Resting on, attached to (see लङ्). —**लंघुपा** A necklace of seven strings. —**लभः** 1 Attainment, acquirement. —2 Meeting with. —3 Recovery. —4 Gain. —**लभनं** 1 Attainment, acquirement. —2 Recovery. —**लभित** *p. p.* 1 Procured, got, obtained. —2 Given. —3 Improved. —4 Employed, applied. —5 Cherished. —6 Spoken to, addressed. —**लभ्** 1 A. (लभते) To go, move. —**लयः** [ली-अच्] 1 Sticking, union, adherence. —2 Lurking, hiding. —3 Fusion, melting, solution. —4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction, destruction; universal destruction (लय); लयं या 'to be dissolved or destroyed'. —5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्यंतो लयवशादात्मानमभ्यागता Māl. 5. 2, 7; स्थानलयेन Gīt. 4. —6 Time in music (of three kinds द्रुत, मध्य, and विदीर्घित); किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पादव्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9. —7 A pause in music. —8 Rest, repose. —9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलया Si. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. —10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity. —11 An embrace. —12 The supreme being. —13 The union of song, dance, and

instrumental music. —**Comp.** —**अर्कः** the sun at the destruction of the universe. —**आरंभः** —**आलम्भः** an actor, a dancer. —**कालः** the time of destruction (of the world). —**गत** *a.* dissolved, melted away. —**पुत्री** an actress, a female dancer.

**लयनं** [ली-ल्यट्] 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. —2 Rest, repose. —3 A place of rest, house.

**लर्ह** 1 P. (लर्हति) To go, move.

**लल** I. 1 U. (ललति-ते) To play, move about, sport, dally, frolic; पनसकलानीव वानरा ललति Mk. 8. 8; गजकलभा इव चंडुला ललामः 4. 28; ललद्-जगद्वोरकोटराणां Māl. 5. 15. —II. 10 U. or Caus. (ललयति-ते, ललित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dandle; ललने चहवो दोषास्ताडने चहवो गुणाः तस्मात्सुत्रं च शिष्यं च ताडयेच्च तु ललयेत् || Subhāsh. ; Ku. 5. 15. —2 To desire. —III. 10 U. (ललयति-ते) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. —2 To loll the tongue. —3 To desire.

**लल** *a.* 1 Playful, sportive. —2 Lolling. —3 Wishing, desirous. —**Comp.** —**जिह्व** = ललजिह्व q. v.

**ललत्** *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. —2 Shaking, flashing, moving about; Māl. 5. 5. —3 Lolling. —**Comp.** —**जिह्व** *a.* (ललजिह्व) 1. lolling the tongue. —2. savage, fierce. (ह्वः) 1. a dog. —2. a camel.

**ललनं** [लल-ल्यट्] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. —2 Lolling the tongue. —**नः** 1 A child. —2 The Sāla and Piyāla trees.

**ललना** 1 A woman (in general); शठ नाकलोकललनाभिरविरतरत् रिंससे Si. 15. 88. —2 A wanton woman. —3 The tongue. —**Comp.** —**म्रियः** the Kadamba tree.

**ललनिका** A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

**ललंतिका** 1 A long necklace. —2 A lizard or chameleon.

**ललाकः** The penis.

**ललाटं** [लङ्-अच् इत्य लः, ललमटति अट् अण् वा Tv.] The forehead; लिखितं सपि ललाटे प्रोज्झितुं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21; N. 1. 15. —**Comp.** —**अक्षः** an epithet of Siva. —**तटं** the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. —**पट्टः**, —**पट्टिका** 1. the flat surface of the forehead. —2. a tiara, fillet. —**रेखा** 1. a line on the forehead. —2. a wrinkled brow. —3. a coloured sectarian mark on the forehead. —**रेखा** the line on the forehead.

**ललाटकं** 1 The forehead. —2 A beautiful forehead.

**ललाटतप** *a.* 1 Burning or scorching the forehead; ललाटतपस्तपति तप-

**नः** Māl. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead'; ललाटतपस्तपति R. 13. 41. —2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिललाटतपनिदुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. —**पः** The sun.

**ललाटिका** 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. —2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; ललाटिकाचंद्रनक्षत्रालका Ku. 5. 55; भस्मललाटिका K. 139; तेन रसेन ललाटिकामकल्पयम् 157.

**ललाटल** *a.* Having a high or handsome forehead.

**ललाम** *a.* (मी f.) 1 Beautiful, lovely, charming. —2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. —**नं** 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; (m. also in this sense); अहं तु तामाश्रमललामभूतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2; Si. 4. 28. —2 Anything the best of its kind. —3 A mark on the forehead. —4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. —5 A banner, flag. —6 A row, series, line. —7 A tail. —8 A mane. —9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. —10 A horn. —**मः** A horse.

**ललामकं** A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

**ललामन्** *n.* 1 An ornament, a decoration. —2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कन्याललाम कमनीयमजस्य लिप्सोः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls'. —3 A banner, flag. —4 A sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. —5 A tail; see ललाम.

**ललित** *a.* [लल्-क] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. —2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. —3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललितललितैर्योस्त्रिययैरकुत्रिमविभ्रमैः (अंगैः) U. 1. 20; विधाय सृष्टिं ललितं विधातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. —4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; म्रियशिष्या ललिते कलाविधौ R. 8. 6; संदर्शिते ललितामिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. —5 Desired. —6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. —7 Tremulous, trembling. —**तः** N. of a musical scale. —**तं** 1 Sport, dalliance, play. —2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait; any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; सुकुमारतयांगानां विन्यासो ललितं भवेत् S. D.; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. —3 Beauty, grace, charm. —4 Any natural or artless act. —5 Simplicity, innocence. —**Comp.** —**अभिनय** *a.* consisting of graceful gesticulations or acting; V. 2. 18. —**अर्थ** *a.* having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. —**पद** *a.* 1. elegantly composed; S. 3. —2. consisting of amorous



words. **प्रेम** an amorous composition. —**महार**: a soft or gentle blow. —**ललित** *a.* excessively beautiful; U. 1. 20. —**लुलित** *a.* unnerved yet charming; Māl. 1. 15.

**ललिता** 1 A woman (in general). —2 A wanton woman. —3 Musk. —4 A form of Durgā. —5 N. of various metres. —**Comp.** —**पंचमी** the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvin. —**सप्तमी** the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

**लवः** [ **ल**-अर् ] 1 Plucking, mowing. —2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). —3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. —4 A particle, drop, small quantity; a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; **जललवमुचः** Me. 21, 70; **आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे** ते R. 13, 20, 6. 57, 16. 66; **अश्व** 15. 97; **अमृत** Ki. 5. 44; **धूमेपलक्ष्मीलव-क्रीते दास इव** Git. 11; so **तुण**, **अपराध**, **ज्ञान**, **मुख**, **धन** &c. &c. —5 Wool, hair. —6 Sport. —7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). —8 The numerator of a fraction. —9 A degree (in astr.). —10 Loss, destruction. —11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and they were taught by the poet to repeat his Rāmāyana at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). —12 A kind of quail. —**वं** 1 Cloves. —2 Nutmeg. —**वं** *ind.* A little; **लवमपि लवंगे न रमते** Sar. K. 1.

**लवंगः** [ **ल**-अंगच् ] The clove plant; द्वीपांतरानीतलवंगपुष्पैः R. 6. 57; **ललित-लवंगलतापरिशिष्टनकोमलमलयसमीरे** Git. 1. —**नं** Cloves. —**Comp.** —**कलिका** cloves.

**लवंगकं** Cloves.

**लवण** *a.* [ **ल**-लृट् पुषो णत्वम् ] 1 Saline, saltish, briny. —2 Lovely, handsome. —**णः** 1 Saline taste. —2 The sea of salt water. —3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 17, 26. —4 N. of a hell. —**णं** 1 Salt, sea-salt. —2 A factitious salt. —**Comp.** —**अंतकः** an epithet of Satrugna. —**अब्धिः** the salt ocean. —**जं** sea-salt. —**अंबुराशिः** the ocean; **आभाति वेला लवणांबुराशे** R. 13. 15; V. 1. 17. —**अंभस्** *m.* the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. —**(-n.)** salt water. —**आकरः** 1. a salt-mine. —2. a receptacle of salt water, i. e. the sea. —3. (fig.) a mine of beauty. —**आलयः** the ocean. —**उत्तमं** 1. rock-salt. —2. nitre. —**उदः** 1. the ocean. —2. the sea of salt water. —**उदकः**, **उदधिः**, **जलः** &c. the ocean.

—**क्षरं** a kind of salt. —**जलोद्भवः** a muscle, shell. —**मेहः** a kind of urinary disease. —**समुद्रः** the salt-sea, the ocean.

**लवणयति** Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

**लवणस्यति** Den. P. To wish for salt.

**लवणा** Lustre, beauty.

**लवणमन्** *m.* 1 Saltiness. —2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

**लवनं** [ **ल** भावे कर्मणि च लृट् ] 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.).

—2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

**लवली** A kind of creeper; **मया लवः पाणिललितलवलीकंदलनिभः** U. 3. 40.

**लवाकः** 1 A sickle, a reaping instrument. —2 The act of cutting or mowing.

**लवाणकः** A sickle, scythe.

**लवि** *a.* Sharp, edged. —**विः** = **लवित्र**.

**लवित्रं** An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

**लश्** 10 U. ( **लाशयति**-ते ) To exercise or practise any art; cf. **लम्**.

**लशु(श्च)नः** -**नं** Garlic; **निखिलरसायनमहितो गंधेनोद्येण लशुन इव** R. G. (= Bv. 1. 81); **यज्ञः सौरभ्यलशुनः** Bv. 1. 93.

**लष्** I. 1, 4 P. ( **लषति**-ते, **लष्यति**-ते, **लषित** ) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition **अभि** q. v.). —II. 10 U. ( **लाषयति**-ते ) = **लश्** q. v.

**लषित** *p. p.* Wished, desired.

**लवः** An actor, a dancer.

**लस्** I. 1 P. ( **लसति**, **लसित** ) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; **सुक्ताहारेण लसता हसतीव स्तनद्वयं** K. P. 10; **करवाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसदलक्तकरागं** Git. 10; **Amaru** 16; N. 22. 53. —2 To appear, arise, come to light. —3 To embrace. —4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. —5 To sound, resound. —**Caus.** ( **लासयति**-ते ) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. —2 To cause to dance. —3 To exercise an art.

**लसकः** = **लसक** q. v.

**लसा** [ **लसति**, **लस्-अच्** ] 1 Saffron. —2 Turmeric.

**लसिका** Spittle, saliva.

**लसित** *p. p.* [ **लस्-क्त** ] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; see **लस्**.

**लसीकर** 1 Saliva. —2 Pus, matter. —3 The juice of the sugar-cane. —4 Lymph.

**लस्त** *a.* 1 Embraced, clasped. —2 Skilful, skilled.

**लस्ज्** 1 A. ( **लज्जते**, **लज्जित** ) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.); **स्त्रीजनं प्रहरन्कथं न लज्जते** Ratn. 2; Bk. 15, 33. —2 To

blush. —**Caus.** ( **लज्जयति**-ते ) To put to shame; R. 19. 14.

**लस्तकः** The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

**लस्तकिन्** *m.* A bow.

**लहरिः** -**री** *f.* A wave, a large wave or billow; **करेणोत्क्षिप्तास्ते जननि विजयतां लहरयः** G. L. 40; **इमां पीयूष-लहरीं जगन्नाथेन निर्मितां** 53; so **आनन्द**, **करुणा**, **सुधा** &c.

**ला** 2 P. ( **लाति** ) To take, receive, obtain, take up; **ललुः खड्गान्** Bk. 14. 92, 15. 53.

**ला** *f.* 1 Taking, receiving. —2 Giving.

**लाकुटिक** *a.* ( **की** *f.* ) [ **लकुटः** प्रहरणमस्य दृक् ] Armed with a club or cudgel. —**कः** A sentinel, watchman; Pt. 4.

**लाक्षकी** N. of Sitā.

**लाक्षानिक** *a.* ( **की** *f.* ) [ **लक्षणा** बोधयति दृक् ] 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. —2 Characteristic, indicatory. —3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q. q. v. v.); **स्याद्वाचको लाक्षानिकः शब्दोऽत्र व्यञ्जकसिद्धा** K. P. 2. —4 Expressing indirectly or figuratively. —5 Secondary, inferior. —6 Technical. —**कः** A technical term.

**लाक्षय** *a.* [ **लक्षणं** धेत्ति ञच् ] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. —2 Conversant with, or able to explain or interpret signs.

**लाक्षा** [ **लक्ष्यते** जगता लक्ष् च पुषो बृद्धिः ] A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article of decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips; cf. **अलक्त**; it is said to be obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree); **निष्ठश्चतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित्ते** (तरुणा) S. 4. 4; Ra. 6. 14; Ki. 5. 23. —2 The insect which produces the red dye. —**Comp.** —**तरुः**, **वृक्षः** N. of a tree, *Butea Frondosa*. —**प्रसादः** the red *Lodhra* tree. —**रक्त** *a.* dyed with lac.

**लाक्षिक** *a.* ( **की** *f.* ) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with lac. —2 Relating to a lac ( **लक्ष** ).

**लाख** 1 P. ( **लाखति** ) 1 To be dry or arid. —2 To adorn. —3 To suffice, be competent. —4 To give. —5 To prevent.

**लायडिक** See **लाकुटिक**.

**लाघ्र** 1 A. ( **लाघते** ) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.



लाघवं [ लघोर्भावः अण् ] 1 Smallness, lightness. -2 Levity, lightness. -3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -4 Indiscreetness, degradation; सेवा लाघव-शोभनम्. -5 Disrespect, contempt, degradation; सेवा लाघव-शोभनम्. -6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Health, soundness of constitution. -9 Activity, dexterity; readiness; -10 Versatility; इच्छिलाघवं. -11 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); an explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning; (अलोपस्थितिसिपेक्षत्वं लाघवं); अकारो लाघवादेकः Tarka. K. -11 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगलं [ लङ् कलश्च पृषो० वृद्धिः ] 1 A plough. -2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. -3 The palm tree. -4 The membrum virile. -5 A kind of flower. -6 A particular appearance of the moon. -7 A kind of timber (used in building houses). -Comp. -ग्रहः a ploughman, peasant. -दंडः the pole of a plough. -ध्वजः N. of Balarāma. -वदतिः f. a furrow. -फालः a ploughshare.

लांगलिक a. ( की f. ) Belonging to a plough.

लांगलिक m. [ लांगलमस्यास्ति इति ] 1 N. of Balarāma; बंधुप्रीत्या समरविमुखो लांगली वाः सिपेवे Me. 49. -2 The cocoa-nut tree. -3 A snake.

लांगली The cocoa-nut tree.

लांगलीया (for लांगल-ईया) The pole of a plough.

लांगुलं 1 A tail. -2 Membrum virile.

लांगुलं [ लङ्-ऊलच् पृषो० ] 1 A tail; लांगुलचालनमधश्चरणवपातं...श्वा पिंडस्य कुर्वते Bh. 2. 31 'wags his tail'. -2 The membrum virile. -3 A granary

लांगुलिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

लाजः, लाञ्ज 1 P. ( लाजति, लाञ्जति ) 1 To blame, censure. -2 To roast, fry.

लाजः [ लाञ्ज-अच् ] Wetted grain.

लाजः ( pl. ) Parched or fried grain ( f. also ); ( तं ) अवाकिरन्वाललाः मयूरीचारलाजैरिव पौरकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7. 69, 80. -जं = उशीर q. v.

लाञ्छ 1 P. ( लाञ्छति ) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. -2 To deck, decorate.

लाञ्छनं [ लाञ्छ-कर्मणि ल्युट् ] 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark; लाञ्छनीयकमूर्तलान्छने ( धनुषि ) R. 3. 53; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with', 'characterized by' &c.; जातेऽथ देवस्य तथा विवाहमहोत्सवे

साहसलान्छनस्य Vikr. 10. 1; R. 6. 18, 16. 84; so श्रीकण्ठपदलान्छनः Māl. 1 'bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकण्ठ'. -2 A name, an appellation. -3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. -4 The spot on the moon; Ku. 7. 35. -5 A landmark.

लाञ्छित p. p. [ लाञ्छ-क् ] 1 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -2 Named, called. -3 Decorated. -4 Furnished with.

लाट m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants; एष च ( लाटानुयासः ) प्रायेण लाटजनभियत्वालाटानुयासः S. D. 10. -ऽः 1 A king of the Lāṭas. -2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c. -3 Clothes in general. -4 Childish language. -5 A learned man. -Comp. -अनुयासः one of the five kinds of अनुयास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application; it is thus defined and illustrated by Mamināṭa:— शाब्दस्तु लाटानुयासो भेदे तात्पर्यमात्रतः, e. g. वदनं वर-वर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सत्यं युवाकरः । युवाकरः कमु पुनः कलकविकलो भवेत् ; or यस्य न सविधे दयिता दयदहनस्तुहेनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दयदहनस्तुहेनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 8.

लाटक a. ( टिका f. ) Relating to the Lāṭas.

लाटिका, लाटी 1 A particular style of composition; see S. D. 629. -2 N. of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाड् 10 U. ( लाडयति-ते ) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To throw, toss; cf. लड्.

लांठनी An unchaste woman ( कुलटो ).

लात p. p. Taken, received.

लातिः f. Taking, receiving.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail.

लाडुः ( दूः ) A kind of gourd.

लाडुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः [ लभ्-भावे षन् ] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण बुद्धिलाभमन्यत R. 12. 10; क्षीरतलाभं 7. 34, 11. 92; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन्त्यादि जेतुर्न बुद्धि लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 Gain, profit, advantage; बुद्धिबुद्धेः समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2. 259. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Capture, conquest. -5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -कर, -कृत a. profitable, advantageous. -लिप्ता desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. -लिप्सु a. 1. greedy, covetous. -2. desirous of gain. लाभकः Gain, profit.

लामज्जकं The root of a particular fragrant grass ( वीरणमूल ).

लापटयं Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालरु a. ( नी f. ) Fondling, coaxing.

लालन a. ( लिका f. ) Fondling, coaxing, caressing. -नः A sort of poisonous mouse. -नं [ लल्ल-ल्युट् ] 1 Caressing, fondling, coaxing; सुतलालनं &c. -2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after; प्रणामलालसाः K. 14; ईशानसं-दर्शनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. -2 Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासलालसं Git. 1; शोकं, मृगयां &c. -सः = लालसा q. v. below.

लालसा [ लृप् स्पृहायां यङ् लृक् भावे अ ] 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. -2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. -3 Regret, sorrow. -4 The longing of a pregnant woman ( दोहद ).

लालसीकं Sauce.

लाला [ लल्ल-णिच् अच् टाप् ] Saliva, spittle; Bh. 2. 9. -Comp. -भक्षः N. of a hell. -मेहः passing mucous urine. -स्रवः a spider. -स्रावः 1. a flow of saliva. -2. a spider.

लालायते Don. A. To emit saliva; Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक a. ( की f. ) [ ललाटे भ्रौ-मालं पश्यति टञ् ] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. -2 Arising from or dependent on fate; प्राप्तिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. -3 Useless; low, vile. -4 Attentive, vigilant. -कः 1 An attentive servant ( lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done ). -2 An idler, a careless or useless person. -3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo. -का A jesting reply.

लालित p. p. 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. -2 Seduced. -3 Loved, desired. -तं Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं [ ललितस्य भावः षन् ] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; दंढिनः पदलालित्यं Udb. -2 Amorous gestures.

लालिन् m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.



**लालुका** A kind of necklace.

**लाव** *a.* (वी *f.*) [लृक्तरि वृत्] 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off : कुशक्ष-चिलाव R. 13. 43. -2 Plucking, gathering. -3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. -वः 1 Cutting. -2 A quail.

**लावकः** 1 A cutter, divider. -2 A reaper, gatherer. -3 A quail; योध्य-ते लावकाः Mk. 4.

**लावण** *a.* (जी *f.*) [लवणे संस्कृतं अण्] 1 Salt. -2 Salted, dressed with salt.

**लावणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [लवणे संस्कृतं टण्] 1 Salted, dressed with salt. -2 Dealing in salt. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; लीलयेव सुतनोस्तुल्यि-त्वा गौरवाद्यमपि लावणिकेन Si. 10. 38 (where it means 'a salt-merchant' also). -कः A salt-merchant. -कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

**लावण्य** [लवणस्य भावः व्यञ्ज्] 1 Saltiness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, charm; तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखया किञ्चिद्विश्रितं S. 6. 13; 7. 18; (लावण्य is thus defined in Sabdak:—सुकाफलेषु छायायास्तत्त्वनिर्वाता । प्रतिभाति यद्गेषु तद्भाष्यमिहाच्यते ॥). -Comp. -अजितं the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

**लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत्** *a.* Lovely, handsome.

**लावाणकः** N. of a district near Magadha.

**लाविकः** A buffalo.

**लावु** See लावु.

**लाशुक** *a.* (का or की *f.*) Covetous, greedy, avaricious.

**लासः** [लस-वञ्ज्] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing; मदनजनितलासैः Rs. 6. 30. -2 Dalliance, wanton sport. -3 Dancing as practised by women. -4 Soup, broth.

**लासक** *a.* (सिका *f.*) [लस-ण्वल्] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. -2 Moving hither and thither. -कः 1 A dance. -2 A peacock. -3 Embracing. -4 N. of Siva. -कं A room on the top of a building, turret.

**लासकी** A female dancer.

**लासिका** 1 A female dancer. -2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman. -3 A kind of dramatic performance.

**लास्यं** [लस-ण्वल्] 1 Dancing; a dance; आस्ये घास्यति कस्य लास्यमधुना ...वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. -2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. -3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes.

—स्यः A dancer, an actor. —स्या A dancing girl.

**लास्फोटनी** A gimlet.

**लिः** 1 Fatigue. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 End. -4 Equality. -5 A bracelet.

**लिकुचः** See लकुच.

**लिक्षा, लिख्या** 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. -2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trasaremus*); जालांतरगते भानी यन्त्राणु दृश्यते रजः । तैश्चतुर्भिर्भेदलिक्षा; or वसरेणवोष्टो विज्ञेया लिक्षा परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

**लिक्षिका** A nit.

**लिख्** 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; असिक्केषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षरैर्यामसिते कठिन्या निशा-लिखद् व्योम्नि तमः प्रशस्ति N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87, S. 7. 5; लीनेव प्रतिबिम्बितेव लिखितेव Mā. 5. 10. -2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; मृ-गमदलितकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रज-नीकरे Git. 7; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतड वा भावगम्यं लिखन्ती Me. 85, 80; Ku. 6. 48; स्मित्वा पाणौ खड्गलेखं लिलेख K. P. 10; केशयहः खलु तदा नृपदात्मजाया द्रोणस्य चाद्य लिखितैरिव वीक्षितो यैः Ve. 3. 11. -3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किञ्चिद्बुचे चरणेन केवलं लि-लेख बाष्पाकुललोचना भुवं Ki. 8. 14; मूर्ध्ना दिवामिवालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. -4 To lance, scarify. -5 To touch, graze. -6 To peck (as a bird). -7 To make smooth. -8 To unite sexually with a female.

**लिखनं** [लिख-भावाद्दी ल्युट्] 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 Drawing, painting. -3 Scratching. -4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

**लिखित** *p. p.* [लिख-क्] Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख्. —तः N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with शंख). —तं 1 A writing, document. -2 Any book or composition.

**लिख्यः** A nit, the egg of a louse; cf. लिक्षा.

**लिख्** 1 P. (लिखति) To go, move.

**लियः** 1 A deer. -2 A fool, block-head. —n. The heart.

**लिङ्** A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Potential and Benedictive moods or their terminations (the two moods being distinguished as विधिलिङ् and आशीर्लिङ्).

**लिङ्** I. 1 P. (लिङ्गति, लिङ्गित) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (लिङ्गति-ते) 1 To

paint, variegate. -2 To inflect (a noun) according to its gender.

**लिङ्गं** [लिङ्-अञ्] 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिपार्थिवलिङ्गधारिणो R. 8. 16; अथवा V. 4; मुनिदोहद्वलिङ्गदर्शी 14. 71; Ms. 1. 30; 8. 25, 252. -2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge; लिङ्गैर्मुदः संयुतविक्रिया-स्ते R. 7. 30; क्षपणकलिङ्गधारी Mu. 1; न लिङ्गं धर्मकारणं H. 4. 85, see लिङ्गि- below. -3 A symptom, mark of disease. -4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 (In logic) The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism; particularly the assertion of the *hetu's* being found in the *pakṣ* or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this *hetu* and the major term; it is thus defined:—व्यातिपक्षवर्मेतावलिङ्गम् Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex; गुणः पूजास्थानं युगिषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender (in gram). -10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -11 The image of a god, an idol. -12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, वियोग, साहचर्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; e. g. in कुपितो मकरध्वजः the word कुपित restricts the meaning of मकरध्वज to 'Kāma'; see K. P. 2 and commentary *ad. loc.* -13 (In Vedānta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible original of the gross or visible body; cf. पञ्चकोष. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a noun (प्रातिपदिक). -16 (In Sān. phil.) Pradhāna or Prakṛti; q. v. -17 The effect or product, (that which is evolved out of a primary cause and itself becomes a producer). -Comp. —अग्रं the glans penis. —अनुशासनं the laws of grammatical gender. —अर्चनं the worship of Siva as a *linga*. —देहः, शरीरं the subtle frame or body; see लिङ्ग (13) above. —धारिन् *a.* wearing a badge. —नाशः 1. loss of the characteristic marks. -2. loss of penis. -3. loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. —परामर्शः the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (e. g. that smoke is a sign of fire); as वह्निव्याप्यधूमवानयं पर्वतः इति लिङ्गपरामर्शः. —पुराणे N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. —प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a *linga*. —वर्धन *a.* causing erection of the male organ. —विपर्ययः change of gender. —वृत्ति *a.* hypocritical. —वृत्तिः a



hypocrite. —वेदी the base student of a *linga*. —ह्यः a religious student.

लिंगकः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिंगकः Embracing.

लिंगकः *a.* 1 Having marks. —2 Having various sexes or genders. —3 Having a *Linga* (as a Jangama).

लिंगकः *a.* [ लिंगनस्वस्य इति ] 1 Having mark or sign. —2 Characterized by.

Wearing the marks or badges of, the appearance of, disguised.

hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.); स चर्गि-

विदितः समाचर्यो बुधितिरि द्वैतवने व-

कि. 1. 1; so अवलिङ्गिन्. —4 Fur-

ished with a *linga*. —5 Having a

light to wear signs or badges. —6

whose outward form corres-

ponds with his inward character. —7

Having a subtle body. —*m.* 1 A re-

ligious student, Brāhmaṇa ascetic;

4. 30. —2 A worshipper of Siva's

—3 A hypocrite, pretending

ascetic, pseudo-ascetic. —4 An ele-

phant. —5 (In logic) That which

expresses the *linga* or middle term;

अहं is the लिंगिन् in the familiar

stance परतो वहिमान् धृमात्. —6 (Hence)

the subject of a proposition. —7 The

supreme being (as the sustainer of

—8 The cause or source. —9

of a Saiva sect. —Comp. —वेद्यः the

ness of a religious student.

लिङ्ग A technical term in grammar

used by Pāṇini to denote the Perfect

or its terminations.

लिङ्ग A technical term in gram-

mar used by Pāṇini for nominal

लिङ्ग *a.* Ved. Slimy, slippery ( वि-

लिङ्ग).

लिङ्ग 6 U. ( लिप्यति-ते, लिङ्ग ) 1 To an-

oint, smear, besmear; लिप्यति तमो-

लिङ्ग Mk. 1. 34. —2 To cover, over-

spread; Si. 3. 48. —3 To stain, pol-

lute, defile, taint, contaminate; यः

लिप्यति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64; न मां कर्म-

लिप्यति Bg. 4. 14, 18. 17; Ms. 10

—4 To inflame, kindle; तस्यालि-

लिङ्गकः स्वात् काष्ठमिव ज्वलन् Bk.

लिङ्ग Smearing, anointing.

लिङ्गि-पी *f.* [ लिङ्गिक् वा डीप् ] 1

Smearing, smearing. —2 Writing,

writing. —3 The written charac-

ters, letters, alphabet; यचनालिङ्ग्यां

लिप्येथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदी-

लिङ्ग सङ्ग्रहाविशेषः R. 3. 28; 18. 46.

—4 The art of writing. —5 A writing

as a letter, document, manuscript

—6 अयं दृष्टिर्भवेति वैधर्मी लिपिं

—7 लिप्यति नय जायती N. 1. 15, 138.

—8 लिप्यति नय जायती N. 1. 15, 138.

—9 लिप्यति नय जायती N. 1. 15, 138.

1. a plasterer, white-washer, mason.

—2. a writer, scribe. —3. an engraver

(also लिपिकर). —कारः a writer,

scribe. —ज्ञ *a.* one who can write.

—न्यासः the art of writing or tran-

scribing. —फलकं a writing-tablet or

board. —शाला a writing school. —स-

जा writing materials or apparatus.

लिपिका See लिपि.

लिप्त *p. p.* [ लिप्-क् ] 1 Anointed,

smeared, besmeared, covered. —2

Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. —3

Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow).

—4 Eaten. —5 United, joined.

लिप्तकः A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता, लिप्तिका A minute, the

sixtieth part of a degree.

लिप्ता [ लिप्-क्-न्-मथि अ ] 1 Desire

of getting or regaining; Bv. 1. 125.

—2 Desire in general.

लिप्तु *a.* Desirous of getting &c.

लिप्तिः, —ली *f.* = लिपि *q. v.*

लिपिकरः A scribe, writer, copyist.

लिपिः Smearing, anointing, cover-

ing.

लिप्य *a.* Libidinous, lustful. —टः

A libertine, lecher.

लिप्ताकः [ लिप् आकृ पृथो ] 1

The citron or lime tree. —2 An ass.

—कं A citron or lime.

लिप्तिः, —लिपिः *f.* = लिपि *q. v.*

लिप्ति I. 6 P. ( लिप्ति ) 1 To go,

move. —2 To hurt; see लिप्ति. —II. 4

U. ( लिप्ति-ते ) To become small, be

decreased.

लिप्ति *p. p.* Become small, lessened,

decreased.

लिप्तिः An actor, a dancer.

लिह 2 U. ( लिह, लीह, लिह-लिह, लिह-

लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-

लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-

लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-

लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-

लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-लिह, लिह-

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be sticky or viscous. —6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to; माधव मनसिजविशिखभया- द्वय भावनया त्वयि लीना Git. 4. —7 To vanish, disappear. —Caus. ( लापयति-ते, लापयति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते ) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. ( The form लापयते is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured'; जटाभिर्लापयते = पूजामधिगच्छति; cf. P. I. 3. 70 ).

लीः *f.* 1 Adhering, clinging to. —2 Embracing. —3 Melting, dissolving.

लीन *p. p.* [ ली-क् ] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. —2 Lurking, hid, concealed. —3 Resting or reclining on; S. 6. 16. —4 Melted, dissolved; Māl. 5. 10. —5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with; नद्यः सागरे लीना भवन्ति. —6 Devoted or given up to. —7 Disappeared, vanished; ( see ली ).

लीका A nit; see लिक्का.

लीला [ ली-क् लिङ् लाति ला-क् वा

Tv. ] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diver-

sion, pleasure, amusement; क्लृप्तं य-

यौ कंडुकलीलायामि वा Ku. 5. 19; oft.

used as the first member of comp.;

लीलाकमलं, लीलाशुक्लः &c. —2 Amor-

ous pastime, wanton, amorous or

playful sport; उत्सृष्टलीलागतिः R.

7. 7; 4. 22; 5. 70; क्षुभ्यति प्रसभमहो

विनपि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किमु सति कारणे रम-

प्यः Si. 8. 24; Me. 35; ( लीला in

this sense is thus explained by

उज्ज्वलमणिः— अत्रातवहृत्तमागमनायिकायाः

सख्याः पुरोञ्ज निजचित्तविनोदद्वया । आ-

लापवेशगतिहासविलोकनाद्यैः प्राणेश्वरावुक्तिमाकल-

यति लीलाम् ॥ ). —3 Ease, facility, mere

sport, child's play; लीलाया जघान

'killed with ease'. —4 Appearance,

semblance, air, mien; यः संयति प्राप्तपि-

नाकिलीलः R. 6. 72 'appearing like

Pinākin'. —5 Beauty, charm, grace;

सुहृद्वलोकितमंडनलीला Git. 6, R. 6. 1;

16. 71. —6 Pretence, disguise, dissimu-

lation, sham; as, लीलामहृष्यः, लीलानदः

&c. —Comp. —अ ( आ ) गारः —रं, —युहं,

—वेष्टम् *n.* a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95.

—अंग *a.* having graceful limbs.

—अंचित *a.* sportively handsome.

—अञ्जं, —अञ्जं, —अरविंदं, —कमलं, —तामरसं,

—पद्मं &c. 'toy-lotus', a lotus-flower

held in the hand as a plaything; R.

6. 13; Me. 65, Ku. 6. 84. —अवतारः

the descent ( of Vishnu ) on the earth

for amusement. —उद्यानं 1. a pleasure-

garden. —2. the garden of gods,

Indra's paradise. —कलहः 'sportive

quarrel', a sham or feigned quar-

rel; cf. प्रणयकलह. —चतुर *a.* sport-

ively charming; Ku. 1. 47. —नटनं

a sportive dance. —महृष्यः a sham

man, a man in disguise. —सात्रं mere



sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. —रतिः *f.* diversion, sport. —वज्रं an instrument like Indra's thunderbolt. —वापी a pleasure-tank. —युकः a parrot kept for pleasure. —साध्य *a.* to be effected with ease, easy of accomplishment.

लीलायति —ते Den. U. To sport, play, divert oneself.

लीलायितं Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलावत् *a.* 1 Sportive, playful. —2 Beautiful, graceful. —ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. —2 An amorous or wanton woman. —3 N. of Durgā. —4 N. of a well-known mathematical work by Bhāskara-chārya. —5 N. of the wife of the demon Maya.

लुक् *ind.* A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

लुञ्च 1 P. (लुञ्चति, लुञ्चित) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. —2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुञ्च *f.* 1 Plucking out. —2 Dropping out.

लुञ्चः, लुञ्चनं Peeling, plucking out. लुञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Peeled. —2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुट् I. 1 A. (लोटे) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. —2 To shine. —3 To suffer pain. —II. 10 U. (लोडयति-ते) 1 To speak. —2 To shine. —III. 1, 4 P. (लोडति, लुट्यति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; cf. लुट्. —2 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुट् or लुट्).

लुट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the First or Periphrastic Future or its terminations.

लुट् I. 1 P. (लोडति) To strike, knock down. —II. 1 A. (लोटे) 1 To roll on the ground. —2 To go, move. —3 To resist, oppose. —III. 10 U. (लोडयति ते) To rob, plunder. —IV. 6 P. (लुडति) 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro; मणिर्लुडति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धारयति H. 2. 68; लुडति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Git. 7; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुडति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; गृहे गृहे पश्य तवांगवर्णां सुगंधे सुवर्णावल्लो लुडति Bv. 2. 176; Bk. 14. 54. —2 To agitate, move, stir.

लुठनं [लुट्-लुट्] Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुठित *p. p.* Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुड् I. 1 P. (लोडति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. —*Caus.* (लोडयति-ते) To stir, churn, agitate; (used with वि in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. —II. 6 P. (लुडति) 1 To adhere. —2 To cover.

लुट् I. 1 P. (लुटति) 1 To go. —2 To steal, rob, plunder. —3 To be lame or crippled. —4 To be idle or lazy. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुटयति-ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. —2 To disregard, despise.

लुटा 1 Robbing. —2 Rolling.

लुटाक *a.* (की *f.*) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तद्वगतां हृदयलुटाकी परिविवक्षमाणा निवारयति K. P. 10; आः सितशकुनयः केयं लुटाकता B. R. 5. —कः 1 A thief. —2 A crow.

लुट् 1 P. (लुटति) 1 To go. —2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. —3 To be idle. —4 To be lame. —5 To rob, plunder. —6 To resist.

लुटकः [लुट्-लुट्] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुठनं [लुट्-लुट्] Plundering, robbing, stealing; यद्वस्तु दैत्या इव लुठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रयुगीभवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11.

लुटा 1 Robbing, plundering. —2 Rolling.

लुटाकः 1 A robber. —2 A crow.

लुटिः —टी *f.* Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुड् 10 U. (लुडयति-ते) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुडिका 1 A round mass or ball. —2 Proper conduct.

लुड्डी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुड् 1 P. (लुडति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. —2 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

लुप् I. 4 P. (लुपति) 1 To confound, perplex. —2 To be perplexed or confounded. —3 To be suppressed or destroyed. —II. 6 U. (लुपति-ते, लुप) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अलुभयं वचसा सखि लुपसि N. 4. 105. —2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. —3 To seize, pounce upon. —4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. —*Pass.* (लुप्यते) 1 To be broken or violated; be lost; तस्य भागो न लुप्यते Ms. 9. 211. —2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.). —*Caus.* (लोपयति-ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. —2 To omit, neglect. —3 To cause to swerve from; सत्याद् शुरुमलोपयन् R. 12. 9. —*Desid.* (लुप्सति, लुलोपिषति); *frequ.* लोलुप्यते or लोलोसि.

लुप्त *p. p.* [लुप्त-क] 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. —2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. —3 Robbed, plundered. —4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). —5 Omitted, neglected. —6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; see लुप्. —सं Stolen property, booty. —*Comp.* —उपमा a mutilated, or elliptical simile, i. e. an *upama* in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —पद् *a.* wanting in words. —विज्ञेयकक्रिय *a.* deprived of the funeral rites. —प्रतिज्ञा *a.* one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. —प्रतिभ *a.* deprived of reason.

लुम् I. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. —II. 4 P. (लुम्यति, लुम्य) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.); तथापि रामो लुलुभे सुगाय. —2 To allure, entice. —3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. —*Caus.* (लोमयति-ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पुद्गले बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —2 To excite lust. —3 To entice, seduce, allure, attract; लोभयमाननयनः श्रुत्यांशुः कैमललागुणपदेनितोवेभिः R. 19. 26. —4 To derange, disorder, disturb.

लुब्ध *p. p.* [लुम्-क] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. —2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in धनलुब्ध मांसलुब्ध, गुणलुब्ध &c. —लुब्धः 1 A hunter. —2 A libertine, lecher.

लुब्धकः 1 A hunter, fowler; सुगमिनसज्जनानां वृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनाम्। लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जयति Bh. 2. 61. —2 A covetous or greedy man. —3 A libertine. —4 The star Sirius. —5 The hinder part.

लुभित *p. p.* Perplexed, disturbed.

लुञ्च 1 P., 10 U. (लुञ्चति, लुञ्चयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुडिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुट् 1 P. (लोडति, लुलित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितदृष्टि मदादिब चस्त्रले Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. —2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. —3 To press down, crush; see लुलित below. —*Caus.* (लोडयति-ते) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4.

लुलापः, लुलायः [लुल वज्रर्थे क, तयावेति अण्] A buffalo; खुरविधुतधरित्रीविचित्रकायो लुलायः

लुलित *p. p.* [लुल-क] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; सुरालयप्राप्तिनिमित्तं संभस्त्रोत्तसं नौलुलितं ववदे R. 16. 34.



—अधिकारिन् *m.* one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). —अर्हः a kind of palm tree. —ऋषभः *N.* of Indra. —पत्रं, —पत्रिका 1. an epistle, a letter, writing in general. —2. a deed, document (legal). —संदेशः a written message. —हारः —हारिन् *m.* a letter-carrier.

लेखकः [लिख् ण्वल्] 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. —2 A painter. —कं Writing down, transcribing. —Comp. —दापः —प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन *a.* (नी *f.*) [लिख् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Writing, painting, scratching &c. —2 Exciting, stimulating. —नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. —नं 1 Writing, transcribing. —2 Scratching, scraping. —3 Grazing, touching. —4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. —5 Cutting or making incisions (in surgery). —6 Scripture. —7 An instrument for scraping. —8 A kind of birch-tree. —9 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). —नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. —2 A spoon. —Comp. —साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः 1 A letter-carrier. —2 One who makes another sign for himself, signing by proxy (being unable to write). —3 A writer, scribe.

लेखा [लिख् अ टाप्] 1 A line, streak; कान्तिश्रीवैरायतलेखयोर्वा Ku. 1. 57; Ku. 7. 16; Ki. 16. 2; Mo. 44; विबुद्धेखा, फेनलेखा, मदलेखा &c. —2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. —3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; पाणिनेखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Māl. 1. 35. —4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon; लब्धोदया चांद्रमणौव लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34; Ki. 5. 44. —5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark; उदसि सयावकसव्यपादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. —6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. —7 The crest.

लेखायति Den. P. 1 To sport or dally wantonly. —2 To waver, totter.

लेखिनी 1 A Pen. —2 A spoon.

लेख्य *a.* [लिख्-ण्यत्] To be drawn. written, painted, scratched &c. —ख्यं 1 The art of writing. —2 Writing, transcribing. —3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. —4 An inscription. —5 Painting, drawing. —6 A painted figure. —Comp. —आरूढः —कृत *a.* committed to writing, done in writing. —गत *a.* painted, drawn in picture. —दूर्णिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. —पत्रं, —पत्रकं 1. a writing, letter, document. —2. a palm-leaf. —प्रसंगः a document. —स्थानं a writing place,

लेट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Vedic Subjunctive, dropped on its terminations.

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लेशः [लिङ्-वच्] 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity; क्लेश (v. l. स्वेद)-लेशैरभिज्ञं S. 2 4; अमवारिलेशैः Ku. 3. 38; so भक्तिं, गुणं &c. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 A measure of time (equal to two *kalās*). -4 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually consid-



ered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R. G.—*गुणस्यानिष्टसाधनतया दोषत्वेन दोषस्येष्टसाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णनं* लेशः ; for examples see *ad. loc.* (Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). —Comp. —उक्त *a.* only suggested, or hinted at, insinuated.

लेखा Light.

लेखुः [ लिख-तु ] A clod, lump of earth. —Comp. —भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेसिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः [ लिह-वृ ] 1 Licking, sipper ; as in मधुनो लेहः Bk. 6. 82.—2 Tasting. —3 A lambative, an electuary. —4 Food. —5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. —ही A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेहनं Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिनः Borax.

लेख *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. —ह्यं 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. —2 Food in general.

लैंग N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

लैंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ लिङ्ग-टण् ] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. —2 Inferred (अनुमित). —कः A maker of images, statuary.

लैण् 1 P. (लैणति) 1 To go, approach. —2 To send. —3 To embrace.

लोक् I. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकि) To see, view, perceive. —II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोकयति-ते, लोकि) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. —2 To know, be aware of. —3 To shine. —4 To seek.

लोकः [ लोकयते-लोक्-वृ ] 1 The world, a division of the universe ; (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, *i. e.* मूलोक, सुवलोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनलोक, तपलोक, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other ; *i. e.* अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). —2 The earth, terrestrial world (मूलोक); इहलोक in this world (opp. पर). —3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिथि, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. —4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वमुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7; R. 4. 8. —5 A collection, group, class, company ; आकृष्टलीलान् नरलोक-

पालान् R. 6. 1; or ज्ञानमतेन क्षितिपाल-लोकः 7. 3.—6 A region, tract, district, province. —7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world); लोकवस्तु लीलोकैवल्यं Br. Sūt. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यचिद्विषयस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). —8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाश्च लौकिकाः, प्रियतद्धिता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लौकिकवैदिक-त्विति प्रयुज्यते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. —9 Sight, looking. —10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. —11 Ved. Open space; space, room. (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly'; as लोकविज्ञात; so 'विद्विष्ट'). —Comp.—अक्षः space, sky. —अतिथि *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. —अतिथि *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary. —अधिक *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वं पण्डितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 47. —अधिपः 1. a king. —2. a god or deity. —अधिपतिः a lord of the world. —अद्वयः 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. —अन्तरं 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69; 6. 45; लोकांतरं गच्छामास &c. 'to die.' —अपवादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. —अभिभाविन *a.* 1. overcoming the world. —2. pervading the whole world (as light). —अभ्युदयः public weal or welfare. —अयनः N. of Nārāyaṇa. —अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः It. 1. 68; लोकालोक-व्याहृतं घर्भराशेः शालीनं वा धाम नालं प्रसक्तं Si. 16. 83; Mv. 5. 10, 45; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note on l. 79 of Māl. 10th Act). (—कौ) the visible and the invisible world. —आचरः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुसला लोकाचारविधिर्ज्ञिताः Pt. 5. 43.—आत्मन् *m.* the soul of the universe. —आदिः 1. the beginning of the world.—2. the creator of the world. —आयत *a.* atheistical, materialistic. (—तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (—तं) materia-

lism, atheism; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarā-anasamgraha). —आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist. —ईशः 1. a king (lord of the world). —2. Brahman. —3. quicksilver. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a proverb, popular saying; Pt. 1. 371. —2. common talk, public opinion. —उत्तर *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. (—र) a king. —एकबंधुः an epithet of Sākyamuni. —एषणा desire for heaven. —कंदकः 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. —2. an epithet of Rāvaṇa; see कंदक. —कथा a popular legend. —कृत्, —कृत *m.* the creator of the world. —कल्प *a.* 1. resembling the world. —2. regarded by the world. (—ल्पः) a period or age of the world. (—लपः) *a.* liked by the people, popular; V. 6. 21. —कारणकरणः an epithet of Siva. —गतिः *f.* actions of men. —गाथा a song handed down among people. —वक्षुस् *n.* the sun. —चारित्र्यं the ways of the world. —जननी an epithet of Lakshmi. —जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Buddha. —2. any conqueror of the world. —3. a sage. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the world. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. —तत्त्वं knowledge of mankind. —तत्त्वं course of the world. —तुषारः camphor. —त्रयं, —त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively; उत्खातलो कत्रयकंदकोऽपि R. 14. 73. —द्वारं the gate of heaven. —धातुः a particular division of the world. —धातु *m.* an epithet of Siva. —नाथः 1. Brahman. —2. Vishnu. —3. Siva. —4. a king, sovereign. —5. a Buddha. —नेतृ *m.* an epithet of Siva. —पः, —पालः 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललितभिनयं तमश्च नर्तन-रुतां ब्रह्मनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R. 2. 75, 12. 89, 17. 78; (the *lokapālas* are eight; see अष्टदिक्पाल). —2. a king, sovereign. —पक्तिः *f.* esteem of mankind, general respectability. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3. a king, sovereign. —पथः, —पद्धतिः *f.* the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. —पितामहः an epithet of Brahman. —प्रकाशनः the sun. —प्रवादः general rumour, current report, popular talk. —प्रसिद्ध *a.* well-known, universally known. —बंधुः, —बांधवः 1. the sun. —2. Siva. —बाह्य, —बाह्य *a.* 1. excluded from society, excommunicated. —2. differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (—ह्यः) an outcast. —भाविन *a.* promoting the welfare of the world. —मर्यादा an established or current custom. —मातृ *f.* an epithet of Lakshmi. —मार्गः an established



—यज्ञा 1. worldly affairs, course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलेयं लोकयात्रा Mv. 3. 2. a popular usage or worldly existence, career of life. —रक्षः a king, sovereign. —रजतं pleasing the world, popularity. —रवः popular talk or report. —लोकः a public document. —लोचनं a popular rumour or public talk, popular report; मां लोकवाच्यं R. 14. 61. —वार्ता popular report, public rumour. —विद्विष्टः disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. —विधिः 1. a mode of proceeding prevalent in the world. —2. the creator of the world. —विशुभः a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. —विशुक्तिः 1. world-wide fame. —2. unfounded rumour, mere report. —वृत्तं 1. the way of the world, a custom prevalent in the world. —2. an idle talk or gossip. —वृत्तान्तः, —स्ववृत्तः 1. the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5. —2. course of events. —व्यवहारः a. commonly used, universally current. —व्रतं general practice or way of the world. —श्रुतिः f. 1. a popular report. —2. world-wide fame. —संश्रुतिः f. fate, destiny. —संकरः general confusion in the world. —संसारः 1. the whole universe. —2. the welfare of the world. —3. worldly experience. —4. propitiation of mankind. —साक्षिकः a. attested by witnesses. —साक्षिन् m. 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. fire. —सिद्धः a. 1. current among the people, usual, customary. —2. generally received or accepted. —स्थितिः f. 1. existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence; the stability or permanence of the world; Bh. 2. 22. —2. a universal law. —हास्यः a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. —हितः a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. —(लोकं) general welfare.

लोचनं Looking at, seeing, behold-ing &c.

लोकपुणः a. Filling or pervading the world; लोकपुणैः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य काशीराजस्य कहुतापि नितांतरम्या Bv. 1. 71.

लोक्यः a. 1. World-wide. —2. Usual, customary. —3. Right, real. —4. Heavenly. —5. Granting free space.

लोमः A clod, lump of earth.

लोच 1. I A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. —II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति) To cause to see. —III. 10 U. (लोचयति) 1 To speak. —2 To shine.

लोचं Tears.

लोचकः [ लोच्-ण्वल् ] 1 A stupid person. —2 The pupil of the eye. —3 Lamp-black, collyrium. —4 A kind of ear-ring. —5 A dark or blue garment. —6 A bow-string. —7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. —8 A lump of flesh. —9 The slough of a snake. —10 A wrinkled skin. —11 The wrinkled brow. —12 A plantain tree.

लोचनः a. (नी f.) 1 Illuminating, brightening. —2 Visible. —न [ लोचते-नेन लोच-करणे ल्युट् ] 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. —2 The eye; शेषान्मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Mc. 110. —Comp. —गोचरः, —पथः, —मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. —हिता blue vitriol.

लोढ 1 P. (लोढति) To be mad or foolish.

लोढः A technical term used by Panini to denote the Imperative Mood or its terminations.

लोढनं Rolling, wallowing.

लोढा, लोढिका Sorrel.

लोढः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोड् 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोडनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोतः 1 Tears. —2 A mark, sign, token. —तं 1 Booty. —2 Salt.

लोत्रं [ ल-ण्वल् ] Stolen property, booty; लोत्रेण (or लोत्रेण) उद्गीतस्य कुम्भीलकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोधः, लोधः N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोधद्रुमं साधुमतः प्रकुलं R. 2. 29; सुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोधप्राण्डुना 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः [ लृप्-भावे षच् ] 1 Taking away, deprivation; robbing, plundering. —2 Loss, destruction. —3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. —4 Violation, transgression; धर्मलोपभयात् R. 1. 76. —5 Want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68. —6 Omission, dropping; तद्वर्द्धस्य लोपि स्यात् K. P. 10. —7 Elision, dropping, (in gram.); अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. 1. 60. —8 Being perplexed or confounded. —9 Breaking, fracture.

लोपनं [ लृप्-ल्युट् ] 1 Violation, transgression. —2 Omission, dropping.

लोपा, लोपाह्वया N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. [ She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of

different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife ].

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् a. 1 Injuring, harming. —2 Subject to elision.

लोप्त्रं See लोभं.

लोभः [ लृप्-भावे षच् ] 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चेद्दुष्टेन किं Bh. 2. 55. —2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp.); कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आनन-स्पर्शलोभात् Mc. 109. —3 Avarice personified (one of the six enemies of man). —Comp. —अन्वितः a. covetous, greedy, avaricious. —आत्मन् a. greedy-minded, avaricious. —विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभनः a. (नी f.) Alluring, enticing. —न [ लृप्-ल्युट् ] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. —2 Gold.

लोभनीय, लोभ्यः a. Enticing, alluring, attractive; S. 1. 21; 6. 19.

लोभितः p. p. Allured, attracted; enticed, seduced.

लोभिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after. —2 Alluring, attracting, enticing.

लोमः 1 A tail. —2 The hair on the body.

लोमकिन् m. A bird.

लोमन् n. [ ल-मनिन् ] The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. —Comp. —अञ्चः 1. = रोमाञ्च q. v. —2. wool, down. —3. a tail. —आलिः-ली, आवलिः-ली, -राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel, see रोमावली &c. —कर्णः a hare. —कीटः a louse. —कूपः, -गर्तः, -रंघः, -विवरः a pore of the skin. —ग्रं morbid baldness. —पादः N. of a king of the Angas; U. 1. 4. —मणिः an amulet made of hair. —वाहिन् a. feathered. —ज्ञातनं depilatory (removing the hair of the body). —स-हर्षणः a. thrilling, causing horripilation. —सारः an emerald. —हर्षः, हर्षणः, हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. —हृत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोमशः a. [ लोमानि बाहुभ्यां संत्यस्य श ] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy. —2 Woollen



-3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep (as property). -5 Overgrown with grass. -शः A sheep, ram, -शा 1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3 An ape. -4 Green vitriol. -Comp. पुष्पकः the Sirisha tree. -मार्जारः the civet-cat. लौमद्यं 1 Hairiness, woolliness. -2 Roughness.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोमाशिका The female of the jackal or fox.

लोल a. [लोह्-अच् इत्थं लः, लुल् वच् वा] 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving (as locks of hair); परिस्फुरलोलशिखायजिह्वं जगज्जिवत्संतमिवांतवाह्निं Ki. 3. 20; लोलांशुकस्य पवनाकुलितांशुकांतं Ve. 3. 22; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलालोचना S. 1. 23; लोलापानिः लोचनैः Me. 27; R. 18. 43. -2 Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. -3 Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन श्रियः संश्रयदोषरूढं स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रसृष्टं R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. -4 Frail, transient; S. 1. 10. -5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अत्र लोलः करिकलभको यः पुरा पोषितोऽभूत् U. 3. 6; हस्तं कंपवती रुग्णद्वि रक्षनाव्यापारलोलाङ्गलिं M. 4. 14; कर्णं लोलः कथयितुमभ्युदाननस्पर्शलोभात् Me. 109; Si. 1. 61; 8. 46; 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20, 16. 16; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16. 54, 61. -6 Greedy, lustful. -ल 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. -Comp. -अक्षि n. a rolling eye. -अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. -जिह्व a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. -लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless.

लोलित p. p. Shaken, tremulous.

लोलुप a. [लुप्-अच् अर्धं पुशो मस्यपः] 1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलोलुपस्त्वं तथा परिचुञ्च्य चूतमंजरीं कमलवसन्तिमात्रनिर्वृतो मधुकर निम्बुतोस्येनां कथं S. 5. 1; मिथस्त्वदाभाषणलोलुपं मनः S. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying (Ved.). -य Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोलुभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोलुप.

लोष् 1 A. (लोष्टे) To heap up, accumulate.

लोष्टः -ष्टे A clod, a lump of earth; परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोष्टकांचनः R. 8. 21; स लोष्टवातं हतः Mu. 2. -ष्टे Rust of iron. -Comp. -ह्नः, -भेदनः -नं an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोष्टकः 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark.

लोष्टः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. -3 Made of iron.

-हः, -हे 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal. -5 Gold. -6 Blood. -7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. -8 A fishhook. -हः The red goat. -हे Aloe-wood. -Comp. -अजः the red goat. -अभिसारः, -अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling श्रीराजं q. v. -अमिश्रः the flesh of the red-haired goat. -उत्तमं gold. -कांतः a loadstone, magnet. -कारः a blacksmith. -किंठ rust of iron. -वातकः a blacksmith. -चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. -जं 1. bell-metal. -2. iron-filings. -जलं a coat of mail. -जित् m. a diamond. -द्राविन् m. borax. -नालः an iron arrow. -पृष्ठः a heron. -प्रतिमा 1. an anvil. -2. an iron image. -वद्ध a. tipped or studded with iron. -मारक a. calcining a metal. -मुक्तिका red pearl. -रजस् n. rust of iron. -राजकं silver. -लिगं a boil filled with blood. -वरं gold. -वर्नन् n. iron-armor, mail. -शंकुः an iron spike. -श्लेषणः borax. -सकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. [लोहमिव लाति ला-क] 1 Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) [रु-इत्थं रस्य लः Tv.] 1 Red, red-coloured; सस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाह्व्यदोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; सुदुश्चलत्पल्लवलोहिनीभिश्चैः शिखाभिः शिखिनोवलीढाः Ki. 16. 53. -2 Copper, made of copper. -तः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputra. -6 A kind of rice. -त 1 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. -तं 1 Copper. -2 Blood; Ms. 8. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of agallochum. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a red die. -2. a kind of snake. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. (-क्षं) the armpit, thigh-joint; hip. -अंगः 1. the कापिल tree. -2. the planet Mars. -अयस् n. copper. -अर्मन् n. a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. -अशोकः a variety of Asoka (having red flowers). -अश्वः fire. -आननः an ichneumon. -आर्द्र a. dripping with blood. -ईक्षण a. red-eyed. -उद् a. having red or blood-red water. -कल्माष a. red-spotted. -कृष्ण a. dark-red. -क्षयः loss of blood. -ग्रीवः an epithet of Agni. -चंदनं saffron. -पुष्पकः the granate tree. -सुक्तिका red chalk. -शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. -शबल a. dappled with red.

लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. -कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. -2 the planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice. -कं 1 Bell-metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितति Den. P. To become red, redden; so लोहितायति.

लोहितमन् m. Redness.

लोहित्यः 1 A kind of rice. -2 N. of the river Brahmaputra; see लोहित.

लोहिनी A woman with a red-coloured skin.

लौकायतिकः A follower of Châr-vâka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) [लौके विदितः रसिद्धो हितो वा उप] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular (opp. आर्थ or शास्त्रीय); Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). -6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. -काः (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world. -2 The human race, mankind. -कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वनौकसोपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लौड् 1 P. (लौडति) To be foolish or mad.

लौल्यं [लोलस्य भावः षञ्] 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness; lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालौल्यत् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 31.

लौह a. (ही f.) [लोहेव लोहस्य विकारः अय] 1 Made of iron, iron. -2 Coppery. -3 Metallic. -4 Copper-coloured, red. -हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. -हा A kettle. -Comp. -आत्मन् m., -युः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. -कारः a blacksmith. -जं rust of iron. -बंधः -धं an iron-fetter, irons. -भांडं an iron vessel. -मलं rust of iron. -शंकुः an iron-spike.

लोहितः The trident of Siva.

लौहितिक a. Reddish.

लौहित्यः [लोहितस्य भावः षञ् स्वार्थे षञ् वा] N. of a river, the Brahmaputra; चकंपे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् मान्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81; (where Malli. says; तीर्णा लौहित्या नान नदी जैन but quotes no authority). -त्यं Redness.

लपी, ल्वी 9 P. (ल्विनाति, ल्विनाति) To join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्वी 9 P. (ल्विनाति) To go, move, approach.







-6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet).  
 -7 Prosodially long. —क्रः 1 The planet Mars. —2 The planet Saturn. —3 N. of Siva. —4 N. of the demon Tripura. —क्रं 1 The bend or arm of a river. —2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). —Comp. —अंगं a crooked limb. (—गः) 1. a goose. —2. the ruddy goose. —3. a snake. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; Mammata thus defines it:—यदुक्तमन्यथा वाक्यमन्यथान्येन योज्यते । श्लेषेण काका वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विधा K. P. 9; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (धन्या केयं स्थिता ते &c.). —2. equivocation, insinuation, inuendo; सुबोधुर्वाणमहश्च कविराज इति त्रयः । वक्रोक्तिमार्गनिपुणाश्चतुर्थो विद्यते न वा ॥ —3. sarcasm. —कंटः the jujube tree. —कंटकः the Khadira tree. —खड्गः, खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar. —गतिः, गामिन् *a.* 1. winding, meandering. —2. fraudulent, dishonest. (—तिः *f.*) a crooked or tortuous motion, winding gait. —ग्रीवः a camel. —चंचुः a parrot. —तुंडः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. a parrot. —दंष्ट्रः a boar. —दृष्टिः *a.* 1. squint-eyed, squinting. —2. having a malignant or evil look. —3. envious. (—*f.*) squint, an oblique look. —नक्रः 1. a parrot. —2. a low man. —नासिकः an owl. —पुच्छः, पुच्छिकः a dog. —पुष्पः the Palāsa tree. —वालधिः, लांगुलः a dog. —भणितं prevarication, evasion. —भावः 1. crookedness. —2. deceit. —वक्रः a hog.

वक्रता, त्वं 1 Crookedness. —2 Retrograde motion. —3 Failure, mishap, —4 Perverseness; dishonesty.

वक्रि *a.* 1 Equivocating. —2 Speaking falsely, lying.

वक्रित *a.* Bent, crooked.

वक्रिन् *a.* 1 Crooked. —2 Retrograde. —*m.* A Jaina or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् *m.* [वक्र-इमनिच्] 1 Crookedness, curvature. —2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity; tortuous, roundabout or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वक्त्रांजुजसौरभं स च सुधास्यंदी गिरां वक्रिमा Git. 3. —3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रीकृ 8 U. To make crooked, bend.

वक्रीभू 1 P. 1 To become crooked. —2 To retrograde.

वक्रिभावः 1 Curve. —2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.

वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रय.

वक्रोष्टिः *f.* वक्रोष्टिका A gentle smile.

वक्ष् 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. —2 To be powerful. —3 To be angry. —4 To accumulate.

वक्षणं 1 The breast. —2 Refreshment. —3 Fire. —जः —जः pl. 1 The stomach or abdomen. —2 The sides; flank. —3 The bed of a river. —4 A river.

वक्षथः Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening. —2 Growing, increasing; growth.

वक्षस् *n.* [वह अमुन् वृत् च] 1 The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंवरः R. 3. 34. —2 Ved. Strength. —*m.* An ox, a bull. —Comp. —जः, —रुह —रुहः (वक्षोजः, वक्षोरुहः, वक्षोरुहः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. —स्थलं (वक्ष or वक्षःस्थलं) the breast or bosom.

वक्षी Ved. A flame.

वक्ष्, वंक्ष् (वक्षति, वंक्षति) To go, move.

वंक्ष् 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. —2 To go.

वंक्षः 1 The bend of a river. —2 Crookedness, bend, curve.

वगाहः See अवगाह.

वकरः The bend of a river.

वका The pommel of a saddle.

वंकिलः A thorn.

वंक्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be *f.* only by some)). —2 The timber of a roof. —3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be *n.* also in these two senses).

वंक्षणं 1 The groin. —2 The joint of the thigh.

वंक्षुः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वंग् 1 P. (वंगति) 1 To go. —2 To limp, be lame.

वंगाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वंगाङ्गुल्यय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्धताच् R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं समारभ्य ब्रह्मपुत्रांतगः प्रिये वंगदेश इति प्रोक्तः; (see App. III). —गः 1 Cotton. —2 The egg-plant. —गं 1 Lead. —2 Tin. —Comp. —अरिः yellow orpiment. —ज 1. brass. —2. red lead. —जीवनं silver. —शुल्बजं bell-metal (कांस्य).

वंच् 1 A. (वंचते) 1 To go. —2 To go swiftly. —3 To begin. —4 To censure, blame.

वच् 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वाक्, उवाच, अबोधत्, वक्षति, वक्तु, उक्त) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव वक्षि K. P. 10; (oft. with two acc.);

तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच धान्या प्रवक्ष्यते वाक्यं Rām. —2 To relate, describe; रघुनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. —3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां मद्रचनात्सारथिः S. 2; Me. 98. —4 To name, call; तदेकसप्ततियुगं मन्वन्तरमिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. —5 To signify, denote (as sense). —6 To recite, repeat. —7 To censure; reproach. —Caus. (वाचयति-ते) 1 To cause to speak. —2 To go over, read, peruse. —3 To say, tell, declare. —4 To promise. —Desid. (विवक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something); विवक्षता दोषमपि च्युतात्मना त्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषिते Ku. 5. 81.

वक्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 A path, road. —2 A hymn of praise.

वक्वन् *m.* A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.

वशु *a.* Talkative. —शुः 1 A speaker. —2 A sound. —3 A cry (of an animal &c.).

वशब्दुः Ved. A sound, noise.

वचः 1 A parrot. —2 The sun. —च 1 A kind of talking bird. —2 A kind of aromatic root. —चं Speaking, talk. —Comp. —अर्चः a sun-worshipper.

वचक्रुः *a.* Talkative, eloquent. —*m.* A Brāhmaṇa.

वचंदा A kind of talking-bird.

वचने [वच्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. —2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken) sentence; ननु वक्तृविशेषानिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5; प्रीतः प्रीतिमयः खवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —3 Repeating, recitation. —4 A text, dictum, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, श्रुतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. —5 An order, a command, direction; मद्रचनात् 'in my name, by my order.' —6 Advice, counsel, instruction. —7 Declaration, affirmation. —8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). —9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोधरशब्दः मेघवचनः. —10 Number (in gram.); (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural). —11 Dry ginger. —Comp. —उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. —कर *a.* obedient, doing what is ordered. (—रः) the author or enunciator of a rule or precept. —कारिन् *a.* obeying orders, obedient. —क्रमः discourse. —ग्राहिन् *a.* obedient, compliant, submissive. —पटु *a.* eloquent. —नात्रं mere words, unsupported assertion. —विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. —शतं a hundred



speeches, i. e. repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. —सहायः a companion in conversation. —स्थित a. (also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय a. [ वच्-अनयिर् ] 1 To be said, spoken, or related. —2 Censurable, blameable. —यं Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 32; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमण त्वा-नुमाने यद्यपि 4. 21; भवति योजयितु-त्वापत्ता Pt. 1. 75; Ki. 9. 39, 65; Ki. 4. 1.

वच 1 A cock. —2 A rogue, low picked person ( शठ ).

वचतुः A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

वच n. 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः 3. 8. 25, 47; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः 5. 36; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं कले Subhāsh. —2 A command, precept, injunction. —3 Advice, counsel. —4 A hymn. —5 Sing. a song of birds. —6 ( In gram. ) Number. —Comp. —कर a. 1. obedient, compliant. —2. executing the orders of another. —क्रमः discourse —हः the ear. —प्रवृत्तिः f. an attempt at speaking; अव्यक्तवर्णरमणीयवचःप्रवृत्तिः S. 7. 17.

वचस a. Talkative, eloquent, wise. वचसापतिः An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

वच p. p. 1 Said, spoken. —2 Uttered, spoken ( opp. to अनुमित or संभाषित. ) —3 Told, addressed; असावचु-चोपे सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21. —क्त A speech, words collectively; a sentence. —क्त-क्ता A stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, (there being one long or two short syllables in each). —Comp. —अनुक्त a. spoken and not spoken. —उपसंहारः a brief description, résumé, peroration, recapitulation. —निवाहः defending an assertion. —पुस्तकः a word ( feminine or neuter ) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. —प्रत्यु-क् speech and reply, discourse. —वा-चं a dictum, decree.

वक्तिः f. 1 Speech, expression, statement; उक्तिरर्थोत्तरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविषयोः Chandr. 5. 120; Ms. 8. 104. —2 A sentence. —3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकयोक्त्या पुष्पवतौ दिवा-वचनिकाकरो Ak.

वच I. 1 P. ( वजति ) To go, move, roam about. —II. 10 U. ( वाजयति-ते )

1 To trim, prepare. —2 To feather an arrow. —3 To go, move.

वज्र a. [ वच्-ल् Un. 2. 28 ] 1 Hard, adamantine. —2 Severe. —3 Forked, zigzag. —4 Cross. —ज्रः, —ज्रं 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra ( said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhtchi q. v. ); आशंसते समितिषु सुराः सकृद्वैरा हि दैत्यैरस्याधिष्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहते च वज्रे S. 2. 15. —2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. —3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्ण सूत्रस्येवास्ति ने गतिः R. 1. 4. —4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कठोराणि सुदृढाणि कुसुमादपि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. —5 Sour gruel. —ज्रः 1 A form of military array. —2 A kind of Kusa grass. —3 N. of various plants. —4 A kind of pillar. —ज्रं 1 Steel. —2 A kind of talc. —3 Thunder-like or severe language. —4 A child. —5 Emblic myrobalan. —6 The blossom of the sesamum or Vajra plant. —Comp. —अंगः a snake. —अभ्यासः cross-multiplication. —अशनिः the thunder-bolt of Indra. —आकरः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. —आख्यः a kind of mineral spar. —आघातः 1. a stroke of thunder or lightning. —2. (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. —आभः a kind of spar or valuable stone. —आयुधः an epithet of Indra. —आसनं a diamond-seat. —कंकटः an epithet of Hanumat. —कालिका N. of the mother of Sākya-muni. —कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. —कूटः a mountain consisting of diamonds. —केतुः N. of the demon Naraka. —क्षारं an alkaline earth. —गोपः = इन्द्रगोपः q. v. —चञ्चुः a vulture. —चर्मन् m. a rhinoceros. —जित् m. N. of Garuḍa. —ज्वलन्, —ज्वाला lightning. —तुंडः 1. a vulture. —2. mosquito, gnat. —3. N. of Garuḍa. —4. of Gāyēsa. —तुल्यः lapis lazuli or azure stone. —दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. —दाक्षिणः N. of Indra. —दंतः 1. a hog. —2. a car. —दंशनः a rat. —देहः, —देहिन् a. having an adamantine or very hardy frame. —धरः 1. an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18. 21. —2. an owl. —नाभः the discus of Krishna. —निघोषः, —निष्पेयः a clap or peal of thunder. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Indra; वज्रं सुमुक्षन्निव वज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. —2. an owl. —पातः, —पतनं a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt; U. 4. 24. —पुष्पं 1. the blossom of sesamum. —2. a valuable flower. —भृत् m. an epithet of Indra. —मणिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. —मय a. 1. hard, adamantine.

—2. cruel, hard-hearted. —सुष्टिः an epithet of Indra. —रदः a hog. —लेपः a kind of very hard cement; वज्र-लेपचटितेव Māl. 5. 10, U. 4 ( for its preparation see Bri. S. chapter 57 ). —लोहकः a magnet. —वधः 1. death by thunderbolt. —2. cross-multiplication. —व्यूहः a kind of military array. —शल्यः a porcupine. —सार a. as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt, adamantine; क्व च निशितनिपाता वज्र-साराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10; त्वमपि कु-सुनवाणान्वज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 2. —सूचिः, —ची f. a diamond-needle. —हृदयं an adamant heart.

वज्रकं 1 A kind of oil. —2 A particular phenomenon of the sky.

वज्रिन् m. 1 N. of Indra; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयते द्विषतो यदस्य पदयाः V. 1. 15; R. 9. 24. —2 An owl. —3 A Buddha saint.

वच् 1 P. ( वचति ) 1 To go, to arrive at; वचंश्चाहवक्षिति Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. —2 To wander over. —3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. —4 To go crookedly. —5 Ved. To shake, totter, tremble. —Caus. ( वचयति-ते ), 1 To avoid, escape from, evade, shun; अहिं वचयति; अवचयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्नरद्विषां Bk. 8. 43. —2 To cheat, deceive, defraud ( said to be A. only, but often P. also ); सूखा-स्त्वामवचंचत Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूतं Git. 8; ( वचनं ) वचयन् प्रगयिनीरवाप सः R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. —3 To deprive of, leave ( one ) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वचक a. [ वच्-णिच्-ण्डुल् ] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. —2 Cheating, deceiving. —कः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. —2 A jackal. —3 Musk-rat. —4 A tame ichneumon.

वचतिः Fire.

वचथः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. —2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. —3 The cuckoo.

वचनं-ना [ वच्-ल्ण्ड् ] 1 Cheating. —2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 5; स्वर्गाभिर्संधिमुद्धृतं वचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47. —3 An illusion, delusion. —4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवचना Māl. 3; R. 11. 36.

वंचित p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. —2 Deprived of. —ता A sort of riddle or enigma.

वचुक a. ( की f. ) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. —कः A jackal.



**वञ्जुल** *a.* Crooked. —लः [ वञ्-उलञ् वृषो० चयजः Tv. ] 1 The common cane or reed ; आमञ्जुललतानि च तान्यमुनि नीरन्धनीलनिशुलानि सरित्तदानि U. 2. 23; or मञ्जुलवञ्जुलकुजगतं विचकर्ष करेण इकुले Git. 1. —2 A kind of flower. —3 The Asoka tree. —4 A kind of bird. —ला A cow that yields much milk. —**Comp.** —दुमः the Asoka tree. —मियः the ratan.

**वट्** I. 1 P. ( वटति ) To surround. —II. 10 U. ( वटयति-ते ) 1 To tell. —2 To divide, partition. —3 To surround, encompass. —4 To tie, string, connect. —**Caus.** ( वटयति ) To speak.

**वटः** [ वट्-अञ् ] 1 The fig-tree ; अयं च चित्रकुटयायिनि वर्त्मनि वटः इयामो नाम U. 1 ; R. 13. 53. —2 A small shell or cowrie. —3 A small ball, globule, pill. —4 A round figure, a cipher. —5 A kind of cake. —6 A string, rope ( *n.* also in this sense ). —7 Equality in shape. —**Comp.** —पत्रं a variety of the white basil. ( —त्रा ) a jasmine. —वासिन् *m.* a Yaksha.

**वटकः** 1 A kind of cake. —2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

**वटर** *a.* Wicked, villainous. —रः 1 A cock. —2 A mat. —3 A turban. —4 A thief, robber. —5 A churning-stick. —6 Fragrant grass.

**वटारकः**, **वटारकः** A cord, string.

**वटिकः** A pawn at chess.

**वटिका** 1 A pill. —2 A chessman. —3 A kind of cake or bread (Mar.अवोली) made of rice and Masha.

**वटिन्** *a.* Stringed, circular. —*m.* = वटिक *q. v.*

**वटी** 1 A rope or string. —2 A pill, bolus.

**वटुः** 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चपलोयं वटुः S. 2 ; निवारयतामालि किमप्ययं वटुः पुनर्विबधुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83 ; cf. वटु also. —2 A religious student or Brahmacharin *q. v.*

**वटुकः** 1 A boy, lad. —2 A Brahmacharin. —3 A fool or blockhead.

**वटुरिन्** *a.* Ved. Broad, wide.

**वट्** 1 P. ( वटति ) 1 To be strong or powerful. —2 To be fat.

**वटर** *a.* [ वट्-अञ् ] 1 Dull, stupid. —2 Wicked. —रः 1 A fool or blockhead. —2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. —3 A physician. —4 A water-pot.

**वटामिः** —मी See वलमिः-मी.

**वटवा** 1 A mare. —2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins,

see संज्ञा. —3 A female slave. —4 A harlot, prostitute. —5 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste ( द्विजयोषित् ). —**Comp.** —अग्निः, —अनलः the submarine fire. —मुखः 1. the submarine fire. —2. N. of Siva.

**वडा** A kind of cake.

**वडिलं** See वडिश.

**वड्** *a.* Large ; big, great.

**वण** 1 P. ( वणति ) To sound.

**वणः** Sound, noise.

**वणिज्** *m.* [ Un. 2. 70 ] 1 A merchant, trader ; यस्यायमः केवलजीविकायै तं ज्ञानपण्यं वणिजं वदंति M. 1. 17. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —*f.* Merchandise, trade. —**Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.*, —क्रिया traffic, trade. —जनः 1. Merchants ( collectively ). —2. a trader, merchant. —पथः 1. trade, traffic. —2. a merchant. —3. a merchants's shop, a stall. —4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —वृत्तिः *f.* trade, traffic ; Bh. 3. 81. —सार्थः a caravan.

**वणिजः** 1 A merchant, trader. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

**वणिजकः** A merchant.

**वणिज्यं**, **वणिज्या** Trade, traffic.

**वंट्** 1 P., 10 U. ( वंटति, वंटयति-ते ) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

**वंट** *a.* Unmarried. —टः 1 A part, portion, share. —2 The handle of a sickle. —3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

**वंटकः** [ वंट्-वञ् स्वार्थे क ] 1 Dividing, distributing. —2 A distributor. —3 A part, portion, share.

**वंटनं** [ वंट्-ल्युट् ] Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

**वंटालः**, —**वंटालः** 1 A contest of heroes. —2 A shovel, hoe. —3 A boat.

**वंट्** 1 A. ( वंटेते ) To go alone or unaccompanied.

**वंट** *a.* 1 Unmarried. —2 Dwarfish. —3 Crippled. —टः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. —2 A servant. —3 A dwarf. —4 A javelin, dart.

**वंटरः** 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. —2 The new shoot of the palm tree. —3 A rope for tying ( a goat &c. ). —4 A dog. —5 The tail of a dog. —6 A cloud. —7 The female breast.

**वंड्** I. 1 A. ( वंडते ) 1 To divide, share, apportion. —2 To surround, encompass. —II. 10 U. ( वंडयति-ते ) To share, divide, apportion.

**वंड** *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. —2 Unmarried. —3 Emasculated. —डः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. —2 An ox without a tail. —डा An unchaste woman ; cf. डा.

**वंडरः** 1 A miser, stingy person. —2 A eunuch.

**वंडाल** See वंडाल.

**वत्** *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession' ; धनवत् possessed of wealth ; रूपवत् beautiful ; सो भगवत्, भास्वत् &c. ; ( the words so formed being adjectives ). —2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle ; इत्युक्तवन्तं जनकात्मजायां R. 14. 43. —*ind.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as' ; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

**वत** See वत.

**वव** *a.* 1 Sounded, spoken, uttered. —2 Asked, begged. —3 Hurt, killed.

**वतंसः** See अवतंस ; कपोलविलोलवतंसं Git. 2.

**वतूः** *f.* A river of heaven. —*m.* 1 A road. —2 A disease of the eyes.

**वतोका** A barren or childless woman ; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

**वत्सः** [ वट्-स ; Un. 3. 62 ] 1 A calf, the young of an animal ; तेनैव वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46 ; ये सर्वशैलाः परिकल्प्य वत्सं Ku. 1. 2. —2 A boy, son ; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translateable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child' ; अयि वत्स कृतं कृतमतिविनयेन, किमपराद्धं वत्सेन U. 6. —3 Offspring or children in general ; जीवद्भृत्सा 'one whose children are living'. —4 A year. —5 N. of a country ; ( its chief town was कौशांबी and ruled over by Udayana ), or the inhabitants of that country ( *pl.* ). —स्ता 1 A female calf. —2 A little girl ; वत्से सीते ' dear Sitā ' &c. —त्सं The breast. —**Comp.** —अक्षी a kind of cucumber. —अदनः a wolf. —ईशः, —राजः a king of the *Valsas* ; लोके हारि च वत्सराजचरितं नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. —काम *a.* fond of children. ( —मा ) a cow longing for her calf. —तंत्री a rope for tying calves. —दंतः a kind of arrow. —नाभः 1. N. of a tree. —2. a kind of very strong poison. —पत्तनं N. of the town Kausāmbī. —पालः ' a keeper of calves ', N. of Krishna or Balarāma. —वंधा a cow longing for her calf. —शाला a cow-shed.



वत्सकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. -2 A child. -3 N. of a plant (green or black sulphate iron).

वत्सकः A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox; महोक्षतां वत्सकः स्पृशस्त्रिय 32. -ती A heifer; श्रोत्रियाया- वत्सकं वत्सकं वा महोक्षं वा निर्धरति विवेकिनः U. 4.

वत्सिका A heifer.  
वत्सकः [वत्-सन् Un. 3. 71] 1 A child; Y. 1. 205. -2 N. of Vishnu. -अंतकः the month Phalguna. -अदिः the month of Mārgasirsha. -अन्तः a debt to be paid by the end of a year.

वत्सल a. [वत्सं लाति ला-क ] 1 Loving, affectionate towards children or offspring; as वत्सला धेनुः, &c. -2 Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to, fond of, kind or compassionate towards; त्व- वत्सलः क स तपस्वि जनस्य हेता Māl. 8. 6. 14; R. 2. 69, 8, 41; so झरणा- वत्सलः दीनवत्सल &c. -लः 1 A cow fed with grass. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 The sentiment of affection (वत्सल्यम्). -ला A cow fond of calf. -लः Affection, fondness; R. 2. 9.

वत्सलयति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affection for; चूनमनपर्यता मां वत्सलयति S. 7.

वत्सल्य m. Childhood, youth, early youth.

वत्सीयः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P. (वदति, but Atm. in certain senses and with certain propositions; see below; उवाद्, अवादीत्, वदितुं, वदितुं, उदित; pass. उद्यतं desid. विदितुं) 1 To say, speak, utter, address, speak to; वद् प्रदोषे स्फुटचन्द्र- वाक्का विभावरौ यद्युक्तय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent'. -2 To announce, tell, communicate, inform; ये योवादि वदति स्वयं. -3 To speak of, describe; Bg. 2. 29. -4 To lay down, state; Ms. 2. 9; 4. 14. -5 To name, call; वदति वर्ण्यवर्णानां धर्मेकं दीपकं वृषाः Chandr. 5. 45; तदप्यपाकीर्णमतः विरंदां वदत्यपणोति च तां पुराविद्ः Ku. 5. 23. -6 To indicate, bespeak; कुञ्जवामस्य वदति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. -7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing; वदतिः पंचमेन वदति; वदति मधुरा वाचः &c. -8 To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on (Atm.); शास्त्रे वदते Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. -9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Atm.); Bk. 8. 27. -10 To maintain, affirm. -11 To toil, exert,

labour (Atm.); क्षेत्रे वदते Sk. -Caus. (वाद्यति, ते) 1 To cause to speak or say. -2 To cause to sound, play on a musical instrument; वीणासिध वाद्ययंती Vikr. 1. 10; वाद्यते मृदु वेणुं Git. 5. -3 To speak, recite.

वद् a. Speaking, talking, speaking well.

वदनं [उद्यतेऽनेन वद् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The face; असीद्धिद्वयवदना च विमोचयंती S. 2. 12; so सुवदना, कमलवदना &c. -2 The mouth; वदने विनिवेशिता शुजंगी पिञ्जानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111. -3 Aspect, look, appearance. -4 The front point. -5 First term (in a series). -6 The summit or apex of a triangle. -Comp. -आसवः saliva. -श्यानिका 1. blackness of the face. -2. a kind of disease.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य a. See वदान्य.

वदामः An almond.

वदर See वदर.

वदाल 1 A whirlpool. -2 A kind of sheat-fish.

वदावद् a. [अत्यंतं वदति वद्-अच्निः] 1 A speaker, eloquent. -2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदान्य a. 1 Speaking fluently, eloquent. -2 Speaking kindly or affably. -3 Liberal, munificent, generous; Ms. 4. 224. -न्यः A liberal or generous person, munificent or bountiful man; शिरसा वदान्यगुरवः सादरमेनं वहति सुरतरवः Bv. 1. 19; तस्मै वदान्यगुरवे तरे नमोऽस्तु 1. 94; N. 5. 11; R. 5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half (of a lunar month); as in ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. शुदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not blamable; cf. अवद्य. -2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month; वद्यपक्षः the dark fortnight). -अं Speech, speaking about.

वध 1 P. (वधति) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for हन् in the Aorist and Benedictive).

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter, destruction; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता क्रासौ विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1; मनुष्यवधः homicide; पशुवधः &c. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 Paralysis. -4 Disappearance. -5 Multiplication (in math.). -6 A killer, slayer. -7 A vanquisher, victor. -8 Ved. A deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbolt. -Comp. -अंगकं a poison. -अहं a. deserving capital punishment. -उदकं a. resulting in death, proving fatal. -उद्यत a. 1. murderous. -2. an assassin. -उपायः

a means of killing. -कर्माधिकारिन् m. a hangman, an executioner. -जीविन् m. 1. a hunter. -2. a butcher. -दंडः 1- corporeal punishment (as whipping &c.). -2. capital punishment. -निर्णोकः atonement for murder. -भूमिः f., स्थली f., स्थानं 1. a place of execution. -2. a slaughter-house. -स्तम्भः the gullews; Mk. 10.

वधक a. (धका, धिका f.) Killing, destructive, injurious. -कः 1 An executioner, a hangman. -2 A murderer, an assassin. -3 A kind of reed.

वधत्रं A deadly weapon.

वधना Ved. A deadly weapon.

वधर n. A destructive weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. -2 Sexual passion, lust.

वधुः f., -वधुका 1 A daughter, in-law. -2 A young woman in general.

वधूः f. [उद्यते पितृगृहात् पतिगृहं वह ऊ- धुक् च; cf. Un. 1. 83] 1 A bride; वरः स वध्वा सह राजमार्गे प्राप ध्वजच्छा- यनिवारितोष्णं R. 7. 4, 19; समानयंस्त- ल्यगुणं वधूवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजा- पतिः S. 5. 15; Ku. 6. 82. -2 A wife, spouse; इयं नमति वः सर्वोऽखिलोचनवधू- रिति Ku. 6. 89; R. 1. 90. -3 A daughter-in-law; एषा च रघुकुलमहत्त- राणां वधूः U. 4. 4. 16; तेषां वधूस्त्वमासि नन्दिनि पाथिवानां 1. 9. -4 A female, maiden, woman in general; हरिरिह सुगंधवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विजसति कोलिपरे Git. 1; स्वयंशांसि विक्रमवतामवतां न व- धूष्वयानि विमृशंति धियः Ki. 6. 45; N. 22. 47; Me. 16, 47, 65. -5 The wife of a younger relation, a younger female relation. -6 The female of any animal; सुगवधूः a doe; व्याघ्रवधूः, ग- जवधूः &c. -Comp. -गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house. -जनः a wife; female, woman. -पक्षः the party of the bride (at a wedding). -वस्त्रं bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधूटशयनः A lattice, window.

वधू (धु)टी 1 A young woman or female; रथं वधूटीमारोप्य पापः काप्येष गच्छति Mv. 5. 17; गोपवधूटीदुकूलचौ- राय (कुण्डाय) Bhāṣhā P. 1. -2 A daughter-in-law.

वध्य a. 1 To be killed or slain. -2 Sentenced to be killed. -3 Vulnerable. -4 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punish- ed. -द्यः 1 A victim, one seek- ing his doom; Mu. 1. 9. -2 An enemy. -Comp. -पटहः a drum beaten at the time of execution. -भूः, -भूमिः f., स्थलं, स्थानं a place of execu- tion. -माला a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to



be executed. —शिला 1. an executioner's block, scaffold. —2. a slaughter-house.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्रं 1 A leathern strap or thong; Si. 20. 50. —2 Lead. —ध्री A leathern thong.

वध्रि *a.* Castrated, emasculated.

वध्रिका: *m.* A castrated person, eunuch.

वध्रचः A shoe.

वन I. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. —2 To aid. —3 To sound. —4 To be occupied or engaged. —II. 8 U. (वनोति, वनुते, usually वनुते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.); तोयदादितरं नैव चातको वनुते जलम्. —2 To seek for, seek to obtain. —3 To conquer, possess. —4 Ved. To like, love. —5 To wish, desire. —6 To make ready, prepare for. —7 To hurt, injure. —III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वानयति-ने) 1 To favour, aid. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To sound. —4 To confide in.

वन [वन्-अच्] 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees; एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति राणिणाम्. —2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनावतीर्णाः R. 16. 16, 6. 86. —3 A place of abode, residence, house. —4 A fountain, spring (of water). —5 Water in general; Si. 6. 73. —6 A wooden vessel. —7 Wood, timber. —8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. —9 Ved. A cloud. —10 Light; a ray of light. —11 Worshipping. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवराहः, वनकदली, वनपुष्प &c.). —Comp. —अग्निः a forest-conflagration. —अजः the wild goat. —अंतः 1. the skirts or borders of a forest; R. 2. 58. —2. the forest region itself, wood; U. 2. 25. —अंतरं 1. another wood. —2. the interior of a forest; V. 4. 26. —अञ्जिनी a lotus-plant growing in water. —अरिटा wild turmeric. —अर्चकः a florist, maker of garlands. —अलक्तं red earth or ruddle. —अलिका a sun-flower. —आखुः a hare. —आखुकः a kind of bean. —आपगा 'wood-river', a forest-stream. —आर्द्रकं the root of wild ginger. (—का) wild ginger. —आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. —आश्रमिन् *m.* an anchorite, a hermit. —आश्रयः 1. an inhabitant of the wood. —2. a sort of crow or raven. —उत्साहः a

rhinoceros. —उद्भवा the wild cotton-plant. —उपप्लवः a forest-conflagration. —ओकस् *m.* 1. an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. —2. an anchorite, a hermit. —3. a wild animal such as a monkey, boar &c. —कणा wild pepper. —कदली wild plantain. —करिन् *m.*, —कुंजरः, —गजः a wild elephant. —कार्पासी (सिः *f.*) the wild cotton tree. —कुकुटः a wild fowl. —कोलिः *f.* the wild jujube tree. —खंडं a forest. —गवः the wild ox. —गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. —गुप्तः a spy. —गुल्मः a wild or forest shrub. —गोचर *a.* 1. frequenting woods. —2. living in water. (—रः) 1. a hunter. —2. a forester. (—रं) a forest. —ग्रहणं surrounding a forest and stopping all egress; S. 2. —चंदनं 1. the Devadāru tree. —2. aloewood. —चंद्रिका, —ज्योत्स्ना a kind of jasmine. —चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. —चर *a.* living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (—रः) 1. a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपतस्थुरास्थितविषादधियः शतयज्वनो वनचरा वसति Ki. 6. 29; Me. 12. —2. a wild animal. —3. the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. —चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. —छागः 1. a wild goat. —2. a boar. —छिद् *m.* a wood-cutter. —जः 1. an elephant. —2. a kind of fragrant grass. —3. the wild citron tree. (—जं) a blue lotus-flower. —जा 1. wild ginger. —2. the wild cotton tree. —जीविन् a forester, woodman. —तिक्तः the yellow myrobalan tree. —दः a cloud. —दाहः a forest-conflagration. —दीपः = चंपकः. —देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad; R. 2. 12, 9. 52; S. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. —द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. —धारा an avenue of trees. —धितिः *f.* Ved. a hatchet. —धेनु *f.* the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. —पः a woodman. —पल्लवः the शोभाजन tree. —पांसुलः a hunter. —पार्श्वं the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. —पुष्पं a forest-flower. —पूरकः the wild citron tree. —प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. —प्रस्थ *a.* retiring into a wood, leading the life of a hermit. (—स्थः) a wood situated on a table-land. —प्रियः the cuckoo. (—यं) the cinnamon tree. —वर्हिणः, —वर्हिणः a wild peacock. —वृ *f.* forest-ground. —मक्षिका a gad-fly. —मल्ली wild jasmine. —माला a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna; R. 9. 51; it is thus described: —आजगुलविनी माला सर्वतुकुम्भमोज्ज्वला । मध्ये स्थूलकंदबाह्या वनमालेति कीर्तिता ॥ धरः an epithet of Krishna. —मालिन् *a.* adorned with a chaplet of wood-

flowers. (—*m.*) an epithet of Krishna; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली ibid. —मालिनी *N.* of the town of Dvārakā. —मुञ्च *a.* pouring water; R. 9. 22. (—*m.*), —मृतः a cloud. —मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. —मोचा wild plantain. —रक्षकः a forest-keeper. —राजः the lion. —राजिः-जी *f.* 1. a grove or long row of trees. —2. a long tract of forest. —3. a path in a forest. —रुहं a lotus-flower. —रुहमी *f.* 1. an ornament or beauty of the wood. —2. the plantain. —लता a forest-creeper; हरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. —वह्निः, —हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. —वासः 1. living in a wood, residence in a forest; S. 4. 9. —2. a wild or nomadic life. —3. a forest-dweller, a forester. —वासनः a civet-cat. —वासिन् *m.* 1. a forest-dweller, forester. —2. a hermit; so वनस्थायिन्. —वीजः, —वीजकः the wild citron tree. —वृताकी the egg-plant. —व्रीहिः wild rice. —शोभनं a lotus. —श्वन् *m.* 1. a jackal. —2. a tiger. —3. a civet-cat. —संकटः a kind of pulse. —सद्, —संवासिन् *m.* a forester. —समूहः a thick wood. —संप्रवेशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. —सरोजिनी *f.* the wild cotton plant. —स्थः 1. a deer. —2. a hermit. —स्थः, —स्थी the holy fig-tree. —स्थली a wood, forest-ground; Ku. 3. 29. —स्रज् *f.* a garland of forest flowers.

वनस्पतिः [वनस्य पतिः नि० सुट्] 1 A large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. —2 A tree in general; तमाखु विभं तपस्तप्तस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावमज्य Ku. 3. 74. —3 The Soma plant. —4 A stem, trunk. —5 A beam; pole, post. —6 A sacrificial post. —7 An offering to *Vanaspali*. —8 A wooden amulet. —9 A scaffold. —10 An ascetic. —Comp. —क्रायः the whole world of plants, vegetable kingdom.

वननं Ved. Wealth.

वनम् *n.* Ved. 1 Loveliness; or glory. —2 Wealth. —3 A wood.

वनायुः *N.* of a district; R. 5. 73. —Comp. —जः *a.* produced in Vanāyu, (as a horse).

वनाहिरः A hog, wild boar.

वनिः 1 *N.* of Agni. —2 A heap. —3 Asking, begging. —*f.* Desire, wish.

वनिका A little wood; as in अशोक-वनिका.

वनिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Worshipping. —2 Desiring. —3 Giving, bestowing. —4 Abounding in water. —5 Living in a forest. —*m.*, 1 A tree. —2 The Soma



—3 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha q.v.  
 वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनीतलमेव साधु Jag.  
 वनी माधवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.  
 वनीकुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood, anything found unexpectedly; वनीविलकाः in this sense.  
 वनेचरति चर्-ट अलृक् स० ]  
 वनेचर in a wood. —रः 1 A forest-dweller; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां R. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. —2 An ascetic, hermit. —3 A wild beast. —4 A demon, satyr. —5 A demon.  
 वनित p. p. 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c. —2 Served, worshipped.  
 वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनेते वदन्ते लोकाः सर्वे वदन्तु ते। यूनां वनिता सेव्यं तपस्थितिं मतं मम Bv. 2. 117; वनिताः Me. 8. —2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. R. 2. 19. —3 Any beloved woman.  
 वनिता The female of an animal. —Comp. वनिता म० a misogynist (woman-hater): —विलासः wanton pastime of women.  
 वनिदुः Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice. —2 The rectum.  
 वनिष्यु a. Begging, requesting; वनिकः ).  
 वनीकः A beggar.  
 वनीकः, वनीयकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीयकानां स हि कल्पभूरुहः N. 11. 60.  
 वनीयति Den. P. 1 To beg (as a mendicant). —2 To ask, entreat, request.  
 वनितुः Ved. A malicious person (हिसक).  
 वनितुः a. Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for. —2 Devoted or attached to. —3 A worshipper, one who honours. —m. 1 A plotter, an enemy (हिसक). —2 Possessing, enjoying, using.  
 वन्द 1 A. ( वन्दते, वन्दित ) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; वन्दः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1, 14. 77; 14. 5. —2 To adore, worship. —3 To praise, extol. —With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81.  
 वन्दकः A praiser.  
 वन्द्यः 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. —2 One who deserves praise.  
 वन्दने [ वन्द-ल्युट् ] 1 Salutation, obeisance. —2 Reverence, adoration. —3 (by touching his feet). —4 Praising, extolling. —5 A cutaneous eruption, eruption. —नर 1 Worship, adoration. —2 Praise. —नी 1 Worship, adoration. —3 Solicitation. —4 A drug for reviving the dead. —Comp. —मालिका

—मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वन्दनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. —या Yellow pigment.

वन्दा 1 A female beggar. —2 Parasitical plant; (वन्दाकः, —की, —का, —वन्दारः also in this sense ).

वन्दार a. 1 Praising. —2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परमहंस्यहीनो महाहानिवन्दारः Mu. 7. —n. Praise. —m. A panegyrist, bard.

वन्दिन् m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; चर्मच्छेदात्पटु-तरंगिरो वन्दिनो नीलकण्ठः V. 4. 4; ( the bards form a distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother ). —2 A captive, prisoner.

वन्दी f. See वन्दी. —Comp. —पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वन्द्य a. 1 Adorable, venerable. —2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. —3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. —या 1 A parasitical plant. —2 Yellow pigment.

वन्द्यः A worshipper, votary. —इ Prosperity.

वन्धुर a. See वन्धुर.

वन्ध्य, वन्ध्या See वन्ध्य, वन्ध्या.

वन्धुः [ Un. 2. 23 ] A co-partner.

वन्ध्य a. [ वने-भवः यन् ] 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in woods, wild; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्ध्या-भवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94; वन्ध्यानां मार्ग-शास्त्रिणां 45, 88. —2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. —3 Wooden. —न्यः 1 A wild animal. —2 A wild plant. —न्यं Forest-produce ( such as fruits, roots, &c. ); R. 12. 20. —Comp. —इतर a. tame, domesticated. —गजः, —द्विजः a wild elephant.

वन्ध्या 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. —2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

वप् 1 U. ( वपति, वपते, उव; pass. उप्पते; desid. विवप्सति-ते ) 1 To sow, scatter ( as seed ), plant; यथेरिणे श्री-जमुष्वा न वप्ता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; न विद्यामिरिणे वपेत् 2. 113; यादृशं वपते श्रीजं तादृशं लभते फलं Subhāsh.; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. —2 To throw, cast ( as dice ) —3 To beget, produce. —4 To weave. —5 To shear, shave ( mostly Vedic ). —Caus. ( वापयति-ते ) To sow, plant, put into the ground.

वपः 1 Sowing seed. —2 One who sows, a sower. —3 Shaving. —4 Weaving.

वपनं [ वप्-ल्युट् ] 1 Sowing seed. —2 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 152. —3

Semen virile, seed. —नी 1 A barber's shop. —2 A weaving instrument. —3 A weaver's shop ( तंतुशाला ).

वप्रा [ वप्-अच् ] 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. —2 A hole, cavity. —3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. —4 The skin of the intestines. —Comp. —कृत m. marrow.

वपिलः A procreator, father.

वपुः The body.

वपुनः A god, deity.

वपुष a. Ved. 1 Handsome. —2 Wonderful. —य Beauty ( of form ).

वपुस् a. [ वप्-उत्ति ] Handsome, beautiful ( Ved. ). —n. 1 ( a ) Body, person; ( स्मरं ) वपुः स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नवं वयः कांतमिदं वपुश्च R. 2. 47; Si. 10. 50 ( b ) Form, figure, appearance; लिखितवपुषो ज्ञेय-पक्षौ च वृद्धौ Me. 80; परिधः क्षतजतुल्य-वपुः Bri. S. 30. 25. —2 Essence, nature; Ms. 5. 96. —3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. —4 Ved. A wonderful phenomenon, wonder. —5 Ved. Water. —Comp. —गुणः, —प्रकर्षः excellence of form, personal beauty; संयुक्ष्यतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52; वपुःप्रकर्षाद्विजयद्वरं रघुः R. 3. 35; Ki. 3. 2. —धर a. 1. embodied. —2. beautiful. —स्रवः a humour of the body.

वपुष्मत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; ददृशे जगतीमुजा मुनिः स वपुष्मानिव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. —2 Beautiful, handsome. —m. N. of one of the Visvedevas.

वपु m. [ वप्-वृच् ] 1 A sower ( of seed ), planter, husbandman; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वपुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3, Ms. 3. 142. —2 A father, procreator. —3 A poet, an inspired sage. —4 A shaver, cutter.

वप्रः —प्रं [ उप्पते अव वप्-रन् ] 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; वेलावप्रवलयां ( उर्वी ) R. 1. 30. —2 A bank or mound of any kind ( against which bulls and elephants butt ); R. 13. 47; see वप्रक्रीडा below. —3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; वृहच्छिलावप्रधनेन वक्षसा Ki. 14. 40. —4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तीव्रं महाव्रतमिवाव चरन्ति वप्राः Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. —5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; ध्वनयः प्रतेचुरवप्रमपां Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. —6 The foundation of a building. —7 The gate of a fortified town. —8 A ditch. —9 The circumference of a sphere. —10 A field in general. —11 The butting of an elephant or bull. —12 Dust. —प्रः 1 A father. —2 A Prajāpati. —प्रं Lead. —Comp. —अभि-



घातः butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.) ; Ki. 5. 42; cf. तदाघातः. —क्रिया, —क्रीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound ; वक्रक्रिया-मुक्षवतस्तडेपु R. 5. 44 ; वक्रक्रीडापरिणत-गजमेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2.

वक्रकः The circumference of a wheel.

वक्रिः 1 A field. —2 The ocean. —3 Difficult position (दुर्गति).

वक्रि A mound of earth, hillock.

वक्र 1 P. (वक्रति) To go, move.

वक्स् 1 P. (वमति, वांत; *caus.* वामयति, वमयति; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth; रक्तं चावमिषुर्मुखैः Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. —2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (*fig.* also); किमाग्नेययावा निष्कृत इव तेजांसि वमति U. 6. 14; S. 2. 7; R. 16. 66; Me. 20; अविदितशुगापि सत्कविभगितिः क्रणेषु वमति मधुघारां Vās. —3 To throw out or down; वांतमाल्यः R. 7. 6. —4 To reject.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. —2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमन [ वम्-ल्यट् ] 1 Ejecting, vomiting. —2 Drawing out, taking or getting out; as in स्वर्गाभिष्यंदवमनं R. 15. 29; Ku. 6. 37. —3 An emetic. —4 Offering oblations. —5 Pain. —नः Hemp. —नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमिः [ वम्-इत् ] 1 Fire. —2 A cheat, rogue. —मिः *f.* 1 Sickness, nausea. —2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वंमः A bamboo (वंश).

वंमारवः The lowing of cattle.

वम्रः -व्री An ant. —Comp. —कूटं an ant-hill.

वय 1 A. (वयते) To go, move.

वयः A weaver.

वयनं Weaving.

वयस् *n.* [ अज्-अमुन् वीभावः ] 1 Age, any time or period of life; शुणः पूजास्थानं शुण्डिपु न च लिङं न च वयः U. 4. 11; नवं वयः R. 2. 47; पश्चिमे वयसि 19. 1; न खलु वयस्तेजसो हेतुः Bh. 2. 38; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. —2 Youth, the prime of life; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासः Subhāsh.; so अतिक्रांतवयाः. —3 A bird in general; स्मरणीयाः समये वयं वयः N. 2. 62; युग-वययोगवयोपचितं वनं R. 9. 53; 2. 9; Si. 3. 55, 11. 47. —4 A crow; Pt. 1. 23; (here it may mean 'a bird'

also). —5 Ved. Sacrificial food or oblation. —6 Energy, strength. —7 Health, soundness of constitution. —Comp. —अतिग, —अतीत *a.* (वयोतिग &c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit. —अधिक *a.* (वयोधिक) older in age, senior. —अवस्था. (वयो-वस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age; Māl. 9. 29. —कर *a.* causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. —गत *a.* 1. come of age. —2. advanced in years. (—तं) the departure of youth, —परिणतिः, —परिणामः ripeness of age; advanced or old age. —प्रमाणं 1. measure or length of life. —2. duration of life. —वृद्ध *a.* (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. —संधिः 1. transition from one period of life to another; त्रयो वयःसंधयः. —2. puberty, maturity, (period of coming of age). —स्थ *a.* (वयःस्थ or वयस्थ) 1. youthful. —2. grown up, mature. —3. strong, powerful. (—स्थः) a friend; contemporary. (—स्था) 1. a female companion. —2. the yellow myrobalan tree. —3. small cardamoms. —स्थानं firmness of youth. —हानिः *f.* (वयो-हानिः) 1. loss or decline of youth. —2. loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य *a.* [ वयसा तुल्यः यत् ] 1 Being of the same age. —2 Contemporary. —स्यः A friend, companion, any associate (usually of the same age). —स्या A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयाकः A little branch, a creeper.

वयुनं [ वय् उन् ] 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. —2 A temple (said to be *m.* also in this sense in Unadisūtras). —3 A rule, precept, order. —4 Manner, custom. —5 Clearness.

वयोधस *m.* A young or middle-aged man.

वयोधा *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous. —2 Giving strength or health. —3 Giving food. —धाः *f.* Strength, power.

वयोरंगं Lead.

वृ 10 U. (वरयति-ने, strictly *caus.* of वृ वृ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see वृ.

वर *a.* [ वृ कर्मणि अप् ] 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest; with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp. ; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59; वेदविदां वरेण 5. 23, 11. 54; Ku. 6. 18; नृवरः, तरुवराः, सरिद्धरा &c. —2 Better than, preferable to; ग्रंथिन्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103; Y. 1. 352. —रः 1 The act of choosing,

selecting. —2 Choice, selection. —3 A boon, blessing, favour (तपोभिरिष्यते कस्य a boon'; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्रं वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63; भवद्ब्रह्मवरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32; (for see आशिम्). —4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. —5 A wish, desire in general. —6 Solicitation, entreaty. —7 Charity, alms. —8 Surrounding, enclosing. —9 Obstructing, checking. —10 A bride-groom, husband; वरं वरयते कन्या; see under वृ (1) also. —11 A suitor, wooer. —12 A dowry. —13 A son-in-law. —14 A dissolute man, libertine. —15 A sparrow. —रं Saffron; (for वरम् see separately). —Comp. —अंग *a.* having an excellent form. (—नः) 1. an elephant. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. N. of Cupid. (—की) turmeric. (—नं) 1. the head. —2. the best part. —3. an elegant form. —4. pudendum muliebre. —5. green cinnamon. —अंगना a lovely woman. —अर्ह *a.* 1. worthy of a boon. —2. very worthy, highly esteemed. —3. very expensive. —आनना a lovely-faced woman. —आजीविन् *m.* an astrologer. —आरोह *a.* having fine hips. (—हः) 1. an excellent rider. —2. a rider on an elephant or horse. —3. mounting, riding. (—हा) an elegant or a beautiful woman; कामं कुरु वारोहे देहि मे परिरंभेण Māl. 6. 11. —अलिः the moon. —आसनं 1. an excellent seat. —2. the chief seat, a seat of honour. —3. the China rose. (—नः) 1. a door-keeper. —2. a lover, paramour. —ईश्वरः 1. a chief, sovereign. —2. Indra. —ईश्वरः N. of Siva. —उरः *f.* a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). —क्रतुः an epithet of Indra. —चंदनं 1. a kind of sandal wood. —2. the pine tree. —तनु *a.* fair-limbed. (—नुः *f.*) a beautiful woman; वरतनुयथासी नेव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. —तंतुः N. of an ancient sage; R. 5. 1. —त्वचः the Nimba tree. —द *a.* 1. conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. —2. propitiating. (—दः) 1. a benefactor. —2. N. of a class of Manes. —3. fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. —हस्तः the boon-giving or beneficent hand (placed on the head of a suppliant (by a deity &c.)). (—दा) 1. N. of a river; M. 5. 1. —2. a maiden, girl. —दक्षिणा 1. a present made to the bride-groom by the father of the bride. —दानं the granting of a boon. —द्रुमः agallochum. —निश्वयः the choice of a bride-groom. —पक्षः the party of the bride-groom (at a wedding); R. 6. 86. —प्रदा N. of Lopamudrā. —प्रस्थानं, —यात्रा the setting



of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. —फलः a ceceos-nut tree. —चलिकं saffron. —नन्दिनी f. a beautiful young woman. —वचिः N. of a poet and a courtier (one of the 'nine gems' of the court of king Vikrama; see Vikramaditya, the celebrated author of the *Varāhamihira* on Pāṇini's *Sūtras*). —वर्तिका received as a boon. (—वधः) a tree. —वत्सला a tree. —वर्ण gold. —वर्णिनी an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. —2. a woman in general. —3. a woman. —4. lac. —5. N. of Lakshmi. —6. of Durgā. —7. of Sarasvatī. —8. a creeper called *Priyangu*. —9. a yellow pigment. —वृद्धः N. of Siva. —वृत्त a. 1. very wanton. —2. acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse. —वृज् f. 'the bride-groom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकः [वृ-वृन्] 1 A wish, request, boon. —2 A cloak. —3 A kind of wild bean. —4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. —5 The cover of a boat. —2 A towel, wipe.

वरण [वृ-लुट् ल्यु वा] 1 Choosing, selecting. —2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. —3 Surrounding, encircling. —4 Covering, screening, protecting. —5 The choice of a bride. —6 Worshiping (of priests &c.). —7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. —णः 1 A compartment, surrounding wall. —2 A bridge. —3 The tree called *Varuṇa*. —4 A tree in general; इह सिंधवश्च वरुणवर्णाः करिणां मुदे सनलदानलदाः *Si.* 5. 25. —5 A camel. —6 A kind of ornament on a bow. —7 N. of Indra. —Comp. —माला, —स्रज् see वरलज्.

वरटः [वृ-अट्] 1 Gander. —2 A kind of grain. —3 A kind of wasp. —वृ-टी 1 A goose; नवप्रसूतिर्वरटा तपस्विनी *N.* 1. 135. —2 A wasp or a variety of it; भो वयस्य एते खलु शशाः पुत्रा अर्थकल्पवर्ता वरटाभीता इव गोपालदारका अरण्ये यत्र यत्र न सन्ति तत्र तत्र गच्छन्ति *Mk.* 1. —टं A jasmine flower (कुंदपुष्प).

वरणसी More usually written वरणी q. v.

वरुणः [वृ-अणच्] 1 A multitude, group. —2 A pimple or eruption on the face. —3 A veranda. —4 A heap of grass. —5 The string of a fish-hook. —6 Pocket. (The word वरुणलङ्क in यदिदानीमहं वरुणलङ्क इव

दुरसुखिण्य पातितः *Mk.* 1 is of doubtful meaning; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall,' which, if raised high, is sure to topple down; so in the case of the *Sūtradhāra* whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरुणक a. 1 Large, great, spacious. —2 Frightened. —3 Miserable, wretched. —कः 1 A mound of earth. —2 The seat on an elephant, a *howdah*. —3 A wall. —4 An eruption on the face.

वरुडा 1 A dagger, knife. —2 A kind of bird (तारिका). —3 The wick of a lamp.

वरुडालुः The castor-oil tree.

वरत्रा 1 A strap, thong, or girth (of leather); *Si.* 11. 44. —2 The girth of an elephant or horse.

वरन् *ind.* Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative; समुच्चयन् भूतिमनार्यसंगमाद्भरं विरोधोपि समं महात्मभिः *Ki.* 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु, or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case); वरं मौनं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यददृष्टं...वरं भिक्षाशित्वं न च परधनात्स्वादनमुत्तमं *H.* 1; वरं प्राणत्यागो न पुनरधमानासुपगमः *ibid.*; sometimes न is used without च, तु, or पुनः; याश्चा मोघा वरमाधिशुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा *Me.* 6.

वरयितृ m. A suitor, wooer, lover.

वरलः A kind of wasp. —ल 1 A goose. —2 A kind of wasp.

वरस् n. Width, breadth (Ved.).

वरस्या Ved. Desire, wish.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 Turmeric. —4 N. of Pārvatī.

वराक a. (की f.) 1 Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity); तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं यत्स वराकोऽपमानितः *Pt.* 1; तत्किमुज्जिह्वानजीविता वराकीं नाडुकंपसे *Māl.* 10. —2 Low, vile. —3 Impure. —कः 1 N. of Siva. —2 War, battle.

वराटः [वरमलं अटति अट्-अण् Tv.] 1 A cowrie. —2 A rope, cord.

वराटकः 1 A cowrie; प्राप्तः काणवराटकोपि न मया वृष्णेऽधुना सुंच मां *Bh.* 3. 4. —2 The seed-vessel of the lotus flower. —3 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). —Comp. —रजस् m. the tree called नागकेशर.

वराटिका A cowrie; *Bv.* 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, वरालकः Cloves.

वराहीः -सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः [ वराय अभीष्टाय मुस्तादिलामाय आहंति धूमि आ-हन्-उ Tv. ] 1 A boar, hog; विसृज्य क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्हस्ताक्षरैः पल्लवे *S.* 2. 6. —2 A ram. —3 A bull. —4 A cloud. —5 A crocodile. —6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. —7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar-incarnation; cf. वसति दशनशिखरे धरणी तव लग्ना शशिनि कलंककलेव निमग्ना । केशव धृतशूकररूप जय जगदीश हरे *Git.* 1. —8 A particular measure. —9 N. of Varāhamihira. —10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. —Comp. —अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. —कंदः a kind of esculent root. —कर्णः a kind of arrow. —कर्णिका a kind of missile. —कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. —क्रांता the sensitive plant. —द्वादशी a festival held on the 12th day in the bright half of Māgha in honour of Vishnu. —नामन् n. an esculent root. —मिहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of *बृहत्संहिता* (supposed to be one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama). —झंगः N. of Siva. वराहः Ved. A boar, hog.

वरिमन् m. 1 Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence. —2 Ved. Circuit, compass. —3 Breadth, extent.

वरिवस् n. Ved. 1 Worshipping, honouring. —2 Wealth. —3 Room, space. —4 Pleasure, happiness. —5 Ease.

वरिवसि(स्य)त a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्या 1 Worship, honour, adoration, devotion. —2 Service, attendance.

वरिशी A fish hook.

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. —2 Largest, greatest. —3 Widest. —4 Heaviest. —5 Worst, most wicked; (superl. of उरु q. v.) —ष्टः 1 The francoline partridge. —2 The orange tree. —ष्टं 1 Copper. —2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Chhâyā, wife of the sun. —2 The plant called शतावरी.

वरीमन् m. Excellence &c.; see वरिमन्.



वरीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. -2 Most excellent, very good; *Māl.* 1. 16. -3 Larger, wider, more extensive (*compar. of उरु q. v.*). -4 Extremely tender or younger. —*n.* Ved. Rest, repose.

वरी (ली) वर्दः An ox, a bull.

वरीयुः *N.* of Cupid, the god of love.

वरुटः *N.* of a class of Mlechchhas.

वरुडः *N.* of a low caste.

वरुणः [ वृ-उन् Un. 3. 53 ] 1 *N.* of an *Aditya* (usually associated with *Mitra*). -2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यासां राजा वरुणो याति मध्ये सत्यादृते अवपश्यन्नानाम्; वरुणो यादसामहं *Bg.* 10. 29; त्वं विश्वेषां वरुणासि राजा ये च देवा ये च मर्ताः *Rv.* 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुणः पाति *Mb.*; अतिसाक्षिमेव वरुणस्य दिशा भुजामस्वरज्यदनुषारकरः *Si.* 9. 7. -3 The ocean. -4 Firmament. -5 The sun. -6 The Varuna tree. —*Comp.* —अंगरुहः an epithet of *Agastya*. —आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). —आलयः, —आवासः the ocean. —देव, —देवतं the *Nakshatra Satabhishaj*. —पाशः 1. a shark, -2. the noose of Varuna. —लोकः 1. the world of Varuna. -2. water.

वरुणानी Varuna's wife.

वरुणाविः *f.* *N.* of *Lakshmi*.

वरुचं A cloak, mantle.

वरुतु *m.* Ved. 1 A protector, defender. -2 A god, deity. —त्री A guardian deity.

वरुथं [ वृ-उन् Un. 2. 6 ] 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वरुथो रथशुतिर्या तिरौघते रथस्थितिम्. -2 An armour, a coat of mail. -3 A shield. -4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -5 Protection. -6 A family. -7 A house, residence (Ved. in the last 3 senses). —यः 1 The cuckoo. -2 Time.

वरुथिन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. -2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अवनिमेकरथेन वरुथिना जितवतः किल तस्य धनुर्भूतः *R.* 9. 11. -3 Protecting, sheltering. -4 Surrounded by a troop. -5 Being or seated in a carriage. —*m.* 1 A chariot. -2 A guard, defender. —नी An army; स्थलितसलिलामुल्लङ्घयैनां जगाम वरुथिनी *Si.* 12. 77; *R.* 12. 50.

वरुण्य *a.* [ वृ-उन् ] 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible; अनेन चेद्विच्छसि युष्मामां पाणि वरुण्येन *R.* 6. 24. -2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; वेधा विधाय पुनरुक्तमिवेदुभिर्भूरीकरोति न कथं विदुषां वरुण्यः *Bv.* 2. 158; तत्तावद्वरुण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमही *Rv.* 3. 62. 10; *R.* 6. 84, *Bk.* 1. 4; *Ku.* 7. 90. —य्यं Saffron.

वरोटः The Marubaka plant. —दं Its flower.

वरालः A kind of wasp.

वरकरः [ वृ-अन् ] 1 A lamb, kid. -2 A goat. -3 Any young domestic animal. -4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -5 Jest, joke. —*Comp.* —करकरः a strap or rope of leather (करकरः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वरकराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. -2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman. -3 The rays of the ascending sun.

वरकुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः [ वृ-अन् ] 1 A class, division, group; company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); न्यपेधि शेषोऽप्यनुवायिवर्गः *R.* 2. 4, 11. 7; 80 पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. -2 A party, side; *Ku.* 7. 53. -3 A category. -4 A class of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. -5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. -6 A section, chapter, division of a book. -7 Particularly, a subdivision of an *Adhyāya* in *Rigveda*. -8 The square power. -9 Strength. -10 Sphere, province. -11 The whole class of objects of worldly existence (धर्म, अर्थ, and काम). —*Comp.* —अंत्यं, —उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants, *i. e.* a nasal. —घनः the cube of a square. —घातः the fifth power. —पदं, —मूलं the square root. —प्रकृतिः *f.* an affected square. —वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्णना Multiplication.

वर्णयति Den. P. To multiply.

वर्णशस् *ind.* In groups, according to classes.

वर्णिन् *a.* Belonging to a class or party.

वर्णिण *a.* Belonging to a class or category.

वर्णीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. —यः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. —ह्यः One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्योः पाठिताः *Māl.* 1; उद्गाहना जुहुविरे मुहुरात्मवर्ग्योः *Si.* 5. 15.

वर्च 1 *A.* (वर्चते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चटी 1 *A* kind of rice. -2 *A* harlot.

वर्चस् *n.* [ वर्च-अनु ] 1 Vigour, energy, power. -2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. -3 Form, figure, shape. -4 Ordure, feces. -5 Semen virile. —*Comp.* —ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. -2 Vigour. -3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन् *n.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. -2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. -2 Leaving, avoiding, abandoning.

वर्जनं [ वृ-उन् ] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -2 Renouncing. -3 Exception, exclusion. -4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जं *ind.* To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); सौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्क्रांताः *S.* 4; *Ku.* 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. -2 Abandoned, relinquished. -3 Excluded. -4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुणवर्जित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. -2 To be excluded or left out. -3 With the exception of. —यः A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be undertaken.

वर्ण 10 *U.* (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णे वर्णयन्त्यात्मनस्तद्वं *Subhāsh.* -2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेरिदं प्रणतेन *Git.* 3; *Ki.* 5. 18. -3 To praise; extol. -4 To spread, extend. -5 To illuminate. -6 To exert oneself. -7 To send, cast. -3 To pound, grind.

वर्णः [ वर्ण-अच् ] 1 A colour, hue; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः *Me.* 49. -2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण (1). -3 Colour, complexion, beauty; त्वयादातुं जलमवनते शाङ्गिणो वर्णचौरे *Me.* 46; *R.* 8. 42. -4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामाहुर्वर्णेण *Vārt.*; न कश्चिद्भेदः वर्णानामपथमपहृष्टोऽपि भजते *S.* 5. 10; *R.* 5. 19. -5 A class, race, tribe, kind, species; as in सर्वर्ण अक्षरं. -6 (a) A letter, character, sound; नने वर्णविचारक्षमा दृष्टिः *V.* 5. (b) A word, syllable; *S. D.* 9. -7 Fame, glory,



renown; राजा प्रजारंजनल-  
R. G. 21. -9 A good quality,  
virtue. -10 Praise. -11 Dress,  
adornment. -12 A cloak, mantle.  
figure. -14 The order  
of arrangement of a subject in a  
arrangement (वित्तकम); उपात्तवर्णं चरिते पिना-  
Ku. 5. 56. 'celebrated in song,  
the subject of a song.' -15 The  
of an elephant. -16 A qua-  
of property. -17 A religious obser-  
-19 An unknown quantity.  
The number 'one'. -20 Applica-  
of perfumed unguents to the  
-21 Gold. -22 A musical mode.  
-23 Saffron. -2 A coloured unguent  
perfume. -Comp. -अंका a pen.  
अविः a planet presiding over a  
or class. -अपसदः an outcast  
α. devoid of any caste, out-cast,  
degraded. -अर्हः a kind of bean.  
अननः the addition of a letter; भवे-  
अनमादसः Sk. -आत्मन् m. a word.  
अश्रमाः the (four) castes and stages  
of life; R. 5. 19. -उदकं coloured  
water; R. 16. 70. -कृषिका an ink-  
brush. -क्रमः 1. the order of castes  
or colours. -2. alphabetical order  
of arrangement. -गत α 1. coloured.  
-2. algebraical. -चारकः a painter.  
-वेदः a Brāhmaṇa. -बुलिः, -बुलिका,  
बुलि f. a pencil, paint-brush. -द α.  
dyeing. (-दं) a kind of fragrant  
yellow wood. -दात्री turmeric. -दूतः  
a letter. -दूषक α. violating the dis-  
tinctions of castes. -धर्मः the pecu-  
liar duties of a caste. -यातः the  
omission of a letter. -यात्रं a paint-box.  
यून the flower of the globe-ama-  
ranth. -युष्पकः the globe-amaranth.  
यशः excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं  
the wood. -मातु f. a pen, pencil.  
मातुका N. of Sarasvati. -माला,  
मालिः the alphabet. -रे(ले)खा chalk.  
वर्ति, -वर्तिका f. a paint-brush,  
pencil. -वादिन् m. a panegyrist.  
वर्तिर्याः the substitution or change  
of letters; (भवेत्) सिंहो वर्णवर्पय्यात् Sk.  
विलोसिनी turmeric. -विलोडकः 1.  
a house-breaker. -2. a plagiarist  
(lit. word-stealer). -वृत्तं a metre re-  
gulated by the number of syllables  
it contains (opp. मात्रावृत्त). -व्यवस्थितिः  
the institution of caste. -शिक्षा in-  
struction in letters. -श्रेष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa.  
संयोगः marriage between persons of  
the same caste. -संसर्गः confusion of  
castes. -संकरः 1. confusion of castes  
through intermarriage. -2. mixture or  
blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः  
K. (where both senses are intended).  
Et. 14. 37. -संघातः, -समाज्ञायः the  
alphabet. -स्थानं an organ of utter-  
ance. -हीन α. outcast.  
वर्णकः [वर्णयति, वर्ण-ण्डुल] 1 A mask,

the dress of an actor. -2 A paint,  
colour for painting; Si. 16. 62. -3 A  
paint or anything used as an unguent  
or pigment; एतैः पिष्टमालवर्णकनिभैरा-  
लिसमंभोधैः Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. -4  
A bard, panegyrist. -5 Vermilion. -6  
Sandal (the tree). -7 A letter, syllable.  
-का 1 A mask. -2 A paint, colour  
for painting. -3 Fine gold. -4 Ver-  
milion. -5 A cloak, mantle. -कं 1 A  
paint, colour, pigment; S. 6. 15. -2  
Sandal. -3 A chapter, division. -4 A  
circle, orb.

वर्णन-ना [वर्ण-ण्डुल] 1 Painting. -2  
Description, delineation, representa-  
tion; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु हिभादेः स्वक्रियारूप-  
वर्णनं K. P. 10. -3 Writing. -4 A  
statement, an assertion. -5 Praise,  
commendation (-ना only in this  
sense).

वर्णवती Turmeric.

वर्णसिः Water.

वर्गाटः 1 A painter. -2 A singer. -3  
One who maintains himself by his  
wife (स्त्रीकृताजीव). -4 A lover.

वर्णिका [वर्णं अक्षराणि लेख्यत्वेन संत्यसाः  
द्रु] 1 The mask or dress of an actor.  
-2 A colour, paint. -3 Ink. -4 A pen,  
pencil. -5 Chalk. -Comp. -परिग्रहः  
the assumption of a character or  
mask; ततः प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य  
माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Māl. 1.

वर्णित p. p. [वर्ण-क] 1 Painted -2  
Described, represented. -3 Extolled,  
praised.

वर्णित α. [वर्णोऽस्तस्य इति] (At the end  
of comp.) 1 Having the colour or  
appearance of. -2 Belonging to the  
caste of. -m. 1 A painter. -2 A  
scribe, writer. -3 A religious student,  
a Brāhmachārin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku.  
5. 65, 52; वर्णाश्रमाणां मुखे स वर्णी  
विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षे R. 5. 19. -4 A  
person of any one of the four prin-  
cipal castes. -Comp. -लिङ्गित α. dis-  
guised as or wearing the marks of a  
religious student; स वर्णिलिङ्गी विदितः  
समाययौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2  
A woman belonging to any one of  
the four principal castes. -3 Turme-  
ric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्ण्य α. To be described; (often  
used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत or  
प्रस्तुत q. v.). -वर्ण्य Saffron.

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.)  
Living, livelihood; as in कल्पवर्त q. v.  
-Comp. -जन्मन् m. a cloud. -लोहं  
bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक α. [वृत्-ण्डुल] 1 Living, being,  
existing. -2 Devoted to. -कः 1 A

quail. -2 A horse's hoof. -कं A sort  
of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन α. [वृत्-ण्डुल वा] 1 Abiding, liv-  
ing, staying, being &c. -2 Station-  
ary. -नः A dwarf. -नी 1 A road,  
way. -2 Living, life. -3 Pounding,  
grinding. -4 Sending off, despatch-  
ing. -5 A spindle. -नं 1 Living,  
being. -2 Staying, abiding, residing.

-3 Action, movement, mode or  
manner of living; स्मरसि च तदुपादे-  
त्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26; (the word  
may here mean 'abode or residence'  
also). -4 Living on, subsisting (at  
the end of comp.). -5 Livelihood,  
maintenance, subsistence. -6 Turn-  
ing round, revolving. -7 Rolling on,  
moving about. -8 Appointing. -9  
A means of subsistence, profes-  
sion, occupation. -10 Conduct, beha-  
viour, proceeding. -11 Wages, salary,  
hire. -12 Commerce, traffic. -13 A  
spindle. -14 A globe, ball.

वर्तनिः 1 The eastern part of India,  
the eastern country. -2 A hymn,  
praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र). -निः f. 1 A  
way, road. -2 The eyelashes. -3 Ved.  
A wheel. -4 The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान α. [वृत्-ज्ञानच्] 1 Being,  
existing. -2 Living, being alive,  
contemporary; प्रथितयज्ञसां भासकवि-  
सौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य वर्त-  
मानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं  
परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -3 Turning or  
moving round, revolving. -4 Dwell-  
ing in. -नः The present tense  
(in gram.); वर्तमानसामीप्ये वर्तमानवद्वा  
P. III. 3. 131. -नं Presence.

वर्तकः 1 A pool, puddle. -2 An  
eddy, a whirlpool. -3 A crow's nest.  
-4 A door-keeper. -5 N. of a river.

वर्तस् n. Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्तिः -र्ती f. [वृत् इन् वा डीप्] 1  
Anything wrapped round, a pad,  
roll. -2 An unguent, ointment,  
eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic  
(in the form of a ball or pill);  
सा पुनर्मम प्रथमदर्शनात्प्रभृत्यमृतवर्तिरिव  
चक्षुषोरानन्दमुत्पादयती Māl. 1; इयममु-  
तवर्तिनयनयोः U. 1. 38; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव  
लोचनतापहन्त्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. -3  
The wick of a lamp; Māl. 10. 4.  
-4 The projecting threads or un-  
woven ends (of a cloth), the fringe.  
-5 A magical lamp. -6 The pro-  
tuberance round a vessel. -7 A  
surgical instrument (such as a  
bougie). -8 A streak, line. -9  
Swelling in the throat. -10 A swell-  
ing formed by internal rupture.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail,



वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush; तदुपनय चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Māl. 1; अंशुलक्षणसकवर्तिकाः R. 19. 19. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 Colour, paint. -4 A quail; Māl. 8. 8.

वर्तिन् *α.* (नी *f.*) [वृत्-गिनि] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. -2 Going, moving, turning. -3 Acting, behaving. -4 Performing, practising.

वर्तिष्णु *α.* 1 Revolving. -2 Being, abiding. -3 Circular. -4 Stationary, fixed. -5 Firm in battle.

वर्तिसू *n.* Ved. 1 Circuit, orbit. -2 A way, path. -3 Abode, residence.

वर्ती (ति) *r:* A kind of quail.

वर्तुल *α.* [वृत्-उलच्] Round, circular, globular. -लः 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. -2 A ball. -लं A circle.

वर्त्मन् [वृत्-मनिन्] 1 A way, road, path, passage, track; वर्त्म भानोस्त्य-जाह्नु Me. 39; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रत्ये स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; आकाशवर्त्मना 'through the air.' -2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct; मम वर्त्माङ्गच्छन्ति मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वज्ञाः Bg. 3. 23; रेखामात्र-मपि क्षुण्णादामनोर्वर्त्मनः परम् । न व्यतीद्युः प्रजास्तस्य नियंतुर्नैमिबुत्तयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended); अहमेत्य पतंगवर्त्मना पुनरंका-अयिणी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 'after the manner of a moth.' -3 Room, scope for action; न वर्त्म कस्मैचिदपि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. -4 An eye-lid. -5 An edge, a border. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* 'roadwork', engineering. -पातः deviation from the road. -बंधः, -बंधकः an affection of the eye-lids. -रोगः a disease of the eye-lids.

वर्त्मनिः-नी *f.* A road, way.

वर्त्र *α.* Ved. Protecting. -त्रै A dam, dike.

वर्ध 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्षापयति) 1 To cut, divide, shear. -2 To fill.

वर्धः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Increasing, causing increase or prosperity. -3 Increase, augmentation. -धै 1 Lead. -2 Red lead.

वर्धक *α.* [वृध्-गिच् ण्वल्] 1 Increasing. -2 Cutting, dividing. -3 Filling. -कः A carpenter.

वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् *m.* A carpenter.

वर्धन *α.* [वृध्-गिच् ल्य ल्युट् वा] 1 Increasing; growing. -2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. -नः 1 A bestower of prosperity. -2 A tooth growing over another

tooth. -3 N. of Siva. -नी 1 A broom. -2 A bier. -3 A water-jar of a particular shape. -नै 1 Growing, thriving. -2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. -3 Elevation. -4 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. -5 Educating, rearing. -6 Cutting, dividing; as in नाभिर्वर्धनं. -7 A means of strengthening, restorative. -8 Filling.

वर्धनिका A small vessel in which sacred water is kept.

वर्धमान *α.* [वृध्-शानच्] Growing, increasing. -नः 1 The castor-oil plant. -2 A kind of riddle. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvāna). -5 Sweet citron. -नः, -नै 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid. -2 A kind of mystical diagram. -3 A palace or temple built in the form of the above diagram. -4 A house having no door on the south side. -ना N. of a district (the modern Bardvāna). -Comp. -पुरं the city Bardvāna.

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धापनं [वर्ध छेदं करोति, वृध् गिच्-आप् च ततो भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. -3 A festival on a birth-day. -4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered; cf. पूर्णपात्र.

वर्धित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Enlarged, magnified. -3 Cut. -4 Filled, full.

वर्धिष्णु *α.* Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध्ने 1 A leather strap or thong. -2 Leather. -3 Lead.

वर्धिका, वर्ध्नी A leather strap or thong.

वर्धन् *n.* Ved. 1 Form, figure. -2 Praise. -3 A plot, trick, artifice.

वर्ध् 1 P. (वर्धति) 1 To go, move. -2 To kill.

वर्मन् *n.* [वृ-मनिन्] 1 An armour, a coat of mail; सहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति सजलनलिनीदलजालं Git. 4; R. 4. 56; Mu. 2. 8. -2 (Hence) Shelter, protection. -3 Bark, rind. -*m.* An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas; as चंडवर्मन्, प्रहाश्वर्मन्; cf. दास. -Comp. -हर *α.* 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear armour (i. e. to take part in battle); सम्पत्तिनी-तमथ वर्महरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्मिक, वर्मिन् *α.* Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्मणः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish.

वर्य *α.* [वृ-यत्] 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. -2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.); अन्वीतः स कृतिपयैः किरातवर्यैः Ki. 12. 54. -वर्यः The god of love. -र्या 1 A girl choosing her own husband. -2 A girl in general.

वर्वट See वर्बट.

वर्वणा See वर्बणा.

वर्वर *α.* [वृ-अरच् वृट् च] 1 Stammering. -2 Curled. -रः 1 A barbarian. -2 A blockhead, babbling fool. -3 An outcast. -4 Curly hair. -5 The clash of weapons. -6 A mode of dancing. -रा, -री 1 A kind of fly. -2 A kind of basil. -रं 1 Yellow sandal-wood. -2 Vermilion. -3 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -उत्थं white sandal-wood.

वर्वरकं A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्वरीकः 1 Curly hair. -2 A kind of basil. -3 A kind of shrub.

वर्वी(वृ)रः A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -र्षं [वृष भावे चञ् कर्त्तरि अच् वा] 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; विद्युस्तनितवर्षेषु Ms. 4. 103; Me. 35. -2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything; सुरभि सुरविशुक्तं पुष्पवर्षं पपात R. 12. 102; 80 वर्षः, शिलावर्षः, लाजवर्षः &c. -3 Seminal effusion. -4 A year (usually only *n.*); इयंति वर्षाणि तथा सहोदयमभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; न वर्षर्ष वर्षाणि द्वादश दक्षशताक्षः Dk.; वर्षभोग्येण ज्ञापेन Me. 1. -5 A division of the world, a continent; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated:—1 कुरु; 2 हिमनय; 3 रम्यक; 4 इलावृत; 5 हरि; 6 केतुमाला; 7 भद्राश्व; 8 किनर; and 9 मात); एतद्दृष्ट्युक्तं भारतं वर्षमथ मम वर्तते वशे Si. द्युक्तं भारतं वर्षमथ मम वर्तते वशे Si. 14. 5. -6 India (= भारतवर्ष). -7 A cloud (only *m.* according to Hemachandra). -Comp. -अंशः, -अंशकः, -अंगः a month. -अंबु *n.* rain-water. -अयुतं ten thousand years. -अचिन् *m.* the planet Mars. -अवसानः the autumn or Sarat season. -उपलब्धः a frog. -आमदः a peacock. -उपलब्धः hail. -करः a cloud. (-री) a cricket. -कोशः, -षः 1. a month. -पर्वतः 'a Varaha astrologer. -गिरिः, -पर्वतः 'a Varaha mountain,' i. e. one of the mountain-ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another; (they are seven:—हिमवान् हेमकूटश्च निषधो मेरुश्च च । वैत्रः कर्णो च शृंगी च संधेते वर्षपर्वताः). -ज *α.* (वर्षेण)



produced in the rainy season. — 2. a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; M. 4; ( वर्षधर्ष in the same sense). — एकिक m. the hog-plum. — वर्षा a series or collection of years. — वर्षा a drought. — वरिः the Chā. — वरः a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. — वृ. birth-day. — शत a century, one hundred years. — सहस्र a thousand years.

वर्षक a. Raining.

वर्षक [वृ-स्युद्] 1 Raining, rain. — 2 वर्षक, showering down (fig. वर्षक, showering or be- coming wealth'.

वर्षणि f. [वृ-अनिः] 1 Raining. — 2 वर्षणि, sacrificial rite. — 3 An action. — 4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा (Usually f. pl.) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon; ग्रीष्म, the rainy season; so वर्षासमयः. — कार्त्तव्य a. belonging to or produced in the rainy season. — प्रभञ्जनः a high wind. — मृ. 1. a frog. — 2. a kind of insect (इन्द्रगोप). — भूः, भूवी f. 1. a female frog or a little frog. — 2. hog-worm. — 3. an earth-worm. — रात्रिः 1. a night in the rainy season. — 2. the rainy season.

वर्षिक a. Raining, showering. — कं वर्षिक Rain.

वर्षुक a. (की f.) [वृ-उकञ्] Rainy, watery, pouring down water; वर्षुक किमपः कृतो जलतरङ्गस्य परिहार्यमू. Si. 14. 46; Bk. 2. 37. — Comp. वर्षुकः, वर्षुकः a rain-cloud.

वर्षिष्ठ a. 1 Oldest, very old. — 2 Oldest. — 3 Largest (superl. of वर्षिक).

वर्षिष्ठ a. (सी f.) 1 Older; very old. — 2 Stronger (compar. of वर्षिक).

वर्षिष्ठ The body; see below.

वर्षिष्ठ m. [वृ-मनिन्] 1 Body, form. — 2 A measure, height; वर्षिष्ठ द्विपानां वर्षिष्ठ उच्चकोर्नेचरेभ्यश्चिरमाचक्षिरे Si. 12. 64; गजवर्म किरातेभ्यः शशसुदेवदार-वर्म. — 3 A handsome or lovely form. — 4 Surface (as of a mountain);

See वर्ष, वर्ष, वर्षण, वर्षि, वर्षिन्, वर्षिस्.

वल् 1 A. (वल्ते; but sometimes वलति also; वलित) 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्योन्यं शरद्विरेव वलते Mv. 6. 41; प्रणयिनं परिवृद्धमथांगना ववलिते वलिरोचित-मध्यमाः Si. 6. 38, 6. 11, 19. 42; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलती पतति पदानि कियंति चलती Git. 6. — 2 To move, turn, move or turn round; वलितकंधर Māl. 1. 29; वृष्टिरन्यतो न वलति K. — 3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to; हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेव पुनर्वलते वलात् Git. 7; Nalod. 3. 5. — 4 To increase; वलज्जुरानिस्त्रना S. D. 116; अमंदं कंदर्पज्वरजनितचिंताकुलतया वलद्वाधां राधां सरसमिदमूचे सहचरी Git. 1. — 5 To cover, enclose. — 6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. — WITH वि to move to and fro, roll about; त्विद्यति कृणति वेष्टति विवलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10. — सं 1. to mix, blend. — 2. to connect, unite with (mostly in p. p.; see संवलित).

वलनं [वल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Moving, turning towards. — 2 Moving round in a circle. — 3 (In astr.) Deflection. — 4 Agitation, excitement.

वलित p. p. 1 Moving. — 2 Moved, turned round, bent round. — 3 Surrounded, enclosed. — 4 Wrinkled; Ki. 11. 4. — 5 Cast, darted; Māl. 8. 11.

वल See वल.

वलक्ष See वलक्ष.

वलग्रः, वल The waist.

वलभिः, भी f. [वल्ते आच्छाद्यते वल-अभि वा डीप्] (Also frequently written वडभिः-भी) 1 The sloping roof, the wooden frame of a thatch; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्बलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; सौधान्यत्यर्थतापाद्बलभिपरिचयद्वेषि-पारावतानि M. 2. 13. — 2 The topmost part (of a house); दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा भवनवल-भीतुंगवातायनस्था Māl. 1. 15; Me. 38; Si. 3. 53. — 3 N. of a town in Saurāshtra; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रे वलभी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

वलंब See अवलंब.

वलयः -यं [वल्-अयन्] 1 A bracelet, armlet; विहितविशद्विसकिसलय-वल्या जीवति परमिह तव रतिकलया Git. 6; Bk. 3. 22; Me. 2. 60; R. 13. 21, 43. — 2 A ring, coil; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. — 3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. — 4 A circle, circumference (oft. at the end of comp.); भ्रातृभूवलयः Dk.; वेलावप्रवल्यां (उर्वी) R. 1. 30; दिग्बलय Si. 9. 8. — 5 An enclosure, a bower; as in लतावलयमंडप. — यः 1 A fence, hedge. — 2 A branch. — 3 A sore throat. (वलयीकृ 'to form into a bracelet'; Ku. 5. 66; वलयीकृ 'to serve as a bracelet or girdle').

वलयित a. 1 Surrounded, encircled, enclosed; Bh. 3. 26; U. 4. 30. — 2 Whirling round. — 3 Curling; Māl. 5. 6.

वलाक See वलाक.

वलाकिन See वलाकिन.

वलासकः 1 The cuckoo. — 2 A frog.

वलाहक See वलाहक.

वलिः-ली f. (Also written वलिः-ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin); वलिभिर्मुखमाक्रांतम्. — 2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मध्येन सावेदिविलग्न-मध्या वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. — 3 The ridge of a thatched roof. — 4 A line made on the body with fragrant unguents. — Comp. — भृत् a. curled, having curls (as hair); कुसुमोत्खचितान् वलीभूतश्चलयन् भृंगश्च-स्तवालकान् R. 8. 53. — मुखः, -वदनः a monkey; Māl. 9. 31.

वलिकः -कं The edge of a thatched roof.

वलिन, वलिम a. [वलि-न म वा] Wrinkled, shriveled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid; Si. 6. 13.

वलिमत् a. Wrinkled.

वलिर a. Squint-eyed, squinting, oggling.

वलिशं -शी A fish-hook.

वलीकं The edge of a thatched roof; Si. 3. 53.

वलुकः A kind of bird. — कं The root of lotus.

वलूल a. Strong, robust, powerful.

वलू 10 U. (वल्कयति-ते) To speak.

वलूकः -लूकं [वल्-संवरणे क, कस्य नेत्वं] 1 The bark of a tree; स वल्कवासांसि तवाधुना हरन् करोति मन्थुं न कथं धनंजयः Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11; Bk. 10. 1. — 2 The scales of a fish. — 3 A part, fragment (खंड). — Comp. — तरुः a kind of tree. — द्रुमः the birch tree. — लोभ्रः a variety of the Lodhra.

वल्कवत् a. A fish (having scales).

वल्कलः -लं [वल्-कलन् कस्य नेत्वं] 1 The bark of a tree. — 2 A garment made of bark, bark-garment; इयमधि-कमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20, R. 12. 8; Ku. 5. 8; हेमवल्कलाः 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-dresses'; (cf. चीरपहिः in Ku. 6. 93). — Comp. — संवीत a. clad in bark.

वल्किलः A thorn.

वल्कुटं Bark, rind.

वल्गु 1 U. (वल्गति-ते, वल्गित) 1 To go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. — 2 To leap, bounce, bound, go by leaps, gallop (fig. also); वल्गु वल्गति सक्तयः Pt. 1. 62. — 3 To dance, prance; हारे;



हेमविभूषणाश्च तुरगा वल्गन्ति यद् दर्पिताः Bh. 3. 148, 2. 125; Si. 18. 53. -4 To be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. -5 To eat; निजिताखिलमहार्णवौषधिस्यंदसारमद्युतं व-वल्गिरे Si. 14. 29. -6 To swagger, vaunt; विद्यासदाविनिर्गलत्कणमुषो वल्गन्ति चेत्यामराः Bv. 1. 72.

वल्गनं Leaping, jumping, galloping; R. 9. 51.

वल्गा A bridle, rein; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50.

वल्गित p. p. 1 Jumped, bound- ed, leaped &c. -2 Moved, made to dance; Kāv. 2. 73. -ह 1 A gallop, one of the paces of a horse. -2 Swaggering, boasting, vaunt; निमि- तादपराद्धेयोर्घोषकस्येव वल्गितं S. 2. 27.

वल्गु a. [ वल संवरणे उ श्च व Tv. ] 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, at- tractive; R. 5. 68, Si. 5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. -2 Sweet; Bv. 2. 136. -3 Precious. -adv. Beautifully, splen- didly; Pt. 1. 62. -ल्युः A goat. -Comp. -पत्रः a kind of, wild pulse.

वल्गुक a. Handsome, lovely, beau- tiful. -कं 1 Sandal. -2 Price. -3 A wood.

वल्गुलः The flying fox.

वल्गुलिका 1 A cockroach. -2 A chest.

वल्गुयति Den. P. 1 To be hand- some. -2 To be mild or gentle. -3 Ved. To praise, honour.

वल्भ् 1 A. ( वल्भते ) To eat, devour.

वल्भनं 1 Eating. -2 Food.

वल्भिक, वल्भिकि m., n. See वल्भीक.

वल्भी An ant. -Comp. -छूटं an ant-hill.

वल्भीकः-कं [ वल्-ईक सुट् च Un. 4. 25 ] An ant-hill, a hillock thrown up by white ants, moles &c.; धर्मं शनैः संचिञ्चयाद्रल्भीकमिव पुत्तिकाः Subhāsh. ; Me. 15; S. 7. 11. -कः 1 Swelling of certain parts of the body, elephantiasis. -2 The poet Vālmiki. -Comp. -शीर्षं a kind of antimony ( used as collyrium ).

वल्भु( ल्यु )ल् 10 P. ( वल्भु-ल्यु-लयति ) 1 To cut off. -2 To purify.

वल्भ् 1 A. ( वल्भते ) 1 To cover. -2 To be covered. -3 To go, move.

वल्भः [ वल्-भृ ] 1 Covering. -2 A weight of three *Gunjās*. -3 Another weight of one *Gunjā* and a half; or of two *Gunjās* ( in medicine ). -4 Prohibiting. -5 Winnowing corn. -6 A *Māsha* of silver.

वल्भकी [ वल्-भृ गौरा० ङीप् ] The ( Indian ) lute; अजस्रमास्फालितवल्भकी.

गुणक्षतोऽज्जलांशुनखांशुभिन्नया Si. 1. 9, 4. 57; Rs. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

वल्भ a. [ वल्-अभृ Un. 3. 125 ] 1 Beloved, desired, dear. -2 Supre- me. -भः 1 A lover, husband; ( खेद् ) स्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्भालोकनेन Māl. 3. 8; Si. 11. 33. -2 A favourite; Pt. 1. 53. -3 A superintendent, an overseer. -4 A chief herdsman. -5 A good horse ( one with auspicious marks ). -भा A beloved female, mistress, wife; बहुवल्भभा राजानः श्रूयन्ते S. 3; Mu. 3. 9. -Comp. -आचार्यः N. of the celebrat- ed founder of a Vaishṇava sect. -पालः a groom.

वल्भभायिते A mode of sexual en- joyment; cf. पुरुषायित.

वल्भरं [ वल्-अरन् ] 1 Aloe-wood. -2 A bower. -3 A thicket ( गहन ). -4 A branching foot-stalk.

वल्भरिः-री f. [ वल्-अरि वा ङीप् ] 1 A creeping plant; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्भमे गजभन्ने पतनाय वल्भरी Ku. 4. 31; तमो- वल्भरी Māl. 5. 7. -2 A branching foot- stalk.

वल्भवः ( नी f. ) See वल्भ; Si. 12. 39.

वल्भिः f. [ वल्-भन् ] 1 A creeper, creeping or winding plant; धृतेः शस्य भुजंगवल्भिवलयन्नद्धज्जटा जटाः Māl. 1. 2. -2 The earth. -Comp. -दूर्वा a kind of grass.

वल्भी f. A creeping plant, winding plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper. -वृक्षः the *Sālu* tree.

वल्भुरं [ वल्-उरन् ] 1 A bower, an arbour. -2 A place overgrown with creepers, wood, thicket. -3 A branch- ing foot-stalk. -4 An uncultivated field. -5 A desert, wild, wilderness. -6 Dried flesh.

वल्भुरः [ वल्-ऊरन् ] 1 Dried flesh. -2 The flesh of the ( wild ) hog. -रं 1 A thicket. -2 A desert, wilderness. -3 An uncultivated field. -4 Ground impregnated with salt.

वल्भ् I. 1 A. ( वल्भते ) 1 To be pre- eminent or excellent. -2 To cover. -3 To kill, hurt. -4 To speak. -5 To give. -II. 10 U. ( वल्भयति-ते ) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वल्भिक, वल्भीक See वल्भिक, वल्भीक.

वल्भ 2 P. ( वल्भि, उश्चित ) 1 To wish, desire, long for; निःस्यो वल्भि शतं शती दशशतं Sānti. 2. 6; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभवं भवस्य जयाय सेनान्यमुञ्चति देवाः Ku. 3. 15; S. 7. 20; वल्भि भागुरिरलोपमवा- प्योरुपसर्गयोः Sk. -2 To favour. -3 To shine ( कांती ).

वल्भ a. [ वल्भ कर्तरि अच् भावे अप् वा ] 1 Subject to, influenced by, under the

influence or control of, usually in comp.; शोकवशः, वृत्तुवशः &c. -2 Obedient, submissive, compliant. -3 Humbled, tamed, compliant. -4 Charmed, fascinated. -5 Subdued by charms. -शः, -शं 1 Wish, desire, will. -2 Power, influence, control, master- ship, authority, subjection, master- sion; स्ववश 'subject to oneself', independent; परवश 'under the in- fluence of others'; अन्यत् प्रभु- शक्तिसंपदा वशमेको वृत्तीननंतरात् R. 8. 19; वशं नी, or आनी to reduce to subjection, subdue, win over; वशं गम्-इ-या &c. to become subject to, give way, yield, submit; न श्रुचो वशं वशिनाश्रुतमं गंतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; वशे कु or वशीकृ to subdue, overcome, win over; to fascinate, bewitch. -वशात् ( abl. ) is frequently used adverbially in the sense of 'through the force, power or influence of', 'on account of', 'for the purpose of'; देववशात्, वायुवशात्, कार्यवशात् &c. -3 Being tamed. -4 Birth. -शः The re- sidence of harlots. -Comp. -अनुग, -ग, -वर्तिन् ( so वशंगत ) a. obedient to the will of another, submissive, sub- ject. ( -m. ) a servant. -आह्वकः a porpoise. -क्रिया winning over, sub- jection. -ग a. subject, obedient; नमस्यामो देवास्तु हतविधेस्तेऽपि वशगाः Bh. 2. 94; Pt. 1. 139. ( -गा ) an obedient wife.

वशंवद् a. Obedient to the will of, compliant, submissive, subject, under the influence of ( lit. and fig. ); को- पस्य किं तु करभोरु वशंवदाऽभूः Bv. 3. 9, 2. 136, 157; N. 1. 33; सा ददर्श सु- हर्षवशंवदवदनमनंगनिवासं Git. 11; अभि- सारयते कांतं या मन्मथवशंवदा S. D.

वशका An obedient wife.

वशा [ वल्-अच् ] 1 A woman. -2 A wife. -3 A daughter. -4 A husband's sister. -5 A cow. -6 A barren wo- man. -7 A barren cow. -8 A female elephant; स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी मियतमा यूये तवेयं वशा Vi. 4. 25.

वशिः 1 Subjugation. -2 Fascinat- ing, bewitching. -n. Subjection.

वशिक a. Void, empty. -का Aloe- wood.

वशिता-त्वं 1 Subjection, control. -2 Bewitching, fascinating.

वशिन् a. ( नी f. ) [ वशः अस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 Powerful. -2 Being under control, subdued, subject, submissive. -3 One who has subdued his passions ( used like a noun also ); प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5. 28. -m. Ved. 1 A ruler, lord. -2 A sage.

वशिनी The Sami tree.



**वसा** [वस्-अच्] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet; Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 16. -2 Any oily or fatty exudation. -3 Brain. -Comp. -आढ्यः, -आढ्यकः the Gangetic porpoise. -छदा the mass of the brain. -पायिन् *m.* a dog.

वसिः [ वस्-इन् ] 1 Clothes. -2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित *p. p.* 1 Worn, put on. —2  
Dwelling. —3 Stored ( as grain ). —त्त  
Abode, residence.

वासिरं Sea-salt.

**वसिष्ठः** (also written वसिष्ठ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family-priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇḍala of the *Rigveda*. He was the typical representative of true Brâhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvâmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. दिव्यामित्र. -2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु a. 1 Sweet. -2 Dry. -3 Ved. Wealthy, rich. -4 Ved. Good. -n. [वसु-उत्] 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेऽस्य शुणैरुपस्तृता वसुप्रमानस्य वसुनि मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. -2 A jewel, gem. -3 Gold. -4 Water. -5 A thing, substance. -6 A kind of salt. -7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). -8 A yellow kind of kidney-bean. -m. 1 N. of a class of deities (usually pl. in this sense); सेयं धुरिवर्षेर्वसोरिव सुता मृत्योर्धुखे वर्तते Māl. 5. 24; Ki. 1. 18; (the *Vasus* are eight in number:—1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 वर or वव, 5 अनिल, 6 अनल, 7 प्रत्युष and 8 प्रभास; sometimes अह is substituted for आप; यरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोऽनलः । प्रत्युषश्च प्रभासश्च वसवोऽष्टावेति स्मृताः). -2 The number 'eight'. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 Of Siva. -5 Of Agni. -6 A tree. -7 A lake, pond. -8 A rein. -9 The tie of a yoke. -10 A halter. -11 A ray of light; निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; शिथिलवसुमगाधे मय्यमापत्ययोधौ Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). -12 The sun. —f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Light, radiance. -3 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). -Comp. —औकसारा 1. N. of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. -2. of Alakā, the city of Kubera. -3. of a river attached to Amarāvati and Alakā. —कीटः, कृमिः a beggar. —ततिः f. Ved. wealth. —दा the earth. —देवः N. of the father of Krishna and son of Śūra.

वर्षकयः A calf one year old.

वस् I. 1 P. ( वसति, sometimes वसते, वस, अवसीत्, वस्यति, वस्तुं, उषित ) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc. ; but sometimes acc. ) ; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति ते बमाली Git. 5. -2 To be, exist, be found in ; वसंति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तु- ति Ki. 8 37 ; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसंति, यतिः श्रीहार्दितः कीर्तिर्दक्ष वसति नालसे Nabhash. -3 To spend, pass ( as time ) ( with acc. ). —Caus. 1 To cause to dwell, to dwell, lodge, people. -2 To receive hospitably. -3 To dwell, inhabit. —Desid. ( निवसति ) To wish to dwell. —II. 2 A. ( वसे ) To wear, put on ; वसने परिधु- र्ते वसाना S. 7. 21, Si. 9. 75 ; R. 12. 8 ; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9 ; Bk. 4. 10. —Caus. ( वासयति-ते ) To cause to put on. —III. 4 P. ( वस्यति ) 1 To be straight. -2 To be firm. -3 To fix. IV. 10 U. ( वासयति-ते ) 1 To cut, divide, cut off. -2 To love. -3 To take, accept. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To offer.

वस् I. 1 P. ( वसति, sometimes वसते, वस, अवसीत्, वस्यति, वस्तुं, उषित ) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside ( usually with loc. ; but sometimes acc. ) ; धीरसमीरे यहुनातीरे वसति से बनमाली Git. 5. -2 To be, exist, be found in ; वसन्ति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8 37 ; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति, श्रीधरार्थितः कीर्तिदेशे वसति नालसे Babhash. -3 To spend, pass ( as time ) ( with acc. ). —Caus. 1 To cause to dwell, to dwell, lodge, people. -2 To receive hospitably. -3 To dwell, inhabit. —Desid. ( निवसति ) To wish to dwell. -II. 2 A. ( वसे ) To wear, put on ; वसने परिधु-वे वसना S. 7. 21, Si. 9. 75 ; R. 12. 8 ; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9 ; Bk. 4. 10. —Caus. ( वासयति-ते ) To cause to put on. -III. 4 P. ( वस्यति ) 1 To be straight. -2 To be firm. -3 To fix. IV. 10 U. ( वासयति-ते ) 1 To cut, divide, cut off. -2 To love. -3 To take, accept. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To offer.



a descendant of Yadu. **ध्रुः** -सुतः &c. epithets of Krishna. —**देवता**, देव्या the asterism called Dhanishthā. —**देव्या** the ninth day of a lunar fortnight. —**धर्मिका** crystal. —**धा** 1. the earth; **वस्तुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां त्वया** R. 8. 83; S. 7. 33. —2. the ground; Ku. 4. 4. **अधिपः** a king. **धरः** a mountain; V. 1. 17. **नगरं** the capital of Varuṇa. —**धारा**, —**धारा** the capital of Kubera. —**प्रभा** one of the seven tongues of fire. —**प्राणः** an epithet of Agni. —**रेतस्** m. fire. —**रोचिस्** m. a sacrifice; religious ceremony. —**अष्टं** 1. wrought gold. —2. silver. —**वेणः** N. of Karna. —**स्थली** N. of the city of Kubera.

**वस्तु** (द्रु)कः The plant called Arka. —**कं** 1 Sea-salt. —2 Fossil-salt.

**वस्तुधरा** The earth; नानारत्ना वस्तुधरा; R. 4. 7; S. 6. 23.

**वस्तुमत्** α. Wealthy, rich. —**ती** The earth; **वस्तुमत्या हि वृषाः कलत्रिणः** R. 8. 83; S. 1. 25.

**वस्तुलः** A god, deity.

**वस्तुरा** A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

**वस्तु** 1 A. ( वस्तुते ) To go, move.

**वस्तुः** 1 Going, motion. —2 Application, perseverance.

**वस्तुय** See वस्तुय.

**वस्तुयणी** She वस्तुयणी.

**वस्तुराटिका** A scorpion.

**वस्तु** 10 U. ( वस्तयति-ते ) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To ask, beg, solicit. —3 To go, move. —4 To torment.

**वस्तं** An abode. —**स्तः** A goat; see **वस्त**. —**Comp.** —**अञ्जी** benzoin.

**वस्तुकं** An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण).

**वस्तिः** m., f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. —2 The abdomen, the lower belly. —3 The pelvis. —4 The bladder. —5 A syringe, clyster. —**Comp.** —**मलं** urine. —**शिरस्** n. 1. the pipe of a clyster. —2. the neck of the bladder. —**शोधनं** a diuretic ( which clears the bladder ).

**वस्तु** n. [ वस्तुन् ] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; **वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानम्**. —2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; **अथवा वृद्ध वस्तु हिंसितुं वृद्धैवारमते कृतांतकः** R. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विद्वन् श्रुवे प्रदेयं 5. 18, 3. 5; **वस्तुनीष्टे** प्यनादरः S. D. —3 Wealth, property, possessions. —4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. —5 Stuff ( of which a thing is made ), materials, ingredients ( fig. also ); **आकृतिप्रत्ययादेवैनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि**

M. 1. —6 The plot ( of a drama ), the subject-matter of any poetic composition; **कालिदासप्रथितवस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशकुंतलाख्येन नाटकेनोपस्था-** तव्यमस्माभिः S. 1; **अथवा सद्रुस्तुपुरुष-** बहुमानात् V. 1. 2, **आशीर्नमस्क्रिया-** वस्तुनिर्देशो वापि तन्मुखं S. D. 6; V. 1. —7 The pith of a thing. —8 A plan, design. —f. Ved. A day ( ? ). —**Comp.** —**अभावः** 1. absence of reality. —2. loss of property or possessions. —**उत्थापनं** the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration; see S. D. 420. —**उपमा** a variety of Upamā according to Daṇḍin who thus illustrates it : —**राजीवमिव ते वक्त्रं नेत्रे नीलितले इव । इयं प्रतीयमानैकधर्मा वस्तुमेव सा ॥** Kāv 2. 16; ( it is a case of Upamā where the साधारणधर्म or common quality is omitted ). —**उपहित α.** applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material; **क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति** R. 3. 29. —**मात्रं** the mere outline or skeleton of any subject ( to be afterwards developed ). —**रचना** style, arrangement of matter.

**वस्तुतस्** ind. 1 In fact; in reality, really, actually. —2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. —3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. —4 In fine.

**वस्त्यं** A house, an abode, a residence; Si. 13. 63.

**वस्त्रं** [ वस्-टृन् ] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. —2 Dress, apparel. —**Comp.** —**अगारः** -रं, -गृहं a tent. —**अंचलः**, —**अंतः** the hem of a garment. —**आगारं** a clothier's shop. —**कुट्टिमं** 1. a tent. —2. an umbrella. —**ग्रथिः** the knot of the lower garment ( which fastens it near the navel ); cf. नीवि. —**निर्णेजकः** a washerman. —**परिधानं** putting on garments, dressing. —**पुत्रिका** a doll, puppet. —**पूत α.** filtered through a cloth; **वस्त्रपूतं पित्रेजलं** Ms. 6. 46. —**भेदकः**, —**भेदिन्** m. a tailor. —**योनिः** the material of cloth ( as cotton ). —**रंजनं** safflower. —**विलासः** foppery in dress.

**वस्त्रयति** Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

**वस्त्रं** [ वस्-नः Un. 3. 6 ] 1 Hire, wages ( in this sense m. also ). —2 Dwelling, abiding. —3 Wealth, substance. —4 A cloth, clothes. —5 A skin. —6 Price. —7 Death.

**वस्त्रनं** A girdle, zone.

**वस्त्रनसा** A tendon, nerve.

**वस्त्रिक α.** Mercenary, hireling.

**वस्मन्** n. Ved. 1 A garment. —2 An abode.

**वंह** 10 U. [ वंहयति-ते ] To make bright; illuminate, cause to shine.

**वह** 1 U. ( वहति-ते, उवाह, ऊढे, अवा- क्षात्, अवाह, वक्ष्यति-ते, वोह, ऊढ; *pass.* उवाहते ) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport ( oft. with two acc. ); **अजं ग्रामं वहति**; **वहति विधिदुतं या हविः** S. 1. 1; **न च हव्यं वहत्यग्निः** Ms. 4. 249. —2 To bear along, cause to move onward, waft, propel; **जलानि या तीर-** निखातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामनु राजधानी R. 13. 61; **त्रिन्नोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां** S. 7. 6; R. 11. 10. —3 To fetch, bring; **वहति जलमयं** Mu. 1. 4. —4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain; **न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति** Mk. 4. 17; **ता- ते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्या-** वकाशः Ve. 3. 5 'when my father is leading the van &c.'; **वहति ध्वन-** श्रेणीं शेषः फणाफलकस्थितां Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17. —5 To carry off; take away; **अद्रेः शृंगं वहति** ( v. l. for हरति ) पवनः किंस्विद् Me. 14. —6 To marry; **यदूढया वारणराजहारया** Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. —7 To have, possess, bear; **वहसि हि धनहार्यं पुण्यभूतं शरीरं** Mk. 1. 31; **वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा** Bv. 1. 74. —8 To assume, exhibit, show; **लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य ज्ञांशकमुतः** Ki. 2. 59, 9. 2. —9 To look to, attend to, take care of; **सुग्धया मे जन-** न्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4; **तेषां नित्या-** भियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22. —10 To suffer, feel, experience; Bv. 1. 94; **सो दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं &c.** —11 ( Intransitive in this and the following senses ) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on; **वहंतं बलीवर्दीं वहंतं** Mk. 6; **उत्थाय पुनरवहतं** K. ; Pt. 1. 43, 291. —12 To flow ( as rivers ); **प्रत्यगूढमहोनद्यः** Mb. ; **परो-** पकाराय वहंति नद्यः Subhāsh. —13 To blow ( as wind ); **मंदं वहति मारुतः** Rām. ; **वहति मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिधाय** Git. 5. —15 To breathe. —**Caus.** ( वाहयति-ते ) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. —2 To drive, impel, direct. —3 To traverse, pass or go over; **स वाहते** राजपथः शिवाभिः R. 16. 12; **भवान्वाह-** येदध्वक्षेपं Me. 38. —4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23. —5 To place in a boat. —6 To proceed, go. —7 To carry out, complete, finish. —8 To go to visit. —**Desid.** ( विवक्ष्यति-ते ) To wish to carry &c.

**ऊढ** p. p. 1 Borne, carried, as a burden. —2 Taken. —3 Married; Ku. 5. 70. —**हः** A married man. —**हा** A girl who is married. —**Comp.** —**कं** कृद α. mailed. —**भार्य** α. one who



married a wife. —वयसः a young-  
 उरिः f. 1 Marriage. —2 Carrying,  
 carrying. [ वह-कर्तृ अच् ] 1 Bearing,  
 carrying, supporting &c. —2 The  
 shoulder of an ox. —3 A vehicle or  
 conveyance in general. —4 Parti-  
 cularly, a horse. —5 Air, wind. —6  
 A way, road. —7 A male river ( नद् ).  
 —8 A measure of four *Dronas*. —9 A  
 current, stream.

वहन्तः [ वह-अतच् ] 1 A traveller.  
 2 An ox.

वहति 1 An ox. —2 Air, wind.  
 3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहती, -वहा A river, stream in  
 general.

वहवः 1 An ox. —2 Ved. A travel-  
 ling. —3 A marriage ( Ved. ).

वहन् [ वह-लुट् ] 1 Carrying, bear-  
 ing, conveying. —2 Supporting. —3  
 Flowing. —4 A vehicle, conveyance.  
 —5 A boat, raft.

वहति p. p. 1 Carried, conveyed.  
 —2 Known, celebrated. —3 Obtained,  
 got.

वहन्तः 1 Wind. —2 An infant.

वहल a. See वहल. —लः A raft,  
 boat.

वहिनः, वहित्रकं, वहिनी A raft, float,  
 boat, vessel; प्रत्युपस्यद्भ्यत किमपि व-  
 हिनं Dk.; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं  
 विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदम् Git. 1.

वहिसः See वहिस्.

वहिष्क a. Outer, external.

वहेडकः The Bibhitaka tree.

वह्निः [ वह-नि ] 1 Fire; अतृणे पति-  
 ते वह्निः स्वयमेवोपशाम्यति Subhāsh. —2  
 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid.  
 —3 Digestion, appetite. —4 A vehicle.  
 —5 The marking-nut plant. —6 Lead-  
 wort. —7 A sacrificer, priest. —8 A god  
 in general. —9 An epithet of the Ma-  
 rats. —10 Of Soma. —11 A horse.  
 —Comp. —कर a. 1. igniting. —2. sti-  
 mulating digestion, stomachic. —का  
 a kind of agallochum. —गंधः 1.  
 incense. —2. resin. —गर्भः 1. a bam-  
 boo. —2. the Sami tree; cf. अग्निगर्भः.  
 —दीपकः safflower. —नामच् m. 1. the  
 marking-nut plant. —2. lead-wort.  
 —धौव्यं clarified butter. —मित्रः air,  
 wind. —रेतस् m. 1. an epithet of Siva.  
 —2. gold. —लोहं, —लोहकं copper. —व-  
 र्जि 1. gold. —2. the common lime.  
 —सिक्क 1. saffron. —2. safflower. —स-  
 कः the wind. —संज्ञकः the *Chitraka*  
 tree.

वह्नां 1 A carriage. —2 A vehicle or  
 conveyance in general.

वाहिक, -वह्नीक see वहिक, वह्नीक.

वा ind. 1 As an alternative con-  
 junction it means 'or'; but its posi-  
 tion is different in Sanskrit, being  
 used either with each word or asser-  
 tion or only with the last, but it is  
 never used at the beginning of a  
 clause; cf. च. —2 It has also the  
 following senses:—(a) and, as well  
 as, also; वायुर्वा दहनो वा G. M.; अस्ति  
 ते माता स्मरसि वा तातं U. 4. (b) like,  
 as; जातां मन्ये दुहिनमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्य-  
 रूपां Me. 83; मणी वोष्टस्य लंघेते Sk.;  
 हृष्टो गर्जति चातिदपितवलो दुर्योधनो वा  
 शिखी Mk. 5. 6; स्नानीयवद्यक्रियया प-  
 त्रोर्ध्वं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4.  
 35, 7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (c) optionally;  
 (in this sense mostly in grammati-  
 cal rules, as of Pāṇini); दोषो नौ वा  
 चित्त्रिरागे P. VI. 4. 99, 91. (d) Pos-  
 sibility; (in this sense वा is usually  
 added to the interrogative pronoun  
 and its derivatives like इव or नाम), and  
 may be translated by 'possibly', 'I  
 should like to know'; कस्य वान्यस्य  
 वचसि मया स्थातव्यं K.; परिवर्तिनि संसारे  
 मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (e)  
 Sometimes used merely as an exple-  
 tive. (f) Indeed, truly. (g) Only. —3  
 When repeated वा has the sense of  
 'either-or,' 'whether-or'; सा वा शंभो-  
 स्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60;  
 तत्र परिश्रमादुत्तरोधाद्वा उत्तानकथावस्तुयोर-  
 वाद्वा नवनाटकदर्शनकुतूहलाद्वा भवद्भिरवधा-  
 नं दीयमानं प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or  
 rather, or else; see under अथ; न वा not,  
 neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or,  
 or else; किं वा whether &c.).

वा I. 2 P. ( वाति, वात or वान ) 1 To  
 blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सप्त-  
 था सप्तभिन्नाः Ve. 5. 6; दिशः प्रसेदुमेरु-  
 तो वडुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk.  
 7. 1, 8, 61. —2 To go, move. —3 To  
 strike, hurt, injure. —Caus. ( वापयति-  
 ते ) 1 To cause to blow. —2 ( वाजयति-ते )  
 To shake. —WITH आ to blow; बद्धां  
 बद्धां भित्तिशंकाममुष्मिन्नावानावान्मातरि-  
 श्वा निहन्ति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. —प्र,  
 -वि to blow; वायुविवाति हृदयानि हरन्-  
 राणां Rs. 6. 23. —II. 4 P. ( वायति ) 1  
 To be dried up, to dry. —2 To be ex-  
 tinguished. —III. 10 U. ( वापयति-ते ) 1  
 To go, move. —2 To be happy. —3 To  
 worship, reverence.

वांश a. ( शी f. ) [ वंश-अण् ] Made  
 of bamboo. —शी Bamboo-manna.

वांशिकः [ वंश-उक् ] 1 A bamboo-  
 cutter. —2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes. —कः [ वच्-  
 वच् ] Speech, uttering; as in नमोवाकं  
 प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1.

वाकुल See वाकुल.

वाक्यं [ वच्-प्यत् चस्य कः ] 1 Speech,  
 words, a sentence, saying, what is  
 spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words',  
 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते 'does not  
 obey'; Si. 2. 24. —2 A sentence,  
 period ( complete utterance of a  
 thought ); वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकांक्षासत्ति-  
 युक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 6; पदसमूहो वाक्यं  
 Tarka K.; औत्पार्थिकं च भवेद्वाक्यं समासे  
 तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. —3 An argument  
 or syllogism ( in logic ). —4 A pre-  
 cept, rule, an aphorism. —5 ( In  
 astr. ) The solar process for all astro-  
 nomical computations. —Comp. —अर्थः  
 the meaning of a sentence. —उपमा a  
 variety of Upamā according to Daṇ-  
 ḍin; see Kāv. 2. 43. —आलापः con-  
 versation, discourse. —खंडनं refuta-  
 tion of an assertion or argument.  
 —पदं a word in a sentence. —पदीयं N.  
 of a work attributed to Bhartrihari.  
 —पद्धतिः f. the manner of composing  
 sentences, diction, style. —प्रबंधः 1.  
 a treatise, connected composition. —2.  
 the flow of sentences. —प्रयोगः em-  
 ployment of speech, use of language.  
 —भेदः a different assertion, a diver-  
 gent statement; वाक्यभेदान्वाहनगमत्  
 Mu. 2. —रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement  
 of words in a sentence, syntax. —वि-  
 शारद a. eloquent, skilled in speech.  
 —शेषः 1. the remainder of a speech,  
 an unfinished or incomplete sentence;  
 सदीपावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. —2.  
 an elliptical sentence.

वागरः 1 A sage, holy man. —2 A  
 learned Brāhmaṇa, scholar. —3 A  
 brave man, hero. —4 A touch stone,  
 whet-stone. —5 An impediment, ob-  
 stacle. —6 Certainty, determination.  
 —7 Submarine fire. —8 A wolf.

वागा A bridle.

वागारु a. Breaking one's promises  
 perfidious, faithless.

वागाशनिः A Buddha.

वायुरा [ वा-हिसने उरच् गन् च ] A trap,  
 net, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्ज-  
 नवायुरासु पतितः क्षेमेण यातः पुमान् Pt. 1.  
 146. —Comp. —वृत्तिः f. livelihood  
 obtained by catching wild animals.  
 ( -त्तिः ) a fowler, huntsman; Ms.  
 10. 32.

वायुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-  
 catcher; R. 9. 53.

वाग्मिन् a. [ वाच् अस्त्यर्थे ग्मिनिः चस्य  
 कः तस्य लोपः cf. P. V. 2. 124 ] 1 Blo-



quent, oratorical. -2 Talkative. -3 Verbose, wordy. -m. 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिलोदितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 3. 86. -2 N. of Brihaspati. -3 N. of Vishnu.

वाच्य *a.* [वाचं यच्छति, यम्-ङ] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. -2 Speaking truly. -ग्रयः Modesty, humility.

वाकः The ocean.

वाञ्छ 1 P. (वाञ्छति) To wish, desire.

वाच्य *f.* [वच्-क्लिप् दर्वीजसंसारणं च Un. 2. 67.] 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थाविव संगृह्यौ वागर्थमतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. -2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Māl. 4; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागज्वरते। ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोद्धावति U. 1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; R. 1. 49; Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. -3 A voice, sound; अक्षरीरिणी वाद्यद्वचरत् U. 2; महुष्यवाचा R. 2. 33. -4 An assertion, a statement. -5 An assurance, a promise. -6 A phrase, proverb, saying. -7 N. of Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. -Comp. -अपहारकः (वागपहारकः) a 'stealer of speech', a reader of prohibited texts. -अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning; R. 1. 1; see above. -असिः cutting speech (cutting like a sword); स्फुरन्साधोर्विद्वणोति वागसिः Ki. 14. 12. -आढवरः (वागाढवरः) verbosity, bombast. -आत्मन् *a.* (वागात्मन्) consisting of words; ऋषे प्रबुद्धोसि वागात्मनि ब्रह्मणि U. 2. -ईशः (वागीशः) 1. an orator, an eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -3. an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. -4. the lunar mansion called Pushya. (-ज्ञा) N. of Sarasvati. -ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1. an orator, eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brahman. (-रि) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. -ऋषभः (वागृषभः) 'eminent in speech,' an eloquent or learned man. -कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel, strife. -कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. -गुहः (वागुहः) a kind of bird. -गुणः (वागृगुणः) a merit or excellence of speech; (35 such merits are enumerated by Hemachandra). -शुलिः, -शुलिकः (वागशुलिः &c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. तांबूलकरंकादिह. -चपल *a.* (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. -चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. -छलं (वाक्छलं) 'dis-

honesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication; पतावदेवास्ति मे वाक्छलं Mu. 2; केनेदमसूतं मे वाक्छलाद् वृद्धे K. 330. -जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk; अनिलोदितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27. -डंबरः (वाग्डंबरः) 1. bombast. -2. eloquent language. -दंडः (वाग्दंडः) 1. reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. -2. restraint of speech, control over words; cf. निदंड. -दत्त (वाग्दत्त) *a.* promised, affianced, betrothed. (-त्ता) an affianced or betrothed virgin. -दरिद्र (वाग्दरिद्र) *a.* 'poor in words,' i. e. speaking little. -दलं (वाग्दलं) a lip. -दानं (वाग्दानं) betrothal. -दुष्ट *a.* (वाग्दुष्ट) 1. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. -2. using ungrammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1. a defamer. -2. a Brāhmaṇa not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. -देवता, -देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः सांख्य्यमाधत्ते S.D.1. 'कुलं science, learning. -दोषः (वाग्दोषः) 1. the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नो वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H. 3. -2. abuse, defamation. -3. an ungrammatical speech. -निबंधन (वाग्निबंधन) *a.* depending on words. -निश्चयः (वाग्निश्चयः) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract. -निष्ठा (वाग्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -पटु *a.* (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. -पति *a.* (वाक्पति) eloquent; oratorical. (-तिः) 1. N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वचसांपतिः is also used). -2. the constellation Pushya. -पारुष्यं (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1. severity of language. -2. violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. -प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. -प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. -प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. -बंधनं (वाग्बंधनं) stopping the speech, silencing; Amaru. 13. -मनस *n.* (the dual वाङ्मनसी in Vedic language) speech and mind; अथैनं वृष्टुः स्तुत्यमवाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15. -मात्रं (वाङ्मात्रं) mere words. -मुखं (वाङ्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. -यत *a.* (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech, silent. -यमः (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. -यामः (वाग्यामः) a dumb man. -युद्धं (वाग्युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. -रोधः (वाग्यरोधः) stopping the speech, silencing. -वज्रः (वाग्वज्रः) 1. adamantine words; अहह दारुणो वाग्वज्रः U. 1. -2. harsh or severe language.

-विदग्ध *a.* (वाग्विदग्ध) skilled in speech. (-ग्धा) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. -विमवा (वाग्विभवः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language; नास्ति मे वाग्विभवः प्रसंसितुं सन् R. 1. 9, Māl. 1. 26. -विलासः (वाग्विलासः) graceful or elegant speech. -व्यवहारः (वाग्व्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारेण M. 1. -व्ययः (वाग्व्ययः) waste of words or breath. -व्यापारः (वाग्व्यापारः) 1. the manner of speaking. -2. the style or habit of speaking. -3. customary phraseology or mode of talking. -संयमः (वाक्संयमः) restraint or control of speech.

वाङ्मय *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. -2 Relating to speech or words; Ms. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. -3 Endowed with speech. -4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. -व 1 Speech, language; म्यरस्तजन्मनैर्लोतेभिर्दशभिरक्षरैः। समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्याप्तं त्रेलोक्यमिव विष्णुना Chand. M. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. -2 Eloquence. -3 Rhetoric. -यी The goddess Sarasvati.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. -2 The plant मदन.

वाचंयम *a.* Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn; उपस्थिता देवी तद्वाचंयमो भव V. 3; विद्वान्सी वसुधातले परवचःश्लाघा वाचंयमाः Bv. 4. 42; वाचंयमत्वात् R. 13. 44. -मः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक *a.* [वच्-ण्वल्] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. -2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लाक्षणिक and व्यंजक); साक्षात्संकेतितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -3 Verbal. -कः 1 A speaker. -2 A reader. -3 A significant word. -4 A messenger. -Comp. -पदं a significant word.

वाचनं [वच्-णिच् स्वार्थे वा णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance; as in स्वाति-वाचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं q. q. v. v.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वचनेन निर्बुद्धक] Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः [वाचः पतिः षष्ठ्यलुक्] 1 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. -2 The constellation Pushya.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue; तद्गुरीकृत्य कृति.



वाचः [ वच्-वच् ] 1 A wing. -2 A feather. -3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound. -जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water. -5 A prayer or mantra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice. -7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp. -वेयः -यं N. of a particular sacrifice. -सनः 1. N. of Viṣṇu. -2. of Śiva. -सनिः the sun.

वाजः [ वज्-वज् ] 1 A wing. -2 A feather. -3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound. -जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water. -5 A prayer or mantra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice. -7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp. -वेयः -यं N. of a particular sacrifice. -सनः 1. N. of Viṣṇu. -2. of Śiva. -सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the Vājasaneyi Samhitā or the Sukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् m. 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Sukla Yajurveda. -2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vājasaneyins.

वाजिन् a. [ वाज-अस्त्वर्थे इनि ] 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong. -m. 1 A horse; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1; R. 3. 43, 4. 25, 67; Si. 18. 31. -2 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -4 N. of Indra, Bṛhaspati and other gods. -नी 1 A mare. -2 N. of Ushas (dawn). -3 Food (Ved.). -Comp. -पृष्ठः the globe-amaranth. -भक्षः a chick-pea. -भोजनः a kind of kidneybean. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice. -शाला a stable.

वाजिनं 1 Strength, heroism, prowess (Ved.). -2 A conflict. -3 The scum of curdled milk.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरण Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वाञ्छ 1 P. ( वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित ) 1 To wish, desire; न संहतास्तस्य न भिक्षुस्तस्यः प्रियाणि वाञ्छन्त्यमुभिः समीहितं Ki. 1. 19. -2 To seek for, pursue. -WITH अभि, -सं To wish, desire or long for; Bk. 17. 53.

वाञ्छनं Wishing, desiring.

वाञ्छा A wish, desire, longing (usually with loc.); वाञ्छा सज्जनसंगमे Bh. 2. 62; Ki. 4. 25.

वाञ्छित p. p. Wished, desired. -तं A wish, desire.

वाञ्छिन् a. 1 Wishing. -2 Lustful. -नी 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A wanton.

वाद् An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

वाटः -टं [ वट्-वच् ] 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court; स्ववाटकुक्कुटविजयद्वयः Dk.; so वेष्टं, इमंशानं &c. -2 A garden, park, an orchard. -3 A road. -4 The groin. -5 A sort of grain. -Comp. -धानः the descendant of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a Brāhmaṇa female; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. -2 An orchard, a garden; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; so पुष्पं, अशोकं &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. -2 A house, dwelling. -3 A court, an enclosure. -4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीमुवि क्षितिमुजां Asvad. 5. -5 A road. -6 The groin. -7 A kind of grain.

वाट्य a. Belonging to a park or garden. -Comp. -पुष्पं 1. sandal. -2. saffron. ( -रपी ) the plant अतिवला.

वाट्या, वाट्यालः, वाट्याली N. of the plant अतिवला.

वाड् 1 A. ( वाडते ) To bathe, dive.

वाडवः [ वडवाया अपत्यं वडवानां समूहो वा अण् ] 1 Submarine fire. -2 A Brāhmaṇa -वं A stud or collection of mares. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडवेयः [ वडवा-ढक् ] A bull. -यौ ( m. dual ) The two Asvins.

वाडव्यं A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

वाड See वाट.

वाण See वाण.

वाणिः f. 1 Weaving. -2 A weaver's loom. -3 Speech, words. -4 N. of Sarasvatī.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिजिकः 1 A merchant. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 The submarine fire.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. -2 A dancing girl, an actress. -3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language; वाण्येका समलकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -2 Power of speech. -3 Sound, voice; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak.; so आकाशवाणी. -4 A literary production, a work or composition; मन्त्राणि मा कुर्व विषादमनादरेण मात्सर्यमन्मनसां सहसा खलानां Bv. 4. 41; U. 7. 20. -5 Praise. -6 Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning.

वात p. p. [ वा-क्त ] 1 Blown. -2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -तः 1 Air, wind. -2 The god of wind,



the deity presiding over wind. -3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. -4 Gout, rheumatism. -5 Inflammation of the joints. -6 A faithless lover (घृष्ट). -Comp. -अटः 1. an antelope (वातहृग). -2. a horse of the sun. -अंडः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind. -अयं a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-नं.) 1. a window, an air-hole; Māl. 2. 11; Ku. 7. 59; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. -2. a porch, portico. -3. a pavilion. -अयुः an antelope. -अरिः 1. the castor-oil tree. -2. N. of several plants: -शतवल्ली, शेफालिका, यवानी, भार्गी, सुह्री, विडंग, शृण, जतुका &c. -अश्वः a very fleet or swift horse. -आर्य 1. fermentation. -2. Soma. -3. water. -आमोदा musk. -आलिः ली f. a whirl-wind; एतेन वातालीयुजितेन शुष्कपर्णपुटेन प्रच्छादयामि Mk. 8. -आहत a. 1. shaken by the wind. -2. affected by gout. -आहतिः f. a violent gust of wind. -अजिः f. 1. excess of wind. -2. a mace, club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् n. breaking wind. -कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुंभः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -कुतुः dust. -कौलिः 1. amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2. the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -गामिन् m. a bird. -गुल्मः 1. a high-wind, strong gale. -2. rheumatism. -ज्वरः fever arising from vitiated wind. -तूलं cottony seeds floating in the air. -यूड 1. a high wind. -2. acute gout. -3. a kind of small-pox. -4. a lovely woman. -ह्वजः 1. a cloud. -2. dust. -पित्तं a form of gout. -पुत्रः 1. a cheat. -2. N. of Bhima or Hanumat. -पोषः, -पोषकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोपः excess of wind. -प्रमी m., f. a swift antelope. -कुलान्नं flatulence in the bowels (caused by indigestion). -नंदली a whirl-wind. -सुगः a swift antelope. -रक्तं, -शोणितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. -रूपः 1. a storm, violent wind, tempest. -2. the rain-bow. -3. a bribe. -रोगः, -अग्निः gout or rheumatism. -वस्तिः f. suppression of urine. -वृद्धिः f. swelled testicle. -वैरिन् m. the castor-oil tree. -शीर्षं the lower belly. -शूलं colic with flatulence. -सहः a. gouty. -सारथिः fire.

वातकः 1 A paramour (जार). -2 N. of a plant.

वातकिन् a. (नी f.) Gouty.

वातमजः A swift antelope.

वातयति Den. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve. -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

वातर a. 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift. वातरायणः 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, bow-shot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

वातल a. (ली f.) [वातं रोगमेवं लाति ला-क] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatulent. -लः 1 Wind. -2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वातापिः N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -द्विष् m., -सूदनः, -हन् m. epithets of Agastya.

वातिः [वा-किञ्] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air. -3 The moon. -Comp. -गः, -गमः 1. a mineralogist. -2. the egg-plant; (वातिगणः in the same sense).

वातिक a. (की f.) [वातादागतः टक्] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gouty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. -कः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय a. Windy. -रं Rice-gruel.

वातुल a. 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed; H. 2. 26. -लः A whirl-wind.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातूल a. See वातुल.

वातु m. Air, wind.

वात्या [वातानां समूहः यत्] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tempestuous wind; वात्याभिः पृथ्वी-कृता दश दिशश्चंडातपो दुःसहः Bv. 1. 31; R. 11. 16; Ki. 5. 39; Ve. 2. 21; Māl. 5. 6; 10. 3.

वात्सकं A herd of calves.

वात्सल्यं [वत्सलस्य भावः प्यञ्] 1 Affection (towards one's offspring), affection or tenderness in general; न पुत्रवात्सल्यनपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98; so भार्या, प्रजा, शरणागत, &c. -2 Fond affection or partiality.

वात्सिः-त्सी f. The daughter of a Sūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa.

वात्स्यायनः 1 N. of the author of the Kāmasūtras (a work on erotic subjects). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras.

वादः [वद्-वञ्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk; सामवादः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55; so केतववादः Git. 8; सात्ववाद &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation; अवाच्यवादांश्च वदन् वदित्वंति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -4 Narration, account; शाकुंतलादीनिनिहासवादाश्च Māl. 3. -5 Discussion,

dispute, controversy; वादे वादे जायते तत्त्वबोधः Subhāsh. ; सीमा -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, explanation. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine; इदानीं परमाणुकारणवादे निराकरोति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work); परिणामवाद 'the theory of evolution'; so नास्तिक. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अनुवादौ (m. du.) 1. assertion and reply, plaint and reply, accusation and defence. -2. dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृत् a. causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त a. disputed, वाद्यस्तोत्रं विषयः. -चंचु a. clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवादः controversy. -युद्धं a dispute, controversy. -रत a. disputatious. -वादिन् m. a Jaina -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate. -साधनं establishing an assertion.

वादकः 1 A musician. -2 A speaker. वादनं [वद्-णिच् कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Instrumental music.

वादि a. 1 Wise, learned, skilful. -2 Speaking.

वादिता p. p. 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument; N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music. -Comp. -गणः a band of music.

वादिन् a. [वद्-णिच्] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. -m. 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist; तस्यांगीकरणेन वादिन इव स्वात्स्वामिनो नियतः Mu. 5. 10; R. 12. 92. -3 An accuser, a plaintiff. -4 An expounder, a teacher. -5 (In music) The leading or key-note.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं [वद्-णिच् यत्] 1 A musical instrument. -2 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यजनि Malli.). -Comp. -करः a musician. -भाण्डं 1. a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2. a musical instrument.

वादर a. (री f.) Made or consisting of cotton. -रः The cotton shrub. -रः Cotton cloth.

वादर्गः The sacred fig-tree.

वादरायण See वादरायण.

वादलः The sheat-fish.

वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन -ना, वाधा See वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा.

वाधु(धू)क्यं Marriage.

वाधीणसः A rhinoceros.



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वान *a.* 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by fire), dried up. -3 Belonging to forest. -न 1 Dry or dried fruit (also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Moving, moving (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fragrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 A mat of straw. -8 A mat of straw. -9 Weaving. -10 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः [ वने वनसंवेष्टे प्रतिष्ठेन त्याग ]  
A Brahmana in the third stage of a religious life. -2 An anchorite, a hermit. -3 The Madhūka tree. -4 The Palāsa tree.

वानरः [ वानं वनसंवेष्टि फलादिकं राति-युद्धाति ]  
A monkey, an ape; वा विकहेन नरो वा A female monkey. -Comp. -वा a wild goat. -अचातः the tree called Lodhra. -इन्द्रः N. of Sugriva of Hanumat. -म्रियः the tree called ह्रीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil ( the dark variety ).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from a flower; *e. g.* the mango.

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

वानायुः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanāyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानारः A sort of cane or ratan; मयानि वानारवृक्षेषु सुतः R. 13. 35; Mā. 41; Māl. 9. 15; R. 13. 30, 16. 11; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40.

वानारकः The *Munja* grass, a kind of rush.

वानियं N. of a fragrant grass (मृग).

वोत *p. p.* [ वम्-क्त ] 1 Vomited, spit out. -2 Emitted, ejected, -Comp. -अदः a dog. -अ-जनित्र *m.* a foul-feeding demon.

वोति *f.* 1 Vomiting -2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -द *a.* caustic.

वान्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वायः [ वप्-वृ ] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 109. -Comp. -दंडः a weaver's loom.

वायनं 1 Causing to sow. -2 Shaving.

वायित *p. p.* 1 Sown. -2 Shaven.

वायिः -वी *f.* [ वप्-इन् वा डीप्; Up. 4. 125 ] A well, any large oblong or irregular reservoir of water; वापी

चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाचन्द्रसोपानमार्गा Me. 76. -Comp. -हः the *Chātaka* bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण); विलोचनं दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाव्य तद्विचित्रवामनेत्रा R. 7. 8; Me. 78, 96. -2 Being or situated on the left side; वामश्चायं नदति नधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9; ( वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense; *e. g.* वामेनात्र वदस्तमध्व-गजनः सर्वात्मना सेवते K. P. 10 ). -3 ( *a* ) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable; तद्वहो कामस्य वाना गतिः Git. 12; Māl. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. ( *b* ) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature; यांस्तेव गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17. ( *c* ) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory; S. 6.-4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad; Ki. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वामलोचना q. v. -6 Short. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. -6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice ( as drinking wine ). -मः Wealth, possessions.

-Comp. -आचारः, -मार्गः the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the *Tantras*. -आपीडनः the *Pilu* tree. -आवर्तः 1. a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -ऊरु, -ऊरु *f.* a woman with handsome thighs; तदिदं विपदिष्येत कथं वद वामोर चिताधि-रोहणं R. 8. 57. -दृश *f.* a woman ( with lovely eyes ). -देवः 1. N. of a sage. -2. N. of Siva. -दृः *f.* a beautiful eye-browed woman; Pt. 1. 136. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः सुखे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10; R. 19. 13. -शील *a.* of a perverse or crooked nature; cross-tempered; तदेहि वामशीलां मालतीं निर्भर्त्सयामः Māl. 7. ( -लः ) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक *a.* 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दक्षिण्यमवल-व्यते Māl. 8 ( where both senses are intended ).

वामन *a.* 1 ( *a* ) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. ( *b* ) ( Henco ) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनाचि-रिव दीपभाजनं R. 19. 51; कथं कथं तानि (दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र); शिरसि स्म जिघ्रति सुरारिबंधने छलवामनं विनयवा-मनं तदा Si. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; प्रांछु-लभ्ये फले मोहादुद्धादुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. -2 N. of Vishnu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, ( see बलि ); छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिममुत-वामनं पदमख्यीरज्ञानितजनपावन ! केशव

वामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; Si. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the *Kāśikāvṛtti*, a commentary on Pāṇini's *Sūtras*. -5 The tree called अंकोट. -Comp. -आकृति *a.* dwarfish. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 *Purāṇas*.

वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामलूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gauri. -4 Of Lakshmi. -5 Of Sarasvati.

वामिल *a.* 1 Beautiful, handsome. -2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामिका An epithet of Durgā.

वामी 1 A mare; अधोद्वामीशतवा-हितार्थं R. 5. 32. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वायः [ वे-वृ ] Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -दंडः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brāhmaṇa, on festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव *a.* ( *वी. f.* ) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. -2 Aerial. -वी The north-west quarter ( presided over by Vāyu ).

वायवीय, वायव्य *a.* Relating to the wind, aerial. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of a *Purāṇa*.

वायसः [ वय एव अण् Up. 3. 120 ] 1 A crow; बलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्क-यन्ति Mk. 10. 3. -2 Fragrant aloewood, agallochum. -3 Turpentine. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः an owl. -आ-हः a kind of esculent vegetable. -इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः [ वा-उण् युक् च Up. 1. 1 ] 1 Air, wind; वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परे-ण् K. R.; आकाशात्तु विकुर्वाणात्सर्व-गंधवहः छुचिः । बलवाञ्छायते वायुः स वै स्पर्शयुगो मतः ॥ Ms. 1. 76. ( There are seven courses of wind one above the other :—आवहः प्रवहश्चैव संवहश्चोद्धतस्तथा । वि-वहाख्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात् ). -2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, ( who is the re- gent of the north-west quarter ). -3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated :—प्राण, अपान, समान, स्यान and उदान. -4 Morbid

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affection or vitiation of the windy humour. —Comp. —आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. —केतुः dust. —कोणः the north-west. —गंडः flatulence (caused by indigestion). —गति *a.* swift as wind, very fleet. —गुल्मः 1. a hurricane, storm. —2. a whirlpool. —गोचरः the range of the wind. —ग्रस्त *a.* 1. affected by wind, flatulent. —2. gouty. —जातः, —तनयः, —नन्दनः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः, —सुहृः epithets of Hanumat or Bhīma. —द्वारः a cloud. —निघ्न *a.* affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. —निवृत्तिः *f.* 1. a lull, calm. —2. cure of windy distempers (such as gout &c.). —पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. —फलं 1. hail. —2. the rain-bow. —भक्षः, —भक्षणः, —भुज् *m.* 1. one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. —2. a snake; cf. पचनाशन. —रोषा night. —रुग्ण *a.* broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. —वर्त्मन् *m.*, *n.* the sky, atmosphere. —वाहः smoke. —वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. —वेग, —सम *a.* swift as wind. —सखः, —सखिः *m.* fire.

वार *n.* Water; Bv. 1. 30. —Comp. —आसनं a reservoir of water. —किटिः (वाःकिटिः) a porpoise. —चरः a goose, gander. —दः a cloud. —दरं 1. water. —2. silk. —3. speech. —4. the seed of the mango. —5. a curl on a horse's neck. —6. a conch-shell. —धिः the ocean. —भवे a kind of salt. —पुष्पं (वाःपुष्पं) cloves. —भटः an alligator. —सुच् *m.* a cloud. —राशिः the ocean. —वटः a ship, boat. —सद्नं (वाःसद्नं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. —स्थ *a.* (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वारः [ वृ-वृ ] 1 That which covers, a cover. —2 A multitude, large number; as in वारयुवति. —3 A heap; quantity. —4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. —5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. —6 Time, turn; शशकस्य वारः समायातः Pt. 1; अप्सरोवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times' कतिवारान् 'how many times'. —7 An occasion, opportunity. —8 A door, gate. —9 The opposite bank of a river. —10 N. of Siva. —11 Ved. A tail. —११ A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. —2 A mass of water (जलसंघ). —Comp. —अंगना, —नारी, —युवति *f.*, —योषित् *f.*, —वनिता, —विलासिनी, —सुंदरी, —स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. —कीरः 1. a wife's brother (according to Trik.). —2. the submarine fire. —3. a hair-dresser or comb. —4. a louse. —5. a courser. —6. a carrier, porter; (these meanings

are given in Madinā). —बु (वृ)पा the plantain tree. —मुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. —वा (वा)णः, —णं armour, a coat of mail; अगमत्केतकं रजः । तद्योधवारवाणानामयन्पटवासतां R. 4. 55; Si. 15. 118. —वाणिः 1. a piper, player on a flute. —2. a musician. —3. a year. —4. a judge. (—णिः *f.*) a harlot. —वाणी a harlot. —वृषा 1. corn. —2. the plantain tree. —वेला a time or period of the day when no act is performed. —सेवा 1. harlotry, prostitution. —2. a number of harlots.

वारक *a.* [ वृ-णिच् ण्वुल् ] Obstructing, opposing. —कः 1 A kind of horse. —2 A horse in general. —3 One of the paces of a horse. —कं 1 The seat of pain. —2 A kind of perfume (वाल or हविर.).

वारकिन् *m.* 1 An opposer, enemy. —2 The ocean. —3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. —4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारंगः 1 The handle of a sword, knife &c. —2 The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

वारटं 1 A field. —2 A number of fields. —ट A goose.

वारण *a.* (णी *f.*) [ वृ-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Warding off, resisting, opposing. —णं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विसर्तुवारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. —2 An obstacle, impediment. —3 Resistance, opposition. —4 Defending, guarding, protecting. —णः 1 An elephant; न भवति विसर्तुवारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17; Ku. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. —2 An armour, mail-coat. —Comp. —बुषा, —बुसा, —बुलभा the plantain tree. —साह्वयं N. of Hastināpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणावतः—तं N. of a town.

वारत्रं A leather thong.

वारंवारं *ind.* Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोः कर्म चाप्यपूरः Māl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp. —2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares.

वारांनिधिः The ocean.

वाराह *a.* (ही *f.*) [ वराहस्येदं त्रियत्वात् अण् ] Relating to a boar; वराहीमात्मयोनेस्तुमवनविधावास्थितस्याशु रूपं Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. —हः 1 A boar. —2 A kind of tree. —Comp. —कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which

we are at present living). —N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. —पुराण

वाराही 1 A sow. —2 The earth. —3 The Sakti of Vishnu in the form of a boar. —4 A measure. —Comp. —कंवाः N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि *n.* [ वृ-ण्ण् Un. 4. 124 ] 1 Water; यथा खनन् खनित्रेण नरो वार्यधिगच्छति Subhāsh. —2 A fluid. —3 A kind of perfume (वाल or हविर.). —रिः, —री *f.* 1 A place for fastening an elephant; वारी वारैः सस्मरे वारणानां Si. 18. 56; R. 5. 45. —2 A rope for fastening an elephant. —3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. —4 A captive, prisoner. —5 A water-pot. —6 N. of Sarasvatī. —7 Speech. —Comp. —ईशा 1. the ocean. —2. N. of Vishnu. —उद्भवं a lotus. —ओकः a leech. —कर्पूरः a kind of fish (इलीश). —कुञ्जकः the plant शृंगाटक. —क्रिमिः a leech. —चत्वरः a piece of water. —चर *a.* aquatic. (—रः) 1. a fish. —2. any aquatic animal. —चामरं moss. —जः *a.* produced in water. (—जः) 1. a conch-shell; Si. 15. 72. —2. any bivalve shell. (—जं) 1. a lotus; Si. 4. 66. —2. a kind of salt. —3. a kind of plant (गौरवर्ण). —4. cloves. —तरकरः 1. a cloud. —2. the sun. —त्रा an umbrella. —दः a cloud; वितर वारिद वारिद्वारे Subhāsh; Bv. 1. 30. (—दं) a kind of perfume. —द्वः the Chātaka bird. —धरः a cloud; नववा-स्थिरोद्यादहोभिर्भविष्यं च निरातपत्तर-ज्यैः V. 4. 3. —धारा a shower of rain. —धिः 1. the ocean; वारिधिस्तुतामस्यां दिदृक्षुः शतैः Git. 12. —2. a jar or pot. —नाथः 1. the ocean. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3. a cloud. —4. the habitation of the serpent race. —निधिः the ocean. —पथः, —थं 'journey by sea', a voyage. —प्रवाहः a cascade, waterfall. —मसिः, —सुच् *m.*, —रः a cloud. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water; M. 2. 13. —रथः a raft, boat, float. —राशिः 1. the ocean. —2. a lake. —रुहं a lotus. —लोमन् *m.* N. of Varuṇa. —वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. —वाहः, —वाहनः a cloud; Pt. 2. 142. —शः N. of Vishnu. —संभवः 1. cloves. —2. a kind of antimony. —3. the fragrant root called उशीर q. v.

वारी See वारि (*f.*).

वारीटः An elephant.

वारुः A war-elephant (विजयकुंजर).

वारुठः A bier.

वारुण *a.* (णी *f.*) [ वरुणस्येदं अण् ] 1 Belonging to Varuṇa; साह्येऽर्च्यते वरुणं पादौर्ध्वयते वारुणेर्धृशं Ms. 8. 82. —2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa



Varuna. —णः N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha.

वारुणिः 1 N. of Agastya. —2 Of Water.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuna). —2 Any intoxicating liquor; पयोपि शौडिकीहस्ते where both senses are intended; 4. 12. —3 The asterism शतभिषज्. —4 Dürvā grass. —5 N. of the wife of Varuna. —6 A kind of Dürvā. —Comp. —वरुणः an epithet of Varuna.

वारुण्डः The chief of the serpent. —वरुण्डः 1 The rheum or excretion of the eyes. —2 The ear-wax. —3 A vessel for baling water out of a boat. —डी A door-step.

वारुणी N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वार्ध a. (की f.) [वृक्ष-अण्] 1 Con- sidering of trees. —2 Made of or be- longing to a tree. —3 Made of bark. —4 A forest.

वार्ध a. Made of trees. —वार्ध An enclosure made of trees &c.

वार्णिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्तिकः, वार्ताकिः f., वार्ताकिन् m., वार्ताकी f., वार्ताकुः m. f. The egg-plant.

वार्तिका A kind of quail.

वार्त्त a. [वृत्ति-अण्] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well. —2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असार). —3 Following a profession. —स्त 1 Welfare, good health; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमेवेहि राजन् R. 5. 13; 13. 71; स वृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्य- इत्येव संतति 15. 41; Si. 13. 68. —2 Skill, dexterity; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुच्चैः Ki. 13. 34. —3 Chaff.

वार्त्त 1 Staying, abiding. —3 Tid- ings, news, intelligence; सागरिकायाः का वार्त्त Ratn. 4. —3 Livelihood, pro- fession. —4 Agriculture, the occupa- tion of a Vaisya; R. 16. 2; Ms. 10. 60; Y. 1. 311. —5 The egg-plant. —6 N. of Durgā. —7 (In Rhet.) The mere mention of facts without any rhetori- cal embellishment. —Comp. —आरम्भः a commercial undertaking or business. —मात्र 1. mere report. —2. superficial acquaintance with any subject, shall- ow knowledge. —वहः, हरः 1. a messenger. —2. a Chandler. —वृत्तिः one who lives on agriculture. —व्यति- कर general or common report.

वार्त्तीयनः A news-bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) [वृत्ति-उक्] 1 Relating to news. —2 Bringing news. —3 Explanatory, glossarial, —कः 1

An emissary, a spy. —2 A husband- man (a man of the third tribe). —कं [वृत्तिरूपेण कृतो ग्रन्थः] An explana- tory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions; उक्ताहुक्तद्वयकार्थ- व्यक्ति (or चित्ता) कारि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras). —Comp. —करः N. of Kātyāyana.

वार्त्तिनः N. of Arjuna; Ki. 15. 1.

वार्त्तिकं [वृद्धानां समूहः तस्य भावः कर्म वा बुद्धिः] 1 Old age; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं तस्या वार्त्तिकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. —2 The infirmity of old age. —3 A collection of old men.

वार्त्तिक्यं 1 Old age. —2 The infirm- ity of old age.

वार्त्तिकं = वार्त्तिकं.

वार्त्तिकिः, वार्त्तिकिकः, वार्त्तिकिन् m. A usurer.

वार्त्तिक्यं Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

वार्त्ति, वार्त्ती f. A leather thong.

वार्त्तिगजः 1 A rhinoceros; see वार्त्तिगज also. —2 A wild goat with long ears.

वार्त्तिगणं A collection of men in armour.

वार्त्ति A blessing, boon. — (pl.) Possessions.

वार्त्तिगण A kind of blue fly.

वार्त्ति a. (की f.) [वर्ष-अण्] 1 Be- longing to the rains. —2 Annual.

वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) [वर्षे वर्षाद्य भावः उक्] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season; वार्त्तिकं संजहारिद्रो धनुर्जेतुं रघुर्देवो R. 4. 16. —2 Annual, yearly. —3 Lasting for one year; मातृपाणां प्रमाणं स्याद्दुर्तिके दशवार्त्तिकी; so वार्त्ति- कमन्त्रं Y. 1. 124. —कं N. of a medi- cinal plant.

वार्त्तिल Hail. वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) Raining, sprinkl- ing, pouring down.

वार्त्तिगण्यः 1 A descendant of Vri- shṇi. —2 Particularly Kṛishṇa. —3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्त्ति  
वार्त्तिद्रव्य  
वार्त्तिद्रव्यि  
वार्त्तिस्पत  
वार्त्तिस्पत्य  
वार्त्तिण  
वार्त्ति  
वार्त्तिक

See वार्त्ति, वार्त्तिद्रव्य, वार्त्ति- द्रव्यि, वार्त्तिस्पत, वार्त्तिस्पत्य, वार्त्तिण; वार्त्ति, वार्त्तिक.

वालखिल्य See वालखिल्य.

वालः N. of a celebrated monkey- chief, who was slain by Rāma at the desire of Sugriva, his younger brother. [He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kish- kindha to slay the brother of Dundu- bhi, Sugriva usurped the throne con- sidering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugri- va, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him.].

वालुका 1 Sand, gravel; अकृतज्ञ- स्योपकृतं वालुकास्त्रिव सूत्रितम्. —2 Pow- der. —3 Camphor in general. —का, -की A kind of cucumber. —Comp. —आत्मिका sugar.

वालेय See वालेय.

वाल्क a. (की f.) [वल्क-अण्] Made of the bark of trees.

वाल्कल a. (ली f.) [वल्कल-अण्] Made of the bark of trees. —लं A bark-garment. —ली Spirituous-liquor.

वाल्मीकः, —वाल्मीकिः [वाल्मीके भवः अण् इत् वा] N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Rāmāyana. [He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon be- came an adept in the art, and pur- sued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his posses- sions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children if they were ready to become his partners in the innumerable iniqui- ties that he had committed. He ac- cordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word marā (which is Rāma inverted) and disappeared. The robber con- tinued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reap- peared and got him out, and as he issued from the 'rāmika' he was called Vālmiki, and became after- wards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablu- tions, he saw one of a pair of Krauncha birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anuṣṭubh metre. This was a new



mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Ramayana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama].

वाल्मीक्य Being beloved or favourite.

वाक्क *a.* [वद् यद् लृक्-ऊक्] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

वाक्वः A kind of basil.

वावुटः A boat, raft.

वावृत् 4 A. (वावृत्ते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वावृत्मानासौ रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

वावृत्त *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

वाश I. 4 A. (वाश्यते, वाशित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवाः) तां श्रिताः प्रतिभयं बवाशिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To call.

वाशक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाशनं 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशिः Fire, the god of fire.

वाशितं 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, calling.

वाशिता 1 A female elephant; अभ्यपद्यत स वाशितासखः पुष्पिताः कमलिनी-रिव द्विपः R. 19. 11; (also written वासिता in this sense). -2 A woman.

वाशी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2 A weapon in general (such as an axe, spear &c.). -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

वाशुरा Night.

वाश्र *a.* Ved. Roaring, bellowing. -अः 1 A day. -2 A bull. -आ 1 A cow with a calf. -2 A mother. -अं 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dung.

वाष्कल *a.* Large, great. -लः A warrior.

वाष्पः -अं See वाष्प.

वास I. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासिताननविशेषितगंधा Ki. 9. 60; प्रकटितपटवासैर्वासयन् काननानि Git. 1; U. 3. 16; R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. -2 To steep, infuse. -3 To spice, season. -II. 4 A. See वाश.

वासः [वस् निवासि आच्छादने वा च] 1 Perfume, -2 Living, dwelling;

वासो यस्य हरेः करे Bv. 1. 63; R. 19. 2. Bg. 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house. -4 Site, situation. -5 Clothes, dress. -Comp. -अ(आ) -गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेष्टमन् *n.* the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed-chamber; धर्मासनाद्विशति वास-गृहं नरेंद्रः U. 1. 7; समयः खलु ते वासगृह-प्रवेशस्य V. 3. -कर्णी 1. a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2. a sacrificial hall. -तां-बुलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -भवनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. -गष्टिः *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रा लसा वह्निगः V. 3. 2; Me. 79. -योगः a kind of fragrant powder. -सज्जा = वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) [वास्-वस्-णिच् वा ण्वल्] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Causing to dwell, populating. -कं Clothes. -Comp. -सज्जा, -सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā; S. D. thus defines her:—कुरुते मंडनं वास्याः (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेष्टमनि । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्वाद्विदितप्रियसंगमा ॥ 120; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

वासनं [वास्-ल्युट्] 1 Perfuming scenting. -2 Infusing. -3 Dwelling, abiding. -4 An abode, a dwelling. -5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपाधारूतं संयुटादिकं समुद्रं ग्रंथ्यादियुतम्). -6 Knowledge. -7 Clothes, dress. -8 A cover, an envelope. -9 A kind of posture practised by ascetics in abstract meditation.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. मावना. -2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. -3 Fancy, imagination, idea. -4 False idea, ignorance. -5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination; संसारवासनाचक्रं खलु Git. 3. -6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मध्ये मम तु महती वासना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17. -7 Perfuming, scenting.

वासित *p. p.* [वास्-क्] 1 Perfumed, scented. -2 Steeped, infused. -3 Seasoned, spiced. -4 Dressed, clothed. -5 Peopled, po-

pulous. -6 Possessing, having. Famous, celebrated. -त 1 The cry or hum of birds. -2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वाशिता.

वासः An ass.

वासतेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [वासतेयं वितं साधु वा दञ्ज्] Habitable. -यी Night.

वासंत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. -2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. -3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). -तः 1 A camel. -2 A young elephant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A cuckoo. -5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयवसीर. -6 A kind of bean. -7 A dissolute man. -ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers); वसंते वासंतीकुसुमसु-मौरव्ययैः Git. 1. -2 Long pepper. -3 The trumpet-flower. -4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसंतोत्सव. -5 The spring creeper.

वासंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Vernal; वासंति-कस्तरुभिः S. 6. -कः 1 The Vidūshaka or buffoon in a drama. -2 An actor.

वासरः-रं A day (of the week). -रः N. of a Nāga. -Comp. -संग morning.

वासव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वसुव स्वार्थे अण् वसुनि संत्यस्य अण् वा] Belonging to Indra; पांडुतां वासवी दिग्वासीत् K.; वासवीनां चसूनां Me. 43. -वः N. of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -वं The constellation Dhanishthā. -Comp. -दत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. -2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vatsa. Sriharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and, according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य त्रिद्विहिरं वसवगोत्रं जेद she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; (see Māl. 2). But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu, but carried off by Kandarpaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.]

वासवी N. of the mother of Vyāsa.



वास्तव *m.* [ वस्-आच्छादने असि णिच् ] 1 cloth, garment, clothes; वास्तांसि नवानि युज्जाति नरोऽ-  
वनि Bg. 2. 22; Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59.  
-3 A curtain. -Comp.  
-4 poll. (वास-कुटी) a tent. -खंडः 'a  
piece of cloth', a rag, tatter.

वास्ति *m., f.* An adze, a small  
chisel. -सिः Dwelling,  
habitation.

वास्ति (शि) ष *a.* (डी *f.*) [ वास-  
जन् ] Belonging to or composed  
(rather revealed to) Vasishtha,  
a Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda. -ष्टः  
a descendant of Vasishtha. -टी.  
The Gomati river.

वासु 1 The soul. -2 The soul of  
the universe, supreme being. -3  
N. of Vishnu. -4 The constellation  
वृश्चिक.

वासुकिः, वासुकेयः N. of a cele-  
brated serpent, king of snakes (said  
to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38,  
Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः [ वसुदेवस्यापत्यम् अण् ] 1 Any  
descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Parti-  
cularly, Krishna.

वासुदा [ वस्-उरण् ] 1 The earth. -2  
Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female  
elephant.

वासु *f.* A young girl, maiden  
(used chiefly in dramas); एवासि वासु  
मिरसि युहीता Mk. 1. 41; वासु प्रसीद  
Mk. 1.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (वी *f.*) [ वस्त्वेव अण् ] 1  
Real, true, substantial. -2 Determin-  
ed, fixed. -वः Anything fixed or  
determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) [ वस्तुतो निवृत्तं टक् ]  
1 True, real, substantial, genuine. -2  
Demonstrated, established.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabit-  
ing, resident; पुरेऽस्य वास्तव्यकुडुब्धितां  
युः Si. 1. 66. -2 Fit to be inhabited,  
habitable. -व्यः A dweller, resident,  
an inhabitant; नानादिगंतवास्तव्यो महा-  
नसमाजः Māl. 1. -व्यः 1 A habitable  
place, house. -2 Habitation, residence  
(वसति).

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तु *m., n.* [ वस्-तुण् Un. 1. 77 ] 1  
The site of a house, building-ground,  
site. -2 A house, an abode, a dwell-  
ing-place; रवेरविषये वास्तु, किं न दीपः  
यकाशयेत् Subhāsh.; Ms. 3. 18. -Comp.  
-वाकः a sacrifice performed on the  
occasion of laying the foundation of

a house. -संशमनं, शांतिः *f.* a religious  
rite performed on the occasion of  
laying the foundation of a new  
house, particularly on the occasion  
of entering it.

वास्तोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity  
(supposed to preside over the found-  
ation of a house). -2 N. of Indra.

वास्त्ये *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit  
to be inhabited. -2 Abdominal.

वास्त *a.* [ वस्त्र-अण् ] Made of cloth.  
-वः A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्त्य See वास्त.

वास्त्येयः The tree called नागकेशर.

वाह 1 A. (वाहते) To try, exert one-  
self, endeavour.

वाह *a.* [ वह-वञ् ] Bearing, carry-  
ing &c. (at the end of comp.); as in  
अंशुवाह, तोयवाह &c. -हः 1 Carrying,  
bearing. -2 A porter. -3 A draught-  
animal, a beast of burden. -4 A  
horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. -5 A  
bull; Ku. 7. 49. -6 A buffalo. -7 A  
carriage, conveyance in general. -8  
The arm. -9 Air, wind. -10 A mea-  
sure equal to ten Kumbhas or four  
Bhāras; वाहो भारच्छतुष्टयं. -Comp. द्विष्ट  
*m.* a buffalo. -अष्टः a horse.

वाहकः [ वह-ण्वल् ] 1 A porter. -2 A  
coach driver. -3 A horseman.

वाहनं [ वाहयति वह-णिच् ल्युट् वा ] 1  
Bearing, carrying, conveying. -2  
Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle,  
conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75;  
N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in  
riding or draught, as a horse; स दु-  
ष्प्रापयशाः प्रापदाश्रमं आतवाहनः R. 1.  
48, 9. 25, 60. -5 An elephant.

वाहन् *m.* Ved. 1 Agni. -2 A hymn.

वाहिन *a.* [ वह-णिच् ] Bearing, carry-  
ing. -*m.* A chariot.

वाहिनी [ वाहो अस्यस्याः इनि ङीप् ] 1 An  
army; आशिषं प्रयुज्येन वाहिनी B. 11.  
6, 13. 66. -2 A division of an army  
consisting of 81 elephants, as many  
chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. -3  
A river. -Comp. -निवेशः the camp  
of an army. -पतिः 1. a general, a  
commanding officer. -2. the ocean  
(lord of rivers).

वाहसः 1 A water-course. -2 A  
large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. -2 A car  
drawn by oxen. -3 A carrier of  
loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

वाहित्यं The part of an elephant's  
forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहीक See वाहीक.

वाहुक See वाहुक.

वाह्य See वाह्य. -हः A beast of  
burden, an ox &c. -हः A carriage.

वाह्यः N. of country (the modern  
Balkh). -Comp. -जः a Balkh-bred  
horse.

वाह्यि (ह्यी) कः 1 N. of a country  
(the modern Balkh). -2 A horse  
from this country, a Balkh-bred  
horse. -3 N. of one of the principal  
Gandharvas. -कं 1 Saffron. -2 Asa  
Foetida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and  
nouns it expresses :— (a) separa-  
tion, disjunction (apart, asunder,  
away, off &c.), as विद्युज्, विह, विचल्  
&c.; (b) the reverse of an action;  
as क्री 'to buy' -विक्री 'to sell';  
स्मृ 'to remember' -विस्मृ 'to forget';  
(c) division; as विभज्, विभाग; (d)  
distinction; as विशिष, विशेष, विविच्,  
विवेक; (e) discrimination; व्यवच्छेद;  
(f) order, arrangement; as विधा,  
विरच्; (g) opposition; as विरुध्, विरोध;  
(h) privation; as विनी, विनयन; (i) deli-  
beration, as विचर्, विचार; (j) intensity;  
विध्वंस. -2 As a prefix to nouns or  
adjectives not immediately connect-  
ed with roots वि expresses (a) nega-  
tion or privation, in which case it is  
used much in the same way as अ or  
निर्, i. e., it forms Bah. comp., विधवा,  
व्यसुः &c.; (b) intensity, greatness;  
as विकरालः; (c) variety, as विचित्र;  
(d) difference; as विलक्षण; (e) mani-  
foldness, as विविध; (f) contrariety,  
opposition, as विलोम; (g) change; as  
विकार; (h) impropriety, as विजन्मन्.

वि *m., f.* 1 A bird. -2 A horse.  
-3 A goer. -4 A rein. -5 An epithet  
of the Soma. -6 A sacrificer (mostly  
Ved. in the last four senses).

विंश *a.* (ङी *f.*) Twentieth. -शः A  
twentieth part.

विंशक *a.* (की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp.  
-ईशः, -ईशिन *m.* a ruler of twenty  
villages.

विंशतिक *a.* Worth twenty.

विंशतितम *a.* (मी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशिन *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. -2 A  
lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has  
recently calved.

विकंकट-तः A kind of tree (of  
the wood of which ladles were



made); R. 11. 25.

**विकच** *a.* [ विकच्-अच् ] 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus-flower &c.); विकचकिञ्चुकसंहतिश्चकैः Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. -2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. -3 Destitute of hair. -4 Manifested, distinctly apparent; U. 5. 26; विकचनक्षत्रकुसुदैः Mu. 3. 7. -चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant, -2 N. of Ketu. -3 A flag, banner.

**विकचीकृ** 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

**विकट** *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; प्रथुललटतटवदितविकटभ्रुकुटिना Ve. 1; विधुमिव विकटविधुदुदुतदलनगलितामृतधारे Git. 4. (*b*) Fierce, savage. -3 Great, large, broad, spacious, wide; जुम्भाविडंभि विकटोदरमस्तु चाप U. 4. 30; आवरित विकटेन विवोदुर्वक्षसैव कुचमंडलमन्या Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Māl. 7. -3 Proud, haughty; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6; Mv. 6. 32. -4 Beautiful; Mk. 2. -5 Frowning. -6 Obscure. -7 Changed in appearance. -8 Large-toothed. -ङ् A boil, tumour.

**विकत्थ** 1 A. 1 To boast, vaunt; का खल्वनेन माध्यमाना विकत्थते V. 2. -2 To depreciate, speak ill of, disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य शुणैरस्मान् विकत्थते Mb. -3 To humiliate. -4 To proclaim loudly.

**विकत्थन** *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वांसोऽप्यविकत्थना भवन्ति Mu. 3; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. -ने 1 Vaunting, boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

**विकत्था** 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

**विकम्प** 1 A. 1 To shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकम्पमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाहुर्दुश्च विकम्पते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. -2 To become changed or deformed. -3 To shrink or retreat from. -Caus. To shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17.

**विकम्प** *a.* 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

**विकम्पित** *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady.

**विकरः** Sickness, disease.

**विकरणः** The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

**विकराल** *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful; U. 5. 26.

**विकर्णः** N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

**विकर्तनः** 1 The sun; U. 5. -2 The Arka plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

**विकर्मन्** *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* 1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -2 Various or divergent duty. -3 Retiring from business. -Comp. -क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -स्थ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

**विकर्मिक** *a.* 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various businesses. -कः A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c.

**विकल्** 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective.

**विकल** *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; कूटकुहिकलेंद्रियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. -2 Frightened, alarmed; Māl. 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाधिपतिर्विविकलः Bv. 1. 31; प्रसूति S. 6. 24; Pt. 5. 8; Mk. 5. 41. -4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विषीदसि रोदिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Git. 9; विरहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164; श्रुतिगुले पिकरुतविकले Git. 12; वहति विकलः कायो मोहं न शुचिं चेतनां U. 3. 31; Māl. 7. 1, 9. 12. -5 Ineffective, useless; Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed. -ला, -ली A woman during her courses. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -इन्द्रिय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -करण *a.* with drooping limbs, languid; U. 3. 22. -करण *a.* helpless, piteous; Māl. 9. 11; U. 1. 28. -पाणिकः a cripple.

**विकलयति** Den. P. To unnerve, overpower; घनीभूतः शोको विकलयति च संमूर्ध्यति च U. 2. 26.

**विकलीकृ** 8 U. 1 To maim, mutilate. -2 To impair, harm, injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

**विकलीकरणं** 1 Maiming, mutilating. -2 Confusing, perplexing.

**विकला** The sixtieth part of a Kalā, q. v.

**विकल्मष** *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

**विकषा (सा)** Bengal madder.

**विकस्** 1 P. 1 To open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं Māl. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसंतः Bh. 2. 78. -2 To burst, become divided. -Caus. To open, cause to expand; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84.

**विकसः** The moon.

**विकसित** *p. p.* Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

**विकासः** 1 Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. -2 Increase, growth; U. 6. 28; see विकास also.

**विकासनं** Expansion, opening, blowing.

**विकस्व (इव) र** *a.* 1 Opening, expanding; कुशेश्वरैश्च जलाशयोपिता मुदा रभन्ते कलभा विकस्वरेः Si. 4. 33. -2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उद्गीयत वैकुण्ठात्करग्रहजादस्य विकस्वस्वरेः N. 2. 5.

**विकालः**, **विकालकः** Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

**विकालिका** A perforated copper-vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानरंघ्रा.

**विकाश** 1 A. 1 To appear, become visible. -2 To bloom, open. -3 To shine. -Caus. 1 To display, manifest. -2 To illuminate.

**विकाशः** 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. -3 An open or direct course; विकाशमीयुर्जगतीशमार्गः Ki. 15. 52. -4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. -5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. -6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. -7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). -8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

**विकाशक** *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Displaying. -2 Opening.

**विकाशनं** 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.).

**विकाशि (सि) र** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth. -2 Expanding, opening, blowing. -3 Shining, resplendent; Pt. 3. 147.

**विकुण्ड** N. of Vishṇu's heaven. -न N. of the mother of Vishṇu.

**विकुण्ठित** *a.* 1 Obtuse, blunt. -2 Weak.

**विकुसः** The moon.



विकृजनं 1 Cooing, humming. -2  
Cooing (as of the bowels).

विकृजनं A side-glance, leer.

विकृजिका The nose.

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect;

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect;

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect;

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विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect;

complete, imperfect. -5 Affected by  
passion or emotion. -6 Averse from,  
disgusted with. -7 Loathsome -8  
Strange, extraordinary. -9 Unnatural.  
-10 Perverted, spoiled; see विकृ above.  
-तं 1 Change, modification. -2 Change  
for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion,  
disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change (as of purpose,  
mind, form, &c.); चित्तविकृतिः, अंशुली-  
यकं सुवर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. -2 An unnatural  
or accidental circumstance, an acci-  
dent; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जी-  
वितमुच्यते इधैः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness.  
-4 Excitement, perturbation, anger,  
rage; Ki. 13. 56; U. 5. 29; Si. 15.  
11, 40. -5 Emotion; S. 2. 5. -6 A  
sudden seizure or affection. -7  
Fermented liquor; see विकार and विक्रिया  
also.

विकृप् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull. -2 To  
bend (as a bow); शरासनं तेषु विकृप्यता-  
मिदं S. 6. 28. -3 To deprive of,  
withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy,  
ruin.

विकृपः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling  
apart. -2 An arrow.

विकृपणः N. of one of the five ar-  
rows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drawing,  
dragging, pulling asunder. -2 A cross  
throw.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Dragged asunder,  
pulled hither and thither. -2 Drawn,  
pulled, drawn towards or attracted.  
-3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making  
a noise; (see कृष् with वि).

विकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw  
about; strew or spread about; Ku.  
3. 61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 1. 3; 14. 25.  
-2 To split, cut to pieces; अतिर्गन्त्रं  
गात्रं सपदि लवशस्ते विकिरतु Māl. 5. 34.  
-3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To  
dissolve.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or  
fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scat-  
ters. a bird; कंकलीफलजग्धियुग्धविकि-  
रव्याहारिणस्तद्भवो भागः Māl. 6. 19. -3  
A well. -4 A tree.

विकिरणं 1 Scattering, throwing  
about, dispersing. -2 Spreading ab-  
road. -3 Tearing up. -4 Killing (हिसन).  
-5 Knowledge. -णः The Arka tree.

विकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed  
-2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. -Comp.  
-केश, -मूर्धज a. tearing the hair, hav-  
ing dishevelled hair; विललाप विकीर्ण-  
मूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4. -ज्ञं a kind of  
perfume.

विकल्प 1 A. 1 To doubt, be doubt-  
ful; Pt. 1. 339. -2 To be optional.  
-Caus. 1 To doubt, question. -2 To  
consider, reflect upon; सखीनियोगोऽपि

विकल्पते S. 3. -3 To presume, con-  
jecture. -4 To prepare or arrange  
differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To  
exchange. -7 To admit as optional.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, in-  
decision, hesitation; तस्मिन्नेव नियोगेन  
स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -2 Sus-  
picion; Mu. 1. -3 Contrivance, art;  
मायाविकल्परचितः R. 13. 75. -4 Option,  
alternative (in gram.). -5 Sort,  
variety. -6 An error, a mistake,  
ignorance. -7 Distinction. -Comp.  
-उपहारः an optional offering. -जालं  
a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पनं 1 Admitting of a doubt.  
-2 Allowing an option. -3 Indecision.  
-4 Inconsideration.

विकेश a. ( इति f. ) 1 Having  
loose hair. -2 Having no hair, bald  
(as head). -इती 1 A woman with  
loose hair. -2 A woman without  
hair. -3 A small tress of hair tied  
up separately and then collected  
into the larger braid or Veni. -4  
N. of the wife of Siva in the form  
of the Earth (one of the 8 forms of  
Siva; cf. यामाहुः सर्वद्वयप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1.).

विकोश -प a. 1 Without husk. -2  
Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17.  
45; R. 7. 48.

विक्रः A young elephant.

विक्रम् 1 A. 1 To walk along or  
through; विष्णुस्त्रेधा विचक्रमे 'took 3  
steps'; Bk. 1. 24. -2 To assail, over-  
come, conquer. -3 To cleave; split  
open (P.). -4 To advance, proceed.  
-5 To show prowess or valour; Māl.  
8. 9.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; गतेषु  
लीलांचितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34; S. 7. 6;  
cf. त्रिविक्रम. -2 Stepping over, walk-  
ing. -3 Overcoming, overpowering.  
-4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour;  
अष्टत्वेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; R.  
12. 87, 93. -5 N. of a celebrated  
king of Ujjayini; see App. II. -6  
N. of Vishnu. -7 Strength, power.  
-Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम.  
-कर्म्मन् n. a heroic deed, feat of  
valour.

विक्रमणं A stride (of Vishnu); छ-  
लयसि विक्रमणे बलितमुत्तवान्न Git. 1.

विक्रमिन् a. 1 Chivalrous, heroic. -2  
Powerful, strong. -m. 1 A lion. -2  
A hero. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रांतं p. p. 1 Stepped or passed  
beyond. -2 Powerful, heroic, valiant,  
chivalrous. -3 Victorious, over-  
powering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A  
hero, warrior. -2 A lion. -तं 1 A  
pace, stride. -2 Heroism, valour  
prowess. -3 The jewel called वैक्रांत.



विक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Stepping, striding. —2 A horse's gallop or canter. —3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्त *a.* Valiant, victorious. —*m.* 1 A lion. —2 A hero, victor.

विक्रान्तः The moon.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; इमं शुभं वृद्धिजनिताननविक्रियान् R. 13. 71, 10. 17. —2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन निरुद्ध विक्रियामभिज्ञः फलमेतदन्वयत Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. —3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhāsh. ; लिंगैर्दुः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. —4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (वेकल्यं Malli. 'defect'). —5 Knitting, contraction (of the eye-brows); अविक्रियायां विरतप्रतंगैः Ku. 3. 47. —6 Any sudden movement, as in रोम-विक्रिया V. 1. 12 'thrill'. —7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. —8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. —9 A preparation or dish of rice &c. —*Comp.* —उपमा kind of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin; see Kāv. 2. 41.

विक्री 9 A. 1 To sell (Atm. in this sense); गवां शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीये सुतं यदि Rām.; विक्रीणीत तिलाञ्जुद्धान् Ms. 10. 90; 8. 197, 222; Sānti. 1. 12. —2 To barter, exchange; नाक-स्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलात् Pt. 2. 65.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. —*Comp.* —अनुशयः rescission of a sale. —पत्रं a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् *m.* A dealer, seller, vendor.

विक्रेय *a.* Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रु 1 P. 1 To call aloud, cry out loudly; आक्रोशं विक्रोशं लपायिच्छं Mk. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. —2 To utter (with acc.). —3 To call out to (with acc.). —4 To resound. —5 To abuse, revile, censure.

विक्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Exclaimed, cried out. —2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. —ष्टं 1 A cry for help. —2 Abuse.

विक्रोशनं 1 Calling out, exclaiming. —2 Abusing.

विक्रुव *a.* 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आचक्रोक्ष घनशब्दविक्रुवः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. —2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Me. 37. —3 Affected by, overcome with; निरर्गदुर्वोधमवोधविक्रुवः कृ भूपतीनां चरितं कृ जेतवः Ki. 1. 6. —4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered; S. 3. 25. —5 Distressed, afflicted; grieved;

निराकरणविक्रुवायाः प्रियायाः S. 6; Si. 12. 63; Ku. 4. 39. —6 Disgusted with, averse from; सुगयाविक्रुवं चेतः S. 2. —7 Faltering; प्रस्थानविक्रुवगते-रवलंनार्थं S. 5. 3.

विक्रिन्न *p. p.* 1 Very moist, thoroughly wetted. —2 Decayed, withered up. —3 Old.

विक्रिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Excessively afflicted, distressed. —2 Injured, destroyed. —ष्टं A fault in pronunciation.

विक्रिष्टः 1 Wetting thoroughly. —2 Dissolution.

विक्रिष्टः An incorrect pronunciation of the dentals.

विक्षत *p. p.* Torn asunder, wounded, hurt, struck. —तं Wounding, a wound.

विक्षावः 1 Cough, sneezing. —2 A sound.

विक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw about, scatter. —2 To throw, cast. —3 To divert. —4 To distract. —5 To extend, stretch out. —6 To reject, discard.

विक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1. Scattered, thrown about, dispersed, cast about. —2 Discarded, dismissed. —3 Sent, despatched. —4 Distracted, bewildered, agitated; Māl. 9. 8. —5 Refuted; (see क्षिप् with वि).

विक्षेपः 1 Throwing away or asunder, scattering about. —2 Casting, throwing, discharging (opp. संहार); R. 5. 45. —3 Waving, moving about, shaking, moving to and fro; लांगूल Ku. 1. 13. —4 Sending, despatching. —5 Distraction, confusion, perplexity; Māl. 1. —6 Alarm, fear. —7 Refutation of an argument. —8 Polar latitude. —9 Looking about vaguely or wildly. —*Comp.* —ध्रुवः (in astr.) the greatest inclination of a planet's orbit. —शक्ति *f.* (in Vedānta phil.) the power of Māyā (अविद्या).

विक्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. —2 Despatching, sending. —3 Scattering, dispersing. —4 Confusion, perplexity.

विक्षीणकः 1 N. of the chief of a class of beings attending on Siva. —2 An assembly of the gods. —3 A destroyer. —4 A place from which flesh-eaters are excluded.

विक्षीरः The Arka tree.

विक्षु 1 A., 4, 9 P. 1 To be greatly agitated or disturbed. —2 To confuse, disturb, perplex. —*Caus.* To agitate, disturb, confuse &c.

विक्षोभः 1 Shaking, agitation, movement; वीचि R. 1. 43. —2 Agitation of mind, distraction, alarm. —3 Conflict, struggle.

विख

विखु

विख्य

विख

विखु

विख

*a.* Noseless. —*Comp.* —नस *m.* an epithet of Brahman.

विखंडित *p. p.* 1 Broken up, divided. —2 Cleft in two. —3 Disfigured, mutilated; Pt. 4. 89. —4 Refuted.

विखानसः A kind of hermit.

विखासा The tongue.

विखुरः 1 A demon, goblin. —2 A thief.

विख्या 2 P. 1 To be well-known or famous. —2 To look at, see. —3 To call, name. —4 To celebrate. —5 To make visible, illuminate. —*Caus.* To proclaim, announce, publish.

विख्यात *p. p.* 1 Renowned, well-known, celebrated, famous. —2 Called, named. —3 Avowed, confessed.

विख्यातिः *f.* Celebrity, fame, reputation.

विख्यापनं 1 Publishing, proclaiming. —2 Explanation, exposition. —3 Confessing, acknowledging.

दिगण 10 P. 1 To number, compute; Y. 3. 104. —2 To regard, consider; Me. 109; R. 1. 87. —3 To disregard, not to mind. —4 To reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

दिगणनं 1 Reckoning, computing, calculation. —2 Considering, deliberating. —3 Paying off a debt.

विगंधकः The tree called इगरी.

विगम् 1 P. 1 To pass away (as time &c.); संख्ययापि सपदि व्यगमि Si. 9. 17. —2 To go away, depart. —3 To vanish; disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जा व्यगमदिव दूरं सुगदृशः Git. 11; Bg. 11. —4 To die. —*Caus.* To spend, pass; विगमयत्युज्जिद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4.

विगत *p. p.* 1 Departed, gone away, disappeared. —2 Parted, separated. —3 Dead. —4 Destitute or devoid of, free from (in comp.); विगतमदः. —5 The Lost. —6 Dark, obscured. —तं The flight of birds. —*Comp.* —आतवा a woman past child-bearing (in whom the menstrual discharge has ceased). —कल्मष *a.* sinless, pure. —भी *a.* fearless, intrepid. —लक्षण *a.* unlucky, inauspicious. —सुहृद् *a.* indifferent, void of desire.



विगमः 1 Departure, disappearance, cessation, end ; चारुद्वयविगमे च तन्मु. 19. 15; इतिविगम M. 5. 20; Rs. 23. -2 Abandoning; करणविगमात् 23. 55 (देहत्यागात्). -3 Loss, destruction. -4 Death. -5 Separation.

विगमः 1 A naked ascetic. -2 A abstemious man (abstaining from eating). -3 An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

विगमः 1 U. 1 To blame, censure, reproach; तं विगमिती साधवः Ms. 9. 68; 11. 53. -2 To despise, con-

विगमः-गा Censure, blame, reproach, abuse; Ve. 1. 12.

विगमिती p. p. 1 Censured, reviled, disdained. -2 Disdained. -3 Condemned, reprobated, prohibited. -4 Low, -5 Bad, wicked. -तं Censure.

विगमः 1 P. 1 To drop down, get down; रतिविगलितध्वे केसहस्ते चुकेश्वाः 1. 10. -2 To ooze or trickle. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To melt away, be dissolved.

विगलित p. p. 1 Trickled, oozed. -2 Disappeared, gone away. -3 Fallen or dropped down. -4 Melted away, dissolved. -5 Dispersed. -6 Slackened, untied. -7 Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair).

विगाहः 1 A. 1 To plunge or dive into, bathe ; (दीर्घिकः) स व्यगाहत विगाहः नमः R. 19. 9. -2 To enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विषमोपि विगाहते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसासिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1, Mu. 1. 26. -3 To stir about, agitate ; विगाहमानां सरयू च नमिः R. 14. 30. -4 To follow, practise ; तया सुनीनां चरितं व्यगाह्यत Ku. 5. 19. -5 To approach, set in (as season &c.).

विगाहः p. p. 1 Plunged into, bathed, immersed. -2 Deep, excessive. विगाहः Plunging into, bathing, diving.

विगुणः a. 1 Destitute of merits, worthless, bad ; श्रेयान्स्वधर्मो विगुणः परमर्तत्त्ववृद्धितात् Bg. 3. 35 ; Si. 9. 12, Mu. 6. 11. -2 Destitute of qualities. -3 Having no string ; Mu. 7. 11.

विगुहः p. p. 1 Secret, concealed, hidden. -2 Reproached, censured.

विगि 1 P. 1 To censure, reproach, blame ; विगोयसे मन्मथदेहदहिना N. 1. 79. -2 To sing in a discordant tone.

विगानः 1 Censure, reproach, defamation, scandal. -2 A contradictory statement, contradiction, inconsistency ; यत्पुनः कारणविषयं विगानं दर्शितं नपरिहर्तव्यं S. B. (and in several other places of the same work).

विगीत p. p. 1 Censured, abused, reviled. -2 Contradictory, inconsistent.

विगीतिः f. 1 Censure, abuse, reproach. -2 Contradictory statement, contradiction.

विग्रहः 9 U. 1 To hold or seize, catch hold of ; विग्रहे तिसृणां जयिनं पुरां Ki. 18. 12. -2 To quarrel, fight, contend ; विग्रह चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा वली य इत्यमस्वास्थ्यमहद्विषं दिवः Si. 1. 51 ; Bk. 6. 86 ; 17. 23, Ki. 14. 24. -3 To divide into parts, separate (into constituent members). -4 To dissolve, analyse, resolve in general. -5 To receive, welcome (as a guest). -6 To perceive, observe. -7 To stretch or spread out.

विग्रहीत p. p. 1 Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound). -2 Seized. -3 Encountered, opposed. -4 Obstructed stopped ; see विग्रह above.

विग्रहः 1 Stretching out, extension, expansion. -2 Form, figure, shape. -3 The body ; त्रयी विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्मविद्यया M. 1. 14 ; गूढविग्रहः R. 3. 39, 9. 52 ; Ki. 4. 11, 12. 43. -4 Resolution, dissolution analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts) ; वृत्त्यर्थं (समासार्थं) बोधकं वाक्यं विग्रहः. -5 Quarrel, strife (often love-quarrel or प्रणयकलह) ; विग्रहाच्च जयने पराङ्मुखीर्नाहुनेतुमचलाः स तत्त्वरे R. 19. 38, 9. 47 ; Si. 11. 35. -6 War, hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. संधि), one of the six Guṇas or modes of policy ; see गुण. -7 Disfavour. -8 A part, portion, division.

विग्रहवत् a. Having body, incarnate, embodied ; M. 1. 14.

विग्रहीव a. Decapitated.

विघट् 1 A. 1 To be disunited or separated. -2 To be spoiled or ruined. -3 To be stopped, break down. -4 To assume various shapes ; Māl. 9. 24. -Caus. 1 To separate, disperse, tear apart ; विघटयंत्यग्रेनभोऽभोमुचः Māl. 5. 2. -2 To remove, displace.

विघटनं Breaking up, ruin, destruction.

विघटित p. p. 1 Separated, severed. -2 Divided. -3 Broken, shattered ; U. 3. 43.

विघटिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghaṭikā (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

विघृ 10 U. 1 To strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away ; Si. 1. 64 ; Bh. 3. 54. -2 To rub, strike, rub against ; कारुडवाननविघटितवीचिमालाः Rs. 3. 8 ; 4. 9 ; विघटितानां सरलङ्गमाणां Ku. 1. 9, Ki. 8. 45 ; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41.

-3 To break, violate (as an agreement). -4 To break asunder, burst open (as a door).

विघटनं-ना 1 Striking asunder. -2 Striking against, friction. -3 Separating, undoing, untying. -4 Offending, hurting.

विघटित p. p. 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed ; Bh. 3. 54. -2 Untied, loosened, opened. -3 Rubbed, touched. -4 Shaken about, churned. -5 Hurt, offended.

विघनः 1 A mallet, hammer. -2 One who destroys, subdues or overpowers.

विघसः 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten ; विघसो भुक्तशेषे तु Ms. 3. 285 ; तुष्यत्कालकरालवक्त्रविघसव्याकीर्यमाणा इव U. 5. 6 ; Māl. 5. 14. -2 Food in general. -सं Bees' wax. -Comp. -आशः, -आशिनः m. one who eats the remains of an offering or of food eaten.

विघातः 1 Destruction, removing, warding off ; क्रियादवानां नववा विघातं Ki. 3. 52. -2 Killing, slaying. -3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption ; opposition, prevention ; क्रियाविघाताय कथं प्रवर्तसे R. 3. 44 ; अध्वरविघातज्ञांतये 11. 1. -4 A blow, stroke. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -Comp. -सिद्धिः f. the removal of obstacles.

विघूर्णित p. p. Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes).

विघृष्ट p. p. 1 Rubbed excessively. -2 Sore.

विघ्नः [ विहन्-क ] (rarely n.) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hindrance ; कुतो धर्मक्रियाविघ्नः सतां रक्षितरित्वि S. 5. 14 ; मूर्ती विघ्नस्तपस इव नः S. 1. 33 ; हुंकारेणैव घड्युषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1 ; Ku. 3. 40. -2 Difficulty, trouble. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Ganeśa. -वाहनं a rat. -कर, -कर्तु, -कारिन् a. opposing, obstructing. -ध्वंसः, -विघातः removal of obstacles. -नायकः, -नाशकः, -नाशनः epithets of Ganeśa. -प्रतिक्रिया removal of impediments ; R. 15. 4. -राजः, -विनायकः, -हारिन् m. epithets of Ganeśa. -सिद्धिः f. removal of obstacles.

विघ्नयति Den. P. To obstruct, hinder, impede, oppose.

विघ्नित a. 1 Impeded, hindered, obstructed, opposed ; Pt. 1. 387. -2 Obscured, blinded ; Ku. 3. 31.

विंसः A horse's hoof.

विच् 3, 7 U. (वेक्ति, वेविके, विनक्ति, विक्ते, विक्त) 1 To separate, divide, sever. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. -3 To deprive of, remove



from (with instr); शांसास स बहुन्योधान् जीवितेन विवेच च Bk. 14. 103.

**विचकिलः** 1 A kind of jasmine. -2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

**विचक्षण** *a.* 1 Clear-sighted, far-seeing, circumspect. -2 Wise, clever, learned; **विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षे** R. 5. 19. -3 Expert, skilful, able; R. 13. 69. -**गः** A learned man, wise man; न दत्त्वा कस्यचित्कन्यां पुनर्दद्याद्विचक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

**विचक्षस्** *m.* A spiritual teacher, preceptor.

**विचक्षुस्** *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. -2 Perplexed, sad.

**विचर** 1 P. 1 To wander about, roam over (oft. with acc.); इष्टान्देशान् विचर जलद Me. 115; विचचार दावं R. 2. 8; Ku. 3. 31. -2 To do, perform, practise. -3 To act, deal, behave. -4 To deviate from the right path, go about wantonly; Ms. 9. 20. -5 To pass through, pervade. -6 To attack, march against. -7 To associate or have intercourse with. -8 To go badly, fail. -**Caus.** 1 To think, reflect or meditate upon. -2 To discuss, call in question, debate; आज्ञां गुरुणा ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. -3 To calculate, estimate; take into account, consider; परेषामात्मनश्चैव यो विचार्य चलायलं Pt. 3; सुविचार्य यत्कृतं H. 1. 22. -4 To hesitate, doubt. -5 To examine, investigate. -6 To seduce.

**विचरिते** Wandering, roaming.

**विचारः** 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. -2 Examination, discussion, investigation; तत्त्वार्थविचार. -3 Trial (of a case); विष-सलिलतुलाग्रिमार्थिते मे विचारे Mk. 9. 43. -4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचार-मूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं R. 2. 47. -5 Decision, determination. -6 Selection. -7 Doubt, hesitation. -8 Prudence, circumspection. -**Comp.** -**ज्ञ** *a.* able to decide, a judge. -**भूः** *f.* 1. a tribunal, seat of justice. -2. Particularly the judgment-seat of Yama. -**शील** *a.* thoughtful, considerate, prudent. -**स्थलं** 1. a tribunal. -2. logical discussion.

**विचारकः** An investigator, a judge, an examiner.

**विचारण** 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. -2 Doubt, hesitation.

**विचारणा** 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. -2 Reflection, consideration, thought. -3 Hesitation, doubt. -4 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

**विचारित** *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed. -2 Decided, determined. -**तं** Deliberation, thought.

**विचारिन्** *a.* 1 Roaming, wandering. -2 Dissolute, wanton. -3 Deliberating, judging.

**विचर्चिका** Itch, scab.

**विचर्चित** *a.* Anointed, smeared.

**विचल** 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble. move; पतति पतत्रे विचलति पत्रे शंकि, तभवदुपयानं Gīt. 5. -2 To go, proceed, set out. -3 To be agitated or disturbed, be rough (as the sea); व्यचालीर्ध्वसां पतिः Bk. 15. 70. -4 To deviate, swerve; Y. 1. 358. -5 To fall off or down. -**Caus.** 1 To shake, move, wave. -2 To cause to swerve, lead away from. -3 To excite, agitate, stir up. -4 To destroy, rescind, annul.

**विचल** *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady (fig. also). -2 Conceited, proud.

**विचलनं** 1 Moving. -2 Deviation. -3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. -4 Conceit, pride.

**विचि** 5 U. 1 To collect, gather, bring together, store up; Pt. 1. 45, 36. -2 To search for, look out for; विचितश्चैष समतात् इमंज्ञानवाटः Māl. 5; R. 12. 61, 13. 23; प्रियतमां विचिन्वन् V. 4. -3 To seek, investigate, examine, reflect upon; R. 10. 23; Ki. 16. 1. -4 To separate, discern, distinguish. -5 To disarrange. -6 To select, choose. -7 To destroy, efface. -8 Ved. To clear, prepare (as a way).

**विचयः** 1 Search, seeking, looking out for; दुरगविचयव्ययान् U. 1. 23. -2 Investigation.

**विचयनं** Searching, seeking &c.

**विचित** *p. p.* Searched, searched through.

**विचितिः** *f.* 1 Searching, search, seeking for. -2 Inquiry, investigation.

**विचिः** *m. f.*, **विची** *f.* A wave; cf. वीचि.

**विचिकित्सा** 1 Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty. -2 Mistake, error.

**विचित्र** *a.* 1 Diversified, varied, spotted, speckled; Mu. 1. 4. -2 Various, varied. -3 Painted. -4 Beautiful, lovely; कचिद्विचित्रं जलयन्त्रमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. -5 Wonderful, surprising, strange; हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. -**त्रा** A white deer. -**त्रं** 1 Variegated colour.

-2 Surprise. -**Comp.** -**अंग** *a.* having a spotted body. (-**गः**) 1. a peacock. -2. a tiger. -**देह** *a.* having a lovely body. (-**हः**) a cloud. -**रूप** *a.* di-lunar race. [He was a son of the nu by his wife Satyavati and so half-brother of Blishma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyasa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravirya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively].

**विचित्रकः** The birch tree. -**त्रं** Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

**विचिन्त** 10 U. 1 To think, consider. -2 To think of, ponder over, call to mind; विचिन्तयन्ती यमनन्यमानसा S. 4. 1. -3 To take into consideration, have regard to, regard; अस्मान्तां विचिन्तय संयमयनादुच्चैःकुलं चात्मनः S. 4. 16. -4 To intend, fix upon, determine. -5 To devise, find out, discover. -6 To imagine. -7 To perceive, observe (Ved.).

**विचिन्त्यकः** 1 Search. -2 Investigation. -3 A hero.

**विचीर्ण** *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through. -2 Entered.

**विचेतन** *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. -2 Inanimate; Ku. 4. 33.

**विचेत्स** *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. -2 Perplexed, confounded, sad. -3 Malevolent, wicked.

**विचेष्ट** 1 A. 1 To stir, move, be in motion, move about. -2 To act, behave. -3 To exert oneself, strive, try. -4 To roll, wallow, struggle, writho.

**विचेष्टा** 1 Effort, exertion. -2 Movement. -3 Conduct, behaviour.

**विचेष्टित** *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. -2 Examined, investigated. -3 Misdone, done foolishly. -**तं** 1 An act, a deed. -2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. -3 Gesture. -4 Working, sensation, play; किमपि चेदमनंगविचेष्टितं V. 2. 9. -5 Machination.

**विच्छ** I. 6 P. (विच्छति, also विच्छा-यति-ते) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (विच्छयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

**विच्छंदः**, **विच्छंदकः** A palace, a large building having several stories (ईश्वरगृह).



**विच्छेदकः** A palace; see विच्छेद  
**विच्छेदनं** Vomiting, ejecting.  
**विच्छेदित** *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected.  
 2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Given  
 abandoned, left; *Māl.* 7; *U.* 1.  
 4 Marred, impaired, lessened;  
*Māl.* 7.

**विच्छाय** *a.* Pale, dim; *Ratn.* 1.  
 -यः A gem, jewel. -वं The  
 shadow of a flock of birds.

**विच्छिद्** *U.* 1 To cut off, break,  
 asunder, divide; यद्धे विच्छिन्नं  
 स. 1. 9; *R.*  
 30; *Bh.* 1. 96. -2 To interrupt,  
 break off, terminate, end, destroy,  
 make extinct (as a family); विच्छि-  
 न्नेऽपि कुले परस्व *Bk.* 3. 52; *Amaru.*  
 14.

**विच्छिन्ति** *f.* 1 (a) Cutting off or  
 asunder, tearing off; *Bh.* 3. 11.  
 (b) Breaking off, fracture. -2 Dis-  
 tinguishing, separating. -3 Disappear-  
 ance, absence, loss. -4 Cessation. -5  
 Colouring the body with paints and  
 unguents, painting colours, rogue;  
 विच्छिन्तिः सुरसुन्दरीणां *S.* 7. 5; *Si.*  
 8. 84. -6 Limit, boundary (of a  
 house &c.). -7 A pause in a verse,  
 caesura. -8 A particular kind of  
 gorgeous gesture, consisting in care-  
 lessness in dress and decoration  
 (through pride of personal beauty);  
 विच्छिन्तिः कांतिपोष-  
 इत् *S. D.* 138.

**विच्छिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut  
 off. -2 Broken, severed, divided,  
 separated; *S.* 1. 9. -3 Interrupted,  
 prevented. -4 Ended, ceased, termi-  
 nated. -5 Variegated. -6 Hidden. -7  
 Smear or painted with unguents.  
 -8 Crooked, curved.

**विच्छेदः** 1 Cutting asunder, cutting,  
 dividing, separation; *Māl.* 6. 11. -2  
 Breaking; *Si.* 8. 51. -3 Break, in-  
 terruption, cessation, discontinu-  
 ance; विच्छेदमाप भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः  
*K.*; पिंडविच्छेददक्षिणः *R.* 1. 66. -4  
 Removal, prohibition. -5 Dissension.  
 -6 A section or division of a book.  
 -7 Interval, space. -8 Interruption  
 in family succession, failure of issue.

**विच्छेदनं** Cutting off, breaking &c.;  
 see विच्छेद.

**विच्छुर** *6 P.* 1 To smear, anoint,  
 cover, coat; मन्ःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः  
*Ku.* 1. 55; *Ch. P.* 11; *V.* 4. 42. -2  
 To set, inlay.

**विच्छुरित** *p. p.* 1 Covered, over-  
 spread, coated. -2 Inlaid. -3 Be-  
 smeared, anointed.

**विच्यु** 1 *A.* 1 To deviate or swerve  
 from. -2 To fall to pieces. -3 To  
 err, make a mistake. -*Caus.* To throw  
 down or destroy.

**विच्युत** *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped  
 off. -2 Displaced, thrown down  
 from. -3 Deviated or swerving from.  
 -4 Separated from the living part,  
 sloughed.

**विच्युतिः** *f.* 1 Falling down from,  
 severance, separation. -2 Decline,  
 decay, downfall. -3 Deviation. -4  
 Miscarriage, failure; as in गर्भवि-  
 च्युतिः.

**विच्** *I.* 3 *U.* (वेधेकि, वेधेकि, विक्)  
 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distin-  
 guish, discern, discriminate (usually  
 with वि and allied to विच् with वि  
*q. v.*) -*II.* 6 *A.*, 7 *P.* (विजने, विनक्ति,  
 विच्) 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To be  
 agitated, tremble with fear. -3 To  
 fear, be afraid; चक्रंद विच्चा कुररीव  
 भूयः *R.* 14. 68. -4 To be distressed or  
 afflicted. -*Caus.* (वेजयति-ते) To ter-  
 rify, frighten.

**विच्चा** *p. p.* 1 Trembling, agitated. -2  
 Frightened, alarmed.

**विच्** *m.* A bird; a die (?).

**विचितु** *m.* 1 A discriminator, judge.  
 -2 A partner, co-heir.

**विजन्** 4 *A.* 1 To be born or pro-  
 duced. -2 To generate, produce. -3  
 To grow, arise, spring. -4 To be  
 changed or transformed.

**विजन** *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary.  
 -नं A solitary place, retreat (विजने  
 means 'privately').

**विजननं** Birth, procreation, deli-  
 very.

**विजन्मन्** *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one  
 born illegitimately. -*n.* Birth.

**विजात** *p. p.* 1 Base-born, of mix-  
 ed origin. -2 Born, produced. -3  
 Transformed. -ता A mother, ma-  
 tron, a woman who has given birth  
 to children.

**विजातिः** *f.* 1 Different origin. -2  
 Different kind, species or tribe.

**विजातीय** *a.* 1 Of a different kind  
 or species, dissimilar, unlike. -2 Of  
 different caste or tribe. -3 Of mixed  
 origin.

**विजपिलं** Mud.

**विजयंतः** *N.* of Indra.

**विजर** *a.* Young, fresh. -रं A  
 stalk.

**विजल्पः** 1 Prattle, idle or foolish  
 talk. -2 Talk or speech in general.  
 -3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

**विजल्पित** *p. p.* 1 Spoken, talked;  
 परिहासविजल्पितं सखे (वचः) *S.* 2. 18.  
 -2 Prated, babbled.

**विजि** 1 *A.* 1 To conquer, defeat,  
 overcome, subdue; व्यजेत् पद्मवर्णं *Bk.*  
 1. 2; प्रायस्त्वन्मुखसेवया विजयते विश्वं स  
 पुष्पायुधः *Git.* 10; *Bk.* 2. 39; 15. 39.  
 -2 To surpass, excel; चक्षुर्मन्त्रकर्मजुजं  
 विजयते *Vb.* 1. 33. -3 To win, acquire  
 by conquest; भुजविजिताविमान *R.* 12.  
 104; विजितारिपुरः 1. 59; *Sānti.* 2.  
 14. -4 To be victorious, be supreme  
 or pre-eminent; विजयतां देवः *S.* 5;  
 रहस्यं साधुनामह्यपथि विजुद्धं विजयते *U.*  
 2. 2; *Māl.* 2. 4.

**विजयः** 1 Overcoming, vanquishing,  
 defeating. -2 Conquest, victory,  
 triumph; दिग्विजयादारभ्य 'conquest  
 of the world'; *Ki.* 10. 35; *R.* 12.  
 44; *Ku.* 3. 19; *S.* 2. 14. -3 A chariot  
 of the gods, celestial chariot. -4 *N.*  
 of Arjuna; the Mb. thus explains  
 the name:—अभिप्रायानि संग्रामे यद्धं युद्धदुर्म-  
 दान् । नाजित्वा विनिवर्तानि तेन मां विजयं विवुः ॥  
 -4 An epithet of Yama. -5 *N.* of the  
 first year of Jupiter's cycle. -6 *N.* of  
 an attendant of Vishnu. -*Comp.*  
 -अभ्युपायः a means of victory. -ईशः  
*N.* of Siva. -कुंजरः a war-elephant.  
 -छंदः a necklace of 500 strings.  
 -दिंडिमः a large military drum.  
 -नगरं *N.* of a town. -मर्दलः a large  
 military drum. -सिद्धिः *f.* success,  
 victory, triumph.

**विजया** 1 *N.* of Durgā. -2 *N.* of  
 one of her female attendants; *Mu.*  
 1. 1. -3 *N.* of a lore taught by Vis-  
 vāmītra to Rāma; *Bk.* 2. 21. -4  
 Hemp. -5 *N.* of a festival = विजयोत्सव  
 see below. -6 Yellow myrobalan.  
 -*Comp.* -उत्सवः a festival in honour  
 of Durgā held on the 10th day of  
 the bright half of Āsvina. -दशमी  
 the tenth day of the bright half of  
 Āsvina, observed as a great holi-  
 day and commonly known as Dasarā.  
 -सप्तमी the seventh day of the bright  
 half of a month falling on a Sunday.

**विजयिन्** *m.* A conqueror, victor.

**विजिगीषा** 1 Desire to conquer or  
 overcome. -2 Desire to surpass, emu-  
 lation, competition, ambition.

**विजिगीषु** *a.* 1 Desirous of victory,  
 wishing to conquer; यज्ञसे विजिगीषुणां  
*R.* 1. 7. -2 Emulous, ambitious. -युः  
 1 A warrior, a hero. -2 Antagonist,  
 a disputant, an opponent.

**विजित** *p. p.* Subdued, conquered,  
 overcome, defeated. -*Comp.* -आत्मन्  
*a.* self-subdued, self-controlled.  
 -इन्द्रिय *a.* having the organs of  
 sense subdued or controlled.

**विजितिः** *f.* Conquest, victory,  
 triumph; *Kāv.* 3. 85.

**विजिनः** -नं (-लः, -लं) A sauce  
 (mixed with gruel).



**विजिह्व** *a.* Crooked, bent, turned away; कृतं न वा कोपविजिह्वमाननं Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. -2 Dishonest.

**विजुलः** The silk-cotton tree.

**विजृम्भ** 1 *A.* 1 To yawn, gape, open the mouth; व्यजृम्भित चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृम्भितमिवांतरिक्षेण Mk. 5. -2 To open, expand (as a flower). -3 To spread everywhere, pervade, fill; सुखश्रवा मंगलतूर्यनिस्रवाः.....न् केवलं सद्यनि मागधीपतेः पथि व्यजृम्भंत द्विचौकसामपि R. 3. 19; 12. 72; रजोधकारस्य विजृम्भितस्य 7. 42. -4 To rise, appear, show manifest oneself; तत्खल्विदं विजृम्भते Māl. 7. -5 To spring back (as a bow). -6 To display activity. -7 To become increased or developed.

**विजृम्भज** 1 Gaping, yawning. -2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणोद्धिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. -3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. -4 Expanding. -5 Pastime, amorous sport.

**विजृम्भित** *p. p.* 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51. -2 Opened, blown, expanded. -3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42; U. 6. 2. -4 Appeared. -5 Sported. -ज 1 Sport, pastime. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भितमेतत्. -4 An act, action, conduct; Māl. 10. 21. -5 Fruit, result.

**विज्जनं** -लं 1 A kind of sauce; see विजुल. -2 An arrow.

**विज्जिल** = विजिन.

**विज्जुलं** Cinnamon.

**विज्ञा** 9 *U.* 1 To know, be aware of; Bh. 3. 21. -2 To learn, comprehend, understand. -3 To ascertain, find out, learn from. -4 To regard, know to be, consider as. -5 To discern, discriminate, distinguish. -6 To be familiar with. -7 To become wise or learned; Ms. 4. 20. -*Caus.* (विज्ञापयति) 1 To request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); सीता-आर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञाप्यं; रामः -नन्वाज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. -2 To communicate, inform. -3 To say, speak in general. -4 To teach, instruct.

**विज्ञः, विज्ञानत्** *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. -2 Clever, skilful, proficient. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

**विज्ञप्त** *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told, requested. -2 Made known, informed.

**विज्ञप्तिः** *f.* 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. -2 An announcement.

**विज्ञात** *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

**विज्ञानं** 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; Pt. 1. 24; 5. 3; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). -2 Discrimination, discernment. -3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. -4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); ज्ञानं तेहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः Bg. 7. 2, 3. 41; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). -5 Business, employment. -6 Music. -7 Knowledge of the fourteen lores. -*Comp.* -ईश्वरः N. of the author of the Mitāksharā, a commentary on Yajñavalkya's Smṛiti. -पादः N. of Vyāsa. -मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. -वादः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

**विज्ञानिक** *a.* Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

**विज्ञापकः** 1 An informant. -2 A teacher, an instructor.

**विज्ञापनं** -ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रयुक्ता खलु कार्यविद्धि विज्ञापना भर्तृषु सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. -2 Information, representation. -3 Instruction.

**विज्ञापित** *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told or communicated. -2 Requested. -3 Informed. -4 Instructed.

**विज्ञप्ति** See विज्ञप्ति.

**विज्ञाप्यं** A request; U. 1.

**विज्वर** *a.* Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

**विजामरं** The white of the eye.

**विजोलिः** -ली *f.* A line, row.

**विद्** 1 *P.* (वेदति) 1 To sound. -2 To curse, rail at.

**विटः** [ विट्-क ] 1 A paramour; त्वद्वत्सलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हंता कन्याविटः पतिरसौ परिरक्षतु त्वां Māl. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. -2 A voluptuary, sensualist. -3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidūshaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1, 5, and 8); for definition, see S. D. 78. -4 A rogue,

cheat. -5 A catamite. -6 A rat. -7 The Khadira tree. -8 The orange tree. -9 A branch together with its shoot. -10 A mineral salt. -*Comp.* -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral. -लवणं a medicinal salt.

**विटंकः** 1 An aviary, dove-cot. -2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation; अयमेव महीधरविटंकः Māl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

**विटंकक** See विटंक.

**विटंकित** *a.* Marked, stamped.

**विटपः** [ विटं विस्तारं वा पाति विवति पाक Tv. ] 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कोमलविटपाङ्कारिणौ बाहू S. 1. 21, 32; यदनेन तरुर्न पतितः क्षपिता तद्विटपाङ्गिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. -2 A bush. -3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. -4 A cluster, clump, thicket. -5 Extension. -6 The septum of the scrotum.

**विटपिन्** *m.* [ विटप-अस्यर्थे इति ] 1 A tree; परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 The fig-tree. -*Comp.* -सृणः a monkey, an ape.

**विटिः** -टी *f.* Yellow sandal.

**विट् (इ) लः** N. of a form of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

**विटंक** *a.* Bad, vile, base, low.

**विठरः** N. of Brihaspati.

**विड्** 1 *P.* (वेदति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. -2 To cry out loudly.

**विडं** A kind of artificial salt.

**विडंग** *a.* Clever, skilful. -ग-जं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

**विडम्ब** 10 *U.* 1 To imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) ऋतुर्विडम्बयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्यं R. 4. 17; वयुःप्रकर्षेण विडम्बितेश्वरः 3. 52; 13. 29; 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46; 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5; 16. 58. -2 To ridicule, deride, mock; संमोहयन्ति मदयन्ति विडम्बयन्ति निर्मत्स्यन्ति रमयन्ति विषादयन्ति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडम्ब्यसे जनैः K. 109. -3 To cheat, deceive; एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेन विडम्बयते S. 2. -4 To afflict, pain, molest. -5 To transform, distort.

**विडम्बः** 1 Imitation. -2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

**विडम्बनं** -ना 1 Imitation. -2 Disguise, imposture. -3 Deception, fraud. -4 Vexation, mortification. -5



distressing. -6 Disappointed. -7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a cause for laughter; इयं च तेऽस्या पु- Ku. 5. 70; असति त्वयि विडम्बना 4. 12. विडम्बित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. 2 Mocked, ridiculed. -3 Deceived. 4 Mocked, mortified. -5 Frustrated. 6 Low, abject, poor. -त An object of ridicule.

विडारकः A cat.

विडाल, विडालक See विडाल, वि-  
डाल.

विडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विडुरजं *Lapis lazuli*.

विडो (डो) जस् *m. N.* of Indra.

वितसः 1 A bird-cage. -2 A rope, chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितंडः 1 An elephant. -2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वितंडा 1 A captious objection, the carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy (one of the sixteen *padārthas* or categories in Nyāya philosophy); स (जल्पः) विषयवाचनानीनो वितंडा Gaut. S. -2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. -3 A spoon, ladle. -4 Ben-  
zoin. -5 The oleander plant.

वितथ *a.* 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न वत वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. -2 Vain, futile; as in विषयवत् R. 2. 42.

वितथ *a.* False; see above.

वितथयति Den. P. To make false; Si. 7. 8.

विततुः *f. N.* of a river in the Punjab.

वित्त 8 U. 1 To spread, stretch; कृतिविततजिह्वः Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 15. 31. Si. 5. 38, 14. 53. -2 To cover, wrap; अस्तेद्विद्विततं वदन् प्रियायाः Ch. P. 9; नो वितत्य स्थितः खं Me. 58. -3 To form, make; अग्नीध्रधाद्वितन्वद्धि-  
तं तं तोरणस्रजं R. 1. 41; Ki. 16. 51. -4 To stretch, string (as a bow); U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. -5 To cause, produce, create, give, bestow; V. 1. 4. -6 To write or compose (as a work); विराटपदप्रयोती भावदीपो वित-  
त्ये. -7 To do or perform (as a sa-  
crifice or any other rite); Ku. 2. 46. -8 To unfold, manifest, exhibit, show; Māl. 9. 11. -9 To perform, carry out, accomplish. -10 To pre-  
pare, make ready.

वितत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. -2 Elongated, large, broad,

-3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयज्ञः S. 7. 34. -4 Covered. -5 Diffused; (see तन् with वि). -त Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -Comp. -धन्वन् *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. -3 A line, row; Māl. 9. 47.

विततु *a.* 1 Delicate. -2 Beautiful. विततुः A good horse. -*f.* A widow.

वितंत्री A disordered or discordant lute; Ku. 1. 45.

वितप् 1 A. 1 To shine; रविवितपतेऽ-  
त्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. -2 To warm, heat. -3 To warm oneself.

वितमस् *a.* 1 Light. -2 Free from darkness or the quantity of ignorance (तमस्).

वितर्क 10 U. 1 To guess, con-  
jecture. -2 To think, suppose, be-  
lieve. -3 To reflect, reason. -4 To  
expect, anticipate. -5 To find out,  
discover, ascertain.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, in-  
ference. -2 Guess, conjecture, sup-  
position, belief; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौ-  
कुमार्यां बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. -4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. -5 Deli-  
beration, discussion. -6 A teacher in  
divine knowledge.

वितर्कण 1 Reasoning. -2 Conjec-  
turing, guessing. -3 Doubt. -4 Dis-  
cussion.

वितर्दिः, दी, वितर्दिका *f.* 1 A raised  
seat of a quadrangular shape in a  
court-yard. -2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्द्धिः -र्द्धी, वितर्द्धिका *f.* See वितर्दि  
&c.

वितलं The second of the seven  
lower regions under the earth, see  
पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता *N.* of a river in the  
Punjab called Hydaspes by the  
Greeks and now called Jhelum or  
Betustā.

वितस्तिः [cf. Un. 4. 181] A  
measure of length equal to 12 *angul-*  
*as* (being the distance between  
the extended thumb and the little  
finger).

वितान *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. -2  
Pithless. -3 Dismayed, sad; क्षिति-  
पतिमंडलमन्यतो वितानं R. 6. 86. -4 Dull,  
stupid. -5 Wicked, abandoned. -नः,  
-नं 1 Spreading out, expansion, ex-  
tension; Si. 11. 28. -2 An awning,  
a canopy; विडुल्लेखाकनकचचिरश्रीवितानं

ममाब्दः V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. -3 A cushion. -4 A  
collection, quantity, an assemblage;  
प्रस्तारस्थगिता इवोन्मुखमणिज्योतिर्वितानै-  
र्दिशः Māl. 6. 5; Ki. 17. 61. -5 A  
sacrifice; an oblation; वितानेष्टव्येवं  
तव मम च सोमे विधिरभूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. -6 The sacrificial  
hearth or altar. -7 Season, opportu-  
nity. -नं Leisure, rest.

वितानकः -कं 1 An expanse. -2 A  
heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. -3 An awning, a canopy. -4  
The tree called Māda.

वितानायते Den. A. To act or serve  
as an awning; Māl. 9. 15.

वितानीक 8 U. To spread or extend  
over (as a canopy), overshadow.

वितुक् 1 The pot-herb called सु-  
निषण्णक. -2 The plant called शैवाल.

वितुलकं 1 Coriander-seed. -2 Blue  
vitriol. -कः The plant called तामलकी.

वितुष्ट *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeas-  
ed, discontented.

वितुष्ण *a.* Free from desire, con-  
tent.

विट् 1 P. 1 To cross or pass over,  
go beyond; R. 6. 77. -2 To give,  
grant, impart, confer or bestow on,  
vouchsafe, favour with; भगवान् मारी-  
चस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; वितरति शुरुः  
प्राज्ञे विद्यां यथैव तथा जडे U. 2. 4; वित-  
रति द्रव्यो नोच्छिन्नमहो Pt. 1. 11; U. 3. 48; निवासहेतोरेवजं वितेरुः R. 14. 81;  
Māl. 1. 3; 6. 7; 9. 5, 44. -3 To  
cause, produce; ज्योत्स्नाशंकाभिह वित-  
रति हंसश्रेणी Ki. 5. 31. -4 To carry  
over, ferry over. -5 To give (as  
medicine), apply a remedy. -6 To  
do, perform. -7 To forgive, par-  
don. -8 To increase, enhance. -*Caus.*  
To carry through, accomplish (fig.  
also).

वितरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 A  
gift, donation, present; पूर्णाशा बहवः  
कृता वितरणेन त्वया याचकाः Subhā-  
sh. -3 Giving up, leaving, aban-  
doning.

वितीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Crossed or passed  
over. -2 Given, bestowed, imparted;  
U. 3. 25, Si. 7. 67, 17. 15. -3 Gone  
down, descended; R. 6. 77. -4 Con-  
veyed. -5 Subdued, overcome (see  
तृ with वि).

वित् 10 U. (वित्तयति ते; वित्तापयति ते  
also according to some) To give  
away, give as alms.

वित्त *p. p.* [विद् लाभे क] 1  
Found, discovered. -2 Gained, ac-



quired. -3 Examined, investigated. -4 Known, famous. -त्त 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. -2 Power. -Comp. -आगमः, -उपार्जनं acquisition of wealth. -ईशः an epithet of Kubera ; Bg. 10. 23 ; Ms. 7. 4. -जानि a. one who has married a wife. -दः a donor, benefactor. -मात्र property. -वर्धन a. profitable, lucrative. -समागमः acquisition of wealth, income ; Pt. 1. 425.

विचरत् a. Rich, wealthy.

विचिः f. [विच्-क्वि] 1 Knowledge. -2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. -3 Gain, acquisition. -4 Likelihood.

विचस् 1, 4 P. To be frightened or terrified ; विचस्तुग्धहरिणीसदृशैः कटाक्षैः Bh. 1. 9. -Caus. To terrify, frighten.

विचासः Fear, alarm, terror.

विचसनः An ox, a bull.

विच् 1 A. (वेधते) To beg, ask.

विचुरः 1 A demon. -2 A thief. -रा A widow ; cf. विधुरा.

विच् I. 2 P. (वेत्ति or वेद, विवेद-विदाच-कार, अवेदीत्, वेदितुं, विदित ; desid. विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover ; न चैतद्विदः कतरको गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 5 ; तं मोहांधः कथमयमहुं वेत्तु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39 ; S. 5. 27, R. 3. 43 ; Bg. 4. 34, 18. 1. -2 To feel, experience ; Mu. 3. 4. -3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be ; य एनं वेत्ति हंतारं Bg. 2. 19 ; विद्धि व्याधिष्यादग्रस्तं लोकं शोकहतं च समस्तं Moha M. 5 ; Bh. 2. 17 ; Ms. 1. 33 ; Ku. 6. 30. -Caus. ( वेद्यति-ते ) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. -2 To teach, expound ; वेदार्थं स्वानवेद्यत् Sk. -3 To feel, experience ; Ms. 12. 13. -II. 4 A. ( विद्यते, विच् ) 1 To be, to exist ; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37 ; नासतो विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16 ; (cf. the root (1) अस). -2 To happen. -III. 6 U. ( विदिते-ते, विच् ) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain ; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यगुभयोर्विदिते फले Bg. 5. 4 ; Y. 3. 192. -2 To find, discover, recognise ; यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वत्सो विदिति मातरं Subhāsh. ; Ms. 8. 1. 9. -3 To feel, experience ; R. 14. 56 ; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. -4 To marry ; Ms. 9. 69. -IV. 7 A. ( विच्, विच् or विच् ) 1 To know, understand. -2 To consider, regard, take for ; न तुणेह्यिति लोकोयं विच्ते मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39. -3 To find, meet with. -4 To reason, reflect. -5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. ( वेद्यते ) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. -2 To feel, experience.

-3 To dwell. ( The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations:— वेत्ति सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्वस्तस्य न विद्यते । विच्ते धर्मं सदा सद्भिस्तेषु ब्रूजां च विदिति II. cf. also:— सत्तायां विद्यते ज्ञाने वेत्ति विच्ते विचारणे । विदितं विदिति प्राक्ते इयन्तुक् इन्म-शेष्विदं कनात् II. ) [ cf. L. video ; A. S. witan ; Goth. wail ].

विच् a. [ At the end of comp. ] Knowing, conversant with ; वेदविच् &c. -m. 1 The planet Mercury. -2 A learned man, wise man. -f. 1 Knowledge. -2 Understanding, intellect.

विच् 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. -2 The planet Mercury. -दा 1 Knowledge, learning. -2 Understanding.

विदित p. p. 1 Known, understood, learnt ; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27. -2 Informed. -3 Renowned, celebrated, well known ; भुवनविदिते वेत्ते Mo. 6. -4 Promised, agreed to. -तः A learned man, scholar. -त 1 Knowledge, information. -2 Celebrity, fame. -3 Acquisition, gaining.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विदग्ध p. p. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. -2 Cooked. -3 Digested. -4 Destroyed, decomposed. -5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle ; Pt. 1. 164 ; U. 4. 21. -6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. -7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -8 Lovely, charming. -9 Respectable ( as dress &c. ). -ग्धः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. -2 A libertine. -ग्धः A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विदग्धता -त्वं Shrewdness, cleverness ; skill, elegance &c.

विदग्धः 1 A learned man, scholar. -2 An ascetic, a sage. -3 Ved. A sacrifice. -यं Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A sacrifice. -3 A battle (?).

विदरः Breaking, bursting, rending. -रं The prickly pear.

विदर्भाः ( m. pl. ) [ विगताः दर्भाः कुशा यतः ] 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar ; अस्ति विदर्भो नाम जनपदः Dk. ; अस्ति विदर्भेषु पञ्चपुरं नाम नगरं Māl. 1 ; R. 5. 40, 6U ; N. 1. 50. -2 The natives of Vidarbha. -र्भः 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. -2 Any dry or desert soil. -Comp. -जा, -तनया, -राजतनया, -मुञ्चः epithets of Damayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas. -जा N. of the wife of Agastya.

विदल् 1 P. 1 To break, split, crack ; तद्विधुभिर्वदलिष्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2 To dig up. -3 To open, expand,

विदल a. 1 Split, rent asunder. -2 Opened, blown ( as a flower &c. ). -लः 1 Dividing, separating. -2 Rending, splitting. -3 A cake. -4 Mountain ebony. -लं 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of split work. -2 The bark of pomegranate. -3 A twig. -4 The chips of a substance. -5 Split peas.

विदलनं Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारुः A lizard.

विदाहः 1 Burning. -2 Great heat, inflammation. -3 Pungency, sharpness.

विदाहिच् m. A substance causing inflammation.

विदिश f. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्णः तेषां ( दशार्णानां ) दिक्षु प्रथितविदिशालक्षणां राजधानीं Mo. 24. -2 N. of a river in Mālva. -3 = विदिश q. v.

विदुः 1 The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead ( हस्तिह्रन्मध्यभागः ). -2 A hippopotamus.

विदुर a. [ विद्-कुरच् P. III. 2. 162 ] Wise, intelligent. -रः 1 A wise or learned man. -2 A crafty man, an intriguer. -3 N. of the younger brother of Pāṇdu. [ When Satyawati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne—Dhritarāshtra being blind and Pāṇdu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pāṇdavas, and saved them from several critical dangers ].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or rattan. -३ Gum-myrrh.

विदूय p. p. Afflicted, tormented, distressed.

विदूर a. Remote, distant ; सविदूरान्तरभावतन्वी R. 13. 48 ; U. 6. 39. -रः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidūrya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought ; विदूरसुतिर्नर्वनेषशब्दादुद्दिश्या रत्नशलाकयेव 1. 24 ; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. ( The forms विदूरं, विदूरेण विदूरतस् or विदूरात् are often used



verbally in the sense of 'from a distance'; 'from afar', 'at a distance'; 'far off'; Māl. 3. 18. )  
—*a. spreading far and wide*. —*जं* the lapis lazuli.

**विदूषक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Defiling, contaminating, corrupting, detracting, abusing. —3 Detracting, abusing. —3 humorous, jocular. —कः 1 Jester, buffoon. —2 Particular, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in play, who excites mirth by his dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule (almost every body); the S. D. defines him :—कुम्भमयसंतापयिष्यः । हास्यकरः कलहरविद्वेषकः । 79. —3 A libertine,

**विदूषण** 1 Pollution, corruption. —2 Abuse, reproach, detraction.

**विद्विः** A seam.

**विद्वि** 9 P. or 10 U. 1 To split, asunder, divide, cut to pieces; किं किल नखैस्तस्या विद्विदार स्तनौ द्विजः 12. 22; न विद्विं कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः 4. 5; R. 15. 33. —2 To rend (to); चित्ते विद्विदयति कस्य न को-विद्विः Ra. 3. 6; स घोषो धर्ताराणां विद्विः विद्विदयत् Bg. 1. 19. —*Pass.* To be rent or torn (with grief &c.). —*Caus.* To rend, tear in pieces, to rip up; Māl. 5. 15; 10. 1.

**विद्विः** 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. —2 War, battle. —3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.). —*री* A swelling in the groin.

**विद्विः** 1 A tearer, divider. —2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). —3 A hole sunk in water in the bed of a dry river. —*कं* Alkaline earth.

**विद्विः** 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). —2 War, battle. —3 The Karpikāra tree. —*ग* War, battle. —*जं* 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking, (often with the force of an adj. at the end of comp.); श्रुतं सखे अवणविद्वारणं वचः Mn. 5. 6; युवजनहृदयविद्वारणमनसिज-प्रसक्तिश्चकाले Git. 1, Ki. 14. 54. —2 Afflicting, tormenting. —3 Killing, slaughter.

**विद्विः** *p. p.* 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. —2 Opened, expanded; (see *हृ* with *वि*).

**विदेशः** Another country, foreign land or country; भजते विदेशमधिकेन निवसद्भ्यश्चमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48;

को वीरस्य मनस्विनः स्वविषयः को वा विदेशस्तथा H. 1. —*Comp.* —*ज* *a.* exotic, foreign.

**विदेशिन्**, **विदेशीय** *a.* Foreign, exotic. —*m.* A foreigner.

**विदेह** *a.* 1 Bodiless; incorporeal. —2 Trunkless. —*हाः* (*m. pl.*) N of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App III.); R. 11. 36, 1. 26. —3 The natives of this country. —*हः* 1 The district Videha. —2 N. of Janaka. —*हा* The same as विदेहनगरी

**विद्ध** *p. p.* [ *वृद्ध-कृ* ] 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. —2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. —3 Thrown, directed, sent. —4 Opposed. —5 Resembling. —*द्ध* A wound. —*Comp.* —*कर्ण* *a.* having bored ears.

**विद्वन्** *n.* Ved. Knowledge.

**विद्यमान** *a.* 1 Being, existing. —2 Present. —3 Actual, real.

**विद्या** [ *विदूष्य* ] 1 Knowledge, learning, lore, science; (तां) विद्या मभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88, विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नयुग्मं धनं &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some *Vidyās* are four :—आत्मीक्षिकी नयी वार्ता देवनीतिश्च शास्त्री Kāmandaka); तच्चमुष्णपि ते विवेकिनी नृप विद्यासु निरुद्धिमागताः Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth आत्मविद्या; see Ms. 7. 43. But the usual number of *Vidyās* is stated to be fourteen, i. e., the four *Vedas*, the six *Angas*, *Dharma*, *Mīmāṃsā*, *Tarka* or *Nyāya* and the *Purāṇas*; see चतुर्दशविद्या under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4) —2 Right knowledge, spiritual knowledge; U. 6. 6; cf. अविद्या. —3 A spell, an incantation. —4 The goddess Durgā. —5 Magical skill. —*Comp.* —*अद्विपातिन्*, —*अद्विसेविन्* *a.* acquiring knowledge. —*अभ्यासः*, अर्जनं, —*आगमः* acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learning, study. —*अर्थः* seeking for knowledge. —*अर्थिन्* *m.* a student, scholar, pupil. —*अध्यासः* a receptacle of learning; Māl. 2. 11. —*आरंभः* introduction of a boy to learning. —*आलयः* a school, college, any place of learning. —*उपाजनं* = विद्याजनं q. v. —*करः* a learned man. —*चण*, —*चञ्चु* *a.* famous for one's learning. —*दलः* the Bhārja tree. —*दृष्ट* *m.* a teacher, an instructor. —*दानं* teaching, imparting, instruction. —*देवी* the goddess of learning. —*धनं* 1. wealth in the form of learning. —2. wealth acquired by learning. —*धरः* (—*री* *f.*) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings; विद्या धरास्थितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि Bh. 3. 70. —*प्राप्तिः* = विद्याजनं q. v. —*लाभः* 1. acquisition of learning. —2. wealth or any other acquisition made

by learning. —*विशिष्ट* *a.* distinguished by learning. —*विहीन* *a.* illiterate, ignorant; Pt. 1. 35. —*वृद्ध* *a.* old in knowledge, advanced in learning. —*व्यसनं*, —*व्यवसायः* pursuit of knowledge. —*व्रतस्नातक*, —*स्नातकः* a Brāhmaṇa who has finished his course of religious studentship (ब्रह्मचारित).

**विद्युत्** 1 A. 1 To shine, sparkle, be bright; व्यद्योतिष सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्री Si. 2. 3; 1. 20. —2 To light, illuminate (usually *caus.* in this sense).

**विद्युत्** *f.* 1 Lightning; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. —2 A thunderbolt. —*Comp.* —*जम्भेपः* a flash of lightning. —*जिह्वः* a kind of demon or Rākshasa. —*ज्वाला*, —*द्योतः* a flash or lustre of lightning. —*दामन्* *n.* a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. —*पातः* falling or stroke of lightning. —*प्रियं* bell-metal. —*लता*, —*लेखा* (विद्युद्धता, विद्युद्वेखा) 1. a streak of lightning. —2. forked or zigzag lightning.

**विद्युत्त्व** *a.* Having lightning; Me. 64. —*m.* A cloud; विद्युत्त्वानिव चातकैः Ku. 6. 27.

**विद्योतन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. —2 Illustrating, elucidating.

**विद्रः** 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. —2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

**विद्रधिः** An abscess.

**विद्राण** *a.* Roused from sleep, awakened.

**विद्रु** 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat; जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6. —2 To melt, dissolve. —3 To become divided, burst asunder. —*Caus.* To put to flight, rout, scare away, disperse, scatter; प्रतिरवाभोग-भीषितनष्टविद्रावितारोषजननिवहः Māl. 3; असौ कुम्भिभांत्या खरनखरविद्रावितमहागुह-ग्रावग्रामः स्वपिति गिरिगर्भे हरिपतिः Bv. 1. 52.

**विद्रवः** 1 Running away, flight, retreat. —2 Panic. —3 Flowing out. —4 Melting, liquefaction. —5 Censure, abuse. —6 Intellect, understanding.

**विद्राव** = विद्रव q. v.

**विद्रावण** 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. —2 Liquefying.

**विद्रावित** *a.* 1 Put to flight, routed, chased away. —2 Scattered, dispersed, torn asunder. —3 Liquefied, fused, melted.

**विद्रुत** *p. p.* 1 Flown, fled away, (in panic). —2 Agitated, frightened, alarmed. —3 Liquid, fluid.



**विद्वन्मः** 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). -2 A coral; वाधरस्यधिषु विद्वन्मे R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. -3 A young shoot or sprout. -Comp. -लता 1. a branch of coral. -2. a kind of perfume. -लतिका a kind or perfume. ललितम्).

**विद्वत्** *a.* [ विद्-क्त् ] (Nom. sing. *m.* विद्वान्; *f.* विद्वती; *n.* विद्वत्) 1 Knowing (with acc.); आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् न विभेति कदाचन; तव विद्वानपि तापकारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. -2 Wise, learned. -*m.* A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयं R. 5. 18. -Comp. -कल्प, देशीय, देश्य *a.* (विद्वत्कल्प, विद्वत्देशीय, विद्वत्देश्य) slightly learned, a little learned. -जनः (विद्वज्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

**विद्विष** *m.*, **विद्विषः** An enemy, a foe; विद्विषोऽप्यनुय Bh. 2. 77; R. 3. 60; Y. 1. 162.

**विद्विष्ट** *p. p.* Hated, disliked, odious.

**विद्वेषः** 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346. -2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विद्वेषोऽभिमतः प्रसावपि गर्वादनादरः Bharata.

**विद्वेषणः** A hater, an enemy. -*जी* A woman of a resentful temper. -*जं* 1 Causing hatred or enmity. -2 Enmity, hatred.

**विद्वेषित्**, **विद्वेष्ट** *a.* Hating, inimical. -*m.* A hater, an enemy.

**विधि** I. 6 P. (विधिति) 1 To pierce, cut. -2 To honour, worship. -3 To rule, govern, administer. -II. 1 A. (विधते) To ask, beg.

**विधः** [विष्-क अच् वा] 1 A kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. -2 Mode, manner, form. -3 Fold (at the end of comp., especially after numerals); त्रिविध, अष्टविध &c. -4 The food of elephants. -5 Prosperity. -6 Penetration.

**विधवनं** 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tremor, trembling.

**विधव्यं** Tremor, agitation.

**विधवा** [विगतो धवो यस्याः सा] A widow; सा नारी विधवा जाता गृहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhāsh. -Comp. -अविद्वन् marrying a widow. -गमिन् *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

**विध्वन्** *m.* N. of Brahman, the creator.

**विधा** 3 U. 1 To do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथाक्रमं सुसवनाद्विकारः क्रियाधृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यध-

त्त सः R. 3. 10; तन्नो देवा विधेयास्तुः Bk. 19. 2; विधेयास्तुदेवाः परमरमणीयां परिणतिं Māl. 6. 7; प्रायः शुभं च विदधात्य-शुभं च जंतोः सर्वकथा भगवती भवितव्यतैव 1. 23; ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः S. 1. 1. 'cause, produce, or regulate time'; तस्य तस्याचलां श्रद्धां तमेव विदधाम्यहं Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66, V. 1. 1, Ki. 1. 3, 16. 62, 18. 28; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ). -2 To lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राङ्नाभिवर्धनात्पुंसो जातकर्म विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; शुद्धस्य तु सवर्णैव नान्या भार्या विधीयते Ms. 9. 157, 3. 118; पाणिनिश्च क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगमित्वे सत्यात्मनेपदं विदधाति J. N. V. -3 To make, form, shape, create, manufacture; तं वेधा विदधे चूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; अंगानि चंपकदलैः स विधाय दूनं कांते कथं वदितवाञ्छपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3. -4 To appoint, depute (as a minister). -5 To put on, wear; Pt. 1. -6 To fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.); योगे धैर्यसमाधिसिद्धिदुलभे बुद्धिं विधदध्वं बुधाः Bh. 3. 54, Bg. 2. 44. -7 To arrange, put in order. -8 To make ready, prepare. -9 To settle, fix, establish. -10 To give, grant; Ki. 14. 10. -11 To procure, furnish. -12 To place, put, lay.

**विधा** 1. Mode, manner, form. -2 Kind, sort. -3 Prosperity, affluence. -4 The food of elephants, horses &c. -5 Penetration. -6 Hire, wages. -7 Act, action.

**विधातृ** *m.* 1 A maker, creator; Ku. 7. 36. -2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विधाता भद्रं नो वितरतु मनोज्ञाय विधये Māl. 6. 7; R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. -3 A grantor, giver, bestower; Ku. 1. 57. -4 Fate, destiny; H. 1. 40. -5 N. of Visvakarman. -6 N. of Kāma, the god of love. -7 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -आयुस् *m.* 1. sun-shine. -2. the sun-flower. -धुः an epithet of Nārada.

**विधात्री** Long pepper.

**विधानं** 1 Arranging, disposing. -2 Performing, making, doing, executing; नेपथ्यविधानं S. 1; आज्ञा, यज्ञ &c. -3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11, 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. -4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकारविधानं R. 8. 40. -5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. -6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunction; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24. -7 Mode, manner. -8 A means or expedient. -9 Performance of prescribed acts or rites. -10 A rite, ceremony. -11 Gaining, obtaining. -12 Affixing, prefixing (as termi-

nations, suffixes &c.). -13 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated); विधानसंपादितदानशोभितैः K. (where विधान means 'rule' also); उत्सिहस्ततलदत्तविधानीपदस्तेह-स्तुतिस्नपितबाहुर्भिराधिराजं Si. 5. 51. -14 Wealth. -15 Pain, agony, torment, distress. -16 An act of hostility. -Comp. -ग, -ज्ञः a wise or learned man. -युक्त *a.* in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

**विधानकं** Distress, affliction, pain. **विधायक** *a.* (यिका *f.*), विधायिन् *a.* 1 Arranging, disposing. -2 Doing, making, performing, executing. -3 Creating. -4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. -5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

**विधिः** [विधा-क्ति] 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action; ब्रह्मध्यानाभ्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; अस्याः सर्गविधौ V. 1. 8; लेखाविधि Māl. 1. 35. -2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; Pt. 1. 376. -3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परि-संख्या q. q. v. v.); विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तोः चिकीर्षाकृतिः साध्यस्वरहेतुधीविषयो विधिः, ब-हति विधिदुतं या हृदिः S. 1. 1. -4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance, injunction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थ-वाद which means 'an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations'; see अर्थवाद); प्रवृत्तिपरं वाक्यं विधिः, as ज्योतिष्टोमेन स्वर्गदाना यजेत; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति धितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. -5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony; स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचारिणां त्वमंतरागो भवति द्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. -6 Behaviour, conduct. -7 Condition; V. 4. -8 Creation, formation; साम-ग्र्याविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्याणी विधिः विचित्रता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7. -9 The creator. -10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ वामारंभे मम सद्यचित्ता परिणतिः Māl. 4. 4. -11 The food of elephants. -12 Time. -13 A physician. -14 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -ग्र *a.* disregarding prescribed rites or rules. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the ritual. (-ज्ञः) a Brahman versed in the ritual, a ritualist. -दर्शकः a priest at a sacrifice who sees that everything is done according to the precepts and corrects any deviation from them. -दृष्ट, -विहित *a.* prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. -देशकः 1. = विधिदर्शक above. -2 a proceptor, teacher. -द्वैध diversity of rules, variance of precept or commandment. -पूर्वकं *ind.* according to



प्रयोगः application of a rule.  
 नोः the force or influence of  
 नोः an epithet of Sa-  
 नोः a. devoid of rule, un-  
 nerali. हीन a. devoid of rule, un-  
 authorised, irregular.

विधित्ता 1 Desire to do or perform.  
 2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधित्ता a. Intended to be done.  
 2 Intention, design.

विधित्ता ind. According to  
 an, agreeably to precept or rule, in  
 conformity to prescribed rules, in  
 the form.

विधेय pol. p. 1 To be done or per-  
 formed. -2 To be enjoyed or pre-  
 scribed. -3 (a) Dependent on, at  
 the disposal of ; अथ विधिविधेयः परि-  
 मल. 2. 13. (b) Subject to, in-  
 fluenced or controlled by, subdued  
 or overpowered by (usually in  
 comp. ) ; निद्राविधेयं नरदेवसैन्यं R. 7.

विधेयमानस्नेहसेनाभिसंधिना विधे-  
 यमानोऽपि Māl. 1 : Bg. 2. 64 ; धातुः  
 विधेयं विधेयीकृतोऽस्मि Mv. 7 ; Mu. 3.

विधेयः विधेयीकृतोऽस्मि Mv. 7 ; Mu. 3.  
 1 : Si. 3. 20 ; R. 19. 4. -4 Obedient,  
 tractable, compliant, submissive ;  
 अधिव्ययः एसां गौरिवैति विधेयतां Ki.  
 11. 33. -5 To be predicated ( in  
 comp. &c. ) ; अत्र मिथ्यामहिम्नं नास्तुवा-  
 यं अपि तु विधेयं K. P. 7. -यं 1 What  
 ought to be done, a duty ; Ki. 1. 25,  
 15. 62. -2 The predicate of a propo-  
 sition. -यः A servant, dependent.

-Comp. -अविमर्शः a fault of compo-  
 sition which consists in assigning to  
 the predicate a subordinate position  
 in expressing it imperfectly ( अवि-  
 मर्शः गद्यमनानिर्दिष्टो विधेयांशो यत्र K. P. 7 ;  
 see examples ad. loc. ). -आत्मन् m.  
 N. of Vishnu. -ज्ञ a. one who knows  
 one's duty ; स भृत्यो यो विधेयज्ञः Pt. 1.  
 337. -पदं 1. the object to be ac-  
 complished. -2. the predicate.

विधुः [ यधुः Un. 1. 23 ] 1 The  
 moon ; सविता विधुवति विधुरपि सवितरति  
 विधुवि यानिन्यः K. P. 10. -2 Camphor.

-3 A demon, fiend. -4 An expia-  
 tory oblation. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6  
 N. of Brahman. -7 N. of Siva. -8  
 Wind. -9 War, battle. -Comp. -क्षयः  
 waning of the moon, the period of  
 the dark fortnight of a month. -पंजरः  
 ( also पिंजरः ) a scimitar, sabre. -प्रिया  
 a Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधुत.

विधुतिः f. Shaking, trepidation,  
 tremor ; वैनायक्यश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः  
 पौ चोत्कारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

विधुनं 1 Shaking or tossing about,  
 agitating. -2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुतदः N. of Rāhu ; विधुनिव  
 विधुतद्वदंतदलनगलितासुतधारं Gīt.  
 1 ; साभिमुख्यं शशांकस्य यथाद्यापि वि-

धुतदः Pt. 1. 326 ; N. 4. 71 ; Si. 2.  
 61.

विधुर a. [ विगता धूर्यस्य अच् समा० ] 1  
 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, over-  
 whelmed with grief, miserable ; Māl.  
 2. 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11.  
 26 ; Si. 9. 77, 17. 66, Bh. 3. 8, 114.

-2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering  
 separation from a wife or husband ;  
 मयि च विधुरे भावः कांताप्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखः  
 V. 4. 20 ; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनाक्षु मां  
 प्रापय पत्युरतिकं Ku. 4. 32 ; विधुरचंधुर-  
 चंधुमेक्षत Si. 6. 29, 12. 8. -3 Devoid,  
 deprived, or destitute of, free from ;  
 सा वै कलंकविधुरा मधुराननश्रीः Bv. 2. 5.

-4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly ;  
 Pt. 2. 81. -रः A widower. -रं 1  
 Alarm, fear, anxiety. -2 Separation  
 from a wife or husband, bereave-  
 ment suffered by a lover or mistress.

-Comp. -दर्शनं 1. the sight of danger  
 or alarm ; विना विधुरदर्शनं स्वामिनो  
 मंदादरा भवति H. 2. -2. a feeling of  
 agitation.

विधुरा Curds mixed with sugar and  
 spices.

विधु 5, 10 U., 6 P. 1 To shake,  
 move, cause to tremble ; वाडुविधुनय-  
 ति चंपकपुष्परेणुर Kavirahasya ; सुदु-  
 पचनविधुतात् Rs. 6. 29 ; 3. 10 ; दीर्घो  
 वेणीं विधुन्वाना Mb. -2 To shake off,  
 destroy, expel, drive away ; कपेविधि-  
 वितुं ह्यति Bk. 9. 28 ; R. 9. 72 v. 1. -3  
 To spurn, despise, treat with con-  
 tempt ; R. 11. 40. -4 To leave, give  
 up, abandon ; N. 1. 35.

विधुचनं Shaking, trembling, tremor.

विधुत p. p. 1 Shaken or tossed about,  
 waved. -2 Tremulous. -3 Shaken  
 off, dispelled, removed. -4 Unsteady.

-5 Abandoned. -तं Repugnance.

-Comp. -कलम a. free from sin.

-केश a. one who has tossed about  
 the hair ; Ki. 8. 33. -निद्र a. awak-  
 ened.

विधुतिः f., विधुननं Shaking, tremor,  
 agitation.

विधुनित n. 1 Agitated, alarmed. -2  
 Harassed, annoyed, molested.

विधु 10 U. 1 To seize, catch,  
 catch or take hold of ; अंशुकपल्लवेन  
 विधुतः Amaru. 79, 85. -2 To put  
 on, wear, use ; R. 12. 40. -3 To  
 maintain, bear, support, hold up ;  
 शिरसा विधुता भित्तं Pt. 1. 82 ( where  
 sense 2 is also intended ) ; iib. 3. 23.

-4 To fix upon, direct towards. -5  
 To separate, divide. -6 To arrange ;  
 manage. -7 To withhold, obstruct,  
 restrain.

विधुत p. p. 1 Seized, held, grasped.  
 -2 Separated, kept asunder or sepa-  
 rate. -3 Assumed, possessed. -4  
 Checked, restrained. -5 Supported,

protected, borne up ; ( see धृ with  
 वि ). -तं 1 Disregard of a command.  
 -2 Dissatisfaction.

विधुतिः f. Arrangement, regulation.

विध्वंस 1 A. 1 To fall to pieces.  
 -2 To be dispersed or scattered. -3  
 To perish, be destroyed or ruined.

-Caus. 1 To destroy, crush, annihi-  
 late. -2 To injure, hurt.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. -2  
 Enmity, aversion ; dislike. -3 An  
 insult, offence.

विध्वंसिन् a. 1 Being ruined, fall-  
 ing to pieces. -2 Hostile, adverse.

विध्वस्त p. p. 1 Ruined, destroyed,  
 Pt. 2. 113. -2 Scattered about, toss-  
 ed up. -3 Obscured, darkened. -4  
 Eclipsed.

विनद 1 P. 1 To sound, resound ;  
 Bg. 1. 12. -2 To roar, cry out. -3  
 To fill with cries. -Caus. To cause to  
 cry or utter notes ; अंडुदेः शिशिगणो  
 विनाद्यते Ghaṭ. 10.

विनदः 1 Sound, noise. -2 N. of a  
 tree.

विनस 1 P. To bend oneself,  
 stoop, be bent ; विनमति चास्य तरवः  
 प्रचये Ki. 6. 34 ; Bh. 1. 67 ; Bk.  
 7. 52.

विनत p. p. 1 Bent down, bowed.  
 -2 Stouping, drooping, inclined ;  
 S. 3. 10. -3 Sunk down, depressed.

-4 Bent, crooked, curved. -5 Hum-  
 ble, modest. -6 Changed into a  
 lingual letter ; see विनाम. -Comp.  
 -आनन a. with downcast face, de-  
 jected.

विनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruṇa  
 and Garuḍa, said to be one of the  
 wives of Kasyapa ; see गरुड. -2 A  
 kind of basket. -Comp. -नंदनः,  
 -सुतः, -सुहृः epithets of Garuḍa or  
 Aruṇa.

विनतिः f. 1 Bowing down, bend-  
 ing, stooping. -2 Modesty, humility.  
 -3 A request.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping.

विनम्र a. 1 Bent down, stooping ;  
 Ki. 4. 2. -2 Depressed, sunk down.  
 -3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकं The flower of the Tagara  
 tree.

विनश 4 P. 1 To be destroyed,  
 perish, die. -2 To disappear, vanish.  
 -3 To be lost or ruined. -4 To be  
 frustrated or foiled. -Caus. To de-  
 stroy, annihilate.

विनशनं Perishing, loss, destruction,  
 disappearance. -नः N. of the place  
 where the river Sarasvatī is lost in  
 the sand ; cf. Ms. 2. 21.



विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. -2 Disappeared, lost. -3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनष्टि: *f.* 1 Utter ruin or destruction. -2 Disappearance, vanishing.

विनाशः 1 Destruction, ruin, utter loss, decay. -2 Removal. -Comp. —उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. —धमन्, —धमिन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient; विषयेषु विनाशधर्मस्तु त्रिदिवस्थेष्वपि निःस्पृहोऽभवत् R. 8. 10.

विनाशन Destruction, ruin, annihilation. —नः A destroyer.

विनस *a.* (सा-सी *f.*) Noseless; Bk. 5. 8.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with acc., instr. or abl.); यथा तानं विना रागो यथा मानं विना द्वेषः । यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119; पंकविना सरो भाति सद्गः खलजनैर्विना । कदुवर्णैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयेर्विना 1. 116; विना बाहनं हस्तिभ्यः कियतां सर्वमोक्षः Mu. 7; Si. 2. 9. (विनाक्त means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मदनेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21 'bereft of Cupid'). -Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way; विनार्थसंबन्ध एव विनोक्तिः R. G.; see K. P. 10 also.

विनाडिः, विनाडिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghatikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनामः (In Gram.) Change into a lingual or cerebral letter, the substitution of *ष्* for *स्* and *ण्* for *न्*.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). -2 N. of Ganesa. -3 A Buddhist deified teacher. -4 N. of Garuḍa. -5 An obstacle, impediment. -6 A spiritual preceptor.

विनायिका The wife of Garuḍa.

विनास(सि)क *a.* Noseless.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. वीनाह.

विनिकृ 6 A. 1 To throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4. 6. -2 To throw about, scatter.

विनिकीर्ण *p. p.* Scattered, thrown about.

विनिक्षिप 6 A. 1 To entrust, deliver over. -2 To place in or upon. -3 To throw down, overthrow. -4 To engage in.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth.

विनिगड *a.* Without fetters, unrestrained, free.

विनिग्रह 9 U. 1 To restrain, check; obstruct, impede. -2 To lay hold of, seize.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing; Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16; Ms. 9. 263. -2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (*fig.* also); तामेकतस्तव विभक्तिं शुभं विनिद्रः R. 5. 66. -2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्रमंदाररजोरुणांशुली Ku. 5. 80.

विनिपत्र 1 P. 1 To fly at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4. 19. -2 To attack, assail. —Caus. 1 To cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; कटेन विनिपातितो यमि Mk. 2. 8. -2 To throw or pull down. -3 To kill, deprive of life.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भगति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10. (where it has sense 1 also); विधिहेतुरहेतुरागसां विनिपातोपि समः समुज्ज्वलेः Ki. 2. 34. -3 Decay, death. -4 Hell, perdition; S. 5. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Pain, distress. -7 Disrespect. -Comp. —अंसिन् *a.* portentous, foreboding ruin.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कार्यविनिमयेन M. 1; संपद्धिनिमयेनोभौ दधनुर्भुवनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -2 A pledge, deposit, security. -3 Transmutation (of letters).

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes).

विनियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, check, curb; Bg. 6. 24. -2 To limit, restrict.

विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियताहार, विनियतवाच् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check.

विनियुज् 7 A. 1 To use, expend. -2 To appoint, employ. -3 To divide, apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तात्मा कथं न ज्ञास्यसि प्रभो Ku. 2. 31. -4 To disconnect, separate. —Caus. 1 To appoint, employ. -2 To enjoin, order, command. -3 To offer, present, give. -4 To perform, do, dispose of.

विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. -2 Attached to, appointed. -3 Applied to -4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation, parting, detachment. -2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -3 Employment, use, application, disposal; यमुजं विनियोगज्ञः साधनीयेषु वस्तुषु R. 17. 67; प्राणा-

यामे विनियोगः &c. -4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; Ku. 6. 62. -5 An obstacle, impediment.

विनिर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go out. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To go away, depart. -4 To escape from, liberate oneself from.

विनिर्गमः 1 Disappearance. -2 Departure.

विनिर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To subdue, overpower, master.

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णी = निर्णी q. v.

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. -2 Certainty. -3 A settled rule.

विनिर्दध्ः Persistence, pertinacity.

विनिर्मा See निर्मा.

विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. -2 Made, created. -3 Celebrated, observed (as a feast). -4 Determined, destined.

विनिर्मुच् 6. P. 1 To loosen, free from. -2 To set free, release, liberate. -3 To discharge, shoot off. -4 To abandon, give up.

विनिर्मुक्तिः *f.* Release, liberation.

विनिर्दत् See निर्दत्.

विनिर्विद् See निर्विद्.

विनिविश 6 P. To be placed or be seated in. —Caus. 1 To fix, place; Ku. 1. 49; R. 5. 63; मदुरसि कुचकलशं विनिवेशय Git. 12. -2 To populate or colonize. -3 To introduce. -4 To add, insert.

विनिवेशः 1 Entrance, settling down in a place. -2 An impression; S. 6. 14.

विनिवृ 10 U. or —Caus. 1 To prevent, ward off, suppress; विनवृ विनिवार्य Māl. 1. 18. -2 To prohibit, forbid.

विनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn back, return. -2 To cease, come to an end; सपिंडता तु पुरुषे सतमे विनिवर्तते Ms. 5. 60; Bg. 2. 59. -3 To desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात् युद्धात् &c. —Caus. 1 To cause to cease or stop, withdraw; S. 26. -2 To restrain, withhold. -3 To renounce.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. -2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. -3 Retired.



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विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; शक्राभ्युत्थाविनिवृत्तये R. 6  
-2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चि 5 U. To determine, re-ascertain; विनिश्चेतुं शक्यो न  
विनिश्चि वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 36.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascer-  
tainment. -2 A decision, resolution.

विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or re-  
spiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिषेधः Bruising, crushing,  
grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down,  
wounded. -2 Killed. -3 Completely  
overcome. -तः 1 Any great or un-  
avoidable calamity, such as that in-  
flicted by fate or heaven. -2 A por-  
tent, comet.

विनी 1 U. 1 To remove, take away,  
destroy (said to be Atm. only except  
where it has 'a part of the body'  
for its object); पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीत-  
विनी R. 9. 71; विनीतस्त्रेदः 13. 35, 46;  
15. 48; Si. 10. 62, Ki. 7. 30, Ku. 1.  
3. 32. -2 To teach, instruct, edu-  
cate, train; विनित्युरेनं शुरधो शुरुप्रियं R.  
3. 29; 5. 101. 15. 69; 18. 51; Y. 1.  
31; Ku. 1. 34. -3 To tame, subdue,  
govern, control (fig. also); वन्यान्वि-  
नयानि वृष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 6. 27, 14.  
5; Ki. 2. 41; वनगज इव तस्मात्सेभ्यु-  
पवेदितः Mu. 3. 25. -4 To appease,  
pacify (anger) (Atm.); R. 2. 49. -5  
To pass away, spend (as time);  
कयमापि यामिनीं विनीय Git. 8. -6 To  
carry through, perform, complete,  
finish. -7 To spend, apply to use  
(Atm.); इतं विनयते Sk. -8 To give,  
present, pay, pay off (as tribute)  
(Atm.); करं विनयते Sk. -9 To lead  
or conduct towards; Ku. 7. 9. -10 To  
bid, direct, order; Ku. 3. 41. -11 To  
bend down, incline. -12 To spread,  
stretch out.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. -2 Secret.  
-3 Ill-behaved. -यः 1 Guidance, dis-  
cipline, instruction (in one's duties),  
moral training; प्रजानां विनयाधानात्  
R. 1. 24; Māl. 10. 5. -2 Sense of  
propriety, decorum, decency; अनुया-  
सन्नुनितनयां सहसा विनयेन वारितप्रसरः  
S. 1. 29. -3 Polite conduct, gentle-  
man-like bearing, good breeding or  
manners; R. 6. 79; Māl. 1. 18. -4 Mo-  
desty, humility; सुहृ शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन  
विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1; विद्या ददाति वि-  
नयम्; तथापि नीचैर्विनयाददृश्यत R. 3.  
34; 10. 71 (where Malli. renders  
विनय by इन्द्रियजय or restraint of pas-  
sions, unnecessarily in our opinion).  
-5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance.  
-6 Conduct in general. -7 Drawing

off, taking away, removing; Si. 10.  
42. -8 A man who has subdued his  
senses. -9 A trader, merchant. -Comp.  
-अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -अहिन्  
*a.* tractable, obedient, submissive.  
-भाज *a.* modest, well-behaved. -वाञ्  
*a.* speaking mildly of affably. -स्थ  
*a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away;  
Me. 52. -2 Education, instruction,  
training, discipline.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, re-  
moved. -2 Well-trained, educated,  
disciplined. -3 Refined, well-behav-  
ed. -4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle.  
-5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. -6  
Sent away, dismissed. -7 Tamed,  
broken in. -8 Plain, simple, (as a  
dress). -9 Having the passions under  
control, self-subdued. -10 Chastised,  
punished. -11 Tractable, governable.  
-12 Lovely, handsome. (See नी with  
वि also). -तः 1 A trained horse. -2 A  
trader. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* humble,  
lowly.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance  
(a litter &c.). -2 A carrier, bearer.

विनीतिः *f.* 1 Training, good be-  
haviour. -2 Respect, reverence, esteem.

विनीयः 1 Sediment, dregs. -2 Sin,  
crime.

विनेतु *m.* 1 A leader, guide. -2 A  
teacher, an instructor; स तथेति वि-  
नेतुरुदारमतेः प्रतिग्रह्य वचो विससर्ज सुमि  
R. 8. 91. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A  
chastiser, punisher; अयं विनेता वृत्तानां  
Mv. 3. 46, 4. 1, R. 6. 39, 14. 23.

विनोद 6 P. 1 To strike, pierce. -2  
To play on a musical instrument  
(वीणा, आतोद्य &c.). -3 To remove,  
drive away, dispel. -Caus. 1 To  
remove, drive away, dispel, cast off;  
तापं विनोदय दृष्टिभिः Git. 10; Si. 4. 66;  
S. 3; 21; Māl. 9. 41. -2 To pass,  
spend (as time). -3 To divert, amuse,  
entertain; कञ्चु खल्लात्मानं विनोदयामि  
S. 3. लतासु दृष्टिं विनोदयामि S. 6; R.  
14. 77. -4 To amuse oneself with;  
लक्ष्मीविनोदयति येन दिगंतलक्ष्मी सोपि त्वदा-  
ननरुचि विजहाति चंद्रः R. 5. 67.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away;  
श्रमविनोद. -2 A diversion, an amuse-  
ment, any interesting or amusing  
pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणेते रमण-  
विरहेष्वङ्गनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; मिथ्यैव  
व्यसनं वदन्ति सुगयामीदृश्विनोदः कुतः S.  
2. 5. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4  
Eagerness, vehement desire. -5  
Pleasure, happiness, gratification;  
विलपनविनोदोपसुलभः U. 3. 30; जनयतु  
रभिकजनेषु मनोरमरतिरसभावविनोदं Git.  
12. -6 A particular mode of sexual  
enjoyment. -7 A kind of house.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. -2 A diver-  
sion &c.; see विनोद.

विंदु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. -2  
Liberal. -दुः A drop; see विद्.

विन्ध्यः 1 N. of a range of moun-  
tains which separates Hindustā-  
proper from the Deccan or south; it is  
one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q. v.,  
and forms the southern limit of  
Madhyadesa; see Ms. 2. 21. [Accord-  
ing to a legend, the Vindhya mount-  
ain, being jealous of the mount Meru  
(or Himalaya) demanded that the  
sun should revolve round himself as  
about Meru, which the sun declined  
to do; whereupon the Vindhya began  
to rise higher and higher so as to ob-  
struct the path of the sun and moon.  
The gods being alarmed sought the aid  
of the sage Agastya, who approached  
the mountain and requested that by  
bending down he would give him an  
easy passage to the south, and that  
he would retain the same position  
till his return. This Vindhya consented  
to do (because according to one  
account, he regarded Agastya as his  
teacher); but Agastya never returned  
from the south, and Vindhya never  
attained the height of Meru]. -2 A  
hunter. -द्या 1 N. of a plant (लवली).  
-2 Small cardamoms. -Comp. -अटवी  
the great Vindhya forest. -कूटः,  
-कूटनः epithets of the sage Agastya.  
-वासिन् *m.* an epithet of the gram-  
marian व्याडि. (-नी) an epithet of  
Durgā.

विज्ञ *p. p.* [विद् कर्मणि क] 1 Known.  
-2 Got, obtained. -3 Discussed, in-  
vestigated. -4 Placed, fixed. -5  
Married; (See विद्).

विज्ञकः N. of Agastya.

विन्यस् 4 U. 1 To put down, deposit,  
place; विन्यस्तं सुमि गणनया देहलीदत्त-  
पुष्टैः Me. 87; Bk. 3. 3. -2 To fix in  
or on, direct towards; रामे विन्यस्त-  
मानसाः Rām. -3 To deliver or make  
over, commit to the care of, entrust;  
सुतविन्यस्तपत्नीकः Y. 3. 45. -4 To ar-  
range, dispose, adjust.

विन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down.  
-2 Inlaid, paved. -3 Fixed. -4  
Arranged. -5 Delivered. -6 Present-  
ed, offered. -7 Deposited.

विन्यासः 1 Entrusting, depositing.  
-2 A deposit. -3 Arrangement,  
adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविन्यासः  
'inscribing letters'; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंध-  
विन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिः Vās. 'composition  
of a work &c.' -4 A collection, an  
assemblage. -5 A site or receptacle.

विप् 10 A. (वेपयति-ते) To throw, cast.

विप् *m.* 1 A praiser, singer of  
hymns. -2 A wise man. -f. 1 Praise,  
a hymn. -2 A finger,



**विपक्ष** *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. —**क्षः** 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent; गुणास्तस्य विपक्षेति गुणिनो लेनिरन्तरं R. 17. 75; Si. 11. 59. —2 A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. —3 A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. —4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side, (*i. e.* that in which the सत्य or major term is not found); निश्चितसाध्याभाववान् विपक्षः T. S.; Mu. 5. 10. —5 (In gram.) An exception. —**Comp.** —भावः, —वृत्तिः *f.* hostility.

**विपक्षता** —त्वं Hostility, enmity, opposition; R. 3. 62.

**विपच्** 1 P. 1 To mature, develop, ripen; bear fruit; (समारम्भाः) गर्भशालिसधर्माणस्तस्य गृहं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53. —2 To digest. —3 To cook thoroughly. —4 To melt, dissolve, liquefy. —5 To roast. —**Caus.** 1 To cook thoroughly. —2 To melt, liquefy.

**विपक्विन्न** *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. —2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

**विपक्व** *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. —2 Developed, fulfilled; यच्च तप्तं तपस्तस्य विपक्वं फलमद्य नः Ku. 6. 10. —3 Cooked.

**विपेचिका, विपेची** 1 A lute. —2 Play, sport, pastime.

**विपद्** 10 U. 1 To tear up or out; (केतकवर्ध) विपाट्यामास युवा नखाग्रैः R. 6. 17. —2 To pull or draw out, extract. —3 To root up, eradicate. —4 To open, unfold.

**विपाटनं** 1 Tearing open, splitting. —2 Eradication. —3 Spoliation.

**विपण्** 1 A. 1 To sell, barter; आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वरादैर्विपणंति गोपाः Subhāsh. —2 To bet, stake.

**विपणः, विपणनं** 1 Sale; Ms. 3. 152. —2 Petty trade.

**विपणिः, -णी** *f.* 1 A market, marketplace, stall; हा हा नश्यति मन्मथस्य विपणिः सौभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. —2 An article or commodity for sale. —3 Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116.

**विपणिन्** *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; Si. 5. 24.

**विपथः** A wrong road, bad way (*lit. and fig.*).

**विपद्** 4 A. 1 To go badly; fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). —2 To fall into misfortune or bad state; संधुर्यो विपन्नानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 31. —3 To be disabled or incapacitated. —4 To die, perish; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 44; हा तात एष ते नरेन्द्रचिचाराधनोपकरणं जनो विप-

द्यते Māl. 5; Mk. 1. 38. —5 To obstruct. —**Caus.** To destroy, kill.

**विपत्तिः** *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhāsh. —2 Death, destruction; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Ve. 4. 6; हिमसेकविपत्तिः नलिनी R. 8. 45. —3 Agony, torment (यातना). —**त्तिः** (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

**विपद्** *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress; तत्त्वनिक्षयवा दृतेषां (मित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. —2 Death; सिंहादवापद्विपदं वृत्तिः R. 18. 35. —**Comp.** —उद्धरणं, —उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. —कालः times of need, season of calamity, adversity. —ग्रस्तः, —युक्तः *a.* overtaken by or involved in calamity, unhappy, unfortunate. —सागरः 'sea of misery' a very heavy calamity or disaster.

**विपदा** See विपद्.

**विपन्न** *p. p.* 1 Dead. —2 Lost, destroyed. —3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. —4 Declined. —5 Disabled, incapacitated. —**क्षः** A snake.

**विपरिणम्** **Caus.** To change or transform into. —**Pass.** 1 To be changed into. —2 To undergo a change for the worse.

**विपरिणमनं, विपरिणामः** 1 A change, an alteration. —2 Change of form, transformation.

**विपरिवृत्त** 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve (*fig. also*); Bg. 9. 10. —2 To roll about. —3 To wander about, move to and fro. —4 To return. —5 To surround; attend upon (*with acc.*).

**विपरिवर्तनं** Turning about, rolling.

**विपरी** (विपरि+इ) 2 P. 1 To turn in an opposite direction. —2 To be otherwise, fail, prove fruitless; कल्याणं विदधातु वा भगवतीनीतिविपर्येतु वा Māl. 6. 3. —3 To change for the worse. —4 To go round, return.

**विपरीत** *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. —2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. —3 Wrong, contrary to rule. —4 False, untrue; Bv. 2. 177. —5 Unfavourable, adverse. —6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. —7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. —**तः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —**ता** 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. —2 A perverse woman. —**Comp.** —करः, —कारकः, —कारिन्, —कृत्, *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 66. —**चेतस्**, —मति *a.* having a perverted mind.

—रतं inverted sexual intercourse; cf. पुरुषाविति. —**लक्षणा** ironical description of a thing; by mentioning its contrary properties.

**विपरीतता, -त्वं** Contrariety, inversion, opposition; लोके मुख्यं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव, नरं नयंति Subhāsh.

**विपर्ययः** 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आहितो जयविपर्ययोपि मे श्लाघ्य एव परमेष्ठिना त्वया R. 11. 86; त्वत्तरीररिणावापि श्रुतसंयोगविपर्ययो यदा 8. 89; नभसः स्फुटतारस्य रात्रेरिव विपर्ययः (न भाजनं) Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise', if contrary be the case; विपर्यये त्वस्याधिपतेरुद्धवितः क्षात्रधर्मः स्यात् Ve. 5. —2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेव मतिविपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; so वेपविपर्ययः Pt. 1. —3 Absence or non-existence; समुद्रगारूपविपर्ययेऽपि Ku. 7. 42; त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. —4 Loss; निद्रा संशयविपर्ययः Ku. G. 44 'loss of consciousness'. —5 Complete destruction, annihilation. —6 Exchange, barter. —7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. —8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. —9 Hostility, enmity. —10 Perverseness, opposition.

**विपर्यायः** Reverse, contrariety; V. 4; see विपर्यय above.

**विपर्यस** 4 U. 1 To overturn, reverse, invert. —2 To change, alter. —3 To take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 To undergo change, be affected, (*intrans.*); दैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा सर्वा विपर्यस्यति Mn. 6. 8; (cf. the Latin adage 'quem deus vult perdere prius dementat').

**विपर्यस्त** *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; हंत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोकः U. 1. —2 Opposite, contrary. —3 Wrongly considered to be real. —**Comp.** —युवा a woman bearing no male children.

**विपर्यासः** 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; विपर्यासं यातो घनविरलभावः क्षितिर्ह्यु U. 2. 27. —2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in दैवविपर्यासात्. —3 Interchange, exchange; प्रवहणविपर्यासिनागता Mk. 8. —4 An error, a mistake.

**विपलं** A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

**विपलायनं** Running away, fleeing in different directions.

**विपश्चिन्** *a.* Learned, wise; विपश्चितो विनिन्युरेनं श्रुवो श्रुमिषं R. 3. 29.



A learned or wise man, sage ; विपश्चितां मनोगतं वाचि  
ति ते सत्यतमा विपश्चितां मनोगतं वाचि  
विपश्चितां वे Ki. 14. 4 ; Pt. 1. 100.

**विपाकः** 1 Cooking, dressing. -2  
Ripening, ripeness,  
development (fig. also) ;  
maturity, development (fig. also) ;  
पुष्पवृद्धः पिश्रनतां गता विपाकेन  
शालयः Ki. 4. 26 ; वाचां विपाको  
Br. 4. 42 'my mature, full-deve-  
loped, or dignified words'. -4 Con-  
sequence, fruit, result, the result of  
sequence, either in this or in a former  
actions either in this or in a former  
actions ; अहो मे दारुणतरः कर्मणां विपाकः  
U. 3. 54 ; ममेव जन्मंतरपातकानां विपाक-  
ः Br. 5. 56. -5 (a) Change of  
state ; कष्टं व्रतान्यादिव देववशेन जाता  
विपाकः किमपि भूतमहो विपाकः U. 4.  
(b) An unexpected event or oc-  
currence, a reverse, adverse turn of  
state, distress, calamity ; ईदृशानां वि-  
पाकोपि जायते परमाद्भुतः U. 3. 3 ; वि-  
पाके चोरोऽस्मिन्नथ खलु विचूडा तव सखी  
U. 12. -6 Difficulty, embarrassment.  
-7 Flavour, taste.

**विपाठः** A kind of large arrow.

**विपांडु** a. Pale, pallid ; परितो  
विपांडु दधदक्षिणः Si. 9. 3 ; Ki. 5. 6 ;  
विपांडुर Si. 4. 5 ; Ratu. 2. 4.

**विपादनं** Destroying, killing, de-  
struction.

**विपादिका** 1 A sore or tumour on  
the foot. -2 An enigma, a riddle.

**विपाश, विपाशा** f. N. of one of  
the five rivers in the Panjab (now  
called Beas).

**विपिनं** [ वृ-इन् पृषो० ; cf. Up. 2.  
22 ] A wood, forest, grove, thicket ;  
ईशानविपिने ललितं विततोऽहं शुभानि य-  
स्तं Git. 1 ; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शक्ति-  
मवाचकार सः R. 4. 31 ; Māl. 9. 2.

**विपुल** a. 1 Large, extensive, capa-  
cious, broad, wide, spacious ; विपुलं  
निर्वचने M. 3. 7 ; शिरसि तद्विपुलश्च  
नयदेक्षे Mk. 3. 22 ; कालो ह्ययं निरवधि-  
विपुला च पृथ्वी Māl. 1. 6 ; so विपुलं पृष्ठं,  
विपुलः कुक्षिः &c. -2 Much, ample, co-  
pious, abundant ; Ki. 18. 14. -3  
Deep, profound ; Mv. 1. 2. -4 With  
the hair standing on end, thrilling ;  
Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also).  
-5 1 N. of the mountain Meru. -2  
Of Himālaya. -3 A respectable man.  
-Comp. -छाय a. shady, umbrage-  
ous. -जघना a woman with large  
hips. -मति a. endowed with great  
talents or understanding. -रसः the  
sugar-cane.

**विपुला** The earth.

**विपुष्ट** a. Ill-fed.

**विपुयः** The *Munja* grass.

**विप्रः** [ वृ-इन् पृषो० अत इवम् ; Up. 2.  
28 ] 1 A Brāhmaṇa ; see the quota-  
tions under ब्राह्मण. -2 A sage, wise  
man. -3 The *Asvattha* tree. -4 (In  
prosody) A foot of four short sylla-  
bles. -5 A singer of hymns, praiser.  
-Comp. -कपिः = ब्रह्मर्षिः q. v. -काष्ठं  
the cotton-plant. -प्रियः the *Palāsa*  
tree. -समागमः a concourse or synod  
of Brāhmaṇas. -स्वं the property of  
a Brāhmaṇa.

**विप्रकीर्ण** p. p. 1 Spread about,  
dispersed, scattered. -2 Loose, di-  
shevelled (as hair). -3 Expanded,  
outstretched. -4 Wide, broad.

**विप्रकृ** 8 U. 1 (a) To tease,  
trouble, harass, harm ; किं सत्त्वानि  
विप्रकरोषि S. 7 ; (b) To oppress ;  
तस्मिन् विप्रकृतः काले तारकेण दिवौकसः  
Ku. 2. 1. -2 To wrong, ill-treat,  
offend ; S. 4. 17. -3 To affect, cause  
a change in ; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुरुर्विमु-  
मपि तं यदमी स्पृशति भावाः Ku. 6. 95.  
-4 To disfigure, deform ; आभरणो-  
चितं रूपमाश्रममुल्लभैः प्रसाधनैर्विप्रकार्यते  
S. 4.

**विप्रकारः** 1 Insult, contumely, abuse,  
treating with disrespect ; Ki. 3. 55.  
-2 Injury, offence. -3 Wickedness.  
-4 Opposition, counteraction. -5 Re-  
taliation.

**विप्रकृत** p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, in-  
jured. -2 Insulted, abused, treated  
with contumely. -3 Opposed. -4 Re-  
taliated, requited. -5 Oppressed,  
troubled, disturbed. -6 Irritated,  
provoked ; विप्रकृतः पक्षगः कणां कुरुते  
S. 6. 31.

**विप्रकृतिः** f. 1 Injury, offence -2  
An insult, abuse, contumely. -3 Re-  
taliation, retort.

**विप्रकृष्ट** 1 P. To draw away, re-  
move, counteract ; U. 5. 31.

**विप्रकर्षः** Distance, remoteness.

**विप्रकृष्ट** p. p. 1 Drawn away, re-  
moved. -2 Distant, remote. -3 Pro-  
tracted, lengthened, extended.

**विप्रकृष्टक** a. Remote, distant.

**विप्रणश** See प्रणश.

**विप्रतिकारः** 1 Counteraction, op-  
position, contradiction. -2 Retalia-  
tion.

**विप्रतिपद** 4 A. 1 To differ, be  
mutually opposed, conflict. -2 To  
waver, vacillate.

**विप्रतिपत्तिः** f. 1 Mutual discrepancy,  
contest, conflict, dispute, opposi-  
tion (as of opinions or interests).  
-2 Dissent, objection. -3 Perplexity,

confusion. -4 Mutual relation. -5  
Conversancy.

**विप्रतिपक्ष** p. p. 1 Mutually opposed,  
opposite, dissentient. -2 Confused,  
bewildered, perplexed. -3 Contested,  
disputed. -4 Mutually connected or  
related.

**विप्रतिषेधः** 1 Keeping under con-  
trol, controlling ; कन्याद्वय इव भूताना-  
मदांतेभ्यः सदा भयम् । तेषां विप्रतिषेधार्थं  
राजा सुष्टः स्वयंभुवा Mb. -2 The opposi-  
tion of two courses of action which  
are equally important, the conflict  
of two even-matched interests ;  
हरिविप्रतिषेधं तमाचक्षे विचक्षणः Si. 2.  
6 (तुल्यबलविरोधो विप्रतिषेधः Malli.). -3  
(In gram.) The conflict of two  
different grammatical operations be-  
come possible according to two  
different rules, conflict of two equal-  
ly important rules ; विप्रतिषेधे परं कार्यं  
P. I. 4. 2 ; विरोधो विप्रतिषेधः । यत्र द्वौ  
प्रसंगावन्वयार्थविकरिम्न प्राशुतः स विप्रतिषेधः  
Kāsikā ; See Mbh. also. -4 Prohibi-  
tion.

**विप्रति(ती)सारः** 1 Repentance ;  
Si. 10. 20. -2 Anger, rage, wrath.  
-3 Wickedness, evil.

**विप्रदुष्ट** p. p. 1 Vitiated, spoiled,  
dissolute. -2 Corrupt.

**विप्रनष्ट** p. p. 1 Lost. -2 Vain,  
useless.

**विप्रसृज्** See प्रसृज्.

**विप्रमुक्त** p. p. 1 Set free, liberated,  
loosened. -2 Shot, discharged. -3  
Free from (in comp.).

**विप्रयुज्** 7 A. To separate, disjoin ;  
to deprive (one) of. —Pass. To be  
separated from (with instr.). —Caus.  
1 To deprive of, free from. -2 To  
separate, disjoin.

**विप्रयुक्त** p. p. 1 Separated, se-  
vered, detached. -2 Separated from,  
being absent or away from (with  
instr. or in comp.) ; अवलाविप्रयुक्तः  
स कामी Mo. 2. -3 Freed or re-  
leased from. -4 Deprived or de-  
stitute of, without (in comp.).

**विप्रयोगः** 1 Disunion, severance,  
separation, dissociation ; as प्रिय०. -2  
Especially, separation of lovers ; मा  
भुदेवं क्षणमपि च ते विद्युता विप्रयोगः Mo.  
115, 10 ; सद्यस्त्वया सह कुशोदरि विप्र-  
योगः V. 5. 16 ; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. -3  
Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Being fit  
or deserved.

**विप्रलप्** 1 P. 1 To dispute, contra-  
dict, wrangle, quarrel. -2 To discuss,  
debate. -3 To lament, bewail.

**विप्रलसं** 1 Discussion, debate, con-  
troversy. -2 Bewailing, lamentation.

**विप्रलापः** 1 Idle or unmeaning talk,  
prattle, gibberish, nonsense. -2 Mu-



tual contradiction, contradictory statement. -3 A dispute, wrangling. -4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विप्रलम्भ 1 A. 1 To cheat, deceive, impose upon. -2 To recover, regain. -3 To insult, disrespect. -4 To violate, disregard.

विप्रलम्भ p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Disappointed. -3 Hurt, injured. -व्या A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D.:—प्रियः कृत्वापि संकेतं यस्या नायाति संनिविष्टः । विप्रलम्भेति सा ज्ञेया नितान्तमवमानिता ॥ 118.

विप्रलम्भः 1 (a) Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. (b) Delusion; अतिद्वामिता खलु प्रियसखी अनेनाल्लुल्लुविप्रलम्भेन Māl. 6. -2 Especially, deceiving by false statement or by not keeping promises. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. -5 The separation of lovers; शुश्रूषे प्रियजनस्य कातरं विप्रलम्भपतिशंकिनो वचः R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. -6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of इंगार (opp. संभोग); अपरः (विप्रलम्भः) अमिलाविरहेर्ष्याप्रवासशपेक्षतुक् इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; इतोयुक्तयोर्भावो युक्तयोर्वाथवा मिथः । अक्षीघालिगनादीनामनवानौ प्रहृष्यते । विप्रलम्भः स विज्ञेयः—उज्ज्वलमणिः—; cf. S. D. 212 et seq.

विप्रलम्भने Deception, fraud, trick.

विप्रलयः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेवानां भूयसामपि । ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां कापि विप्रलयः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विप्रलुप्त p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. -2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विप्रवत् 1 P. To sojourn, be absent from (one's home); R. 12. 11. —Caus. 1 To banish, expel. -2 To remove, take away.

विप्रवासः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home).

विप्रवासनं 1 Banishment. -2 Staying abroad, sojourn.

विप्रोक्षित p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. -2 Banished, being in exile. -Comp. —भर्तृका a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विप्रदिनका A female fortune teller; A. 64.

विप्रहीण a. Deprived or destitute of.

विप्रिय a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. —यं Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया कृतपूर्वं तव किं जहासि मां R. 8. 52, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Si. 15. 11; U. 3. 13.

विप्रुष 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापं नवजलविमुषो गृहीत्वा Si. 8. 40; स्वेदविमुषः 2. 18. -2 A mark, dot, spot.

विशु 1 A. 1 To float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. -2 To drift (in the sea), be scattered; यदि न स्यात्तरपतिः सम्यक् नेता ततः प्रजा । अकर्णधारा जलधौ विह्वेतेह नौरिव H. 3. 2, Pt. 3. 73. -3 To be confused (as mind). -4 To be ruined or destroyed. -5 To fail. —Caus. 1 To cause to float or swim. -2 To divulge, spread abroad. -3 To teach (to unworthy persons); Ms. 11. 199. -4 To cause to fail, spoil, mar; शुणानामायथातथ्यादर्थं विह्वयन्ति ये Si. 2. 56. -5 To confound, bewilder.

विह्वः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Confusion, perplexity. -4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. -5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. -6 Extortion. -7 Loss, destruction; सत्त्वविह्वत् R. 8. 41. -8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथवा मम भाग्यविह्वत् R. 8. 47. -9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविह्वे शुचौ...मतिरादर्श इवाभिदृश्यते Ki. 2. 26 (where विह्व also means प्रमाणवायः 'absence of reasoning'). -10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. -11 An evil, a calamity. -12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness. -13 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -14 Divulging, making public.

विह्वः 1 Deluging, inundating. -2 Causing tumult. -3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विह्वत p. p. 1 Drifted about. -2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. -3 Confounded, disturbed. -4 Ravaged, devastated. -5 Lost, disappeared. -6 Disgraced, dishonoured. -7 Ruined. -8 Obscured, disfigured. -9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness. -10 Contrary, reverse. -11 Turning out false; नैते वाचं विह्वतां व्याहरन्ति U. 4. 18.

विह्वुष See विप्रुष.

विप्सा See वीप्सा.

विफल a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विफलमेतद्विरूपमपि यौवनं Git. 7; जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. -2 Idle, unmeaning. —ला N. of a plant (केतकी).

विफलीकृ 8 U. To frustrate, defeat, foil, render fruitless.

विफलीभू 1 P. To become useless or unprofitable, be foiled.

विबन्ध 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten (on different sides). -2 To stretch out, extend.

विबद्ध p. p. 1 Fastened, tied. -2 Obstructed, stopped.

विबन्धः 1 Constipation. -2 Obstruction.

विबाध See बाध.

विबाधा Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विबुध 1 P., 4 A. 1 To wake up, awake; निनील्य नेत्रे सहसा व्यड्यत Ku. 5. 57. -2 To become conscious. -3 To observe, perceive; find out. —Caus. 1 To awaken, rouse. -2 To restore to consciousness; अथ मोहपरायणा सती विवशा कामवधुर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1.

विबुद्ध p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake; S. 2. -2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. -3 Clever, skilful. -4 Unconscious.

विबुधः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सख्यं सातपदीनं भो इत्याहुर्विबुधा जनाः Pt. 2. 43. -2 A god, deity; अश्वरूपो विबुधसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1; गोस्तारं न निधीनां महयन्ति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhāsh. -3 The moon. -Comp. —अधिपतिः, —इन्द्रः, —ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. —द्विष्, —शत्रुः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विबुधानः 1 A learned man. -2 A teacher.

विबोधः 1 A wakening, being awake. -2 Perceiving, discovering. -3 Intelligence. -4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्यभिचारिभाव) in Rhetoric; निद्रानाशोत्तरं जायमानो बोधो विबोधः R. G. -5 Inattention, absence of mind.

विबोधकः See विबोधक.

विब्रू 2 U. 1 To say, speak. -2 To speak of or about. -3 To speak falsely or wrongly. -4 To explain, expound, interpret. -5 To quarrel, dispute, contend about. -6 To disagree with, contradict.

विभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16; पत्रिणां व्यभजदाश्रमाद्विहः B. 11. 29; 10. 54; वयुर्विभक्तावयवं पुमानिति



विभक्त 1. 3; संख्यामंगलदीपिका विभजते  
जनः V. 3. 2 'distributes or  
'-2 To divide (as property,  
crimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः 'divi-  
d-3 To distinguish, dis-  
-4 To honour, worship.  
विभक्त p. p. 1 Divided, partition-  
(as property &c.). -2 Divided,  
separated in interest, as in विभक्ता  
-3 Parted, separated, made  
distinct; Si. 1. 3. -4 Different,  
multifarious. -5 Retired, secluded.  
-6 Regular, symmetrical. -7 Orna-  
-8 Measured. -कृत् 1 Solitude, retire-  
-2 A share. -3 Property  
-4 Separation. -Comp.  
-a son born after partition of  
the family-property (between his  
parents and brothers).  
विभक्तिः f. 1 Separation, division,  
partition, apportionment. -2 Divi-  
sion, separation in interest. -3 A  
portion or share of inheritance. -4  
(In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a  
case or case-termination.  
विभज् 7 P. To break asunder,  
break to pieces, shatter.  
विभङ्गः 1 Breaking, fracture. -2  
stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg.  
2. 26. -3 Bending, contraction (as of  
the eyebrows); भ्रुविभङ्गकुटिलं च वीक्षितं  
2. 19. 17. -4 A fold, wrinkle. -5 A  
step, stair; R. 6. 3. -6 Breaking out,  
manifestation; विविधविकारविभङ्गं Git.  
11. -7 Division.  
विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property;  
अन्येषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8;  
1. 8. 69. -2 Might, power, prowess,  
greatness; एतावान्मम मतिविभवः V. 2;  
मतिविभवः Māl. 1. 26, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5.  
21. -3 Exalted position, rank, dig-  
nity. -4 Magnanimity. -5 Final  
attitude, absolution.  
विभा 2 P. 1 To shine; पयसा कमलेन  
विभाति सरः Bh. 2. 71. -2 To seem,  
appear. -3 To become visible, come  
to light.  
विभा 1 Light, lustre. -2 A ray of  
light. -3 Beauty; splendour. -Comp.  
-रः 1. the sun; चत चत लसत्तेजःपुञ्जो  
विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. -2. the  
arba plant. -3. the moon. -4. fire.  
-वसुः 1. the sun. -2. fire;  
तपस्यानि तद्धं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34;  
R. 3. 37, 10. 82; Bg. 7. 9. -3. the  
moon. -4. a kind of necklace.  
विभातं -ती Day-break, dawn; S.  
5. 19.  
विभागः 1 Division, partition, ap-  
portionment (as of inheritance);

समस्तत्र विभागः स्यात् Ms. 9. 120, 210;  
Y. 2. 114. -2 The share of an inheri-  
tance. -3 A part or share in general.  
-4 Division, separation, disjunction  
(regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guṇa);  
Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 3. 28. -5 The numer-  
ator of a fraction. -6 A section. -7  
Arrangement. -Comp. -कल्पना al-  
lotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. -वर्गः  
the law of inheritance. -पत्रिका a  
deed of partition. -भाज् m. one who  
shares in a property already distribut-  
ed; Y. 1. 122.

विभागतः ind. Proportionately.

विभागज्ञः ind. Part by part, share  
by share, proportionately.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य a. 1 Portionable, to be  
divided. -2 Divisible.

विभावरी 1 Night; अपर्वाणि ग्रहकलु-  
पेदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M.  
4. 15, 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. -2 Turmeric.  
-3 A bawd. -4 A harlot. -5 A per-  
verse woman. -6 A talkative woman  
(मुखरिणी).

विभाष् 1 A. 1 To lay down as an  
optional rule. -2 To abuse, revile,  
defame, censure.

विभाषा 1 An option, alternative.  
-2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear  
down. -2 To pierce, penetrate. -3 To  
divide, separate. -4 To interrupt. -5  
To scatter, unbind, disperse. -6 To  
loosen, untie. -7 To alienate,  
estrangle. -Pass. To change, become  
changed. -Caus. 1 To divide, separ-  
ate. -2 To alienate, estrange. -3 To  
dispel, remove, drive away or off.

विभिन्न p. p. 1 Broken asunder,  
divided, split. -2 Pierced, wounded.  
-3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed.  
-4 Perplexed, bewildered. -5 Moved  
to and fro. -6 Disappointed. -7  
Different, various. -8 Mixed, blend-  
ed, variegated; विभिन्नवर्णा गरुडाग्रजेन  
सूर्यस्य रश्म्याः परितः स्फुरन्त्या Si. 4. 14.  
-9 Manifested, displayed. -10 Be-  
come faithless. -कृत् N. of Siva.

विभिद् 1 Breaking asunder, divid-  
ing. -2 Division, separation. -3  
Wounding. -4 Perplexing, bewilder-  
ing. -5 Contradiction. -6 Enmity,  
opposition. -7 Variety, distinction.

विभीतः, -तं, विभीतकः -कं, विभीतकी,  
विभीता N. of a tree, Terminalia  
BelERICA, one of the three myro-  
balans.

विभीषक a. Frightening, terrify-  
ing.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. -2 A means  
of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow);  
यदि ते संति संत्वेव केयमन्या विभीषिका U.  
4. 29.

विशु a. (वृ-भू f.) 1 Mighty,  
powerful. -2 Eminent, supreme. -3  
Able to, capable of (with inf.);  
(धनुः) पूरयितुं भवति विभवः शिखरमणि-  
रुचः Ki. 5. 43. -4 Self-subdued,  
firm, self-controlled; कमपरमवशं न  
विप्रकुर्यविशुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशति भावाः  
Ku. 6. 95. -5 (In Nyāya phil.)  
Eternal, existing everywhere, all-  
pervading, pervading all material  
things; सर्वमूर्तद्रव्यसंयोगित्वं विशुत्वम्. -6  
Firm, hard. -भुः 1 Ether. -2 Space.  
-3 Time. -4 The soul. -5 A lord,  
ruler, master, sovereign, king. -6 The  
supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 15; 10. 12.  
-7 A servant. -8 N. of Brahman. -9  
Of Siva; Ku. 6. 95; 7. 31; Mu. 1.  
1. -10 Of Vishnu.

विस् 1 P. 1 To appear, become  
manifest. -2 To be equal to, suffice  
for. -3 To pervade. -4 To be able,  
be capable of, prevail. -Caus. 1 To  
think of, reflect, contemplate. -2 To  
be aware of, know, perceive, discover,  
see; Māl. 1. 18; 5. 21; Pt. 5. 7; U.  
2. 24. -3 To see or observe minutely,  
perceive carefully; V. 4. -4 To  
decide, settle, make clear. -5 To  
manifest, show, reveal. -6 To separate.  
-7 To suppose, imagine. -8 To  
convince. -9 To establish, prove; S.  
6. 10.

विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition  
which produces or develops a parti-  
cular state of body or mind; (one of  
the three main divisions of Bhāvas,  
the other two being अनुभाव and व्यभि-  
चारिभाव q. q. v. v.); रत्नाशुद्धोदका लोके  
विभावः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 62; its  
chief subdivisions are आलम्बन and  
उद्दीपक; see आलम्बन. -2 A friend, an  
acquaintance. -3 Any exciting cir-  
cumstance, (as dress &c.).

विभावक a. 1 Manifesting, showing.  
-2 Discussing.

विभावनं -ना 1 Clear perception or  
ascertainment, discrimination, judg-  
ment. -2 Discussion, investigation,  
examination. -3 Conception, ima-  
gination. -न (In Rhet.) A figure of  
speech in which effects are represent-  
ed as taking place though their usual  
causes are absent; क्रियायाः प्रतिषेधेपि  
फलव्यक्तिर्विभावना K. P. 10.

विभावित p. p. 1 Manifested, made  
clearly visible. -2 Known, understood,  
ascertained. -3 Seen, conceived. -4  
Judged, discriminated. -5 Inferred,  
indicated. -6 Proved, established.  
-Comp. -एकदेश a. 'with whom a



part has been discovered,' who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावित्कदेशेन देयं यदभिपुज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभूत *p. p.* 1 Arisen, produced. -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Great, mighty.

विभूतिः *f.* Might, power, greatness; Si. 14. 5; Ku. 2. 61. -2 Prosperity, welfare. -3 Dignity, exalted rank. -4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमन्त्रिणो विभूतिः Mu. 3; R. 8. 36. -5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. -6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अणिम्, लविम्, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य, महिम्, ईशिता, वसिता and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. -7 Ashes of cow-dung.

विभूष 10 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; केयूरा न विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं Bh. 2. 19; Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28. -2 Ved. To shine forth, appear.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration; विभूषणः सर्वविद्धा समाजे विभूषणं मौनमप-  
दितानां Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80,

विभूषा 1 Ornament, decoration; संपेदे भ्रमसालिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभूत *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. 1 To drop or fall down. -2 To go to ruin, decay. -3 To fall, stray from, go astray. -4 To lose. -5 To disappear, vanish. -6 To fail. -Caus. 1 To strike off, knock down. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To destroy, ruin, annihilate. -4 To deprive (one) of.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off. -2 Decay, decline, ruin. -3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Led astray, seduced. -2 Deprived of. -3 Destroyed, ruined.

विभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. -2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. -3 Disappeared, vanished. -4 Deprived or devoid of.

विभ्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, wander about. -2 To hover, whirl or wheel round. -3 To scare away, disperse, scatter about. -4 To be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; Bg. 16. 16. -Caus. To confuse, confound; प्रभामत्तश्चन्द्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. -2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. -3 Error, mistake, blunder. -4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry

of mind caused by love; चित्तवृत्त्यनव-  
स्थानं झुंगाराद्विभ्रमो भवेत्. -5 (Hence). Putting on of ornaments &c. in wrong places through flurry; विभ्रन-  
स्त्वरयाऽकाले भूषास्थानविपर्ययः; यश्चात्त-  
रोविभ्रममहंनानां संपादयित्रीं शिखरैर्विभ्रति  
Ku. 1. 4. (see Malli. thereon). -6 Any  
amorous or sportive action, amorous  
play or movement; Māl. 1. 26, 9. 38.  
-7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15. 25.  
U. 1. 20, 34. 6. 4; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15,  
16. 64, Māl. 7. -8 Doubt, apprehension.  
-9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. -2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, flur-  
ried. -3 Mistaken, erring. -Comp.  
-नयन *a.* with rolling eyes. -शील  
*a.* 1. confused in mind. -2. intoxi-  
cated, drunk. (-लः) 1. a monkey.  
-2. the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Whirling, going round.  
-2 Flurry, error, confusion. -3 Hurry,  
precipitation.

विभ्राज् 1 A. To shine brilliantly  
or intensely; विभ्राजसे मकरकेतनमर्चयंती  
Ratn. 1. 21.

विभ्राज् *a.* Shining, splendid, bright,  
luminous.

विमत्सर *a.* Free from jealousy,  
unenvious; Bg. 4. 22.

विम (मं) 9 P. 1 To disperse,  
scatter. -2 To destroy, annihilate.  
-3 To confound, confuse.

विमथः Utter ruin or destruction.

विमद् 4 P. 1 To become per-  
plexed or confused. -2 To be intoxi-  
cated or mad. -Caus. 1 To con-  
found, perplex. -2 To intoxicate,  
madden.

विमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated. -2  
Ruttish; furious, in rut.

विमद् *a.* 1 Free from intoxication;  
Pt. 1. 238. -2 Devoid of joy, sad,  
cheerless.

विमन् Caus. To disrespect, dis-  
honour, insult; स्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः  
S. 5 20; स्त्रीभिर्विमानितानां कायुरुषाणां  
विवर्धते मदः Mk. 8. 9.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissent-  
ing, differing in opinion. -2 At  
variance, inconsistent. -3 Slighted,  
despised, neglected. -4 Dubious,  
doubtful. -तः An enemy.

विमति *a.* Stupid, devoid of intel-  
ligence, foolish. -तिः *f.* 1 Dissent,  
disagreement, difference of opinion.  
-2 Dislike. -3 Stupidity.

विमानः -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour.  
-2 A measure. -3 A balloon, a

heavenly car (moving through the  
skies); पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13.  
1, 7. 51; विमानिकुतराजहंसमंडलः K.  
R. 12. 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7. 40; V. 4.  
43; Ki. 7. 11. -4 A vehicle or con-  
veyance in general; R. 16. 68. -5 A  
palace (with seven stories); नेत्रा  
नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानायभूमीः Mo.  
69. -6 A horse. -Comp. -चारित्,  
-यान *a.* moving in a balloon. -चारित्,  
1. an excellent heavenly car; U. 3.  
-2. the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour,  
contempt, humiliation; विमानना कुञ्ज  
कुतः पितृर्गृहे Ku. 5. 43; अभवत्तास्य  
विमानना क्वचित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dis-  
honoured.

विमनस्, -विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad,  
disconsolate, depressed in mind or  
spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7.  
-2 Absent-minded. -3 Perplexed,  
bewildered. -4 Displeased. -5 Chang-  
ed in mind or feeling.

विमनीकृत *a.* 1 Displeased. -2  
Changed in mind or feeling. -3 Sad,  
discomposed.

विमन्यु *a.* 1 Free from anger. -2  
Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation.  
-2 Impatience, non-forbearance. -3  
Dissatisfaction, displeasure. -4 (In  
dramas) A change in the successful  
progress of a dramatic plot, a change  
in the prosperous course of a love-  
story caused by some unforeseen  
reverse or accident, one of the five  
*Saulhis* in a drama; it is thus de-  
fined in S. D.; यत्र हुरुष्यफलोपाय उद्भि-  
न्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः । शापाद्यैः सांतरावश्यं त  
विमर्ष इति स्मृतः 336; see Mu. 4. 3;  
(often written विमर्श in all these  
senses).

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spot-  
less, clean (fig. also). -2 Clear,  
limpid, pellucid, transparent (as  
water); विमलं जलं. -3 White, bright.  
-लः An Arhat. -लं 1 Silver-gilt. -9  
-लः An Arhat. -लं 1 Silver-gilt. -9  
Talc. -Comp. -अद्रिः the mountain  
Girnâr in Gujerât (famous for its  
inscriptions). -दानं an offering to a  
deity. -सणिः a crystal.

विमांसः -सं Unclean meat (as of  
dogs).

विमातृ *f.* A step-mother. -Comp.  
-जः a step-mother's son.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. -2 A  
wrong road, evil conduct or course,  
immorality. -3 A broom. -Comp.  
-गा an unchaste woman; विमार्गा-  
याश्च रुचिः स्वकांति Bv. 1. 125. -गालि



विमार्गः *a.* following evil courses ; विमार्गः विमार्गस्थितानात्तद्वदः S. 5. 8. विमार्गः Searching, looking out for, looking for.

विमिश्रः, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended (with instr. or in comp.); विमिश्रित नारयम् Mb. ; दंपत्योरिह को विमिश्रितः त्रीडाविमिश्रो रसः Git. 5.

विमुक्त *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 With the averted or turned away from. 2 Adverse, disinclined, opposed ; न विमुक्तः प्रयत्नमुक्ततापेक्षया संश्रयाय प्राते मित्रे विमुक्तः किं पुनर्यस्तथाञ्चैः Me. 17, 18. 2. 7 ; ( रघूणां ) मनः परस्त्रीवि- मुक्तः R. 16. 8, 19. 47. -3 Adverse ; विमुक्तः 1. 130. -4 Without, devoid of (comp. ) ; करुणाविमुक्तेन मृत्युना न तं वद किं न मे हतं R. 8. 67.

विमुक्त 6 P. 1 To free, liberate. -2 To loosen, unbind, unfasten, untie ; विमुक्तचवदना च विमोचयती ( वल्क- लः ) S. 2. 12. -3 To give up, lay aside, abandon, quit ; विमुक्त्य वासांसि विमोचयति Rs. 1. 7. -4 To let go, release ; Bk. 7. 50. -5 To except, exclude, set apart ; Ku. 4. 31. -6 To shed, pour down ( tears ) ; चिरम- विमुक्त्य रावयः R. 8. 25. -7 To throw, cast. -8 To take off (clothes), dress oneself. -9 To stop, cease. -10 To take, assume. —*Pass.* To be deprived of, be freed from.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. -2 Abandoned, given up, left. -3 Freed from. -4 Discharged, discharged. -5 Given vent. —*Comp.* —कण्ठ *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation. -2 Separation. -3 Absolution, final liberation.

विमुक्त *a.* 1 Unsealed. -2 Oponed, opened, blown (as a flower &c.).

विमुक्त 4 P. 1 To be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed ; Bg. 2. 72 ; 3. 6, 27. -2 To be foolish or infatuated. —*Caus.* 1 To infatuate, bewilder. -2 To allure, tempt, seduce.

विमुक्त *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. -2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. -3 Stupid. -4 Wise, learned, kind of divine being.

विमुक्त 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To bruise, crush, pound. -3 To kill, destroy. -4 To lay waste, devastate.

विमर्दः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. -2 Rubbing together, trituration (as of perfumes), friction ; विमर्दः कुम्भिलालिका खल्वहं M. 3 ; R. 5. -3 कस्तुरिका युगविमर्दयुगधरेति Si. 4. 11. 28. -3 Pressing together (as

in embrace). -4 Spoiling, marring ; कुम्भिलालिकापरिभ्रमेण Mk. 1. -5 Touch ; contact. -6 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. -7 War, battle, fight, encounter ; विमर्दक्षमां युगमिवतरावः U. 5. 3. 44. -8 Destruction, devastation ; R. 6. 62. -9 Conjunction of the sun and moon. -10 An eclipse. -11 Weariness, tediousness.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. -2 The trituration of perfumes. -3 An eclipse. -4 The conjunction of the sun and moon. -5 Destroying.

विमर्दनं, -ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. -2 Rubbing together, friction. -3 Destruction, killing. -4 An eclipse.

विमर्दित, विमर्दित *p. p.* 1 Pounded, crushed, ground. -2 Rubbed. -3 Anointed smeared.

विमृश 6 P. 1 To touch, feel. -2 To stroke, rub. -3 To think, consider, reflect, ponder (over) ; वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं युगलुब्धाः स्वय- मेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30 ; रामप्रवासे व्यमृश- न् दोषं जनापवादं स नरेन्द्रमृत्यु Bk. 3. 7 ; 12. 24 ; Ku. 6. 87 ; Bg. 18. 63 ; Si. 10. 56. -4 To perceive, observe. -5 To examine, test ; तद्वचनवानि- मं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. -6 To hesitate, doubt.

विमर्शः -र्शनं 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. -2 Reasoning. -3 A conflicting judgment. -4 Hesitation, doubt. -5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions ; see वासना.

विमृष्ट *p. p.* Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. -2 Discharging, shooting. -3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षणं-या 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. -2 Discharging. -3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. -4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing, unyoking. -2 Release, freedom. -3 Liberation, emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* ( ना or नी *f.* ) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. —नः -नं N. of a division of Hell. —नं 1 Seducing, tempting, fascinating. -2 Infatuation.

विम्लापनं 1 Refreshing, reviving. -2 Cleaning, wiping. -3 Causing to wither or fade away, wasting away

विंबः-वं See विंब.

विंबक See विंबक.

विंबटः The mustard plant.

विंबा-बी *f.* N. of a creeper.

विंबिका See विंबिका.

विंबुः The betel-nut tree.

वियत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere, ether ; पश्योदयस्तत्त्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तो- कसुर्वी प्रयाति S. 1. 7 ; R. 13. 40. —*Comp.* —गंगा 1. the heavenly Gan- ges. -2. the galaxy. —चारित् ( वियञ्च- रिन् ) *m.* a kite. —भूतिः *f.* darkness. —मणिः ( वियन्मणिः ) the sun.

वियतिः A bird.

वियम् 1 P. 1 To spread out, extend. -2 To curb, restrain. -3 To give, grant, bestow.

वियमः 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Distress, pain, affliction. -3 Cessation, stop.

वियात् *a.* 1 Bold ( वृष्ट ). -2 Audacious, shameless, impudent. -3 Abandoned, wretched.

वियाम See वियम.

वियु 2 P. 1 To be separated or dissolved (intran.). -2 To lose or be deprived of. -3 To exclude, deprive of. -4 To keep or ward off, prevent.

वियुत् *p. p.* 1 Deprived of, separated from ; V. 4. 18. -2 Without, devoid of.

वियुज् 7 A. 1 To leave, abandon ; part with, forsake ; मदमानसमुद्धतं वृषं न वियुक्ते नियमेन मृदता Ki. 2. 49 ; R. 13. 63. -2 To separate ; पुरो वियुक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. -3 To relax, slacken. -4 To disjoin, divide, sever. -5 To free or deliver from ; deprive of (with instr.) ; प्राणेन वियोजयति Pt. 1 ; अनुभिर्न वियुज्यते K. 38. —*Caus.* 1 To separate. -2 To free from, deprive of ; अजानता मया सेव पत्रैः शाखा वियोजिता Mk. 4. 18.

वियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. -2 Separated from, deserted by. -3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.). -4 Failing, deficient.

वियोगः 1 Separation, disunion ; अयमेकपदे तथा वियोगः सहसा चोपनतः सुदुःसहो मे V. 4. 3 ; त्वयोपस्थितवियोग- स्य तपोवनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते S. 4 ; संघत्ते भृशमरति हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51 ; R. 12. 10 ; M. 88 ; Si. 12. 63. -2 Absence, loss. -3 Subtraction.

वियोगिन् *a.* 1 Separated. -2 Absent, apart. —*m.* The ruddy goose.

वियोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband ; गुरुनि- श्वसितैः कपिर्मनीषी निरणैपीदृश तां वियो- गिनीति Bv. 4. 35. -2 N. of a metre ; (see App. I).

वियोजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. -2 Se- parated from, deprived of.

वियोगिन्-नी *f.* 1 Manifold birth. -2 The womb of animals ( Kull. on



Ms. 12. 77 ). -3 A debased or ignominious birth.

**विरच** 10 U. 1 To arrange ; Ki. 7. 94. -2 To compose, put together, write ; R. 5. 75, Me. 86, 103. -3 To effect, produce, cause, make ; Bv. 1. 30. -4 To put on. -5 To set, inlay.

**विरचने** ना 1 Arrangement, disposition ; Si. 5. 21. -2 Contriving, constructing. -3 Formation, creation. -4 Composition, compilation.

**विरचित** *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. -2 Contrived, constructed. -3 Written, composed. -4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. -5 Put on, worn. -6 Set, inlaid.

**विरज** *a.* Free from dust or passion. —**जः** An epithet of Vishnu. —**जा** 1 Dhruvā grass. -2 N. of the wife of Nahusha.

**विरजस्**, **विरजस्क** *a.* 1 Free from dust. -2 Free from passion ; Si. 20 80. -3 Free from menstrual excretion.

**विरजस्का** A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

**विरजीकृ** 8 U. To render free from dust.

**विरजीभू** 1 P. To become free from dust, be pure.

**विरचः**, **चिः** N. of Brahman.

**विरंज** 1, 4 U. 1 To grow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough ; केशा अपि विरज्यते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेवकाः Pt. 1. 82 ( where it has sense 2 also ). -2 To be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate ; चिरादुरक्तोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53 ; यो चित्तयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bh. 2. 2 ; Bk. 18. 22. -3 To become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments. —**Caus.** To colour, dye.

**विरक्त** *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy, R. 13. 64. -2 Discoloured. -3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased ; Bh. 2. 2. -4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. -5 Impassioned. —**क्ता** An unfortunate or unhappy woman.

**विरक्तिः** *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. -2 Estrangement. -3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion or worldly attachment.

**विरटः** A kind of black agallochum.

**विरणं** A kind of fragrant grass ; cf. वीरण.

**विरम्** 1 P. 1 To end, terminate, come to an end ; अविविदितगतयाम् रात्रिरेव

चरंसीत् U. 1. 27 ; 6. 33. -2 To cease, desist, stop, leave off ( speaking &c. ) ; एतावदुक्त्वा विरते दृगेद्रे R. 2. 51 ; Si. 2. 13 ; oft. with abl. ; हा हंत किमिति चित्तं विरमति नाद्यापि विषयेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25 ; न स्थिरकर्मा विरराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22 ; वस्त्रैतस्माद्विरम विरनातः परं न क्षमोस्मि U. 1. 33 ; Bh. 2. 80.

**विरत** *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from ( with abl. ). -2 Rested, stopped, ceased. -3 Ended, concluded, at an end ; विरतं गेयमृतुनिरुत्सवः R. 8. 66.

**विरतिः** *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. -2 Rest, end, pause. -3 Indifference to worldly attachments ; चिरतिवनितासंगमुदितः Bh. 3. 79.

**विरमः** 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Sunset.

**विरामः** 1 ( *a* ) Cessation, discontinuance ; सुधां विना न प्रययुर्विरामं Bh. 2. 80 ; प्रवृत्तस्याविरामे भवती शासितव्या Mbh. ( *b* ) Rest, repose. -2 End, termination, conclusion ; रजनिरिदानीमियनपि याति विरामं Git. 5 ; U. 3. 16, Māl. 9. 34. -3 Pause, stop. -4 The stop or pause of the voice ; Mk. 3. 5. -5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant. usually at the end of a sentence. -6 N. of Vishnu.

**विरल** *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact ; विपर्यासं यातो घनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहां U. 2. 27 ; 1. 20 ; भवति विरलभक्तिर्ग्लानिपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74. -2 Fine, delicate. -3 Loose, wide apart. -4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent ; विरला हि तेषामुपदेष्टारः K. ; Pt. 1. 29. -5 Few, little ( referring to number or quantity ) ; तत्त्वं किमपि काव्यानां जानाति विरलो भुवि Bv. 1. 117 ; विरलातपच्छविः Si. 9. 3. -6 Remote, distant, long ( as time, distance &c. ). —**लं** Curds, coagulated milk. —**लं ind.** Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. —**Comp.** —**जायुक** *a* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. —**द्रवा** a kind of gruel.

**विरस** *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. -2 Unpleasant, disagreeable, painful ; तावत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् वनांतरे निवसत् Bv. 1. 7 ; Māl. 1. 31 ; 6. 10. -3 Cruel, unfeeling. —**सः** Pain.

**विरहः** 1 Parting with, separation. -2 Especially, the separation of lovers ; सा विरहे तव दीना Git. 4 ; क्षणमपि विरहः पुरा न सेहे *ibid.* ; Me. 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. -3 Absence. -4 Want. -5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -6 The feeling of love in separation ; see विरलम् ( 6 ). -7 Loneliness. —**Comp.** —**अनलः** the fire of separation. —**अवस्था** the state

of separation. —**आर्त**, **उत्कंठ**, **उत्सुक** *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. —**उत्कंठिता** a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic compositions ; see S. D. 121. —**ज्वरः** the fever or anguish of separation.

**विरहिणी** 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. -2 Wages, hire.

**विरहित** *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Separated from. -3 Lonely, solitary. -4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from ( mostly in comp. ).

**विरहिन्** *a.* ( जी *f.* ) 1 Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover ; दृश्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते Git. 1. -2 Lonely, solitary.

**विरागः** 1 Change of colour. -2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction ; विरागकारणेषु परिहृतेषु Mu. 1. -3 Aversion, disinclination. -4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

**विराज** 1 U. 1 To shine, glitter ; Bv. 1. 88. -2 To appear or look like ; R. 2. 20. -3 To be eminent or illustrious. —**Caus.** To brighten, illuminate, irradiate.

**विराज्** *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. -3 The first progeny of Brahman ; cf. Ms. 1. 32 ; तस्मात् विराजजायत Rv. 10. 90. 5 ( where विराज् is represented as born from *Perusha* ). -4 The body. -5 ( In Vedānta phil. ) N. of 'intellect' considered as ruling over the aggregate of bodies. —**f.** N. of a Vedic metre.

**विराज** See विराज्.

**विराजित** *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, illuminated. -2 Displayed, manifested.

**विराटः** 1 N. of a district in India. -2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The Pāṇḍavas lived *incognito* in the service of this king for one year, ( the thirteenth of their exile ) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarā was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parikshit who succeeded Yudhishtira to the throne of Hastināpura. —**Comp.** —**जः** a sort of inferior diamond. —**पर्वन्** *n.* the fourth book of the Mahābhārata.

**विराटकः** A sort of inferior diamond.



विराणिन् *m.* An elephant.

विराड् 4 P. 1 To hurt, injure, offend, wrong; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराड् इति कः Si. 2. 43; विराड् एवं भूः विराड्वा बहुधा च नः 2. 41. -2 To be deprived of.

विराड् *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. -2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under राट् with वि above.

विराडः 1 Opposition. -2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. -3 N. of a powerful Rākshasa slain by Rama.

विराट् 1 Opposing. -2 Hurting, injuring, offending. -3 Pain, anguish.

विराल See विडाल.

विरिचः, विरिचनः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishnu.

विरिचः 1 N. of Brahman; Vikr. 1. 46; N. 3. 44; Si. 9. 3. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of Siva.

विरिचः A note, sound.

विरु 2 P. 1 To cry, bewail, lament; ननु सहचरीं हरे मत्वा विरौपि सः ब्रह्मः V. 4. 20; Bk. 5. 54; Rs. 6. 27. -2 To make a sound, sound in general; न स विरौति न चापि स शोभते Pt. 1. 75; जीर्णत्वाद् गृहस्य विरौति कः राट् Mk. 3; एते त एव विरयो विरुचन्मः पूतः U. 2. 23. -3 To cry out, shout, scream.

विरावः Clamour, noise, sound; अनेकशब्दं वयसां विरावेः R. 2. 9, 16. 31.

विराविन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. -2 Lamenting. -णी 1 Weeping, crying. -2 A broom.

विरुत् *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. -2 Resounding, filled with cries. -तं 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. -2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. -3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; परभूतविरुत् कले यथा प्रतिवचनी-कृतमेभिरीदृशं S. 4. 9.

विरुण *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces, shattered. -2 Destroyed. -3 Bent. -4 Blunted, dulled.

विरुच् 1 A. 1 To shine, be resplendent; R. 6. 5; 17. 14; Bk. 8. 66. -2 To be eminent or conspicuous. -3 To become visible, appear. -4 To illuminate, brighten (P.). -5 To please, delight. -Caus. 1 To irradiate, illuminate. -2 To delight in. -3 To sport with.

विरुचम् *m.* A bright weapon.

विरुदः -दं 1 Proclaiming. -2 Crying aloud. -3 A panegyric, laudatory poem; गद्यपद्यमयी राजस्तुतिर्विरुदमुच्यते

S. D. 570; नदंति मद्दंतिनः परिलसन्ति वाजिज्जाः पठन्ति विरुदावलीमहितमन्दिरे वंदिनः R. G.

विरुदितं Loud cry or lamentation; U. 3. 30 v. 1.

विरुद् 7 U. To oppose, obstruct, hinder, prevent. -Pass. 1 To be opposed to, be inconsistent or at variance with. -2 To contend or quarrel with; Pt. 4. 116. -3 To fail. -4 To be kept back or withheld.

विरुद् *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. -2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. -3 Besieged, blockaded. -4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, inconsistent. -5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. -6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); साध्याभावव्याप्तौ हेतुविरुद्धः Tarka K.; *c. g.* शब्दो नित्यः कृतकत्वात् T. S. -7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. -8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. -9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). -10 Wrong, unlawful, improper. -11 Excluded. -12 Uncertain, doubtful. -द्धं 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. -2 Discord, disagreement. -Comp. -धी *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -मतिकृत् *m.* a fault or defect in composition; विपरीतार्थधीर्यस्मात् विरुद्धमतिकृन्मतम्.

विरोधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. -2 Blockade, siege, investment. -3 Restraint, check. -4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. -5 Antithesis, contrast. -6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विप्रातः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. -7 A quarrel, disagreement. -8 A calamity, misfortune. -9 (In Rhet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:—re-presenting things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāṇa and Subandhu; पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा, कृष्णोऽप्यमुदर्शनः, मतोपि शुद्धः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammata:—विरोधः सोऽविरोधोऽपि विरुद्धत्वेन यद्वचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधामास. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.*, -वचनं contradiction, opposition. -कारिन् *a.* fomenting quarrels. -कृत् *a.* opposing. (-*m.*) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging, blockad-

ing. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरोधिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging. -3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवन् S. 1. -4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधिसत्त्वो-ज्झितपूर्वमत्सरं Ku. 5. 17. -5 Quarrelsome. -*m.* An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

विरुद् 1 P. 1 To grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 19. -2 To mount, ascend. -3 To arise, proceed. -Caus. 1 To heal (as a wound). -2 To plant.

विरुद् *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; Mk. 1. 9. -2 Produced, born, arisen. -3 Grown, increased. -4 Budded, blossomed. -5 Ascended, mounted.

विरोप (ह)नं 1 Healing (as a sore); व्रणविरोपणं तैलं S. 4. 13. -2 Planting.

विरोहः Growing, shooting forth.

विरुक्षणं 1 Roughening. -2 Acting as an astringent. -3 Blame, censure. -4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरूप *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; Pt. 1. 143. -2 Unnatural, monstrous. -3 Multiform, diverse. -4 1 Deformity, ugliness. -2 Variety of form, nature, or character. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* having deformed eyes; वयुर्वैरुपाक्षं Ku. 5. 72. (-क्षः) N. of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); दुष्सा दग्धं मनसिजं जीवयन्ति दुष्टै-व याः विरुपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वाम-लोचनाः Vb. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 21. -करणं 1. disfiguring. -2. injuring. -चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -रूप *a.* deformed.

विरूपक *a.* 1 Deformed, ugly. -2 Hideous, frightful, monstrous. -कः A nickname.

विरूपिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured. -*m.* A pole-cat.

विरेकः 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. -2 A purgative.

विरेचनं See विरेक.

विरेचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरेकः 1 A river, stream. -2 Absence of the letter र्.

विरोकः -कं A hole, pit, chasm; Si. 5. 54. -कः A ray of light.

विरोचनः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire. -4 N. of the son of Prarhāda and father of Bali; Si. 14. 74. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Bali.

विरु I. 6 P. (विलि) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To break, divide. -II. 10 U. (वेलयति-ने) To throw, send forth.



विलं See विल.

विलक्ष् 10 U. 1 To see, observe, perceive, notice. -2 To characterize, distinguish. -3 To be confused, be bewildered; निर्व्यापारविलक्षितानि सांत्वय चलानि U. 6; see विलक्ष below.

विलक्ष् a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Bewildered, embarrassed. -3 Surprised, astonished. -4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेषु स्खलितस्तदा भवति च व्रीडाविलक्षश्चिरं S. 6. 4. -5 Forced, unnatural, embarrassed (as a smile); विलक्षस्मितस्फुरितैर्दशनांशुभिः K. 233; Ratn. 3. 14.

विलक्षण a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Different, other. -3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. -4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. -जं 1 A vain or useless state. -2 Perceiving, observing.

विलक्षित p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. -2 Discernible by. -3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. -4 Vexed, annoyed. -5 Undistinguished.

विलग्न 1 P. To stick or adhere to, cling to.

विलग्न a. 1 Clinging or sticking to, resting on, fastened on; आकुटिलपक्ष-विलग्न S. 7. 25; Si. 9. 20. -2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. -3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). -4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमद्या Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. -जं 1 The waist. -2 The hips. -3 The rising of constellations.

विलग्न 10 U. 1 To pass or spring over, traverse; निवेशयामास विलंविता-श्च R. 5. 42; 16. 32; Si. 12. 24, 8. 26. -2 To violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समये विलग्न Ku. 3. 25; R. 5. 48, Ki. 2. 45, Si. 17. 12. -3 To violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. -4 To rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. -5 To give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो वर्धयान्यरसात् विलग्न सा R. 3. 4. -6 To surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तव दृष्ट्या विलग्न्यते K&V. 2. 224. -7 To cause to fast. -8 To overcome, surmount. -9 To offend, insult.

विलग्न 1 Transgressing, overstepping. -2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलंघित p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. -2 Transgressed. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Overcome, defeated.

विलज्ज 6 A. To be bashful or modest, to blush, feel ashamed;

यत्रांशुकक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

विलज्ज a. Shameless, unabashed.

विलप् 1 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To lament, moan, bewail, cry, weep; विललाप विकीर्णसुर्धजा Ku. 4. 4; विललाप स बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तामिह वृथा किं विलपामि Git. 3. -3 To prattle, talk idly, babble.

विलपनं 1 Talking. -2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. -3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोप्यसुलभः U. 3. 30. -4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. -2 A wail.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः R. 12. 78.

विलम्ब 1 A. 1 To hang down, hang from, be suspended from; R. 10. 62. -2 To set, decline (as the sun &c.). -3 To stay or lag behind, stay or remain, wait, stand still; तां प्राङ्मुखीं तत्र निवेश्य तन्वीं क्षणं व्यलंब्य तुरो निषण्णाः Ku. 7. 13. -4 To delay, be retarded; विलंबितफलैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलंब्यते त्वरितं ते प्रवेश्य U. 1. -Caus. 1 To delay, detain. -2 To put off, retard, procrastinate, postpone. -3 To waste, lose.

विलम्बः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. -2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलम्बनं 1 Hanging down, depending. -2 Delay, procrastination; न कुरु नितंविनि गमनविलम्बनं Git. 5; or तन्मुखे विफलं विलम्बनमसौ रम्योऽभिसार-क्षणः *ibid.*

विलम्बिका Constipation.

विलंबित p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. -2 Pendent, pendulous. -3 Depending on, closely connected with. -4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. -5 Slow (as time in music). -तं Delay. -तं *ind.* Slowly, tardily.

विलम्बि a. (नी f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नवांशुभिर्धूरि विलंबिनो वनाः S. 5. 12; शिरीषमागंडविलंबि केशरं 6. 17; अलङ्घ्यविलंबिपयोधरोपरुद्धाः Si. 4. 29, 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 14, 18. 26; Mk. 5. 13. -2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वास्तकसजा Git. 6.

विलम्बः 1 Liberality. -2 A gift, donation.

विलयः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. -2 Destruction, death, end; नयतु मामात्मनोऽंगेषु विलयमेवा U. 7. -3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलयं गन्धं to be dissolved,

to end, to be terminated; दिवसोऽनुनि-व्रमगमद्विलयं Si. 9. 17).

विलयनं 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. -2 Corroding. -3 Removing, taking away. -4 Attenuating. -5 An attenuant.

विलस् 1 P. 1 To shine, flash, glitter; वियति च विललास तद्विद्विलसति चंद्रमसो न यद्वदन्यः Bk. 10. 68; Mo. 47; R. 13. 76. -2 To appear, arise, become manifest; येन विलसति महत्तदहो Si. 15. 14; 9. 87. -3 To sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कापि चपला मधुरि-पुणा विलसति युवतिरधिकशुणा Git. 7; or हरिहिरिह सुगंधवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Git. 1; पर्यंके तथा सह विललास H. 1. -4 To sound, echo, reverberate. -5 To act upon, work upon, show oneself; (खेदः) त्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्लभालोकनेन Māl. 3. 8. -6 To move about, dart, shoot upwards.

विलसत् *pres. a.* (न्ती f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. -2 Flashing, darting. -3 Waving. -4 Sportive, playful; see विलस् above.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. -2 Sporting, dallying.

विलासित p. p. 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Sportive, wanton. -तं 1 Glittering, gleaming. -2 A gleam, flash; रोधोभुवां मुहुरसुत्र हिरण्यमीनां वासस्ताद्विलसितानि विडम्बयन्ति Ki. 5. 46. Mo. 81, V. 4. -3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. -4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture (fig. also); अतिपिञ्चुनानि चेकांतनिधुरस्य देवहतकस्य विलासितानि K. -5 Action or gesture in general. -6 Effect. fruit, result; Māl. 2. 9.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure; as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलासकाननं, विलासमंदिरं &c. -3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; कवि-कुलशुभः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; Si. 9. 26. -4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Māl. 2. 6. -5 Flash, gleam. -Comp. -काननं a pleasure-grove. -मंदिरं a pleasure-house. -वेष्टितं amorous movement; Ku. 5. 13.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Rs. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined



S. D. — शृंगारवहलैकाका दशलास्यंगसंयुता ।  
विलासिनी च पीठमर्देन युक्ता ॥ हीना गर्म-  
विलासिनी विलासिका ॥ 552.

विलासिनी *a.* (नी *f.*) Sportive, play-  
dallying, wanton, coquettish;  
— *1* A sensualist, volup-  
tuous person; उपमान-  
विलासिनी करणं यत्तव कातिमत्तया  
— *2* Fire. — *3* The moon. — *4*  
— *5* An epithet of Krishna  
— *6* Of Siva. — *7* Of the god  
of love.

विलासिनी *1* A woman (in general).  
— *2* A coquettish or wanton woman;  
— *3* अतिरिक्त दुग्धवधूनि करे विलासिनी विलसति  
— *4* Git. 1; Ku. 7. 69; Si. 8. 10,  
— *5* 6. 17. — *3* A wanton, harlot.

विलासः *1* A cat (= विडाल). — *2* An  
instrument, a machine.

विलिख् *6 P. 1* To write, inscribe. — *2*  
To draw, paint, delineate, portray;  
— *3* विलिखति रहसि कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *4* Git. 4. — *3* To scratch, scrape,  
— *4* मर्दं शब्दायमानो विलिखति श-  
— *5* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *6* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *7* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *8* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *9* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *10* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *11* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *12* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *13* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *14* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *15* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *16* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *17* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *18* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *19* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *20* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *21* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
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— *24* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
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— *96* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *97* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *98* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *99* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-  
— *100* कुरंगमर्देन भवंतमसमश-

विलिखनं Scratching, scraping, writ-  
ing.

विलिखनं *1* Scratching, scraping,  
making a mark or furrow. — *2* Dig-  
ging. — *3* Uprooting. — *4* Dividing,  
splitting.

विलिप् *6 P. 1* To smear, anoint,  
rub on; तथाहि चूत्याभिनयक्रियाच्युते  
विलिप्यते मौलिभिरंशोरकसां Ku. 5. 79;  
Bk. 3. 20, 15. 6; Si. 16. 62. — *2* To  
pollute, defile, taint, contaminate.

विलिप्त *p. p. 1* Anointed, besmeared,  
smeared over. — *2* Polluted, stain-  
ed, defiled.

विलिपः *1* An unguent, an ointment.  
— *2* Mortar. — *3* Plaster (in general).  
— *4* Anointing, plastering.

विलिपनं *1* Smearing, anointing. — *2*  
An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic  
or perfume for the body (such as  
saffron, sandal &c.); न स्नानं न विलिपनं  
न कुसुमं नालङ्कृता मूर्धजाः Bh. 2. 19;  
— *3* शरीरे सुरभिः कुसुमधूपावलेपनादीनि K.

विलिपनी *1* A woman scented with  
perfumes. — *2* A woman beautifully  
dressed or attired (सुवेशा). — *3* Rice-  
gruel.

विलिपिका, विलिपी, विलिप्यः Rice-gruel.

विली *1* A. *1* To cling or stick  
to, adhere to. — *2* To rest on, settle

down or alight on; पुरोऽस्य यावत्तु भुवि  
व्यलीयत Si. 1. 12. — *3* To be dissolved,  
to melt away, be absorbed in; विलित्ये  
यत्कुक्षित्यतिशक्तिनि वातापिचयुषा Mr. 6.  
60; 7. 14. — *4* To vanish, disappear.  
— *5* To perish. — *II.* *9 P.* To melt,  
liquefy.

विलीन *p. p. 1* Sticking to, clung or  
attached to. — *2* Perched or settled  
on, alighting on. — *3* Contiguous to,  
in contact with. — *4* Melted, dissolved,  
liquefied. — *5* Disappeared, vanished.  
— *6* Dead, perished.

विलुचनं Tearing off, peeling.

विलुच् *Caus. 1* To agitate, stir up,  
toss about. — *2* To disturb, confuse.  
— *3* To turn over, upset.

विलोडनं Agitating, shaking about,  
stirring up, churning; Si. 14. 83.

विलोडित *p. p. 1* Shaken, churned,  
stirred, agitated. — *2* Rolling on the  
ground. — *3* Butter-milk.

विलुटनं Robbing, plundering.

विलुप् *6 P. 1* To break off, pull  
out, cut off. — *2* To seize, plunder,  
rob, carry off. — *3* To mar, spoil, im-  
pair. — *4* (a) To destroy, ruin, cause  
to disappear; प्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku.  
4. 2 'for ever lost to view'. (b) To  
cut up; कल्याणद्विरंगलतिका नियतं विलुप्ता  
U. 3. 28, Mk. 1. 9. — *5* To wipe or  
rub off. — *Pass.* To be destroyed or  
lost, to perish, disappear; जरावि-  
लुप्तमानावमानचितः Dk.

विलुप्त *p. p. 1* Broken or torn off;  
Pt. 2. 2. — *2* Seized, snatched away,  
carried off. — *3* Robbed, plundered. — *4*  
Destroyed, ruined. — *5* Impaired, mutilated.

विलुपकः A thief, robber, ravisher.

विलोपः *1* Taking away, carrying  
off, seizure, plunder. — *2* Loss, de-  
struction, disappearance.

विलोपनं *1* Cutting off. — *2* Carrying  
away. — *3* Destroying, destruction.

विलुभ् *4 P.* To be disturbed or  
deranged, be disordered; Bk. 9. 40.  
— *Caus. 1* To allure, entice, attract;  
स्मर यावत्तु विलोभ्यते दिवि Ku. 4. 20;  
अंगनास्तमधिकं व्यलोभयन् (मुखैः) R.  
19. 10. — *2* To divert, amuse, enter-  
tain; क्व दृष्टिं विलोभयामि S. 6; लालत-  
लताविलोभयमाननयनो भवाङ्कटां विनोद-  
यतु V. 2.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, al-  
lurement.

विलोभनं *1* Enticing, alluring. — *2*  
An allurements, a temptation, seduc-  
tion; प्रयुज्य सामाचरितं विलोभनं भयं वि-  
भेदाय धियाः प्रदर्शितं Ki. 14. 7; R. 8.  
60. — *3* Praise, flattery.

विलु 1 P. *1* To move to and fro.  
— *2* To shake, make tremulous. — *3* To  
disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair).  
— *Caus.* To agitate, stir, disturb.

विलुलित *p. p. 1* Moving to and fro  
unsteady, shaken, tossed about,  
tremulous; U. 3. 23. — *2* Disordered,  
disarranged; गलितकुसुमदलविलुलित-  
केशा Git. 7. — *3* Waving, fickle, un-  
steady.

विलून *p. p.* Cut off, lopped off  
clipt, cut asunder.

विलोक् *10 U. 1* To see, behold,  
look at, perceive; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधि-  
ष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मरेद्युषो भविष्यति  
Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11; 6. 59. — *2* To  
search for, look out for.

विलोकनं *1* Seeing, looking at, ob-  
serving; Ki. 5. 16. — *2* Sight, observ-  
ation; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकित *p. p. 1* Seen, observed,  
viewed, beheld. — *2* Examined,  
thought about. — *3* A look, glance;  
S. 2. 3.

विलोचनं The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku.  
4. 1, 3. 67. — *Comp.* — अंशु *n.* tears.

विलोम *a.* (नी *f.*) *1* Inverted, re-  
verse, inverse, contrary, opposite. — *2*  
Produced in the reverse order. — *3*  
Backward. — *m:* *1* Reverse order, in-  
version. — *2* A dog. — *3* A snake. — *4*  
N. of Varuṇa. — *m:* A waterwheel,  
machine for raising water from a  
well. — *Comp.* — उत्पन्न, -ज, -जात, -व-  
र्ण *a.* 'born in the reverse order';  
i. e. born of a mother whose caste is  
superior to the father's; cf. प्रतिलोमज  
also. — क्रिया, -विधिः *1.* a reverse ac-  
tion. — *2.* a rule of inversion (in  
math.). — जिह्वः an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a. 1* Shaking about, trem-  
bling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling,  
waving, tossing about; पृथ्वीषु विलो-  
लनीक्षितं R. 8. 59; Ku. 5. 8; Si. 8.  
8, 15. 62, 20. 42; Ve. 2. 28, 24; R.  
7. 41, 16. 68. — *2* Loose, disordered,  
dishevelled (as hair); दधती विलोल-  
कचरीकमाननं U. 3. 4.

विलोलनं *1* Shaking. — *2* Stirring,  
agitating.

विलोहित *a. 1* Of a purple colour.  
— *2* Reddish, red; दधर्धरः कोपविलोहि-  
ताक्षः R. 16. 77. — *m:* N. of Rudra.  
— *ता* One of the tongues of fire.

विलु See विलु.

विल्व See विल्व.

विवक्षा *1* A desire to speak. — *2*  
Wish, desire. — *3* Meaning, sense. — *4*  
Intention, purpose.



**विवक्षित** *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken; **विवक्षितं** ह्यनुक्तमनुक्तार्थं जनयति S. 3. -2 Meant, intended, purposed. -3 Wished, desired. -4 Favourite. -तं 1 Purpose, intention. -2 Sense, meaning.

**विबुध** *a.* Wishing or about to speak; **पुनर्विबुधः** स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83.

**विवंचिदु** *a.* Crafty, deceitful.

**विवाद** 1 *A.* 1 To quarrel, dispute; परस्परं विवदमानौ भ्रातरौ. -2 To be at variance, to conflict, be in opposition; परस्परं विवदमानानां शास्त्राणां H. 1. -3 To contend (as in a court of law).

**विवादः** 1 (*a*) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife; अलं विवादेन Ku. 5. 82; एतयोर्विवाद एव मे न रोचते M. 1; एकात्मरःप्रार्थितयोर्विवादः R. 7. 53. (*b*) Argument, argumentation, discussion. -2 Contradiction; एव विवाद एव प्रत्याययति S. 7. -3 A litigation, law-suit, contest at law; सीमा-विवादः, विवादपदं &c.; (it is thus defined:—**कृणादिदायकलहे द्वयोर्विदुतस्य वा विवा-दो व्यवहारः**) ; see व्यवहार also. -4 Cry- ing aloud, sounding. -5 An order, a command; तस्याननादुच्चरितो विवादश्च- स्खाल वेलास्वपि नार्णवानां R. 18. 43. -Comp. -अर्थिन् *m.* 1. a litigant. -2. a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. -पदं a title of dispute. -वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

**विवादिन्** *a.* 1 Disputing, contend- ing, disputations, quarrelling. -2 Litigating. -*m.* A litigant, party in a law-suit.

**विवत्सा** A calfless cow.

**विवधः** 1 A yoke for carrying bur- dens. -2 A road, high-way. -3 A load, burden. -4 Storing grain. -5 A pitcher.

**विवधिकः** 1 A carrier of loads, port- er. -2 A pedlar, hawker.

**विवरं** 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity; यच्चकार विवरं शिला- धने ताडकोरसि स रामसायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7; धीरनादभरितकर्णविवरं प्रि- थे मदयंतिके इति व्याहरति Māl. 7. -2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; S. 7. 7. -3 A solitary place; Ki. 12. 37. -4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. -5 A breach, wound. -6 The number 'nine'. -रः Expansion. -Comp. -नालिका a flute, fife. -प्रवे- शः entrance into a chasm (one of the means of getting one's desired ob- ject); Pt. 5.

**विवर्ण** *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नरंद्रमार्गाह इव प्रवेदे विवर्णभावं स

स भूमिपालः R. 6. 67. -2 Discoloured, deprived of water (as a gem); वि- वर्णमणीकृतं (कनकवलयं) S. 3. 13. -3 Low, vile. -4 Ignorant, stupid, un- lettered. -र्णः An outcast, a man be- longing to low caste.

**विवश** *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, indepen- dent, unsubdued. -2 Having lost con- trol over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), help- less; परिता रक्षोभिः श्रयति विवशा काम- पि दशां Bv. 1. 83; मित्रस्नेहाद्विवशमधु- नां साहसे मां निरुक्ते Mu. 6. 18; जातं जातमवश्यमाधु विवशं मृत्युः करोत्यात्मसा- त् Bh. 3. 105; Si. 20. 58; H. 1. 172; Mv. 6. 32, 63. -3 Insensible, not master of oneself; विवशा कामवधूर्वि- बोधिता Ku. 4. 1. -4 Dead, perished; उपलब्धवती दिवश्च्युतं विवशा शापनिवृत्ति- कारणं R. 8. 82. -5 Desirous or appre- hensive of death.

**विवस्** 1 *P.* 1 To dwell abroad. -2 To live, dwell. -3 To spend, pass (time). -4 To retire, withdraw. -Caus. To banish, send into exile; Bk. 4. 35. -II. 2 *A.* 1 To exchange clothes. -2 To wear, put on.

**विवासः**, -विवासनं Banishment, send- ing into exile, expulsion; रामस्य गात्र- मसि दुर्वहर्गमखिलसीताविवासनपदोः क- रणा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10.

**विवासित** *p. p.* Banished, exiled, expelled.

**विवसन** *a.* Naked, unclothed. -नः A Jaina mendicant.

**विवस्वत्** *m.* 1 The sun; त्वष्टा विवस्व- तनिबोद्धिलेख Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48; R. 10. 30, 17. 48. -2 N. of Aruna. -3 N. of the present Manu. -4 A god. -5 The Arka plant.

**विवह** 1 *P.* 1 To remove, take away, drive off. -2 To marry. -Caus. To give in marriage.

**विवहः** N. of one of the seven ton- gues of fire.

**विवाहः** Marriage; (Hindu law- givers enumerate eight forms of marriage; बाह्यो देवस्तथैवार्थः प्राजापत्यस्तथा- युरः। गांधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पेशाचश्चाष्टमोऽयमः Ms. 3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also; for explanation of these forms see s. v.). -Comp. -चतुष्टयं marrying four wives. -दीक्षा the marriage ceremony or rite; R. 3. 33.

**विवाहित** *p. p.* Married.

**विवाह्यः** 1 A son-in-law. -2 A bride- groom.

**विवाकः** A judge; cf. प्राड्विवाक.

**विवारः** 1 Opening, expansion. -2 Expansion of the throat in the arti- culation of letters, (one of the Abhyantara Prayatnas, opp. संवार); cf. विवृतमूष्मणां स्वरानां च. Sk. on P. 1. 1. 9.

**विविग्र** *a.* 1 Very much agitated or terrified; R. 18. 13; Ku. 1. 56. -2 Very angry.

**विविच** 3, 7 *U.* 1 To separate, divide, remove from; विविचि विवः सुरान् Bk. 6. 36. -2 To discern, dis- criminate. -3 To judge, ascertain, determine; रे खल तव खलु चरितं विदुः पामये विविच्य वक्ष्यामि Bv. 1. 108. -4 To describe, treat of. -5 To tear up, rend asunder.

**विविक्त** *p. p.* 1 Separated, detached, disjoined, abstracted. -2 Lonely, soli- tary, retired, sequestered. -3 Single, alone. -4 Distinguished, discriminat- ed. -5 Judicious. -6 Pure, faultless; Ratn. 1. 21. -7 Profound (as a judgment or thought). -8 Intent on. -9 Devoid of, free from; Ku. 1. 23. -क्तं 1 A lonely or solitary place; विविक्तादृते नान्यदुत्सुकस्य शरणमस्ति V. 2, S. 5. 5, Si. 8. 70. -2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. -क्ता An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (दुर्भगा). -Comp. -सेवित्र *a.* seeking solitude, lonely.

**विविध** *a.* Various, diverse, mani- fold, multiform, sundry; Ms. 1. 8. 39. -धं A variety of action or gesture.

**विवीतः** An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture-land.

**विवृ** 5, 9 *U.* 1 To cover up, stop. -2 To open; Ku. 4. 26. -3 To unfold, disclose, reveal, show, display; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवृणुः Ku. 3. 35; N. 9. 1; Bk. 7. 73, Si. 16. 30. -4 To speak, utter; श्रवणकडु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवृणुः R. 6. 85. -5 To teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43. -6 To spread; Bv. 1. 5. -7 To choose.

**विवरण** 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. -2 Exposing, laying bare or open. -3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, inter- pretation. -4 Describing, description. -5 A sentence.

**विवृत** *p. p.* 1 Displayed, manifest- ed, expressed. -2 Evident, clear, open. -3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. -4 Opened, unclosed; bare, open. -5 Proclaimed. -6 Expounded, ex- plained, commented upon. -7 Ex- panded, spread out. -8 Extensive, large, spacious. -9 Bare, barren (as ground). -तं Open articulation. -तं *a.* large- ind. Openly. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* with eyed. (-क्षः) a cock. -द्वार *a.* with the gates thrown open; Ku. 4. 26.

**विवृतिः** *f.* 1 Display, manifesta- tion. -2 Expansion. -3 Exposure, discovery. -4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.



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विद्वज् 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To shun,  
avoid. -2 To make destitute of, de-  
prive of. -3 To exclude. -4 To dis-  
tribute, give.

विद्वज् Leaving, excluding, aban-  
doning; Y. 1. 181.

विद्वज् *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. -2  
Deprived of, destitute  
without (usually in comp.); Pt.  
34. -4 Given, distributed.

विद्वज् *p. p.* Left, abandoned, de-  
stated. -का A woman disliked by  
her husband; cf. विद्विक्ता.

विद्वज् 1 A. 1 To turn round, roll,  
revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40. -2  
To turn or move about. -3 To turn  
aside, bend; कश्चिद्विद्वत्त्रिकभिन्नहारः  
S. 6. 16; S. 2. 12. -4 To become. -5  
To turn away from, depart from,  
return. -6 To descend. -7 To attack,  
fall upon.

विद्वज् 1 Turning round, revolving,  
whirling. -2 Rolling onward, moving  
about; Mv. 6. 26. -3 Rolling back,  
returning. -4 Dancing. -5 Alteration,  
modification, change of form, altered  
condition or state; इन्द्रब्रह्मणस्तदुक्तं  
विद्वन्निदिहासे रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2;

इत्येतः कथं एव निमित्तमेदाद्विद्वज् पृथक्  
विद्वज्भ्रमते विद्वत्तः U. 3. 47; अकाण्ड-  
ब्रह्मसिद्धिपातरीदः क एव धातुविषमो विद्वत्तः  
M. 5. 57. -6 (In Vedānta phil.) An

apparent or illusory form, an unreal  
appearance caused by अविद्या or hu-  
man error; (this is a favourite doc-  
trine of the Vedāntins according to  
whom the whole visible world is a  
mere illusion—an unreal and illu-  
sory appearance—while Brahman or

Supreme Spirit is the only real enti-  
ty; as a serpent ( सर्प ) is a *vivarta*  
of a rope ( रज्जु ), so is the world a  
*vivarta* of the real entity Brahman,  
and the illusion is removed by Vi-  
dya or true knowledge; cf. Bhava-  
bhūti:—विद्याकलेन मरुता मेवानां भ्रुयसानपि ।  
स्मृत्वा विद्वानां क्वापि चित्रलयः कृतः ॥ U. 6.  
6. -7 A heap, multitude, collection,  
an assemblage. -Comp —वादः the  
doctrine of the Vedāntins that the  
visible world is illusory and Brah-  
man alone is the real entity.

विद्वज् 1 Revolving, revolution,  
whirling round. -2 Rolling about,  
turning round; इत्याप्रातर्विद्वत्तैविग-  
मस्तुविद्व एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Vē. 2. 8,  
Mv. 7. 5. -3 Rolling back,  
returning. -4 Rolling down, de-  
scending. -5 Existing, abiding. -6  
Reverential salutation. -7 Passing  
through various states or existences.  
-8 An altered condition; पुनरकाण्ड-

विवर्तनदारुणो प्रविशिनष्टि विधिर्मनसो रुजं  
U. 4. 15; Māl. 4. 7.

विवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Turned or whirled  
round, revolved. -2 Moved round or  
about, rolling; विवर्तितधुरियमद्य शिक्षते  
S. 1. 23. -3 Mangled, hacked, cut to  
pieces; Māl. 3. 17. -4 Unfolded. -5  
Distorted, bent down.

विद्वत् *p. p.* 1 Turned round. -2  
Turning round, revolving, rolling,  
whirling.

विद्वत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning round, whirl-  
ing, revolution. -2 (In gram.) A  
hiatus.

विद्वध् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase.  
-2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To spring  
up, arise. -*Caus.* 1 To increase,  
augment. -2 To promote, advance,  
further. -3 To raise, elevate. -4 To  
gratify, exhilarate. -5 To congratu-  
late (one) upon.

विद्वर्थन 1 Increasing. -2 Increase,  
augmentation, growth. -3 Enlarge-  
ment, aggrandisement. -4 Cutting,  
dividing.

विद्वर्धित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augment-  
ed. -2 Advanced, promoted, further-  
ed. -3 Gratified, satisfied. -4 Cut,  
divided.

विद्वद् *p. p.* 1 Grown up. -2 Increas-  
ed, augmented, heightened, enhanc-  
ed, intensified (as grief, joy &c.).  
-3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विद्वद्धिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, aug-  
mentation, development; ययुः शरी-  
रावयवा विद्वद्धि R. 18. 49; विद्वद्धिमन्त्रा-  
श्नुवते वसुनि 13. 4; so शोकः, हर्षः &c.  
-2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judg-  
ment, discernment, discretion; का-  
श्यपि यास्ततवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68,  
66; ज्ञातोयं जलधर तावको विवेकः 96;  
विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः  
Bh. 2. 10. -2 Consideration, dis-  
cussion, investigation; यच्छृंगारविवे-  
कतस्त्वमपि यत्काव्येषु लीलायितं Git. 12,  
so द्वैतं, धर्मः. -3 Distinction, differ-  
ence, discriminating (between two  
things); नीरक्षीराविवेके हंतालस्यं त्वमेव  
तदुषे चेत् Bv. 1. 13; Bk. 17. 60. -4  
(In Vedānta phil.) The power  
of distinguishing between the visi-  
ble world and the invisible spirit, or  
of separating reality from mere  
semblance or illusion. -5 True  
knowledge. -6 A receptacle for  
water, basin, reservoir. -Comp.  
—ज्ञ *a.* judicious, discriminative;  
Pt. 1. 262, 387. —ज्ञान the faculty of  
discrimination. —दृश्वन् *m.* a dis-  
cerning man. —पदवी reflection, con-  
sideration.

विवेकिन् *a.* Discriminating, dis-  
creet, judicious; Pt. 1. 418. —*m.* 1  
A judge, discriminator. -2 A phi-  
losopher.

विवेक *m.* 1 A judge. -2 A sage,  
philosopher.

विवेचन-ना 1 Discrimination. -2  
Discussion, consideration. -3 Settle-  
ment, decision.

विवोद *m.* 1 A bridegroom, hus-  
band. -2 A son-in-law.

विचोक See विचोक; विचोकस्ते सुर-  
विजयिनो वर्त्त्यपाती बभूव U. S. 43.

विश 6 P. (विशति, विशे, अविशत,  
वेक्षति, वेदु, विष्ट) 1 To enter, go or  
enter into; विशे कश्चिज्जदिलस्तपोवनं  
Ku. 5. 30; R. 6. 10, Me. 102; Bg.  
11. 29; so दोलायमानेन चेतसा चिंतां  
विशे K. 199 'fell a-thinking.' -2  
To go or come to, come into the  
possession of, fall to the share of;  
उपदा विविधुः शब्दकोत्सेकाः कोशलेखरं  
R. 4. 70. -3 To sit or settle down  
upon. -4 To penetrate, pervade. -5  
To enter upon, undertake. -*Caus.*  
(वेशयति-ते) To cause to enter.  
—*Desid.* (विशति-ते) To wish to enter.  
विश *m.* 1 A man of the third  
caste, a Vaisya. -2 A man in general.  
-3 People. —*f.* 1 People, subjects.  
-2 A daughter. -3 Ved. Entrance.  
-4 A family, tribe, race. -Comp.  
—पण्यं goods, merchandise. —पतिः  
(also विशापतिः) 1. a king, lord of  
subjects. -2. a son-in-law. -3. a  
head-merchant.

विशं The fibres of the stalk of a  
lotus; cf. विस. -Comp. —आकरः a  
kind of plant (मद्रचूड). —कंठा a  
crane.

विशंक 1 A. 1 To suspect, fear;  
have doubts or suspicions about;  
विशंसे भीरु यतोऽवधीरणां S. 3. 14;  
सतीनपि ज्ञासिकुलैकसंभयां जनोऽन्यथा  
मर्त्यमतीं विशंसे 5. 17. -2 To think to  
be, fancy, imagine, विशंकमाना रमितं  
कयापि जनार्दनं दृष्टवदेतदाह Git. 7.

विशक *a.* Fearless. —का Fear, sus-  
picion.

विशंकट *a.* (दा-डी *f.*) 1 Great,  
large, big; विशंकटो वक्षसि बाणपाणिः  
Bk. 2. 50, Si. 13. 34. -2 Strong,  
vehement, powerful. —इ *ind.* Vehe-  
ment, intensely.

विशद *a.* 1 Clear, pure, pellucid,  
clean, spotless; योगनिद्रातविशदैः पा-  
वनैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14, 19. 39; 8. 3;  
प्रणयविशदां दृष्टिं वक्षे ददति न शंकित  
Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12. -2 White, of a  
pure, white colour; निर्धौतहारयालका-  
विशदं हिमांशः R. 5. 70; Ku. 1. 44, 6.  
25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. -3 Bright,  
shining, beautiful; Ku. 3. 33; Si.



8. 70. -4 Clear, evident, manifest. -5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो ममारं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21, V. 3. -दः The white colour. (विशदीकृ 8. U. 'to explain, make clear, illustrate').

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikarāṇa q. v. -2 Refuge, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, bursting. -2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशस्य *a.* 1 Free from trouble or anxiety, secure. -2 Free from thorns or darts. -ल्या N. of several plants :-दंती, उडुची, अजमोदा &c.

विशस् 1 P. 1 To cut up, kill; U. 4. -2 To immolate, sacrifice.

विशस्तनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; तस्यास्त्वं दुहितुस्तथा विशस्तनं किं दारुणेऽप्युच्यथा U. 4. 5. -2 Ruin. -नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. -2 A sword in general.

विशस्त *p. p.* 1 Cut up, hacked. -2 Rude, ill-mannered. -3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्त *m.* 1 An immolator. -2 A Chāṇḍāla.

विशस्त्र *a.* Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशाखः 1 N. of Kārttikeya; Mv. 2. 38. -2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). -3 A beggar, petitioner. -4 A spindle. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of a god, frequently mentioned by Pāṇini and Patanjali along with *Skanda*; e. g. see Mbh. on P. VI. 3. 26, VIII. 1. 15. -Comp. -जः the orange tree.

विशाखल See विशाख (2).

विशाखा (usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशांकलेखामनुवर्तते S. 3.

विशातनं 1 Rending asunder, cutting off. -2 Setting free, delivering, releasing.

विशायः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशारणं 1 Splitting, rending. -2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद *a.* 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मधुदान-विशारदाः R. 9. 29, 8. 17. -2 Learned, wise. -3 Famous, celebrated. -4 Bold, confident. -दः The Bakula tree.

विशाल *a.* 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; गृहैर्विशालैरपि धुरिहालैः Si. 3. 50; रथचरणविशालाणि लोलेक्षण्येन 11. 23, 17. 47; R. 2. 21, 6, 32, Bg. 9. 21. -2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. -3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. -लः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A kind of bird. -ला 1 N. of the town Ujjayini; पूर्वोद्धाममहसरं पुरीं श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. -2 N. of a river. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* large-eyed. (-क्षः) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Garuda. -3. an epithet of Siva. (-क्षी) an epithet of Pārvatī.

विशालता -त्वं 1 Greatness, magnitude. -2 Eminence.

विशिख *a.* Crownless, crestless, pointless. -खः 1 An arrow; माधव मनसिजविशिखभयादिव भावनया त्वयि लीना Git. 4; R. 5 50; Mv. 2. 38. -2 A kind of reed. -3 An iron crow.

विशिखा 1 A spade. -2 A spindle. -3 A needle or pin. -4 A minute arrow. -5 A highway. -6 A barber's wife.

विशित *a.* Sharp, acute.

विशिपं 1 A temple. -2 An abode, a house. -3 A palace.

विशिष्य 7 P. 1 To particularize, individualize, specify, define. -2 To distinguish, discriminate. -3 To aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनर्काष्ठविवर्तनदारुणो विधिरहो विशिनष्टि मनोरुजं Māl. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. -4 To surpass, excel; विशेषको वा विशिष्येय यस्याः अयं त्रिलोकीतिलकः स एव Si. 3. 63. -Pass. 1 To be different from; R. 17. 62. -2 To be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (often with abl.); तस्माद्दुर्गं विशिष्यते H. 3. 50; Mv. 7. 39; मोनात्सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; 3. 203; (also with instr. and gen.); सर्वेषामेव दानानां ब्रह्मदानं विशिष्यते Ms. 4. 233. -Caus. 1 To distinguish, particularize. -2 To surpass, excel; मदनमपि गुणैर्विशिष्यती Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

विशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Distinguished, distinct. -2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. -3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. -4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice; विशिष्टाया विशेषेण संगमो गुणवान् भवेत् Mb. -दः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regards Brahman and Prakriti as identical and real entities. -बुद्धिः *f.* a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. -वर्ण *a.* of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशिष्टता 1 Distinction, speciality. -2 Excellence, superiority.

विशेष *a.* 1 Peculiar. -2 Copious, abundant; आसीद्विशेषा फलपुष्पवृक्षैः R. 2. 14. -यः 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. -2 Distinction, difference; निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. -3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special', 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 5. -4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशेषः S. 3. 'I feel better'. -5 A limb, member; युगोप लावण्यनयनं विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25. -6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); धृतविशेषः U. 4; परिमलविशेषान् Pl. 1; कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. -7 A different or various object, various particulars (pl.); प्राप्तादस्त्वं तुल्यितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64, 57. -8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice', &c.; अनुभावविशेषान् R. 1. 37; वयुर्विशेषेषु Ku. 5. 31; R. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशेषाः 'excellent forms', अतिविशेषः 'a distinguished guest' &c. -9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine *dravyas*; अयमस्माद् व्यावृत्त इति व्यावृत्तिद्विमात्रहेतुविशेषः Tarka K. (these *viseshas* are said to inhere in the atoms of the Earth, Water, Light, and Air and the five eternal substances, Ether, Time, Space, Soul and Mind). -10 (*a*) Individuality, particularity. (*b*) A particular instance; उक्तिरर्थोत्तरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः -11 A category, predicament. -12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. -13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense or another; see विशेषण. -14 N. of the mundane egg. -15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata :- विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमाधेयस्य व्यवस्थितिः । एकाल्पा युगपद्भूतैरेकस्यानेकगोचरा । अन्यत्र कुर्वतः कार्यं शक्यान्त्यस्य वस्तुनः । तथैव करणं चेति विशेषति-विधः स्मृतः ॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. -अति-देशः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist; विशेषोक्तिरखंडेडु कारणेण फलावचः K. P. 10; e. g. हृदि स्नेहस्य नाशस्य रदीपि ज्वलत्यपि. -गुणः 1. a special or distinguishing property. -2. (in phil.) such *gūṇa* as is not produced (like



ality. &c.) by the union of two  
विशेषक &c. 1. knowing distinc-  
critical, connoisseur. -2. learn-  
wise; Bh. 2. 3. -लक्षणं, -लिंगं a  
special or characteristic mark. -वचनं  
special text or precept. -विधिः,  
a special rule.

विशेषक *a.* Distinguishing, dis-  
criminating. -कः, -कं 1 A distinguish-  
ing feature or characteristic, an at-  
tribute. -2 A discriminative or dis-  
tinguishing quality. -3 A mark on  
the forehead with sandal, saffron  
&c.; M. 3. 5. -4 Drawing lines of  
painting on the face and person with  
coloured unguents and cosmetics;  
विशेषकः किंपुरुषांगनानां चक्रं पदं पत्रविशे-  
कु. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, Si. 3. 63,  
Pt. 1; 84. -कं A group of three stanzas  
forming one grammatical sentence;  
विशेषकं युग्ममिति प्रोक्तं त्रिभिः श्लोकैर्विशे-  
कः कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्तद्वर्धं कुलकं  
चतुर्भिः

विशेषण *a.* 1 Attributive. -2 Dis-  
criminating. -जं 1 Distinguishing, dis-  
criminating. -2 Distinction, difference.  
3 A word which particularizes,  
qualifies, or defines another, an ad-  
jective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेष्य);  
विशेषणं विशेषणं वाच्यः V. 3; विशेष-  
णमाकृतवर्तकः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10.  
विशेषण is said to be of three kinds  
(विशेष्य, विशेष्य and हेतुगर्भ). -4 A dis-  
tinguishing feature or mark. -5  
Species, kind. -6 Surpassing, excel-  
lent; अथ काव्यस्य कवयो न समर्था वि-  
शेषणे Mb.

विशेषतः, विशेषेण, विशेषात् *ind.* Es-  
pecially, particularly.

विशेषित *p. p.* 1 Distinguished. -2  
Distinguished, particularized. -3 Distin-  
guished by an attribute. -4 Superior,  
excellent.

विशेष्य, विशेषणीय *a.* 1 To be distin-  
guished. -2 Chief, superior. -व्यं The  
word qualified or limited by an ad-  
jective, the object to be defined or par-  
ticularized by another word; a noun;  
विशेष्यं नाभिधागच्छेत्क्षीणशक्तिविशेषणे K.  
P. 2.

विशील *a.* Ill behaved, immoral,  
wicked.

विशुध्य *p. p.* To be purified. -*Caus.*  
To purify.

विशुद्ध *a.* 1 Purified, cleansed. -2  
Pure, free from vice, sin or im-  
perfection. -3 Spotless, stainless,  
correct. -4 Correct, accurate. -5 Virtuous,  
straightforward; विशुद्धसुगन्धः  
विशुद्धाकाजः Māl. 7. 1. -6 Humble.  
विशुद्धाकाजः A kind of mystical circle (चक्र)  
in the body.

विशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Purification; तदंगस्त-  
सर्गमवाप्य कल्पते ध्रुवं चित्तमस्मरजो  
विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79, Bg. 6. 12; Ms.  
6. 69, 11. 54. -2 Purity, complete  
purity; हेमन्तः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्रे विशुद्धिः  
श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10, 12. 48. -3  
Correctness, accuracy. -4 Rectification,  
removal of error. -5 Similarity, equal-  
ity. -6 (In alg.) A subtractive  
quality.

विशोधनं 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig.  
also); राज्यकंदकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5.  
1. -2 Purifying, freeing from sin,  
defect &c. -3 Expiation, atonement.  
विशोध्य *a.* To be purified, cleansed  
or corrected. -व्यं A debt.

विशूल *a.* Without (i.e. not posses-  
sing) a spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली  
विशूलः प्राथ्यतामिति R. 15. 5.

विशुल्ल *a.* 1 Without fetters (lit.).  
-2 Unfettered, unchecked, unre-  
strained, uncurbed (fig.); Si. 12. 7;  
Bv. 2. 177. -3 Free from all moral  
bonds, dissolute; Bh. 2. 59.

विश *Pass.* 1 To be split in pieces,  
be shattered; विशीर्यते वनेऽथवा. -2 To  
crumble to pieces, be dissolved,  
decay. -3 To waste away, become  
emaciated. -4 To vanish, disappear.

विशीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Shattered, broken to  
pieces. -2 Decayed, withered. -3  
Dropped or fallen down; Ku. 5. 28.  
-4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -5 Impaired,  
wasted, spoiled. -*Comp.* -पर्णः the  
Nimba tree. -मूर्ति *a.* having the  
body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. (-तिः)  
an epithet of the god of love.

विशोक *a.* Free from grief, happy.  
-कः The Asoka tree. -का Exem-  
ption from grief.

विशोषणं Drying up, dessication.

विश्वकद्रः Ved. 1 A dog-dealer. -2  
A dog.

विश्वः Lustre, splendour.

विश्रण 10 U. To give away, be-  
stow; निःशेषविश्रणितकोशजातं R. 5. 1;  
14. 15.

विश्रणनं, विश्रणनं Giving away, be-  
stowing, grant, gift, donation;  
विश्रणनाच्चाप्यपयस्विनीनां R. 2. 54.

विश्रम् 4 P. 1 To take rest, repose,  
stop; Ku. 3. 9. -2 To cease, stop,  
come to an end.

विश्रमः 1 Rest, repose. -2 Relaxa-  
tion, cessation.

विश्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped; V.  
4. 38. -2 Rested, reposed. -3 Calm,  
tranquil, composed.

विश्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Rest, repose. -2  
Cessation, stop.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Reso-  
tation; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र U. 1.  
39. -3 Tranquility, calm, composure.

विश्रम् 1 A. To confide, place con-  
fidence in; see विश्रय below. -*Caus.*  
To inspire confidence in (a person),  
console, encourage.

विश्रय *p. p.* (also written विश्रय्य)  
1 Confided in, confided to, entrusted.

-2 Confident, fearless, confiding;  
Mu. 3. 3. -3 Trusty, confidential.  
-4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from  
anxiety. -5 Firm, steady. -6 Meek,  
lowly. -7 Excessive, exceeding.

-व्यं *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly,  
without reserve, fear, or hesitation;  
विश्रयं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताश्रतिः  
पल्लवे S. 2. 6; वृषल विश्रयं प्रच्छ ममापि  
बह्वाख्येयमत्र Mu. 3.

विश्रमः 1 Trust, confidence, fami-  
liar confidence, perfect intimacy or  
familiarity; विश्रमादुरसि निपत्य ल-  
घुनिद्रा U. 1. 49; Māl. 3. 1. -2 A  
confidential matter, secret; विश्रमे-  
ष्वन्धतरीकरणिया K. -3 Rest, relaxa-  
tion. -4 An affectionate inquiry. -5  
A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute.  
-6 Killing. -*Comp.* -आलापः, भाषणं  
confidential or familiar conversation.  
-पात्रं, श्रुतिः, स्थानं an object of con-  
fidence, a confidant, trusty person.

विश्रमिच्छ *a.* 1 Trusting, confiding.  
-2 Trustworthy, faithful.

विश्रमणं Winning confidence.

विश्रयः A shelter, asylum.

विश्रवस् *m.* N. of a son of Pula-  
stya, and father of Ravana, Kum-  
bhakarna, Bibhishana and Surpana-  
kha by his wife Kaikasi, and of  
Kubera by his wife Idavida.

विश्रावः 1 Dropping, flowing  
forth (for विश्राव q.v.). -2 Celebrity,  
renown.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renown-  
ed, celebrated. -2 Pleased, delighted,  
happy. -3 Flowing forth.

विश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. -2  
Flowing, oozing.

विश्रुथ *a.* 1 Loose, relaxed, un-  
tied; R. 6. 73. -2 Languid, droop-  
ing.

विश्रिल् 4 P. 1 To be separated, to  
be away from. -2 To burst, fly  
asunder; R. 12. 76; Bk. 14. 67.  
-*Caus.* 1 To separate; Ms. 7. -2 To  
deprive of (instr.); बुद्ध्या विश्रैवेयंति  
ते Pt. 3. 183.

विश्रिष्ट *p. p.* Disjoined, separated,  
disunited.

विश्रैवः 1 Disunion, disjunction. -2  
Especially separation of lovers, or  
of husband and wife. -3 Separation



in general); तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैः S. 4. 5; चरणारविद्विश्लेष R. 13. 23. -4 Absence, loss, bereavement. -5 A chasm. -6 (In arith.) The converse of addition. -Comp. -जातिः *f.* the reduction of fractional difference.

विश्लेषित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* [विश्व- U. 1. 151] 1 All, whole, entire, universal. -2 Every, every one. -*m. pl.* N. of a particular group of deities, ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्व; their names are: -वसुः सत्यः ऋतुः देवः कालः कामो धृतिः क्रुः । पुस्तवा माद्रवश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तिताः॥ -*श्व* 1 The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पालय U. 3. 30; विश्वस्मिन्नुपान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -2 Dry ginger. -3 N. of Vishnu. -*श्व* 1 The soul. -2 A citizen (नागर). -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1. the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3. of Siva; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सर्वा Ku. 6. 1. -4. of Vishnu. -ईशः ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. -2. an epithet of Siva. -कण्डू *a.* wicked, low, vile. (-दुः) 1. a hound, dog trained for the chase. -2. sound. -कर्मन् *m.* 1. N. of the architect of gods; cf. त्वष्टृ. -2. an epithet of the sun. -3. one of the seven principal rays of the sun. -4. a great saint. -5. the supreme being. -जा, सुता an epithet of संज्ञा, one of the wives of the sun. -कार्यः one of the rays of the sun. -कृत् *m.* 1. the creator of all beings. -2. an epithet of Visvakarman. -केतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -गः N. of Brahman. -गंधः an onion. (-घं) myrrh. -गंधः the earth. -गोमृ *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. Indra. -ग्रंथिः the plant called हंसपदी. -चक्रं a kind of valuable gift (महादान) of pure gold. -वर्षणि *a.* Ved. all-pervading, world-wide, extending everywhere. -जनं mankind. -जनीन, जन्य, जनीय *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 41, 21. 17. -जित् *m.* 1. N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. -2. the noose of Varuna. -3. N. of Vishnu. -देव see under विश्व *m.* above. -धारिणी the earth. -धारिन् *m.* a deity. -धेना Ved. the earth. -नाथः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -पा *m.* 1. the protector of all. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. fire. -पावनी, पूजिता holy basil. -पुत्र *m.* 1. a god. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. an epithet of Agni. -5. N. of Visvakarman. -बोधः a Buddha. -भावनः N. of Vishnu. -भुज *a.* all enjoying, all-eating.

(-*m.*) an epithet of Indra. -भेषज dry ginger. (-जः) a universal remedy. -सूति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Māl. 1. 3. (-र्तिः) 1. the supreme being. -2. N. of Siva. -योनिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -राज *m.* -राजः a universal sovereign. -रुची one of the seven tongues of fire. -रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-यः) an epithet of Vishnu. (-यं) agallochum. -रुतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -वाह *a.* (विश्वोद्दी *f.*) all-sustaining. -वेदस् *a.* 1. all-knowing, omniscient. -2. a saint, sage. -व्यचस् *N.* of Aditi. -व्यापक, व्यापिन् *a.* all-pervading. -सहा 1. the earth. -2. one of the tongues of fire. -सारकं the prickly pear. -सृज *m.* an epithet of Brahman, the creator; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28; 1. 49. विश्वंकरः The eye (*n.* according to some).

विश्वतस् *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -मुख *a.* having a face on every side, Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वदानीं *ind.* Ved. At all times.

विश्वभर *a.* All-sustaining. -रः 1 The all pervading being, the Supreme Spirit. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 Of Indra. -रः The earth; विश्वभरा भगवती भवतीमसूत U. 1. 9; विश्वभराप्यतिलडुर्नरनाथ तवांतिके नियतं K. P. 10.

विश्वयुः Air, wind.

विश्वह *ind.* At all times. -हा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वस् 2 P. 1 To confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually with loc.); पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110; न जानामि केनापि कारणेनापहस्तितसकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233; Ku. 5. 15; (sometimes with gen. also). -2 To rest secure, be fearless or confident; विश्वभवे पक्षिण्यैः समंतात् Bk. 2. 25. -Caus. To cause to believe, inspire confidence in; ऋते क्रौर्यात्समायातो मां विश्वासयितुं नु किं Bk. 8. 105; Pt. 1. 192.

विश्वसनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. -2 Capable of inspiring confidence; अहो दोषितेनोऽपि विश्वसनीयतास्य वपुषः S. 2; M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. -2 Confiding, relying on. -3 Fearless, confident. -4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्ता A widow.

विश्वासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जनः प्रियवादीति नैतद्विश्वास-

कारणं; S. 1. 14; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. -2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp. -घातः, -भंगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -घातिन् *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. -पात्रं, -भूमिः स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विश्वासनं Producing confidence.

विश्वाधायस् *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Sāvitri.

विश्वामित्रः [ विश्वं मित्रं यस्य, विश्वस्य मित्रं वा पूर्वपददीर्घः; P. VI. 3. 130 ] N. of a celebrated sage. [ He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered him untold treasures in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued, in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles Rājārshi, Rishi, Maharshi and Brahmārshi, but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name Brahmārshi, which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmārshi, was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trisanku to the skies, in saving Sunahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rāma to whom he gave several miraculous missiles ].

विश्वाराज *m.* [ विश्वस्य राजा ] A king of the universe, universal monarch.

विश्वावसुः N. of a Gandharva.

विष् I. 3 U. (वेवेष्टि, वेवेष्टि, विष्ट) 1 To surround. -2 To spread through, extend, pervade. -3 To embrace. -4 To accomplish, effect, perform. -5 To eat. -6 To go to, go against, encounter; (not generally used in classical literature). -II 9 P. (विष्णोति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वेवति) To sprinkle, pour out.

विष् *f.* 1 Feces, excrement, or dure. -2 Spreading, diffusion. -3 A girl, as in विष्पति. -Comp. -कारि



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विषकारिका) a kind of bird. —ग्रहः  
विषः) constipation. —चरः, चराहः  
विषरः, विषराहः) a tame or vil-  
hog (eating ordure). —पतिः a  
in-law. —लवणं (विह्वलवणं) a  
kind of medicinal salt. —संगः (विद-  
नः) constipation. —सारिका (विद-  
नः) a kind of bird.

विषं [ विष-क ] 1 Poison, venom  
said to be m. also in this sense);  
विषं भवतुनापूद्रा कदाटोपो भयंकरः Pt.  
1. 204. —2 Water; विषं जलधरेः पीतं  
पथिकांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82  
where both senses are intended). —3

The fibres of a lotus-stalk. —4 Gum-  
myrh. —Comp. —अक्त, —दिग्ध a. poi-  
soned, envenomed. —अंकुरः 1. a spear.

—2. a poisoned arrow. —अंतक a.  
antidotal. (—कः) an epithet of Siva.

—अपदः, —अ a. repelling poison,  
antidotic. —आननः, —आयुधः, —आस्यः

a snake. —आस्या the marking-nut  
plant. —आस्वाद a. tasting poison.

—कंदः N. of Siva. —कुंभः a jar filled  
with poison. —कुम्भिः a worm bred in

poison. —न्याय see under न्याय. —चातिन्  
the Sirisha tree. —अ a. antidotal,

serving as an antidote; इति चित्ताविष-  
वेषमदः किं न दीयते H. 1. (—अः) 1.

an antidote. —2. the शिरीष and चंपक  
trees. (—ह्नी) 1. turmeric. —2. colo-  
rynth. —जुष्ट a. 1. poisonous. —2.

poisoned, affected by poison. —ज्वरः  
a buffalo. —दः a cloud. (—दं) green

atriol. —दंतकः a snake. —दर्शनमृत्युकः,  
—मृत्युः a kind of bird (said to be

Chakora). —दुमः = दृक् q. v. —धरः  
a snake; Bv. 1. 74. —निलयः the lower

regions, the abode of snakes. —पुष्पं  
the blue lotus. —पुष्पकः a disease

caused by eating poisonous flowers.  
—न्यायः use of poison, administering

poison. —भिषज् m., —वैद्यः a dealer in  
antidotes, a curer of snake-bites;

—मंत्रः विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. —मंत्रः 1. a  
spell for curing snake-bites. —2. a

snake-charmer, conjurer. —रसः a poison-  
el potion, poison-liquid; U. 2. 26.

—विषा a cure of poison. —वृक्षः, —दुमः  
a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षोपि संवर्धय

सर्वं देवमसायतं Ku. 2. 55; अतितासि  
चंद्रवर्मात्वा इविषाकं विषहृमं U. 1. 46.

—न्याय see under न्याय. —वेगः the  
circulation or effect of poison. —शा-

वुकः the root of the lotus. —शूकः,  
—शूकिन, —शूकन् m. a wasp. —सूचकः

the Chakora bird. —हृदय a. 'poison-  
hearted', malicious.

विषं 1 P. To attach or stick to,  
to hang or suspend upon, (usually

in p. p.).

विषं p. p. 1 Fixed firmly or  
closely. —2 Adhering or clinging

closely to. —3 Hung or suspended on;

S. 1. 32. —4 Caused, produced; U.  
4. 3.

विषं The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषं 1 P. 1 To sink down, be  
exhausted. —2 To be dispirited or

cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful,  
despond, despair; विलपति हसति विषी-

दति रोदिति चंचति मुंचात तापं Git. 4;  
बालसूत्रवलीक्य भार्गवस्तोदशां च विषसाद

पार्थिवः R. 11. 67; Bg. 2. 1; Bk. 7.  
89; R. 9. 75. —3 To be afraid. —Caus.

1 To cause to despond or despair,  
discourage. —2 To make afflicted,

pain.

विषण्ण p. p. Dejected, cast down,  
sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despond-

ent. —Comp. —मुख, —चदन a. looking  
sad. —रूप a. in a sad mood.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, de-  
pression of spirits, grief, sorrow;

मद्राणि मा कुरु विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादे  
कर्तव्ये विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदं Bh. 3.

25, R. 8. 54; S. 4. 15. —2 Disap-  
pointment, despondency, despair;

विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्तिः सैन्यं R. 3. 40;  
(विषादश्चेतसो भंग उपायभावनाशयोः).

—3 Languor, drooping state; देविषादः  
Māl. 2. 5. —4 Dulness, stupidity,

insensibility.

विषादिन् a. Dejected, dismayed,  
sad, disconsolate.

विषम a. [ विगतो विरुद्धो वा समः ] 1  
Uneven, rough, rugged; पथिषु विष-

मेवप्यचलता Mu. 3. 3; व्यालाकीर्णाः  
सुविषमाः Pt. 1. 64; Me. 19. —2

Irregular, unequal; Māl. 9. 43. —3  
Odd, not even. —4 Difficult, hard to

understand, mysterious; Ki. 2. 3;  
विषमाः कर्मगतयः Pt. 4. 50. —5 Impass-

able, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3, Bh. 3.  
5. —6 Coarse, rough. —7 Oblique;

Māl. 4. 2. —8 Painful, troublesome;  
कान्ताविश्लेषदुःखव्यतिकारविषमे यौवने विष-

योगः Bh. 3. 106; H. 4. 3. —9 Very  
strong, vehement; Māl. 3. 9. —10

Dangerous, fearful; Mv. 5. 56, Mk.  
8. 1, 27, Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. —11 Bad,

adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. —12  
Odd, unusual, unparalleled. —13 Dis-

honest, artful. —14 Intermittent (as  
fever). —15 Wicked. —16 Different.

—मः N. of Vishnu. —म 1 Uneven-

ness. —2 Oddness. —3 An inaccessi-

ble place, precipice, pit &c. —4 A  
difficult or dangerous position, dif-

ficulty, misfortune; सुतं प्रसक्तं विषम-

स्थितं वा रक्षति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bh.  
2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. —5 Rough or un-

even ground. —6 N. of a figure of  
speech in which some unusual or

incompatible relation between cause  
and effect is described; (said to be

of four kinds; see K. P. Kārikās  
126 and 127). —7 A kind of stanza

or verse; भिन्नचित्तं चतुष्पादं विषमं परि-  
कीर्तितम्. —मं ind. Unequally, uneven-

ly, unfairly, dangerously &c. —Comp.

—अक्षः, —ईक्षणः, —नयनः, —नेत्रः, —लोचनः  
epithets of Siva. —अक्षं unusual or

irregular food. —अवतारः descent on  
uneven ground, perhaps also 'under-

taking or embarking in an adventure'  
V. 1. —आयुधः, —इषुः, —शरः epithets of

the god of love. —कर्णः 1. a quadrangle  
or tetragon with unequal diagonals.

—2. the hypotenuse of a right-angled  
triangle. —कर्म्भ (in math.) the find-

ing of two quantities when the dif-  
ference of their squares is given and

either the sum or the difference of the  
quantities (Colebrooke.) —कालः an

unfavourable season. —चतुरस्रः चतुर्भुजः  
an unequal quadrilateral figure. —छदः

the tree सप्तर्षि q. v. —छाया the shadow  
of the gnomon at noon. —ज्वरः

remittent fever. —त्रिभुजः a scalene  
triangle. —लक्ष्मी f. ill-luck. —विभागः

unequal distribution (of property).  
—शील a. cross-tempered, peevish,

perverse. —स्थ a. 1. being in an in-  
accessible position. —2. being in diffi-

culty or misfortune.

विषमिन् a. 1 Made rough, uneven  
or crooked. —2 Contracted, frowning

—3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषमिन् 1 P. 1 To become uneven.  
—2 To stumble, fall unevenly; S. 4.

15.

विषयः 1 An object of sense;  
(these are five, corresponding to

the five organs of sense; रूप, रस, गंध,  
स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the

eye, tongue, nose, skin, and ear):  
श्रुतिविषयशुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं

S. 1. 1. —2 A worldly object, or con-  
cern, an affair, a transaction. —3

The pleasures of sense, worldly or  
sensual objects (usually in pl.)

यौवने विषयैषिणां R. 1. 8; शब्दादीन् वि-  
षयान्भोक्तुं 10. 25; विषयव्यावृत्तकांतूलः

V. 1. 9; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः 12. 1, 3. 70,  
8. 10, 19. 49; Bg. 2. 59. —4 An

object, a thing, matter; नायौ न ज-  
गुर्विषयांतराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. —5 An

object or thing aimed at, mark, ob-  
ject; भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः S.

1. 31; Si. 9. 40. —6 Scope, range,  
reach, compass; सौमित्रैरपि पत्रिणाम-

विषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45; य-  
स्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्था-

क्षरः V. 1. 1; सकलवचनानामविषयः  
Māl. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6.

17. —7 Department, sphere, province,  
field, element; सर्वत्रौदारिकस्याभ्यवहार्य-

मेव विषयः V. 3. —8 A subject, subject-  
matter, topic; अयि मलयज महिमाय

कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11; so  
इंगारविषयको ग्रंथः 'treating of love',



-9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first of the five members of an Adhikarana q. v. -10 A place, spot; परिसरविषये पु लीडुक्ता: Ki. 5. 38. -11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom; Pt. 2. 2. -12 A refuge, an asylum. -13 A collection of villages. -14 A lover, husband. -15 Semen virile. -16 A religious observance. -17 A symbolical expression for the number 'five.' (विषये means 'with regard or reference to,' 'in respect of,' 'in the case of,' 'regarding,' 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविषये सुष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 82; स्त्रीणां विषये; धनविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures; Ki. 6. 44; so 'अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक a. 1. consisting of worldly objects. -2. carnal, sensual. -आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः, -उप-सेवा, -निरतिः f. -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -एषि-न् a. addicted to worldly objects; R. 1. 8. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयक a. 1 Relating to an object. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having for an object, treating of, relating to, as in दानविषयको ग्रन्थः.

विषयायिन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. -2 A man of the world. -3 The god of love. -4 A king. -5 An organ of sense. -6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldling. -2 A king. -3 The god of love. -4 A sensualist, voluptuary; विषयिणः कस्याप्यदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. -2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषह् 1 A. 1 To bear, suffer, endure; दुर्वारं सा कथमपि परित्यागदुःखं विषहे R. 14. 87, 3. 63, 8. 57. -2 To resist, oppose, withstand, be able to resist; तस्यामेव रघोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विषहेरे R. 4. 49. -3 To be able; Si. 14. 29, 17. 10. -4 To allow.

विषह्य a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषह्यस्य सनेन धूमिता Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. -2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. -3 Possible.

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषा 1 Ordure, feces. -2 Intellect, understanding. -3 A tree (अतिविषा).

विषाणः-णं-णी [विष् वा० कानच्] 1 A horn; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; क-

दाचिदपि पर्यट्य शङ्खाविषाणमासादयेत् 2. 5. -2 The tusk of an elephant or boar; ततानासुपदधिरे विषाणभिन्नाः प्रह्लादं सुरकरिणा घनाः क्षरतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणि a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. -2 An elephant; भग्नो निवासोऽयमिहास्य युष्मेः सदानतोयेन विषाणिनागः Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. -3 A bull.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु a. Poisonous, venomous.

विषु ind. 1 In two equal parts, equally. -2 Differently, variously. -3 Same, like.

विषुण a. Ved. 1 Moving variously. -2 Having various forms. -3 Having uniform motion. -4 Adverse, hostile, wicked. -णः The equinox.

विषुपं The equinox.

विषुवं The first point of *Aries* or *Libra* into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दि-नं the day of the equinox. -रेखा the equinoctial line. -संक्रांतिः f. the sun's equinoctial passage.

विषुवत् n. 1 The equinox. -2 The central day in a sacrificial session; (for *Comp.* see विषुव above).

विषू 10 U. (विष्क्यति ते) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Atm. only in this sense). -2 To see, perceive.

विषूचिका Cholera.

विष्कंद् 1 P. 1 To go in different directions, roam, wander about. -2 To go away, disperse.

विष्कंदः 1 Dispersing. -2 Going away.

विष्कंभ 5, 9 P. 1 To impede, obstruct. -2 To support, prop. -3 To fix firmly.

विष्कंभः 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. -2 The bolt or bar of a door. -3 The supporting beam of a house. -4 A post, pillar. -5 A tree. -6 (In dramas) An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters, middling or inferior, who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on; S. D. thus defines it:—वृत्तवर्तिष्यमाणानां कथांशानां निदर्शकः । संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कंभ आदावंकस्य दर्शितः । मध्येन मध्यमाभ्यां वा पात्राभ्यां संप्रयोजितः । शुद्धः स्यात् स तु संकीर्णो नीचमध्यमकल्पितः 308. -7 The diameter of a circle. -8 A particular posture prac-

tised by Yogins. -9 Extension, length. -10 The first of the twenty-seven astronomical periods (योग).

विष्कंभक See विष्कंभ.

विष्कंमित a. Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कंभिन् m. The bolt of a door.

विष्किरः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. -2 A cock. -3 A bird, gallinaceous bird; छायापस्किरमाणविष्किर-सुखव्याकुलकीदृत्वचः U. 2. 9.

विष्टप f. 1 A place, region, world. -2 Heaven.

विष्टपः -पं 1 A world; Ku. 3. 20; cf. विष्टिव. -2 A vessel, cup (Ved.). -Comp. -हारिन् a. one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्टम् 5, 9 P. 1 To stop, obstruct; S. 5. 9. -2 To fix, plant, rest on; अत्युच्छिन्ने मंत्रिणि पार्थिवे च विष्टस्य पादा-वुपतिष्ठते श्रीः Mu. 4. 13. -Caus. 1 To obstruct. -2 To paralyse, benumb.

विष्टय p. p. 1 Fixed firmly; well-supported. -2 Propped up, supported. -3 Obstructed, hindered. -4 Paralysed, made motionless.

विष्टभः 1 Fixing firmly. -2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. -3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. -4 Paralysis. -5 Stopping, staying. -6 Stepping, placing the feet.

विष्टंभिन् a. 1 Stopping, obstructing, impeding. -2 Making motionless, benumbing, chilling.

विष्टरः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. -2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass). -3 A handful of Kusa grass. -4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. -5 A tree. -Comp. -भाज् a. seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. -अवस् m. an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

विष्टा Excrement, feces, ordure.

विष्टिः f. [विष्-क्तिन् किच् वा] 1 Per- vading. -2 An act, occupation. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Unpaid labour. -5 Sending. -6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

विष्टलं A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्टा 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3. 180, 10. 91. -2 The belly. -3 Ved. Interval.

विष्णुः [विष् व्यापने युक् Un. 3. 39] 1 The second deity of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for their descriptions see the several avatāras



and also under अवतार); the word thus popularly derived:—यस्माद्विश्व-  
विष्यं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः । तस्माद्विश्वोच्यते  
विष्यं विष्णोः प्रवेशनात् ॥—2 N. of Agni.—3  
pious man.—4 N. of a law-giver,  
author of a Smṛiti called विष्णुस्मृति.—5  
of one of the Vasus.—6 The lunar  
lunar month called Sravaṇa (presided  
over by Vishṇu).—Comp.—कांची N.  
of a town.—क्रमः the step or stride  
of Vishṇu.—युतः N. of Chāpakya.  
—वेद a kind of medicinal oil.—दैवत्या  
of the eleventh and twelfth days  
of each fortnight (of a lunar month).  
—वेद 1. the sky, atmosphere.—2. the  
sea of milk.—3. the foot of Vishṇu  
(worshipped at Gayā).—4. a lotus.  
—वदी an epithet of the Ganges.  
—वराण N. of one of the most cele-  
brated of the eighteen Purāṇas.  
—वीतिः f. land granted rent-free to  
Brahmanas to maintain Vishṇu's  
worship.—माया N. of Durgā.—रथः  
an epithet of Garuḍa.—रातः N. of  
the Parikshit.—लिङ्गी a quail.—लोक-  
Vishṇu's world.—वल्गु 1. an epi-  
thet of Lakshmi.—2. the holy basil.  
—वाहनः, वाह्यः epithets of Garuḍa.

विष्यंद् 1 A. 1 To move about.—2  
To throb, beat, palpitate.

विष्यंद्: Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्कारः 1 The twang of a bow.  
—2 Vibration.

विष्य a. Deserving death by  
poison.

विष्यंद् 1 A. To flow; Bk. 9. 74.

विष्यंद्: Flowing, trickling.

विष्य a. Hurtful, injurious, mis-  
chievous.

विष्वक्, विष्वक् a. (Nom. sing.  
विष्वक्; f. विष्वक्, n. विष्वक्) 1 Go-  
ing or being everywhere, all-per-  
vading; विष्वक्-मोहः स्थगयति कथं मन्द-  
व्याप्यः करोमि U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20.—2  
Separating into parts.—3 Different.  
—4 Alternately. (विष्वक् is used adverb-  
ially in the sense of 'everywhere,  
on all sides, all around;' Ki. 14. 59;  
Pt. 2. 2; Māl. 5. 4, 9. 25).—Comp.  
—सैनः (विष्वक्-सैनः or विष्वक्-शेनः) an  
epithet of Vishṇu; साम्यमाप कमला-  
शयविष्वक्-सैनः सेवितयुगांतपयोधेः Si. 10.  
55; विष्वक्-सैनः स्वतन्त्रमविशतर्लोक-  
विशितां R. 15. 103. विष्या N. of  
Lakshmi.

विष्वक्(श)च् a. (विष्वक्-शची f.) Going  
everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वक्-शची-  
विष्वक्-सैन्यवीचीः Si. 18. 25; विष्व-  
क्-शची सुवनमभितो भासते यस्य भासा Bv.  
4. 18.

विष्वक्शनं, विष्वक्शनः Eating.

विस् I. 4 P. (विस्ति) To cast,  
throw, send.—II. 1 P. (वेसति) To go,  
move.

विस् See विस.

विसंयुक्त p. p. Disjoined, separat-  
ed.

विसंयोगः Disjunction, separation.

विसंवद् 1 P. 1 To be inconsistent,  
be at variance; कमलानां मनोहराणामपि  
रूपाद्विसंवदति शीलं Mu. 1. 19; शकट-  
दासस्तु मित्रमिति विसंवदं त्यक्षराणि Mu.  
5.—2 To break one's word or promise.  
—3 To disappoint, deceive.—4  
To fail.—5 To assert falsely.—6 To  
contradict.—Caus. 1 To make in-  
consistent.—2 disappoint, to cause  
to fail; रमणीयोऽवधिभिधिना विसंवादितः  
S. 6.—3 To fail to prove.

विसंवादः 1 Deception, breaking  
one's promise, disappointment.—2  
Inconsistency, incongruity, disagree-  
ment.—3 Contradiction.

विसंवादिन् a. 1 Disappointing, de-  
ceiving.—2 Inconsistent, contradic-  
tory.—3 Differing, disagreeing; R.  
15. 67.—4 Disputing, contesting.—5  
False, untrue.—6 Fraudulent, crafty.

विसंयुल a. 1 Unsteady, agitated;  
Māl. 7.—2 Uneven.

विसंकट a. Frightful, dreadful;  
Māl. 5. 13; cf. विसंकट.—दः 1 A  
lion.—2 The Ingudi tree.

विसंगत a. Ill-fitted, incongru-  
ous, unharmonious.

विसंज्ञ a. Insensible, unconscious.  
विसंधिः Bad or disagreeable  
Sandhi (euphony) or absence of  
Sandhi, regarded as a fault in com-  
position; see K. P. 7. ad loc.

विसल See विसल.

विसिनी See विसिनी.

विसिल See विसिल.

विसूचिका Cholera.

विसूरणं-णा Distress, sorrow.

विसूरिते Repentance, distress.—ता  
Fever.

विस्तृ 1 P. 1 To spread, be extend-  
ed or diffused; चक्रीवदंगरुहधूरुचो  
विस्तृतः Si. 5. 8; 9. 19, 37; Ki. 10.  
53.—2 To return.—Caus. 1 To  
spread, stretch.—2 To cause to pre-  
vail or spread.

वितरः 1 Going forth.—2 Spread-  
ing, extending.—3 Crowd, multi-  
tude, herd, flock.—4 A large quanti-  
ty, heap; Māl. 1. 37.

विसारः 1 Spreading out, expansion,  
diffusion.—2 Creeping, gliding.—3 A

fish.—1 Wood.—2 Timber.—रि  
The region of the winds.

विसारिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Spreading,  
diffusing.—2 Creeping, gliding.—m.  
A fish.

विस्तृ p. p. 1 Spread out, extended,  
diffused.—2 Extended, stretched.  
—3 Uttered, spoken.

विस्तृत्वर a. (री f.) 1 Spreading  
about, being diffused; विस्तृत्वरैरुडुहां  
रजोभिः Si. 3. 11.—2 Creeping, glid-  
ing.

विस्तृमर a. Creeping along, gliding,  
moving gently; विस्तृमरद्वेषितहयः  
Ve. 4.

विस्तृच् 6 P. 1 To abandon, leave,  
give up; विस्तृच् सुंदरि संगमसाध्वसं M.  
4. 13; पूर्वार्धविस्तृत्तल्पः R. 16. 6;  
Bv. 1. 78.—2 To let go, let loose.—3  
To shed, pour down; तद्विप्रयोगाश्च  
समं विस्तृच् R. 13. 26.—4 To send, des-  
patch; भोजनं दूतो रघवे विस्तृच् R. 5.  
39.—5 To dismiss, allow to go, send  
away; प्रतिगृह्य वचो विसर्जं सुनि R. 8.  
91; 14. 19.—6 To give; R. 13. 67;  
18. 7.—7 To send or cast forth, emit,  
dart; विस्तृजति हिमगर्भैरग्निभिर्दुर्मयूखैः S.  
3. 2.—8 To drop, let fall, strike;  
विस्तृज्य शूद्रदुनौ कृपाणं U. 2. 10.—9 To  
utter; Si. 15. 62.—10 To cast off,  
repudiate.—11 To create, produce.  
—12 To deliver, hand over to.  
—Caus. 1 To emit, pour forth, shed.  
—2 To send away, dismiss.—3 To  
spare.—4 To cast off, repel, repu-  
diate.—5 To lose.

विसर्गः 1 Sending forth, emission.  
—2 Shedding, pouring down, drop-  
ping; R. 16. 38.—3 Casting, dis-  
charge.—4 Giving away, a gift, do-  
nation; आदानं हि विसर्गोय सतां वारिमु-  
चामिव R. 4. 86 (where the word  
means 'pouring down' also).—5  
Sending away, dismissal.—6 Crea-  
tion, creating.—7 Abandonment, re-  
linquishment.—8 Voiding, evacua-  
tion; as in पुरीषविसर्ग.—9 Departure,  
separation.—10 Final beauty.—11  
Light, splendour.—12 A symbol in  
writing, representing a distinct hard  
aspiration and marked by two per-  
pendicular dots (:).—13 The southern  
course of the sun.—14 The penis.

विसर्जनं 1 Emitting, sending forth,  
pouring down; समतया वसुधुवि विसर्जनैः  
R. 9. 6.—2 Giving away, a gift, do-  
nation; R. 9. 6.—3 Voiding; Ms.  
4. 48.—4 Casting off, quitting,  
abandoning; श्रुतदेहविसर्जनः पितुः R. 8.  
25.—5 Sending away, dismissal.—6  
Allowing (the deity invoked) to  
go (opp. आवाहन).—7 Setting a bull  
at liberty on certain occasions.



विज्ञानीय *a.* To be abandoned &c.  
—यः = विज्ञान (12) q. v.

विज्ञानित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. —2 Given away. —3 Left, quitted, abandoned. —4 Sent, despatched. —5 Dismissed.

विज्ञान *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. —2 Created, emanated. —3 Shed, cast. —4 Sent, despatched; R. 5. 39. —5 Dismissed, let go, discharged; R. 2. 9. —6 Discharged, hurled. —7 Given, bestowed, granted; ग्रामेष्वात्मविज्ञानेषु R. 1. 44. —8 Abandoned, quitted, removed. —9 Cast out, expelled.

विज्ञानि *f.* 1 Emitting, sending forth. —2 Abandoning. —3 Giving.

विज्ञान 1 P. 1 To move, march, proceed; यः सुवाहुरिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विज्ञानं मायया R. 11. 29; 4. 53. —2 To fly or roam about. —3 To spread; मनोरागस्तत्र विज्ञानमिव विज्ञानविरतं Māl. 2. 1. —4 To flow along, fall down; (चाप्यौघः) विज्ञानं धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29. —5 To escape, run away. —6 To hover about. —7 To wind, meander.

विज्ञानः 1 Creeping about, gliding. —2 Moving to and fro. —3 Spread, circulation; U. 1. 36. —4 An unexpected or unwished-for consequence of an act. —5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. —Comp. —क्षं wax.

विज्ञानं 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. —2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विज्ञानि, विज्ञानिका See विज्ञान (5) above.

विस्तृ 5 U., विस्तृ U. 9 1 To spread, diffuse. —2 To cover, fill. —3 To extend, expand. —4 To strew or scatter about. —Caus. 1 To cause to spread or expand; as in पयोधराविस्तारयितुं कं यौवनं S. 1. —2 To increase; R. 7. 39. —3 To stretch, extend.

विस्तरः 1 Extension, expansion. —2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars; संक्षिप्तस्याप्येतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः । सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Si. 4. 24; (विस्तारेण, विस्तरः, विस्तरः in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars; अंशुलिमुद्राधिगमं विस्तरेण श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 1; Bg. 10. 18). —3 Prolixity, diffuseness; अलं विस्तरेण. —4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number. —5 A bed, layer. —6 A seat, stool. —7 Affectionate solicitation.

विस्तारः 1 Spreading, extension, expansion; प्रांतविस्तारभाजां Māl. 1. 27. —2 Amplitude, breadth; विलोकयंत्यो बपुरापुराणां प्रकामविस्तारफलं हरिण्यः R. 2. 11; Bg. 13. 30. —3 Expanse, Vast-

ness, magnitude; मध्यः इयामः स्तन इव भुवः शेषविस्तारपांडुः Me. 18. —4 Details, full particulars; कण्वोऽपि तावद्भुतविस्तारः क्रियतां S. 7. —5 The diameter of a circle. —6 A shrub. —7 The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded, extended. —2 Wide, broad. —3 Large, great, extensive. —Comp. —पर्ण a kind of root (मानक).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended. —2 Broad, expanded. —3 Ample. —4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृति *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, —2 Breadth, width, magnitude. —3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्था 1 A. 1 To stand apart. —2 To remain, stay, dwell, remain fixed or stationary; पदैर्भुवं व्याप्य वितिष्ठमानं Si. 4. 4. —3 To spread, be diffused.

विस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. —2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फुर 6 P. 1 To quiver, palpitate, tremble. —2 To move about, struggle. —3 To shine, gleam; किं नाम विस्फुरति शस्त्राणि U. 4. —4 To draw or twang (as a bow, used in *caus.* in the same sense); एकोऽपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचक्रं कः सिंधुराजमभिषेकयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25.

विस्फारः 1 Vibration, trembling, throbbing. —2 The twang of a bow.

विस्फारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate. —2 Trembling, tremulous. —3 Twanged; विकृष्टविस्फारितचापमंडलः Ki. 14. 31. —4 Dilated, expanded. —5 Manifested, displayed. —6 Evident, apparent, manifest.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quiver, ing. —2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्फुर्ज 1 P. 1 To roar, thunder. —2 To resound. —3 To increase. —4 To shine, appear; अस्त्येवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फुर्जते K. P. 10.

विस्फुर्ज्युः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. —2 A clap or peal of thunder. —3 (Hence) A thunderlike manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke; समैव जन्मांतरपातकानां विपाकविस्फुर्ज्युरप्रसङ्गः R. 14. 62. —4 Rolling (as of waves); swell, surging appearance; महोर्मिर्विस्फुर्ज्युनिर्विशेषः R. 13. 12.

विस्फूर्जित 1 Roar, shout. —2 Rolling. —3 Fruit, result; तत्सर्वं सुरलोकादेवसदृशं धर्मस्य विस्फूर्जितं Bh. 2. 125, 3. 143.

विस्फुर्लिङ्गः 1 A spark of fire; अग्नेर्ज्वलतो विस्फुर्लिङ्गा विप्रतिष्ठेरन् S. B. —2 A kind of poison.

विस्फोटः —टा 1 A boil, pimple, tumour. —2 Small-pox.

विस्मि 1 A. 1 To wonder or be surprised at; उभयोर्न तथा लोकः प्राचीन्येन विस्मिमेये R. 15. 68; उद्दोह्य को मुनि न विस्मयते नगेऽं Si. 4. 19, Bk. 5. 51. —2 To admire. —3 To be proud or conceited; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. —Caus. To cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment; विस्मापयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33; Bk. 5. 58; 8. 42.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement; पुरुषः प्रवृत्ताग्नेर्विस्मयेन सहस्रिजां R. 10. 50. —2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; S. D. thus defines it:—

विविधेषु पदार्थेषु लोकसीमातिवर्तिषु । विस्कारश्चेतसो यस्तु स विस्मय उदाहृतः ॥ 207. —3 Pride, arrogance; तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. —4 Uncertainty, doubt. —Comp. —आकुल, —आविष्ट *a.* astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयगम *a.* Astonishing, producing wonder.

विस्मापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Astonishing. —नः 1 The god of love. —2 Trick, deceit, illusion. —नं 1 Causing wonder. —2 Anything causing wonder. —3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wonder-struck. —2 Disconcerted. —3 Proud.

विस्मिति *f.* Astonishment, wonder, surprise.

विस्मेर *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्मृ 1 P. To forget; मधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्येनां कथं S. 5. 1; यदा तु अन्यसंगत्सु र्वृत्त विस्मृतो भवात् S. 6. —Caus. To cause to forget.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; S. 5. 23.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृति *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विस्त्रं A smell like that of raw meat. —Comp. —गंधिः yellow orpiment.

विस्त्र 1 A. 1 To slip down, become loosened. —2 To fall down, drop, slip. —Caus. 1 To cause to fall down, let fall; विस्त्रयंती नवकारिणः Ku. 3. 62. —2 To loosen, relax, slacken.

विस्त्रसः —सा 1 Falling down. —2 Decay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्त्रसन *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop down; अंतर्मोहिनमोलिङ्गनचलसंदारविस्त्रसनः Git. 3. —2 Untying, loosening; नीविस्त्रसनः करः K. P. 7. —नं 1 Falling down. —2 Flowing, dropping.



**विहसन्ति** loosening. -4 A laxative, purgative.  
**विहसन्ति** *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Weak, decay, debility, decrepitude.  
**विहसन्ति** *p. p.* 1 To flow forth, trickle, drip.  
**विहसन्ति** *f.* Flowing, dropping, trickling.  
**विहसन्ति** 1 Bleeding. -2 Distilling. -3 A kind of spirit distilled from plants.  
**विहसन्ति** *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, dripping.  
**विहसन्ति** *a.* Discordant.  
**विहसन्ति** [ विहायसा गच्छति गम्-ड नि- ] 1 A bird; Me. 28; Rs. 1. 28. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 A planet in general.  
**विहसन्ति** 1 A bird; R. 1. 51; Ms. 9. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The moon. -5 The moon. -Comp. -इन्द्र, ईश्वर, -राजः epithets of Garuda.  
**विहसन्ति** 1 A bird; ( गृहदीर्घिकाः ) मूलदीर्घकलोलविहसन्ताः R. 9. 37; Ms. 1. 39, H. 1. 37. -2 The sun.  
**विहसन्ति** *a.* A pole for carrying burdens.  
**विहसन्ति** 2 P. 1 To kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate; (अलं) कदाचिद्विहसन्ति विहसन्ति Ki. 5. 17, 14. -2 To strike, beat violently. -3 To obstruct, impede, oppose, resist; विहसन्ति रक्षांसि वने क्रतुश्च Bk. 1. 19; Si. 14. 8, R. 5. 27. -4 To reject, refuse, decline; तद्भूतनाथाय नार्हसि त्वं संवदितो मे प्रणयं विहसन्ति R. 2. 58; न व्यहसन् कदाचिद्विहसन्ति 11. 2. -5 To disappoint, foil, frustrate. -6 To separate.  
**विहसन्ति** *p. p.* 1 Struck completely, killed. -2 Hurt. -3 Opposed, impeded, resisted. -तः A Jaina temple.  
**विहसन्ति** A friend, companion. -*f.* 1 Killing, striking. -2 Failure. -3 Defeat, rout.  
**विहसन्ति** 1 Killing, striking. -2 Hurt, injury. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment. -4 A bow for cleaning cotton.  
**विहसन्ति** Great joy, rapture.  
**विहसन्ति** 1 P. 1 To smile, laugh gently; किञ्चिद्विहसन्ति यथावे R. 2. 46. -2 To laugh at, deride, ridicule; किञ्चित् विहसन्ति रोदिषी विकला विहसन्ति श्वसितमा तव सकला Git. 9; गौरीवक्त्र-मुकुटिचर्चा या विहस्येव केनैः Me. 50.

**विहसन्ति**, विहसितं, विहासः A gentle laugh, smile.

**विहसन्ति** *a.* 1 Handless. -2 Confounded, bewildered, overpowered, made powerless; मालतीसुखावलोकनविहसन्तया Māl. 1, R. 5. 49. -3 Disabled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work); रुजाविहसन्तचरणे M. 4. -4 Learned, wise.

**विहा** *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

**विहा** 3 P. To leave, abandon, forsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मीपति-लक्ष्म कारुणिकं जटाधरः सद्यः सुहृद्दीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; Me. 41; R. 2. 40; 5. 67, 73; 6. 7; 12. 102; 14. 48, 69; Ku. 3. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To give away. -2 To abandon, give up.

**विहापित** *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon. -2 Extorted, caused to be given up. -तः A gift, donation.

**विहीन** *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.); विहाविहीनः पद्मः Bh. 2. 20. -3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

**विहायन्** *m., n.* Sky, atmosphere; Ki. 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; N. 3. 99.

**विहायसः** See विहायस.

**विहित** *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. -2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. -3 Ordered, prescribed, decreed; Pt. 1. 201. -4 Framed, constructed. -5 Placed, deposited. -6 Furnished with, possessed of. -7 Fit to be done. -8 Distributed, apportioned. (See वा with वि). -तः An order, a command, decree; परतो देवविहितायत्तं Pt. 1.

**विहितः** *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. -2 Arrangement.

**विह** 1 P. 1 To take away, seize away. -2 To remove, destroy. -3 To let fall, shed (as tears); as in वायं विहरति. -4 To pass (as time). -5 To amuse, or divert oneself, sport, play; विहरति हरिश्च सरसवसन्ति Git. 1; गंधमा-दनवनं विहर्तुं गता V. 4; U. 3. 6. -6 To go in various directions. -7 To live. -8 To change, alternate.

**विहरः** 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Separation, disunion. -3 Changing.

**विहरणं** 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure. -3 Pleasure, pastime.

**विहर्तु** *m.* 1 A roamer. -2 A robber.

**विहारः** 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Roaming or walking for pleasure, airing, a stroll, taking a walk. -3 Sport, play, pastime, recreation,

diversion, pleasure; विहारशैलाङ्गतेव नागैः R. 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68, 13. 38, 19. 37. -4 Tread, stepping, movement (of hands, feet &c.); विकर्षणैः पाणिविहारहारिभिः Ki. 4. 15; दूरसंथर-चरणविहारं Git. 11. -5 A park, garden; especially a pleasure-garden. -6 The shoulder. -7 A Jaina or Buddhist temple, convent, monastery. -8 A temple in general. -9 Great expansion of the organs of speech. -10 Opening, expansion. -11 The palace or banner of Indra. -12 A palace in general. -13 A kind of bird. -Comp. -गृहं a pleasure-house. -दासी a nun.

**विहारिका** A convent.

**विहारिन्** *a.* 1 Diverting or amusing oneself by; सुगयाविहारिणः S. 1; Pt. 2. 20. -2 Expanding. -3 Beautiful, lovely.

**विहृत** *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. -2 Expanded. -तः 1 One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women; see S. D. 125, 146; (written विहृत also in this sense). -2 Sport, play.

**विहृतिः** *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. -2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. -3 Expansion.

**विहेठः** 1 Hurt, injury. -2 Afflicting, harassing.

**विहेठकः** 1 An injurer. -2 A reviler, calumniator.

**विहेठनं** 1 Injuring, hurting. -2 Rubbing, grinding. -3 Afflicting. -4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

**विह्वल** 1 P. To stagger, tremble, shake about; अंतर्भिर्न भ्रमति हृदयं विह्वलत्वंगमनं Māl. 5. 20.

**विह्वल** *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused; R. 8. 37. -2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. -3 Delirious, beside oneself. -4 Afflicted, distressed; Bh. 3. 59; Ku. 4. 4. -5 Desponding. -6 Fused, liquid.

**वी** I. 2 P. (वेति, rarely used in classical literature) 1 To go, move. -2 To approach. -3 To pervade. -4 To bring, convey. -5 To throw, cast. -6 To eat, consume. -7 To obtain. -8 To conceive, bring forth. -9 To be born or produced. -10 To shine, be beautiful. -11 To desire, wish. -12 To shine. -II. (वि+इ) 2 P. 1 To go away, depart; तस्यामहं त्वयि च संप्रति वीतचित्तः S. 4. 12; so वीतभय, वीतक्रोध. -2 To undergo a change; सदुशं विषु लिंगेषु यच्च व्येति तद्व्ययं Sk. -3 To spend. -4 To be diffused, to spread. -5 To vanish, disappear. -6 To cross over, traverse.



वीकः 1 Wind. -2 A bird. -3 The mind.

वीकाश See विकाश.

वीक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती Ku. 5. 85; सुभगं तथैव खलु सापि वीक्षते V. 4. 3. -2 To regard or consider as.

वीक्ष 1 A visible object. -2 Surprise, astonishment. -क्षः-क्षा Seeing, gazing at.

वीक्षणं-णा Seeing, looking at sight. -णं An eye.

वीक्षितं A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य a. 1 To be looked at. -2 Visible, perceptible. -क्ष्यः 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 A horse. -क्ष्यं 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. -2 Wonder, surprise.

वीक्षा 1 Going, moving, progress. -2 One of the paces of a horse. -3 Dancing. -4 Junction, union.

वीचिः m. f., वीची [ Uṇ. 4. 72 ] 1 A wave; समुद्रवीचीव चलस्वभावाः Pt. 1. 194; U. 3. 2; R. 6. 56, 12, 100, Me. 28. -2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. -3 Pleasure, delight. -4 Rest, leisure. -5 A ray of light. -6 Little. -Comp. -मालिन् m. the ocean.

वीज I. 1 A. ( वीजते ) To go. -II. 10. U. ( वीजयति ते ) To fan, cool by fanning; खं वीज्यते मणिसवैरिव तालवृक्षैः Mk. 5. 13; Ku. 2. 42. -WITH अभि, उप, परि to fan; Rs. 3. 4; S. 3.

वीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. -2 A sort of pheasant. -नं 1 Fanning; Ku. 4. 36. -2 A fan. -3 A thing, substance.

वीज

वीजक

वीजल

वीजिक

वीजिन्

वीज्य

See वीज, वीजक, वीजल, वीजिक, वीजिन्, and वीज्य.

वीटा A small piece of wood ( about a span long ) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys ( called in Marāṭhi विटीदांड्या खेल ).

वीटिः, -वीटिका, -वीटी f. 1 The betel-plant. -2 A preparation of betel ( Mar. विडा = तांबूल q. v. ). -3 A tie, fastening, knot ( of wearing garment ). -4 The knot of a bodice; Amaru. 23.

वीडु a. Ved. Strong, firm.

वीणा 1 The ( Indian ) lute; मू-कीयतायां वीणायां K.; Me. 86. -2 Lightning. -Comp. -आस्यः an epithet of Nārada. -दंडः the neck of

a lute; Bv. 1. 80. -वाद्-वादकः a lutanist.

वीणिन् m. A lute-player.

वीत p. p. [ वि+इ-क् ] 1 Gone, disappeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Let go, loosed, set free. -4 Excepted, exempt. -5 Approved, liked. -6 Unfit for war. -7 Tame, quiet. -8 Freed from, devoid of ( mostly in comp. ); वीतचित्त, वीतस्पृह, वीतभी, वीतशंक &c. -9 Desired, wished for. -10 Put on or worn. -तः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -तं Pricking ( an elephant ) with the goad and striking with the legs; वीतवीतभया नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. l. ( see Malli. thereon ); निर्धूतवीतमपि बालकमुल्लंघं Si. 5. 47. -Comp. -दुम्भ a. humble, lowly. -भय a. fearless, intrepid. ( -यः ) an epithet of Vishṇu. -मल a. pure. -राग a. 1. free from desire; Ku. 6. 39 v. l. -2. free from passion, calm, tranquil. -3. colourless. ( -यः ) 1. a sage who has subdued his passion. -2. a deified Jaina saint. -शोकः (= अशोकः) the Asoka tree. -सूत्रं the sacred thread.

वीतंसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. -2 An aviary. -3 A place for preserving game.

वीतनौ ( m. dual ) The sides of the larynx or throat.

वीतिः [ वी-क्तिन् ] A horse. -तिः f. 1 Going, motion. -2 Producing, production. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Eating. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Cleaning, purifying. -Comp. -होत्रः 1. fire. -2. the sun.

वीथिः -थी f. [ विथ्-इन् वा डीप् ] 1 A road, way; Ki. 7. 17; Pt. 1. 211. -2 A row, line. -3 A market, stall, shop in a market; Si. 9. 32. -4 A terrace in front of a house. -5 A variety of drama; it is thus defined in S. D. :- वीथ्यामेको भवेदङ्कः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्पते । आकाशमावितैरङ्कैश्चित्रां प्रत्युक्तिमाश्रितः । सूचयेद्भूतिर्गङ्गां किंचिदन्यान् रसानपि । मुखनिर्वहणे संधी अर्थप्रकृतयोऽखिलाः । 520.

वीथिका 1 A road &c. -2 A picture-gallery; or a large scroll of paper ( on which pictures are drawn ) ( according to some ); a wall ( according to others ); आर्यस्य चरित्रमस्यां वीथिकायामालिखितं U. 1.

वीथ्र a. Pure, clean. -धं 1 The sky. -2 Wind, air. -3 Fire.

वीनाहः The top or cover of a well.

वीपा Lightning.

वीप्सा 1 Pervasion. -2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं सिंचति; वीप्सायां द्विरक्तिः. -3 Repetition in general.

वीष् 1 A. ( वीमते ) To boast, brag.

वीर a. 1 Heroic, brave. -2 Might, powerful. -3 Excellent, eminent. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion; कोप्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारो वीरौ न यस्य भगवान् भृशुन्दनोऽपि U. 5. 34. -2 The sentiment of heroism ( in rhetoric ); it is distinguished under four heads; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर, and युद्धवीर, for explanation see these words s. v. ). -3 An actor. -4 Fire. -5 The sacrificial fire. -6 A son. -7 A husband. -8 The tree Arjuna. -9 A Jaina. -10 The Karavira tree. -11 N. of Vishṇu. -रं 1. A reed. -2 Pepper. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 The root of Usira q. v. -Comp. -अमलः a kind of sorrel. -अज्ञसं 1. keeping watch. -2. the post of danger in battle. -3. a forlorn hope. -आसनं 1. a kind of posture practised in meditation; for definition see पर्वक ( 3 ). -2. kneeling on one knee. -3. a field of battle. -4. the station of a sentinel. -ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a great hero. -उज्ज्वलः a Brāhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -कीटः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -जयंतिका 1. a war-dance. -2. war, battle. -तकः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the Arjuna tree. -यन्त्रन् m. an epithet of the god of love. -यष्टः a sort of military dress. -पानं ( णं ) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -वाहुः N. of Vishṇu. -भद्रः 1. N. of a powerful hero created by Siva from his matted hair; see दक्ष. -2. a distinguished hero. -3. a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. -मुद्रिका a ring worn on the middle toe. -रजस् n. red lead. -रसः 1. the sentiment of heroism. -2. a warlike feeling. -रेणुः 1. N. of Bhīmasena. -विहावकः a Brāhmaṇa who performs sacrifices by means of money got from the lowest castes. -वृक्षः 1. the Arjuna tree. -2. the marking-nut plant. -सूः f. the mother of a hero; ( so वीरप्रसवा, -प्रसूः, -प्रसविनी ). -2. the mother of a male child. -सेनः N. of the father of Nala. -सेनं the garlic. -स्कंधः a buffalo. -हत्या the killing of a man; Ms. 11. 41. -हृत् m. 1. a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected his domestic fire. -2 N. of Vishṇu. वीरकः 1 A hero. -2 The Karavira plant.



वरितरः 1 A great hero. -2 An arrow.  
-3 A kind of fragrant grass.  
वरितरः 1 A peacock. -2 Fighting  
with beasts. -3 A leather-jacket.  
वरितरः *a.* Full of heroes. -ती A  
woman whose husband and sons are  
brag.  
वरितरः 1 The wife of a hero. -2 A  
wife. -3 A mother, matron. -4 A kind  
of perfume (called Murā). -5 Spirit-  
uous liquor. -6 An aloe. -7 The  
plantain tree.  
वरितरः Den. A. To act like a hero,  
show heroism.  
वरितरः N. of a fragrant grass. And-  
Mucicatus, (the root of  
which is used as a refrigerant).  
वरितरः 1 A side-look. -2 A deep  
place.  
वरितरः See वरितरिण.  
वरितरः *a.* 1 A spreading creep-  
er; लता प्रतानिनी वरितरः Ak.; आहोस्वि-  
नमो मनापचरितेर्विदंभितो वरितरां S. 5.  
Ku. 5. 31; R. 8. 36. -2 A branch,  
shoot. -3 A plant which grows after  
being cut. -4 A creeper, a shrub in  
general; Ki. 4. 19.  
वरितरः [ वीर्य, वीरस्य भावो यच्चा ] 1  
Heroism, prowess, valour; वीर्यवद्धा  
नु कृतावमयः Ki. 3. 43; R. 2. 4, 3.  
11. 72; Ve. 3. 3. -2 Vigour,  
strength. -3 Virility. -4 Energy, firm-  
ness, courage. -5 Power, potency;  
याने वरते वीर्यं S. 3. 2. -6 Efficacy  
(of medicines); अतिवीर्यवतीव भयजे  
वृत्त्ययसि वृत्त्यते युगः Ki. 2. 4; Ku.  
2. 48. -7 Semen virile; Ku. 3. 15;  
Pt. 4. 50. -8 Splendour, lustre. -9  
The seed of plants. -10 Dignity,  
consequence. -Comp. -जः a son.  
-वरातः seminal effusion, discharge of  
semen. -शालिन् *a.* strong -हीन *a.*  
1. cowardly, pusillanimous. -2. seed-  
less. -3. impotent.  
वरितरः *a.* 1 Strong, stout, vigorous.  
-2 Efficacious.  
वरितरः 1 A yoke for carrying  
burdens. -2 A burden. -3 Storing  
corn. -4 A way, road.  
वरितरः 1 A man who carries  
loads by means of a yoke. -2 A gen-  
eral dealer.  
वरितरः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina con-  
vent. -2 A sanctuary.  
वरितरः 1 P. ( वृजति ) To leave, aban-  
don.  
वरितरः 10 U. ( वृजयति ते ) 1 To hurt;  
kill. -2 To perish.

वृजुर् *a.* Desirous of choosing.

वृजुस् See वृजुस्.

वृजुर् *a.* Chosen, selected.

वृ I. 1, 5, 9 U. ( वरति-ते, वृणाति-वृणते,  
वृणाति-वृणति, वृत्; *pass.* व्रियते ) 1 To  
choose, select, select as a boon; वृत्  
तेनेदमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य  
वनप्रयाणं Bk. 3. 6. -2 To choose for  
oneself ( *Atm.* ); वृणते हि विमुच्यकारि-  
णं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30;  
यदेव वमे तदपश्यदाहते R. 3. 6. -3 To  
choose in marriage, woo, court;  
अयोनिजां राजसुतां वरीतुं Mv. 3. 28; A.  
R. 3. 42. -4 To beg, solicit, ask for.  
-5 To cover, conceal, hide, screen,  
envelop; मेवैवृत्तश्चंद्रमाः Mk. 5. 14. -6  
To surround, encompass; Bk. 5. 10;  
U. 4. 18; R. 12. 61. -7 To ward off,  
keep away, restrain, check. -8 To  
hinder, oppose, obstruct. -9 To love,  
adore. -Caus. ( वारयति-ते ) 1 To cover,  
conceal. -2 To avert from ( with  
abl. ). -3 To prevent, ward off, re-  
strain, suppress, check, hinder; वारयितुं  
जलेन वृत्तमुक्त्वा Bh. 2. 11. -Desid.  
( वृजयति-ते, व्रियति-ते, व्रियति-ते ) To  
wish to choose. -II. 10 U. ( वरयति-ते )  
1 To choose, select; वरं वरयते कन्या  
माता वित्तं पिता धृतं Pt. 4. 68. -2 To  
choose in marriage. -3 To ask for,  
beg, solicit, ( with two acc. ); तां स्वां  
संवरणस्याथे वरयामि विभावसे Mb.; शैल-  
द्वं वरयामासुर्गंगां त्रिपथगां नदीं Rām.

वृत् *p. p.* [ वृत् ] 1 Chosen, selected.  
-2 Covered, screened. -3 Hidden.  
-4 Surrounded, encompassed. -5  
Agreed or assented to. -6 Hired. -7  
Spoiled, vitiated. -8 Served. -9  
Affected by. -10 Round, circular.

वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Choosing, selecting. -2  
Hiding, covering, concealing. -3  
Asking, soliciting. -4 An entreaty,  
a request. -5 Surrounding, encompass-  
ing. -6 A hedge, fence, an enclo-  
sure; Me. 78, Māl. 6. 19.

वृत्तिकर *a.* Surrounding, encompass-  
ing. -रः The tree called विकंकत.

वृकः [ Un. 3. 41 ] 1 A wolf; पापारं-  
भक्तयोर्मुर्गाव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरं Māl. 5.  
24. -2 A hyena. -3 A jackal. -4 A  
crow. -5 An owl. -6 A robber. -7 A  
Kshatriya. -8 Turpentine. -9 A com-  
pound perfume, a mixture of various  
fragrant articles. -10 N. of a demon.  
-11 N. of a tree ( वक्रवृक्ष ). -12 N. of  
a fire in the stomach. -13 A plough.  
-14 The moon ( Ved. ). -Comp. -अ-  
रतिः, -अरिः a dog. -उदरः 1. an epi-  
thet of Brahman -2. of Bhīma, the  
second Pāṇḍava prince; Bg. 1. 15,  
Ki. 2. 1. -दंशः a dog. -धूपः 1. tur-  
pentine. -2. a compound perfume.  
-धूर्तः a jackal.

वृकः -का 1 The heart. -2 A kid-  
ney (in dual in this sense).

वृकण *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided. -2  
Torn. -3 Broken.

वृक्त *p. p.* 1 Cleaned, cleared, puri-  
fied. -2 Spread, strewn.

वृक्ष 1 A. ( वृक्षते ) 1 To accept, select.  
-2 To cover.

वृक्षः [ वृश्च-वस Un. 3. 66 ] A tree  
आत्मापराधवृक्षाणां फलान्येतानि देहिनाम्.  
-Comp. -अंघ्रिः the root of a tree.  
-अद्वनः 1. a carpenter's chisel. -2.  
a hatchet. -3. the fig-tree. -4. the  
Piyāla tree. -अम्लः the hog-plum.  
( -म्लं ) the fruit of the tamarind tree.  
-आलयः a bird. -आवासः 1. a bird.  
-2. an ascetic. -आश्रयिन् *m.* 1. a  
kind of small owl. -2. a bird. -उत्पलः  
the Kārnikāra tree. -कुक्कटः a wild  
cock. -खंडं a grove or clump of trees.  
-चरः a monkey. -छाया the shade  
of a tree. ( -यं ) thick shade, the shade  
of many trees. -धूपः turpentine.  
-नाथः the fig-tree. -निर्यासः gum,  
resin. -पाकः the fig-tree. -मिर्च *f.*  
an axe. -भेदिन् *m.* 1. a hatchet. -2.  
a carpenter's chisel. -मर्कटिका a squir-  
rel. -वाटिका, -वाटी a garden, grove  
of trees. -झः a lizard. -शायिका a  
squirrel.

वृक्षकः 1 A small tree; Ku. 5. 14.  
-2 A tree (in general). -3 The  
Kūṭaja tree.

वृच् 7 P. ( वृजति ) To choose.

वृज् I. 2 A. ( वृक्ते ) To avoid, shun,  
abandon. -II. 7 P. ( वृजति ) 1 To avoid,  
shun, give up, abandon. -2 To choose;  
आसामेकतनां वृग्धिं सवर्णां स्वर्गवृणां  
Bhāg. -3 To atone for, efface, purify;  
तन्मे रेतः पिता वृक्कामित्यस्येतद्विद्वान् Ms.  
9. 20. -4 To turn away, avert. -5  
To remove, set aside. -6 To give,  
bestow. -7 To hurt, injure, kill. -III.  
1 P., 10 U. ( वर्जति, वर्जयति-ते, वर्जित ) 1  
To shun, avoid. -2 To give up, aban-  
don. -3 To exclude, set aside, leave  
out, except; S. 6. 27. -4 To abstain  
from. -5 To cut to pieces. -6 To take  
away, deprive (one) of. -7 To dis-  
charge, pour or give out, emit. (The  
following verse from K. R. illus-  
trates the root in its different conju-  
gations: -वृजति वृजिनेः सं वृक्ते च वृजलेः  
सह । वर्जत्यनार्जवोपैतेः स वर्जयति दुर्जनैः ॥).

वृजन *a.* 1 Crooked. -2 Ved. Strong.  
-3 Ved. Moving. -4 (Hence) Perish-  
able, transient. -नः 1 Hair. -2 Curl-  
ed hair. -नं 1 Sin. -2 A calamity.  
-3 Sky. -4 An enclosed piece of  
ground, an enclosure; especially a  
field cleared for pasture or agricul-  
ture. -5 Energy, strength. -6 A  
battle, fight.



वृजिन *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, curved. —2 Wicked, sinful. —नः 1 Hair, curled hair. —2 A wicked man; वृणक्ति वृजिनैः संगं K. R. —नं 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानमवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; निराकरिष्योऽवृजिनादृतेऽपि R. 14. 57. —2 Pain, distress (said to be *m.* also in this sense). —3 Red leather.

वृष् I. 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणते) To eat, consume. —II. 6 P. (वृणति) To give pleasure, gratify.

वृत् I. 4 A. (वृत्ते) 1 To choose, like; cf. वावृत्. —2 To distribute, divide. —II. 10 U. (वर्तयति-ते) To shine. —III. 1 A. (वर्तते, but Paras. also in the Aorist, Second Future and Conditional; also in the Desiderative; ववृते, अवृत्-अवर्तिष्ट, वर्तिष्यते-वर्तयति, वर्तितुं, वृत्) 1 To be, exist, abide, remain, subsist, stay; इदं मे भवति वर्तते S. 1; अत्र विषयेऽस्माकं महत्त्वमुहलं वर्तते Pt. 1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; often used merely as a copula; अतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1. —2 To be in any particular condition or circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K.; so दुःखे, हर्षे, विषादे &c. वर्तते. —3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सीतादेव्याः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पथिक रे स्थानांतरं गम्यतां Subhāsh. 'now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26. —4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्व्याजमिज्या ववृते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. —5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); फलमूलवारिभिर्वर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. —6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यावदियं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Ve. 3. —7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो बृहणे स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन वद्विना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. —8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आर्योऽस्मिन् विनयेन वर्ततां U. 6; कविर्नि-सर्गसौहृदेन भरतेषु वर्तमानः Māl. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; मित्रवन्म-न्यवर्तिष्ट Dk.; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. —9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; सार्धं वृत्तिं वर्तते he acts an honest part. —10 To act up to, abide by, follow; तदशक्या-रभादुपरम्य मातुर्मते वर्तस्व Dk. —11 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुण्यसमीपस्थे चंद्रमसि पुण्यशब्दो वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3 (often used in lexicons in this sense). —12 To tend or conduce to (with dat.); पुत्रेण किं फलं यो वै प्रिवृ-

दुःखाय वर्तते. —13 To rest or depend upon. —*Caus.* (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. —2 To cause to move or turn round, cause to revolve; ज्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तुराश्मिः S. 7. 6. —3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. —4 To do, practise, exhibit; Māl. 9. 33. —5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. —6 To spend, pass (as time). —7 To live on, subsist; रामोऽपि सह वैदेह्या वने वन्येन वर्तयन् R. 12. 80; sometimes Atm. also; मुदसिक्तमुद्वैर्मुगाधिः करि-भिर्वर्तयते स्वयं हृतेः Ki. 2. 18. —8 To relate, describe. —9 To perceive, comprehend. —10 To study. —11 To shine. —12 To speak. —13 To shed (as tears). —*Desid.* (विवृत्सति, विवर्तिष्यते).

वृत् *p. p.* [वृत्-कर्तरि-क्] 1 Live!, existed. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Completed, finished. —4 Performed, done, acted. —5 Past, gone. —6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. —7 Dead, deceased. —8 Firm, fixed. —9 Read through, studied. —10 Derived from. —11 Famous. —12 Covered. —13 Turned. (See वृत्) —*तः* A tortoise. —*तं* 1 An event, occurrence. —2 History, account; R. 15. 64. —3 News, tidings. —4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमवृत्तिताः Ms. 10. 127 v. l., 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. —5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्वृत्त, दुर्वृत्त. —6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. —7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. —8 A circle, circumference of a circle. —9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति); see App. I. —*Comp.* —अवृत्तपूर्व *a.* taperingly round; वृत्तावृत्तपूर्व च न चातिदीर्घं जंघे शुभे सृष्टव-तस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. —अवृत्ति *a.* obedient. —अवृत्तसारः 1. conformity to prescribed rules. —2. conformity to metre. —अंतः 1. an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारण्यकवृत्तातेन पर्याकु-लाः स्मः S. 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. —2. news, tidings, intelligence; को न खलु वृत्तांतः V. 4; R. 14. 87. —3. account, history, tale, narrative, story. —4. a subject, topic. —5. a kind, sort. —6. mode, manner. —7. state, condition. —8. the whole, totality. —9. rest, leisure. —10. retirement, solitude. —11. property, nature. —इवार्कः, क-कटी the water-melon. —ओजस् *a.* 1. strong, mighty. —2. having unim-paired creative power; Ms. 1. 6. —खंडः a segment of a circle. —गंधि *n.* N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). —चूड,

चौल *a.* 1. tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. —तंडुलः a kind of grass (वायनाल). —पुष्पः 1. a cane (वापिर). —2. the Si-risha tree. —3. the kadamba tree; also Vāpira, Kūbjaka, and Mudgara. —फलः 1. the jujube tree. —2. the pomegranate tree. (—लं) black pep- per. —शस्त्र *a.* one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तकं A kind of prose composition.

वृत्तिः *f.* [वृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Being, ex-istence. —2 Abiding, remaining, at-titude, being in a particular state; as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. —3 State, condition. —4 Action, move-ment, function, operation; शतैस्तन-क्षानमनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, S. 4. 14. —5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. —6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु मियसखीवृत्तिं तपस्वीजने S. 4. 17, Me. 8; वेतसी वृत्तिः, वक्रवृत्तिः &c. —7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वार्ध-के वृत्तिवृत्तिनां R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. —8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). —9 Wages, hire. —10 Cause of activity. —11 Respectful treatment. —12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्गतिः स-न्निवंधना Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्तिः &c. —13 Revolving, turning round. —14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. —15 (In gram.) A complex forma-tion requiring resolution or explana-tion. —16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indic-ates, or suggests a meaning; (these are three:—अभिधा, लक्षणा, and व्यंजना q. q. v. v.); general character or force of a word. —17 A style in composition (these are four:—कैशिकी, भारती, सावती and आमरी q. q. v. v.). —18 Custom-ary allowance. —19 Manner of think-ing. —*Comp.* —अवृत्तसारः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. —उपायः a means of subsistence. —कर्षित *a.* badly off or distressed for want of livelihood; Ms. 8. 411. —उद्वः de-privation of the means of subsist-ence. —भंगः, वैकल्यं want of a liveli-hood; Pt. 1. 153. —स्थ *a.* 1. being in any state or employment. —2. well-conducted, of good behaviour. (—स्थ) a lizard, chameleon.

वृत्रः [वृत्-रक्] 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness)



वृषः 1 A bull ; असंपदस्तस्य वृषेण  
गच्छतः Kn. 5. 80 ; Me. 52 ; R. 2.



35; Ms. 9. 123. -2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind; Ms. 3. 18; (often at the end of comp.); *मुनिवृषः*, *कपिवृषः* &c. -4 The god of love. -5 A strong or athletic man. -6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; see *Ratimanjari* 37. -7 An enemy, adversary. -8 A rat. -9 The bull of Siva. -10 Morality, justice. -11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act; *न सद्रुतिः स्याद् वृषजितानां* Kīr. K. 9. 62 (where *वृष* means a 'bull' also). -12 N. of Karna. -13 N. of Vishnu. -14 N. of a particular drug. -15 The principal die. -*वृष* A peacock's plumage. -*Comp.* -*अंकः* 1. an epithet of Siva; R. 3. 23. -2. a pious or virtuous man. -3. the marking-nut plant. -4. a eunuch. *जः* a small drum. -*अचनः* an epithet of Siva. -*अंतकः* an epithet of Vishnu. -*आहारः* a cat. -*उत्सर्गः* setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally. -*दंशः*; *दंशकः* a cat. -*ध्वजः* 1. an epithet of Siva; R. 11. 44. -2. an epithet of Ganesa. -3. a pious or virtuous man. -*नाशनः* N. of Krishna. -*पतिः* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a bull set at liberty. -*पर्वन्* *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N. of a demon who with the aid of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Sarmisthā was married by Yayāti; see Yayāti and Devayāni. -*भासा* the residence of Indra and the gods, i. e. Amarāvati. -*राजकेतनः* N. of Siva. -*लोचनः* a cat. -*वाहनः* an epithet of Siva. -*स्कंधः* *a.* having shoulders as lusty as those of a bull; U. 6. 25; R. 12. 34.

*वृषण* *a.* 1 Sprinkling, fertilizing -2 Strong, stout. -*णः* The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles. -*Comp.* -*कच्छः* *f.* ulceration of the scrotum.

*वृषणश्वः* A horse of Indra.

*वृषन्* *m.* [ *वृष्-कनिन्* ] 1 A bull. -2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -3 The chief of a class; *प्राचेतसो मुनिवृषा प्रथमः कवीनां* Mv. 1. 7. -4 A stallion, horse. -5 Pain, sorrow. -6 Insensibility to pain. -7 N. of Indra; *वृषेव सीतां तद्वग्रदक्षतां* Ku. 5. 61, 80; R. 10. 52, 17. 77. -8 N. of Karna. -9 Of Agni. -10 Of Soma.

*वृषभः* [ *वृष्-अभच्* किञ् ] 1 A bull. -2 Any male animal. -3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); *द्विजवृषभः* Rātn. 1. 5, 4.

21. -4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -5 A kind of drug; cf. *क्रवभ-* -6 An elephant's ear. -7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. -*Comp.* -*ईक्षणः* N. of Vishnu. -*गतिः*, *ध्वजः* epithets of Siva; R. 2. 36; Ku. 3. 62.

*वृषभो* *f.* 1 A widow. -2 Cowach.

*वृषस्यंति* Den. P. 1 To long for a bull. -2 To long for sexual intercourse.

*वृषस्यंती* 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male); *रघुनन्दनं वृषस्यंती शूर्पणखा प्राप्ता* Mv. 5; इति रामो वृषस्यंतीं वृषस्कंधः शशास तां R. 12. 34, Bk. 4. 30. -2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. -3 A cow in heat.

*वृषकपायी* 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 Of Gauri. -3 Of Sachī. -4 Of Svāhā; wife of Agni. -5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun. -6 Of the mother of Indra.

*वृषाकपिः* 1 An epithet of the sun. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Indra. -5 Of Agni.

*वृषायणः* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A sparrow.

*वृषायते* Den. A. Ved. 1 To act like a bull. -2 To roar like a bull. -3 To fertilize, sprinkle with water.

*वृषिन्* *m.* A peacock.

*वृषी* The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

*वृष्ट* *p. p.* 1 Rained. -2 Raining. -3 Showering, pouring down.

*वृष्टिः* *f.* [ *वृष्-क्तिन्* ] 1 Rain, a shower of rain; *आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरक्षं ततः प्रजाः* Ms. 3. 76. -2 A shower (of anything); *अस्त्रवृष्टिः* R. 3. 58; *पुष्पवृष्टिः* 2. 60; *सोमं घनं, उपलं* &c. -*Comp.* -*कालः* the rainy season. -*जीवन* *a.* nourished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. *देवमातृक.* (-नः) the Chātaka bird. -*धूः* a frog. -*संपताः* a shower of rain.

*वृष्टिम्* *a.* Raining, rainy. -*m.* A cloud.

*वृष्य* *a.* 1 To be rained or showered down. -2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. -*व्यः* A kind of kidney-bean. -*व्यं* Stimulating amorous desires (वाजीकरणं).

*वृषयः* 1 Refuge, shelter. -2 Asylum.

*वृषलः* [ *वृष्-कलच्* ] 1 A Sūdra. -2 A horse. -3 Garlic. -4 A sinner, wicked or irreligious man. -5 An outcast. -6

N. of Chandragupta (particularly used by Chāṇakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts 1, and 3). -7 A man of one of the three highest classes who has lost his caste by the omission of prescribed duties.

*वृषलकः* A contemptible Sūdra.

*वृषली* 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; *पितुर्गृहे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्यसंस्कृता । भ्रूणहत्या पितृस्तस्याः सा कन्या वृषली स्मृता ॥* -2 A woman during menstruation. -3 A barren woman. -4 The mother of a still-born child. -5 A Sūdra female, or the wife of a Sūdra. -*Comp.* -*पतिः* the husband of a Sūdra woman. -*सेवनं* intercourse with a Sūdra female.

*वृष्णि* *a.* 1 Heretical, heterodox. -2 Angry, passionate. -3 Ved. Raining. -*m.* 1 A cloud. -2 A ram. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of an ancestor of Krishna. -5 N. of Krishna. -6 Of Indra. -7 Of Agni. -8 Air, wind. -9 A heretic. -*Comp.* -*गर्भः* N. of Krishna.

*वृह* } See *वृह*, *वृहन्*, and *वृहत्*.  
*वृहत्* }  
*वृहत्किा* } *वृहत्किा*.

*वृहती* 1 The lute of Nārada. -2 The number 'thirty-six.' -3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. -4 Speech. -5 A reservoir (as of water); see *वृही* also. -*Comp.* -*पतिः* an epithet of Brihaspati.

*वृहस्पति* See *वृहस्पति*.

*वृ* 9 U. ( *वृणाति*, *वृणति*, *वृणं*; *pass.* *वृणीते*; *desid.* *वृवृषति-ते* or *विवरिषति-ते* or *विवरीषति-ते* ) To choose, select; ( see *वृ* I. ).

*वे* 1 U. ( *वयति-ते*, उत्त; *caus.* *वाययति-ते* ) 1 To weave; *सितांशुवर्णवयति स्म तद्गुणं* N. 1. 12. -2 To braid, plait. -3 To sew. -4 To cover. -5 To make, compose, string together.

*वेकटः* 1 A buffoon. -2 A jeweller. -3 A youth.

*वेगः* [ *विज्-वज्* ] 1 Impulse, impetus. -2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. -3 Agitation. -4 Impetuosity, violence, force. -5 A stream, current; as in *अंबुवेगः*. -6 Energy, activity, determination. -7 Power, strength; *मदनज्वरस्य वेगात्* K. -8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison); U. 2. 26, V. 5. 18. -9 Haste, rashness, the sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. -10 The flight of an arrow; Ki. 13. 24. -11 Love, passion. -12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. -13 Delight, pleasure. -14 Evacuation of the feces. -15 Semen virile. -16 Pleasure, delight. -*Comp.* -*अनिला* 1.



caused by speed ; V. 1. 4. -2. a  
or violent wind. —आघातः 1.  
arresting of velocity, check  
-2. obstruction of excretion,  
speed. —नाशनः the phlegmatic  
—रोधः = आघातः q. v. —वाहिन्  
a swift. —विधारणं checking of speed.  
—नरः a mule.  
वेगित *a.* Quickened, expedited,  
accelerated.  
वेगित *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Swift, fleet, im-  
petuous, violent, rapid. —*m.* 1 A  
warrior. —2 A hawk. —नी A river.  
वेगितः N. of a mountain.  
वेचा Hire, wages.  
वेदं A kind of sandal.  
वेडा A boat.  
वेत्, वेत् 1 U. ( वेणित-ते, वेनित-ते )  
1 To go, move. —2 To know, recog-  
nize, perceive. —3 To reflect, con-  
sider. —4 To take. —5 To play on an  
instrument. —6 To see. —7 To praise,  
praise.  
वेत्तः 1 A musician by caste ; cf.  
Ms. 10. 19 ; वेणानां भांडवादनं 10. 49.  
—2 N. of a king, son of Anga and  
said to be a descendant of Mann  
Śalyamdhruva. [When he became king  
he issued a proclamation prohibiting  
all worship and sacrifices. The sages  
strongly remonstrated with him, but  
when he turned a deaf ear to their  
words, they killed him with 'blades of  
consecrated Kusa grass. The kingdom  
was now without a ruler. So they rub-  
bed the thigh of the dead body, until  
a Nishada came forth, short in stature  
and with a flat face. They then rubbed  
the right arm, and from it sprang the  
majestic Prithu (see Prithu). Accord-  
ing to the Padma Purana, Vena began  
his reign well, but subsequently fell  
into Jaina heresy. He is also said to  
have caused confusion of castes ; cf.  
Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67 ].  
वेणा N. of a river ( joining the  
Krishna ).  
वेणिः—नी *f.* [ वेण-इन्-चा डीप् Un. 4.  
18 ] 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair ;  
—वेणिरीयायता भुवः Si. 12. 75 ;  
Ms. 18. —2 Hair twisted into a single  
enormous braid and allowed to  
fall on the back ( said to be worn by  
women whose husbands are absent  
from them ) ; वनाक्षिपुत्तेन रघुत्तमेन सुक्ता  
सर्वं वेणिरिवाचभासे R. 14. 12 ; अथला-  
वेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. —3  
Continuous flow, current, stream ;  
—वेणिरिवायतां रेवां यदि मेक्षितुमस्ति कामः  
R. 6. 43 ; Me. 20 ; प्रवृत्तवाष्पवेणिकं  
चक्षुः प्रवृत्त K., cf. the word त्रिवेणिकं  
also. —4 The confluence of two or

more rivers. —5 The confluence of  
the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasvatī.  
—6 N. of a river. —Comp. —वेणः hair  
twisted into a braid ; R. 10. 47.  
—वेधनी a leech. —वेधिनी a comb.  
—संहारः 1. tying the hair into a braid ;  
Ve. 6. —2. N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa  
Nārāyaṇa.

वेणिका Braided hair.

वेणुः [ वेण-उण् ] 1 A bamboo ; मल-  
येऽपि स्थितो वेणुर्बभूव न चंदनं Subhāsh.,  
R. 12. 41. —2 A reed. —3 A flute,  
pipe ; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं  
Git. 5. —Comp. —कर्करः the Karavīra  
plant. —जः bamboo-seed. —धमः a  
flute-player, piper. —मिषुतिः the  
sugar-cane. —यवः bamboo-seed. —यष्टिः  
*f.* a bamboo-stick. —वाद्, —वादकः a  
piper, flute-player —वीजं bamboo-  
seed.

वेणुकं A goad with a bamboo-handle.

वेणुनं Black pepper.

वेतः A cane, reed.

वेतं( दं ) डः An elephant ; Bv.  
1. 62.

वेतनं [ अज्ञ-तन् वीभावः Un. 3. 150 ]  
1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend ;  
किं सुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1 ; R. 17. 66. —2  
Livelihood, subsistence. —3 Silver.  
—Comp. —अदानं, —अनपाकर्मन् *n.*,  
—अनपक्रिया 1. non-payment of wages.  
—2. an action for non-payment of  
wages. —जीविन् *m.* a stipendiary

वेतनिन् *a.* Receiving wages, stipen-  
diary.

वेतसः [ अज्ञ-अमुन् तुक्च वीभावः Un.  
3. 118 ] 1 The ratan, reed, cane ;  
यद्वेतसः कुञ्जलीलां विडम्बयति स किमात्म-  
नः प्रभावेण ननु नदीवेगस्य S. 2 ; अविलं-  
घितमेधि वेतसस्तस्त्वन्माधव मा स्म भज्यथाः  
Si. 16. 53 ; R. 9. 75. —2 The citron.  
—3 N. of Agni.

वेतसी The ratan ; वेतसीतरुत्वे K.  
P. 1.

वेतस्वत् *a.* ( ती *f.* ) Abounding in  
reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a  
goblin, vampire ; particularly a  
ghost occupying a dead body ; नाह-  
मात्मनाशाय वेतालोत्थापनं करिष्यामि 'I  
shall not raise a devil for my own  
destruction' ; Māl. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60.  
—2 A door-keeper.

वेत् *m.* [ विद्-वृत् ] 1 A knower.  
—2 A sage. —3 A husband, an  
espouser. —4 One who obtains.

वेत्रः [ अज्ञ-वृत् वीभावः Un. 4. 166 ]  
1 The cane, ratan. —2 A stick, staff,  
particularly the staff of a door-  
keeper ; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3.

41. —Comp. —आसनं a cane-seat.  
—धरः, —धारकः 1. a door-keeper. —2.  
a mace-bearer, staff-bearer. —यष्टिः  
*f.* a staff of reed ; S. 5. 3.

वेत्रकीय *a.* Reedy, abounding in  
reeds.

वेत्रवती 1 A female door-keeper.  
—2 N. of a river ; Me. 24.

वेत्रिन् *m.* 1 A door-keeper, warder.  
—2 Staff-bearer.

वेद्य 1 A. ( वेद्यते ) To beg, solicit,  
ask.

वेदः [ विद्-अच् वच् वा ] 1 Know-  
ledge. —2 Sacred knowledge, holy  
learning, the scriptures of the  
Hindus. ( Originally there were  
only three *Vedas* —ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and  
सामवेद —which are collectively called  
त्रयी 'the sacred triad' but a fourth,  
the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently add-  
ed to them. Each of the *Vedas* has  
two distinct parts, the *Mantra* or  
*Samhitā* and *Brāhmaṇa*. According  
to the strict orthodox faith of the  
Hindus the Vedas are *a-pauruṣeya*,  
'not human compositions', being  
supposed to have been directly  
revealed by the Supreme Being  
Brahman, and are called 'Sruti' *i. e.*  
'what is heard or revealed', as dis-  
tinguished from 'Smṛiti', *i. e.* 'what  
is remembered or is the work of  
human origin' ; see अति, स्मृति also ;  
and the several sages, to whom the  
hymns of the Vedas are ascribed,  
are, therefore, called द्रष्टारः 'seers'  
and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers' ).  
—3 A bundle of Kusa grass ; Ms. 4.  
36. —4 N. of Viṣṇu. —5 A part of a  
sacrifice ( यज्ञांग ). —6 Exposition,  
comment, gloss. —7 A metre. —8  
Acquisition, gain, wealth ( Ved. ).  
—Comp. —अग्रणीः N. of Sarasvatī.  
—अंगं 'a member of the Veda', N.  
of certain classes of works regarded  
as auxiliary to the Vedas and design-  
ed to aid in the correct pronuncia-  
tion and interpretation of the text  
and the right employment of the  
*Mantras* in ceremonials ; ( the  
*vedāṅgas* are six in number: —शिक्षा  
कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चयः । ज्योति-  
षामयः चैव वेदांगानि षडेव तु ॥ ; *i. e.* 1. शिक्षा  
the science of proper articula-  
tion and pronunciation ; 2 छंदस् 'the  
science of prosody' ; 3 व्याकरण  
'grammar' ; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological  
explanation of difficult Vedic words' ;  
5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प  
'ritual or ceremonial' ). —अधिगमः,  
—अध्ययनं holy study, study of the  
Vedas. —अधिपः 1. one who pre-  
sides over the Veda ; ऋग्वेदाधिपति-  
जीवो यजुर्वेदाधिपो भृशः । सामवेदाधिपो



भौमः ऋषिजोऽथर्ववेदपः ॥ -2. N. of Vishnu. —अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. —अंतः 1. 'the end of the Veda', an *Upānishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda). —2. the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upānishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्मन् also). —अंतः a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. —अंतित्त्व m. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. —अभ्यासः 1. the study of the Vedas. —2. the repetition of the sacred syllable om. —अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. —अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. —आदि n., —आदिवर्णः, —आदि-वीजं the sacred syllable om. —उक्त a. scriptural, taught in the Vedas. —उद्गः N. of the sun (the Sāma-Veda being said to have proceeded from him). —उद्दिता a. scriptural, ordained by the Vedas. —कौलेयकः an epithet of Siva. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. —3. N. of Vishnu. —ज्ञः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. —त्रयं, —त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. —दृष्ट a. sanctioned by the Vedas. —निन्दकः 1. an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). —2. a Jaina or Buddhist. —निन्दा unbelief, heresy. —पारगः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. —मातृ f. N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called *Gāyatri* q. v. —वचनं, —वाक्यं a Vedic text. —वदनं grammar. —वासः a Brāhmaṇa. —वाह्य a. contrary to, or not founded on the Veda. —विद m. 1. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. —2. N. of Vishnu. —विहित a. enjoined by the Vedas. —व्यासः an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. —संन्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas. —संमत, —संमित a. sanctioned by the Vedas.

वेदनं, वेदना [ विद्-ल्युट् ] 1 Knowledge, perception. —2 Feeling, sensation. —3 Pain, torment agony,

anguish; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशसतानां Ku. 1. 20, R. 8. 50. —4 Acquisition, wealth, property. —5 Marriage; Ms. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62. —6 Presenting, giving. —7 The marriage of a Sūdra woman with a man of a higher caste.

वेदनी The true skin or cutis (that apprehends touch).

वेदस् n. Ved. Acquisition, gain, wealth.

वेदापयति Den. P. To impart knowledge, teach.

वेदित p. p. Made known, informed, communicated.

वेदितु a. 1 Knowing. —2 Wise, learned.

वेदिन् . [ विद्-णिनि ] 1 Knowing; as in कृतवेदिन्. —2 Marrying. —m. 1 A knower. —2 A teacher. —3 A learned Brāhmaṇa. —4 An epithet of Brahman.

वेद्य a. 1 To be known. —2 To be taught or explained. —3 To be married.

वेदारः A chameleon.

वेदिः [ विद्-ङ् ] A learned man, sage, Paṇḍit. —दिः, —दी f. 1 An altar especially one prepared for a sacrifice; अमी वेदिं परितः कृतधियण्याः (ब्रह्मयः) S. 4. 7. —2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). —3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. —4 A seal-ring. —5 N. of Sarasvatī. —6 A tract or region. —Comp. —ईशः 1. N. of Agni. —2. of Brahman. —जा an epithet of Draupadī who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. —2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तपर्णवेदिका S. 1; Ku. 3. 44. —3 A seat in general. —4 An altar, a heap, mound; मंदाकिनीसैकतवेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c.' —5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a court-yard. —6 An arbour, a bower.

वेद्यः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. —2 Wounding, a wound. —3 A hole, an excavation. —4 The depth (of an excavation). —5 A particular measure of time.

वेद्यकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. —2 Camphor. —कं Rice in the ear.

वेद्यनं 1 The act of piercing, perforating. —2 Penetration. —3 Evacuation. —4 Pricking, wounding. —5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेद्यनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेद्यनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. —2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet. —3 Depth (in measurement).

वेद्यित p. p. Pierced, bored, perforated.

वेद्यिन् a. 1 Piercing, boring. —2 Hitting (a mark). —नी A leech.

वेद्यं A butt, target.

वेद्यस् m. [ विद्या अनुत् ण्यः ] 1 A creator; Māl. 1. 21. —2 N. of Brahman, the creator; तं वेद्या विद्ये नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. —3 A secondary creator (such as Dakṣa, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. —4 N. of Siva. —5 Of Vishnu. —6 The sun. —7 The *Arka* plant. —8 A learned man. —9 A priest. —10 N. of Soma. —11 A poet.

वेद्यसं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेन् 1 U. (वेनति-ते) See वेण्.

वेन See वेण (2).

वेन्ना See वेणा.

वेप् 1 A. (वेपते, वेपित) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृतांजलिर्वेपमानः किरीटी Bg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65.

वेपथुः [ वेप्-अथुच् ] Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts &c.); अथापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रताणाधिकः S. 1. 30, 24; Si. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेपन् [ वेप्-ल्युट् ] Tremor, trembling.

वेमः, —वेमन् m. n. A loom; महासिवेम्नः सहकृत्वरी बह्वं N. 1. 12; तुरीयेनादिकं T. S.

वेरः —रं [ अद्-रन् वीभावः Tv. ] 1 The body. —2 Saffron. —3 The egg-plant.

वेरकः Camphor.

वेरटः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. —टं The fruit of the jujube.

वेल् I. 1 P. (वेलति) 1 To go, move. —2 To be wanton. —3 To shake, move about, tremble. —II. 10 U. (वेलयति-ते) To count the time.

वेलं A garden, grove.

वेल 1 Time; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिदोस्मि S. 4. —2 Season, opportunity. —3 Interval of repose, leisure. —4 Tide, flow, current. —5 The sea-coast, sea.



वेला निलाय प्रसूता भुजंगा: R. 13.  
 वेला 15; स वेलावप्रवलयं ( उर्वी ) 1. 30,  
 17. 37; Si. 3. 79; 9. 38. -6  
 boundary. -7 Speech. -8 Sick-  
 ness. -9 Easy death. -10 The gums.  
 वेला 11 Passion, feeling. -Comp. -कुलं  
 of a district called Tāmralipta.  
 वेला the sea-shore. -वनं a wood on  
 the sea-coast.  
 वेद 1 P. ( वेदति ) 1 To go, move.  
 2 To shake, tremble, move about;  
 निवेदति सर्वतः परिचलत्कहोलकोलाह-  
 Br. 1. 55; Si. 7. 72.  
 वेद 1 Going, moving. -2 Shak-  
 ing, trembling. -Comp. -जं black  
 matter.  
 वेद 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Rolling  
 on the ground ).  
 वेदलः A libertine.  
 वेदः f. A creeper; cf. वहि.  
 वेदित p. p. 1 Trembling, tremulous,  
 shaken. -2 Crooked. -तं 1 Going,  
 moving. -2 Shaking.  
 वेदी 2 A. ( वेदति ) 1 To go. -2 To  
 strain. -3 To conceive, be pregnant.  
 4 To pervade. -5 To cast, throw. -6  
 To eat. -7 To wish, desire. -8 To  
 shine; ( seldom used in classical  
 literature ).  
 वेदः [ विश्व-वृ ] 1 Entrance. -2  
 ingress, access. -3 A house, dwel-  
 ling. -4 A house or residence of  
 prostitutes; तरुणजनसहायश्चित्यतां वे-  
 दनामः Mk. 1. 31. -5 Dress, ap-  
 parel (also written वेद in this sense);  
 वेषावेधधारी; विनीतवेधेण S. 1; कृत-  
 वेधे केसवे Git. 11. -6 Disguise. -7  
 Hire, wages. -दानः the sun-flower.  
 वेदित्वा a. disguised. (-m.) 1, a  
 hypocrite, false ascetic. -2, an actor.  
 वेदित्वा, वेदिना a harlot; Mu. 3.  
 वेदः वासः the residence of harlots.  
 वेदकः A house.  
 वेदनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 A  
 house.  
 वेदिका Entrance, ingress.  
 वेदितः 1 A small pond, pool. -2  
 Fire.  
 वेदरः A mule.  
 वेदमन् n. [ विश्व-मनिन् ] A house,  
 dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace  
 R. 14. 15; Me. 25; Ms. 4. 73,  
 9. 85. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. house-  
 building. -कलिङ्गः a kind of sparrow.  
 वेदकुलः the musk-rat. -सूः f. the site  
 of a habitation, building-ground.  
 वेदयूगा the main post of a house.  
 वेदय [ विश्व-यत् वेदाय हितं वा यत् ] 1  
 The habitation of harlots. -2 Ved;  
 Abode, residence.  
 वेदया A harlot, prostitute, courtes-  
 an, concubine; त्वं वापीव लतेव नौरिव

जनं वेदयासि सर्वं भज Mk. 1. 32; Me.  
 35, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1.  
 the master or keeper of prostitutes.  
 -2, a pimp. -3, a catamite. -आश्रयः  
 habitation of harlots. -गमनं de-  
 bauchery, whoring. -गृहं a brothel.  
 -जनः a harlot. -पणः the wages  
 given to a prostitute.

वेधवरः A mule.

वेधः See वेद.

वेधणं Occupation, possession.

वेष्ट 1 A. ( वेष्टे ) 1 To surround,  
 enclose, encompass, envelop. -2 To  
 wind or twist round. -3 To dress.  
 -Caus. ( वेष्टयति-ते ) 1 To surround  
 &c. -2 To blockade. -WITH आ to  
 fold. -परि, -सं to fold together,  
 clasp or wind round.

वेष्टः [ वेष्ट-वृ अच् वा ] 1 Surrounding,  
 enclosing. -2 An enclosure, a fence.  
 -3 A turban. -4 Gum resin, exudation.  
 -5 Turpentine. -Comp. -वंशः a kind  
 of bamboo. -सारः turpentine.

वेष्टकः [ वेष्ट-ण्डुल् ] 1 An enclosure, a  
 fence. -2 A pumpkin-gourd. -कं 1 A  
 turban. -2 A wrapper, mantle. -3  
 Gum, exudation. -4 Turpentine.

वेष्टनं [ वेष्ट-ल्युट् ] 1 Encompassing,  
 encircling, surrounding; अंगुलिवेष्टनं  
 'a finger-ring.' -2 Coiling round,  
 twisting round; भोगिवेष्टनमार्गेषु चंद-  
 नानां समर्पितं R. 4. 48. -3 An envelope,  
 a wrapper, cover, covering, case. -4  
 A turban, tiara; अस्युष्टालकवेष्टनौ R. 1.  
 42; शिरसा वेष्टनशोभिना S. 12. -5 An  
 enclosure, a fence; क्रीडाशैलः कनक-  
 कदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77. -6 A girdle,  
 zone. -7 A bandage. -8 The outer  
 ear. -9 Bdellium. -10 A particular  
 attitude in dancing. -11 Grasping  
 seizing.

वेष्टनकः A particular position in  
 copulation.

वेष्टित p. p. [ वेष्ट-क्त ] 1 Surrounded,  
 enclosed, encircled, enveloped. -2  
 Wrapped up, dressed. -3 Stopped,  
 blocked, impeded. -4 Blockaded, in-  
 vested. -तं 1 Encircling, surround-  
 ing. -2 One of the attitudes of danc-  
 ing.

वेष्पः, वेष्प्यः Water.

वेष्ण्या See वेद्या.

वेस् 1 P. ( वेसति ) To go, move.

वेसरः A mule; Si. 12. 19.

वेस( श )वारः A particular condi-  
 tion (consisting of ground coriander,  
 mustard, pepper, ginger &c.).

वेह 1 A. ( वेहेते ) See वेह.

वेहत् f. A barren cow.

वेहारः N. of a country ( Behār ).

वेह् 1 A. ( वेहते ) To go, move.

वे 1 P. ( वायति ) 1 To dry, be dried.  
 -2 To be languid or weary, be  
 exhausted.

वे ind. A particle of affirmation or  
 certainty ( indeed, truly, forsooth ),  
 but it is generally used as an exple-  
 tive; आपो वे नरसुनवः Ms. 1. 10, 2.  
 231, 9. 49, 11. 78. &c. It is also said  
 to be a vocative particle, and some-  
 times shows entreaty or persuasion  
 ( अनुय ).

वैशतिक a. ( की f. ) Bought for  
 twenty.

वैकक्षं [ विशेषण कक्षति व्याप्नोति अण् ] 1 A  
 garland worn over one shoulder and  
 under the other like the यज्ञोपवीत. -2  
 An upper garment, a mantle.

वैकक्षकं, वैकक्षिकं A garland worn  
 over the left shoulder and under the  
 right arm ( like the यज्ञोपवीत q. v. ).

वैकटिकः A jeweller.

वैकर्तः Ved. 1 A butcher. -2 A parti-  
 cular part of the sacrificial victim.

वैकर्तनः N. of Karna.

वैकल्पं 1 Optionality. -2 Dubi-  
 ousness, ambiguity. -3 Uncertainty,  
 indecision.

वैकल्पिक a. ( की f. ) [ विकल्पेन प्राप्तः तत्र  
 भवो वा नृत् ] 1 Optional. -2 Dubious,  
 doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वैकल्यं [ विकलस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Defect,  
 deficiency, imperfection. -2 Mutila-  
 tion, being crippled or lame. -3 In-  
 competency. -4 Agitation, flurry,  
 excitement. -5 Non-existence. -6  
 Weakness, imbecility.

वैकारिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Relating  
 to modification. -2 Modifying. -3  
 Modified.

वैकालः Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक a. ( की f. ), वैकालीन a.  
 ( नी f. ) Relating to or occurring in  
 the evening.

वैकुण्ठः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2  
 Of Indra. -3 Holy basil. -ठं 1 The  
 heaven of Vishnu. -2 Talc. -Comp.  
 चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the  
 bright half of Kārttika. -लोकः the  
 world of Vishnu.

वैकृत a. ( ती f. ) 1 Changed. -2  
 Modified. -तं [ विकृतस्य भावः अण् ] 1  
 Change, alteration, modification. -2  
 Aversion, disgust, loathing. -3  
 Change in state, appearance &c.,  
 disfigurement; N. 2. 5. -4 A por-  
 tent, any event foreboding evil;  
 तत्पत्नीपपवनादि वैकृतं प्रेक्ष्य R. 12. 62.  
 -Comp. -विवर्तः a woeful plight,  
 miserable condition, suffering; वैकृत-  
 विवर्तदारुणः Māl. 1. 39.



**वैकृतिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Changed, modified. -2 Belonging to a Vikriti q. v. ( in Sāṅkhya phil. ).

**वैकृत्यं** 1 Change, alteration. -2 Woeful state, miserable plight. -3 Disgust.

**वैक्रांत** A kind of gem.

**वैकृत्यं, वैकृत्यं** 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. -2 Commotion, tumult. -3 Affliction, distress, grief; वैकृत्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः S. 4. 5, Ve. 5, Mk. 3, Māl. 8.

**वैखरी** 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see Malli. on Ku. 2. 17. -2 The faculty of speech. -3 Speech in general.

**वैखानस** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतमा प्रदानाद् व्यापारतोषि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं S. 1. 27. —सः An anchorite, a hermit ( वानप्रस्थ ); a Brāhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life; R. 14. 28; Bk. 3. 46.

**वैशुष्यं** [ विशुष्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. -2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. -4 Inferiority, lowness. -5 Unskilfulness.

**वैग्रहिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Corporeal, bodily.

**वैचक्षण्यं** Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

**वैचित्त्यं** Grief, mental distraction, sorrow; व्रजति विरहे वैचित्त्यं नः प्रसीदति संनिधौ Māl. 3. 1.

**वैचित्र्यं** [ विचित्रस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Variety, diversity. -2 Manifoldness. -3 Strangeness. -4 Strikingness; as in वाच्यवैचित्र्य K. P. 10. -5 Surprise. -6 Sorrow, despair.

**वैजननं** The last month of pregnancy.

**वैजयंतः** 1 The palace of Indra. -2 The banner of Indra. -3 A banner or flag in general. -4 A house. -5 N. of Indra.

**वैजयंतिका** A standard-bearer.

**वैजयंतिका** 1 A banner, flag ( fig. also ); संचारिणीव देवस्य मकरकेतोर्जगद्भिज्यवैजयंतिका काप्यागतवती Māl. 1. -2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

**वैजयंती** 1 A banner, flag; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Māl. 3. 15. -2 An ensign. -3 A garland, necklace. -4 The necklace of Vishnu. -5 N. of a lexicon.

**वैजात्यं** [ विजात-व्यञ्ज ] 1 Difference of kind or species. -2 Difference of caste. -3 Strangeness. -4 Exclusion from caste. -5 Looseness, wantonness.

**वैजिक** *a.* See वैजिक.

**वैज्ञानिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Clever, skilful, proficient.

**वैडाल** See वैडाल.

**वैणः** A maker of bamboo-work.

**वैणव** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ वैण-अण् ] Made of or produced from a bamboo. —वः 1 A bamboo-staff. -2 A worker in bamboo or wicker-work. —वी Bambo-manna. —व The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

**वैणविक** A piper, flute-player.

**वैणविर** *m.* An epithet of Siva.

**वैणुकः** A piper, flute-player. —कं A goad; see वैणुक.

**वैणिकः** A lutanist.

**वैतांसिकः** A vendor of flesh.

**वैतांडिकः** A disputatious man, captious person.

**वैतथ्यं** Falseness.

**वैतनिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ वैतनेन जीवति उक् ] Living on wages. —कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. -2 A stipendiary.

**वैतरणिः** —णी *f.* 1 N. of the river of hell. -2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

**वैतस** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) 1 Pertaining to a cane. -2 Reed-like, i. e. yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुहृद्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसी R. 4. 35; Pt. 3. 19.

**वैतान** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ वितान-अण् ] Sacrificial, sacred; वैतानास्त्वां बह्वयः पावयंतु S. 4. 7. —न 1 A sacrificial rite. -2 A sacrificial oblation.

**वैतनिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) See वैतान. —कं A burnt offering.

**वैतालिकः** [ विविधस्तालस्तेन व्यवहरति उक् ] 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 A magician, conjurer; especially, one who is a votary of Vetāla q. v. -3 The servant of a Vetāla.

**वैत्रक** *a.* ( की *f.* ), वैत्रकीय *a.* Cany, reedy.

**वैदः** A wise man, learned man. —दी the wife of a wise man.

**वैदग्ध्यं, वैदग्धी, वैदग्ध्यं** 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness; अहो वैदग्ध्यं Māl. 1; प्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिः Vās. ; Si. 4. 16. -2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; वैदग्ध्यं जहति कपोल-

कुङ्कुमानि Māl. 1. 37. -3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; Ratn. 2. -4 Wit.

**वैदर्भः** [ विदर्भ-अण् ] 1 A king of Vidarbha. -2 A gun-boil. —र्भ 1 N. of Damayanti. -2 Of Rukmiṇi. -3 A particular style of composition; thus defined in S. D : —माधुर्यव्यञ्जकेषु रचना ललितामिका । अदृष्टिरलघुनिर्वा वैदर्भी रीतिरिष्यते ॥ 626. Dandin very minutely distinguishes this style from the Gaudīya; see Kāv. 1. 41-53. -4 N. of the wife of Agastya.

**वैदल** ( ली *f.* ) [ विदलस्य विकारः अण् ] Made of wicker or cane. —लः 1 A kind of cake. -2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. —ल 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. -2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

**वैदिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ वेद-वेत्त्यधीति वा उक् वेदेषु विदितः उक् वा ] 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. -2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; Ku. 5. 73. —कः A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. —Comp. —पात्रः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

**वैदुषी, वैदुष्यं** Learning, wisdom.

**वैदूर्य** *a.* ( री or री *f.* ) Brought from or produced in Vidūra. —र्य [ विदूरे गिरौ भवं व्यञ्ज ] Lapis lazuli; Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 45.

**वैदेशिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ विदेश-उक् ] Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. —कः A stranger, foreigner; वैदेशिकोऽस्मीति पृच्छामि कः पुनरसौ जामाता U. 1.

**वैदेश्यं** Foreignness.

**वैदेहः** [ विदेह-अण् ] 1 A king of Videha. -2 An inhabitant of Videha. -3 A trader by caste. -4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brāhmaṇa woman; Ms. 10. 11. -5 An attendant on the women's apartments. —हाः ( *m.* pl. ) The people of Videha. —ही 1 N. of Sitā; वैदेहिबंधोर्हृदयं विद्वे R. 14. 13 ( the final vowel in वैदेही being shortened ). -2 The wife of a merchant. -3 A sort of pigment ( रचना ). -4 Turmeric. -5 A cow. -6 Long pepper.

**वैदेहकः** 1 A trader. -2 = वैदेह ( 4 ) q. v.

**वैदेहिकः** A merchant.

**वैद्य** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. -2 Relating to medicine, medical. —व्यः [ विद्या-स्यस्य अण् ] 1 A learned man, scholar, doctor. -2 A medical man, physician; वैद्ययत्नपरिभाविनं गदं न प्रदीप्य इव



वैयकः R. 19. 53 ; वैयानामातुरः  
Subhāsh. -3 A man of the  
mixed caste, supposed to be one  
of the mixed classes ; ( the off-  
spring of a Brāhmaṇa by a Vaisya  
woman ). -4 A man of a lower mix-  
ed tribe ( the offspring of a Sūdra  
father by Vaisya mother ). -Comp.  
वैयकः a doctor's profession, prac-  
titioner of medicine. -नाथः 1. N. of  
Vishvanāthari. -2. of Siva.  
वैयकः A doctor, physician. -कं  
The science of medicine.

वैयुत a. ( ती f. ) [ विद्युत् इदं अण् ]  
Belonging to or proceeding from  
lightning, electric ; वृक्षस्य वैयुत इ-  
दं विद्युत्स्थितोऽयं V. 5. 16, U. 5. 13.  
-Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः, -वह्निः the  
fire of lightning.

वैय a. ( धी f. ), वैयिक a. ( की f. )  
[ विहित आगतः अण् ठक् वा ] 1 Conform-  
able to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. -2  
Legal, lawful.

वैयस्यं 1 Dissimilarity, difference.  
-2 Difference of characteristic quali-  
ties. -3 Difference of duty or obliga-  
tions. -4 Contrariety. -5 Unlawful-  
ness, impropriety, injustice. -6  
Heterodoxy.

वैयवः N. of Budha.

वैयवेयः The son of a widow.

वैयव्यं Widowhood ; Ku. 4. 1,  
M. 5.

वैयुष्यं 1 Bereavement. -2 Agita-  
tion, tremor.

वैयुतं, वैयुति f. N. of a particular  
position of the sun and moon ( योग ) ;  
considered as very inauspicious and  
malignant.

वैयैय a. ( यी f. ) 1 According to  
rule, prescribed. -2 Foolish, silly,  
stupid. -यः A fool, an idiot ; प्रलप-  
त्य वैयैयः S. 2 ; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैयैयः  
V. 2.

वैयतकं A vessel for holding or  
pouring out ghee ( in sacrifices ).

वैयतेयः 1 N. of Garuda ; वैयतेय  
इव विनतानन्दनः K. ; R. 11. 59, 16. 88 ;  
Bg. 10. 30. -2 N. of Aruṇa.

वैययिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Pertaining to  
modesty, decorum, moral conduct,  
or discipline. -2 Enforcing proper  
conduct. -कः A war-carriage.

वैययक a. ( की f. ) Belonging to  
Ganēśa ; वैययक्याश्चिरं वो वदन्विद्युतयः  
पाठ जीत्कारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

वैययिकः 1 The doctrines of a  
Buddhist school of philosophy. -2 A  
follower of that school.

वैययिकः 1 A slave. -2 A spider.  
-3 An astrologer. -4 The doctrines  
of the Buddhists. -5 A follower of  
those doctrines. -कं The twenty-  
third asterism from that under  
which any one is born.

वैययिकः See विनयिक.

वैययित्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition.  
-2 Inconsistency.

वैयुल्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness.  
-2 Plenty, abundance.

वैयुल्यं Uselessness, fruitlessness.

वैयुधिकः 1 A watchman. -2 Es-  
pecially, one who awakens sleepers  
by announcing the time ; वैयुधिक-  
ध्वनिविभावितपश्चिमार्धा ( रात्रिः ) Ki.  
9. 74.

वैयव्यं 1 Greatness, glory, gran-  
deur, magnificence, splendour,  
wealth. -2 Power, might ; महतां हि  
धैर्यनविचिन्त्यवैयव्यं Ki. 12. 3.

वैययिक a. ( की f. ) Optional.

वैययः The heaven of Vishṇu.

वैययजं N. of a celestial grove or  
garden.

वैयय्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. -2  
Dislike, aversion.

वैययस्यं 1 Distraction of mind,  
mental depression, sorrow, sadness ;  
S. 6. -2 Sickness.

वैययत्रः, वैययत्रेयः A step-mother's  
son.

वैययत्रा, वैययत्री, वैययत्रेयी A step-  
mother's daughter.

वैययनिक a. ( की f. ) Borne in di-  
vine cars ; वैययनिकानां मरुतामपश्यत् R.  
6. 1. -कः An aeronaut.

वैययुक्तं Liberation, emancipation.

वैययुल्यं 1 Turning away the face,  
flight, retreat. -2 Aversion, disgust.

वैययैयः Exchange, barter.

वैयय्यं, वैयय्यचं 1 Distraction, per-  
plexity, bewilderment. -2 Exclusive  
devotion, complete absorption in any  
object ; तद्व्युत्पन्नविधौ यच्च वैयय्यचमासीत्  
Mv. 7. 38.

वैयय्यं Uselessness, unproductive-  
ness ; सखे वैयय्यमिव चक्षुषः U. 2.

वैययिकरण्यं The state of being  
in different case-relations or posi-  
tions ; see व्याधिकरण.

वैययकरण a. ( यी f. ) [ व्याकरणं वेत्यधीति  
वा अण् ] Grammatical. -णः A gram-  
marian ; वैययकरणकिरातादपशब्दमुगाः  
क यांतु संत्रस्ताः Subhāsh. -Comp.  
-पाशः a bad grammarian. -भार्यः  
one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैययत्र a. ( यी f. ) 1 Tiger-like. -2  
Covered with a tiger's skin. -त्रः A  
cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयय्यं 1 Boldness, immodesty,  
absence of shame ; अन्यदा धृष्टं पुंसां  
क्षमा लज्जेव योषितां । पराक्रमः परिभवे  
वैयय्यं सुरतेष्विव Si. 2. 44. -2 Rude-  
ness in general.

वैययसिकः A son of Vyāsa.

वैयुष्ट a. Early, occurring at day-  
break.

वैरं [ वीरस्य भावः अण् ] 1 Hostility,  
enmity, animosity, spite, grudge,  
opposition, quarrel ; दानेन वैराण्यमि-  
याति नाशं Subhāsh. ; अज्ञातहृदयेष्वेवं  
वैरीभवति सौहृदं S. 5. 24 'turns into  
enmity' ; विधाय वैरं सानर्थे नरोऽस्तौ य  
उदासते । प्रक्षिप्योदार्चिषं कक्षे शरते तेऽभि-  
मार्तुं Si. 2. 42. -2 Hatred, revenge.  
-3 Heroism, prowess. -Comp.  
-अनुबन्धः commencement of hostili-  
ties. -अनुबन्धिन् a. leading to enmity.  
( -m. ) 1. the heating solar ray. -2.  
N. of Vishṇu. -आतंकः the Arjuna  
tree. -आतृण्यं, -उद्धारः, -निर्यातनं, -प्रति-  
क्रिया, -प्रतीकारः, -चातना, -शुद्धिः f., -साधनं  
requital of enmity, taking revenge,  
retaliation. -करः, -कारः, -कृत् m. an  
enemy. -भावः hostile attitude. -र-  
क्षिन् a. guarding against hostilities.

वैरायते Den. A. To act inimically,  
become hostile towards, contend  
with.

वैरक्तं-कृत्यं [ विरक्तस्य भावः व्यञ् ] 1  
Indifference to worldly attachments,  
absence of desire. -2 Displeasure,  
dislike, aversion.

वैरंगिकः [ विरंगं विरागं नित्यमर्हति ठक् ]  
One who has subdued all his passions  
and desires, an ascetic.

वरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. -2  
Looseness. -3 Fineness.

वैरागं See वैराग्यं.

वैरागिकः, वैरागिन् m. An ascetic  
who has subdued all his passions and  
desires.

वैराग्यं [ विरागस्य भावः व्यञ् ] 1 Absence  
of worldly desires or passions, indif-  
ference to the world, asceticism ; अ-  
भ्यासेन च कौतेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg.  
6. 35, 13. 8. -2 Dissatisfaction, dis-  
pleasure, discontent ; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं  
सद्यः क्षमयितुं क्षमः R. 17. 55. -3 Aver-  
sion, dislike. -4 Grief, sorrow.

वैराज a. ( जी f. ) Belonging to  
Brahman ; U. 2. 12.

वैराट a. ( डी f. ) [ विराट् इदं अण् ]  
Belonging to Virāṭa. -टः A kind of  
earth-worm ( इन्द्रगोप ).

वैरिन् a. [ वैरमस्यस्य इति ] Hostile,  
inimical. -m. 1 An enemy ; झौये वै-



रिणि वज्रमाद्यु निपतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39 ; Bg. 3. 37 ; R. 12. 104. -2 A hero, brave person.

वैरूप्यं [विरूपस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Deformity, ugliness ; R. 12. 40. -2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचनः, वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः 1 Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana. -2 Of the son of Agni. -3 Of the son of Sūrya.

वैलक्षण्यं [विलक्षणस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Strangeness. -2 Contrariety, opposition. -3 Difference, disparity.

वैलक्ष्यं [विलक्षस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Embarrassment, confusion. -2 Unnaturalness, affectation ; वैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. -3 Shame. -4 Absence of any mark or characteristic. -5 Contrariety, inversion.

वैलोम्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैल्व a. See वैल्व.

वैवाधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. -2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैवर्ण्यं [विवर्णस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Change of colour or complexion, paleness. -2 Difference, diversity. -3 Deviation from caste.

वैवर्तं Revolution, change of existence.

ववस्वतः [विवस्वतोऽपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age ; see under Manu ; वैवस्वतो मनुर्नाम माननीयो मनीषिणां R. 1. 11 ; U. 6. 18. -2 N. of Yama ; R. 15. 45. -3 N. of Agni. -4 One of the eleven Rudras. -5 The planet Saturn. -तं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh Manu.

वैवस्वती 1 The southern quarter. -2 N. of Yamunā.

वैवाहिक a. ( की f. ) [विवाहाय हितं साधु वा टक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial ; Ku. 7. 2. -कः -कं A marriage, wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशद्य 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). -2 Perspicuity ; as in शिष्यद्विवैशद्यार्थः. -3 Whiteness. -4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैशंपायनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. [It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of Tittiris or partridges ; and hence the Veda was called 'Taittirīya'. Vaisampā-

yana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janamejaya].

वैशंसं 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery ; विधिना कृतमर्धवैशंसं Ku. 4. 31 ; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. -2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship ; उपरोधवैशंसं Mu. 2 ; धिगुच्छसितवैशंसं Māl. 9. 35.

वैशखं 1 Defencelessness. -2 Government, rule.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). -2 A churning-stick ; इतरकरदक्षाः क्षिप्तवैशाखशैले...कलशिखदाधिरुर्वी बल्लवा लोडयन्ति Si. 11. 8. -खं A kind of attitude in shooting ; see विशाख. -खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha.

वैशारद्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैशिक a. Practised by harlots ; वैशिकीं कलां Mk. 1. 4 'arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots ; a kind of hero in erotic works. -कं Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्टं = वैशिष्ट्य below.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference. -2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity ; वैशिष्ट्यादन्यमर्थं या बोधयेत्सारथ्यसंभवा S. D. 27. -3 Excellence ; S. D. 78. -4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Characteristic. -2 Belonging to the Vaiseshika doctrine. -कः A follower of the Vaiseshika doctrine. -कं [विशेषं पदार्थभेदमधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रन्थः टक्] One of the six principal Darsanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kaṇāda ; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables (the earlier writers, recognizing only six), and lays particular stress upon Visēsha.

वैशेष्यं 1 Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority. -2 Specific or generic distinction.

वश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture ; विशाखाय पशुभ्यश्च कृष्यादावरुचिः शुचिः । वेदाध्ययनसंपन्नः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purāṇa. (He is supposed to have sprung from the thighs of Puruṣha ; cf. ऊरु तदस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90). -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -वृत्तिः f.

the business or occupation of a Vaisya ; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्रवणः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth ; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. -2 N. of Rāvaṇa. -Comp. -आवासः 1. the abode of Kubera. -2. the fig-tree. -उदयः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव a. ( की f. ) Belonging to the Visvedevas, q. v. -वं [विश्वेभ्यो देवेभ्यो देवो बलिः अण्] 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. -2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals). -वी The eighth day of the second half of Māgha.

वैश्वानर a. ( री f. ) Relating or common to all mankind, fit for all men. -रः 1 An epithet of fire ; त्वत्तः खांडवरंगतांडवनटो दूरेऽस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. -2 The fire of digestion (in the stomach) ; अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा ऋषिणां देहमाश्रितः । प्राणापानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. -3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). -4 The Supreme Being. -5 The Chitraka tree.

वैश्वसिक a. ( की f. ) Trusty, confidential.

वैषम्यं [विषमस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Unevenness. -2 Roughness, harshness. -3 Inequality. -4 Injustice. -5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. -6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक a. ( की f. ) [विषयेण निर्वृत्तः टक्] 1 Relating to an object. -2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. -कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैषुवत् a. ( ती f. ) Relating to the equinox, equinoctial.

वैष्टुतं The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैष्णवः 1 Heaven, sky. -2 Air, wind. -3 A world, a division of the universe. -4 N. of Viṣṇu.

वैष्णव a. ( की f. ) [विष्णुर्देवतास्य तस्यैव वा अण्] 1 Relating to Viṣṇu ; गां गतस्य तव धाम वैष्णवं R. 11. 85. -2 गतस्य तव धाम वैष्णवं Bv. 1. 10. -3 गतस्य तव धाम वैष्णवं Bv. 1. 10. -3 One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being Sāiva and Sākta sects. -2 N. of the as-fied Sakti or energy of Viṣṇu. -3 N. of Durgā. -वं 1 The residence of Viṣṇu ; i. e. वैकुण्ठ. -2 The ashes of a burnt offering. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वैसारिणः A fish.



वैच्यन Assuming the part of a male by a man (in dramas).

वैहायस *a.* (सी *f.*) Being in the air.

वैहायस *a.* To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or jests (said of the brother of a woman's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वैहासिकः 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 An actor in general.

वैहः 1 A kind of snake. -2 A kind of fish.

वैहः The fourth part of a Pana, *v.*

वैहः *m.* 1 A bearer, porter. -2 A leader. -3 A husband. -4 A bull. -5 A charioteer. -6 A draught-horse.

वैहः A stalk, stem.

वैहः *a.* Moist, wet, damp.

वैहलः The sheat-fish.

वैहलः (ल) कः A scribe, writer.

वैहलः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वैहलः Gum-myrrh.

वैहलः A kind of horse.

वैहलः *a.* See वैहलः.

वैहलः *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

वैहलः A technical term for indeclinables such as नि, चिद् &c.

वैहलः A cover, veil.

वैहलः *a.* Undressed, naked; Ki. 9. 24.

वैहलः A mountain.

वैहलः 10 U. 1 To divide, distribute. -2 To foil, ward off. -3 To deceive, cheat.

वैहलः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूर-वैहलः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock.'

वैहलः 1 Cheating, deceiving. -2 Distributing.

वैहलः *a.* [विगतमयं यस्य] 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. -2 Alarmed, frightened. -3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.); स राजककुद्वयप्रपाणिभिः पार्श्ववर्तिभिः R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 23, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23; Bv. 1. 123; Si. 2. 79. -ग्रः N. of Vishnu.

वैहलः *a.* [विगतसंयं यस्य] 1 Bodiless. -2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -3 Ill-arranged. -4 Lame. -ग्रः 1 A cripple. -2 A frog. -3 Dark spots on the

cheek. -Comp. -अर्थः suggested or implied sense; cf. व्यंग्य.

वैहलः Den. P. To mutilate, cripple, maim.

वैहलः Mutilation; Pt. 1. 201.

वैहलः An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an *angula*.

वैहलः *a.* 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. -2 Suggested (as sense). -ग्रः Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुक्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् ध्वनिद्वयेः कथितः K. P. 1. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* covert expression, insinuation, inuendo.

वैहलः 6 P. (विचति, *pass.* विच्यते) 1 To cheat, deceive, trick. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade.

वैहलः *n.* Ved. Expanse, vastness.

वैहलः A fan.

वैहलः A fan; निर्वति व्यजनं H. 2. 165; R. 8. 40, 10. 62; cf. बालव्यजन.

वैहलः 7 P. 1 To reveal, manifest, show; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16; Si. 1. 26. -2 To indicate, denote. -3 Ved. To anoint thoroughly. -4 Ved. To decorate, adorn.

वैहलः *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed. -2 Developed, created; Ku. 2. 11. -3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible; Pt. 2. 92. -4 Specified, known, distinguished. -5 Individual. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Ved. Adorned, decorated. -क्तः N. of Vishnu. -क्तं That which is developed as the product of अव्यक्त q. v. -क्तं *ind.* Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. -गणितं arithmetic. -दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. -राशिः a known quantity. -रूपः an epithet of Vishnu. -विक्रमः *a.* displaying valour.

वैहलः *f.* 1 Manifestation, visibility; clear perception; राज्ञः समक्षमेवाधरोत्तरव्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1; स्नेहव्यक्तिः Me. 12. -2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; व्यक्तिं भजत्वा-पगाः S. 7. 8. -3 Distinction, discrimination; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Real form or nature, true character; न हि ते भगवन् व्यक्तिं विदुर्देवा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. -5 An individual (opp. जाति), as in जातिव्यक्तिः; Bg. 8. 18. -6 Gender (in gram.). -7 Inflection.

वैहलः 8 U. To make clear, show, manifest.

वैहलः 1 P. To become distinct or clear, become clearly visible.

वैहलः *a.* (जिका *f.*) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifest-

ing. -2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाच्य and लाक्षणिक q. q. v. v.). -क्रः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. -2 A sign, symbol. -3 Figurative expression or insinuation.

वैहलः 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 A reminder; Māl. 9. -4 Disguise, garb; मानाव्यंजनाः प्रणिधयः Mu. 1; Si. 2. 56; तपस्विव्यंजनोपेतः &c. -5 A consonant. -6 A mark of the sex, *i. e.* the male or female organ. -7 Insignia. -8 A mark or sign of puberty. -9 The beard. -10 A limb, member. -11 (*a*) A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article; N. 16. 104. (*b*) An article used in seasoning food, spices &c. -12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; see अंजन-ना (8) (written व्यंजना also in this sense). -13 A day. -14 A privy part. -Comp. -उद्यः *a.* followed by a consonant. -संधिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

वैहलः 1 See व्यंजन (12) above. -2 Irony, sarcasm. -3 Insinuation. -Comp. -वृत्तिः *f.* insinuation, figurative or elliptical mode of expression.

वैहलः *p. p.* 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. -2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -3 Suggested, insinuated.

वैहलः, व्यह्वनः The castor-oil plant.

वैहलः 6 P. To mix, blend, scatter (usually in *pass.*).

वैहलः *a.* 1 Reciprocal. -2 Spreading, pervading. -3 Contiguous, near. -रः 1 Mixture, intermixture, mixing, blending together; तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरभवे जलुकव्यासरयोः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तामसो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 13; Māl. 9. 52. -2 Contact, union, combination; रुद्रेणोदुमाकृतव्यतिकरे स्वांगे विभक्तं द्विधा M. 1. 4; Māl. 7, Si. 4. 53, 7. 28. -3 Striking against; Māl. 5. 34. -4 Obstruction; Ku. 5. 85. -5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे 'such being the case.' -6 An opportunity. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. -9 Exchange, interchange. -10 Alternation.

वैहलः *a.* Pervaded, filled; Māl. 2. 9.

वैहलः *p. p.* 1 Mixed or blended together. -2 United.

वैहलः 1 U. 1 To transgress, violate, offend against; Pt. 1. 56. -2 To neglect, omit. -3 To pass, spend (time). -4 To pass over or beyond.



व्यतिथु 2 P. To mix ; अन्योन्यं स्म  
व्यतिथुतः शब्दात् शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk.  
8. 6.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviat-  
ing, swerving. -2 Violation, breach,  
non-performance; as in संविद्यव्यति-  
क्रमः ; प्रतिघट्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यति-  
क्रमः R. 1. 79. -3 Disregard, neglect,  
omission. -4 Contrariety, inversion,  
reverse. -5 Sin, vice, crime. -6 Ad-  
versity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रान्त p. p. 1 Passed over,  
transgressed, violated, neglected. -2  
Inverted, reversed. -3 Elapsed, pass-  
ed away ( as time ).

व्यतिरिक्त् Pass. 1 To differ or be  
separate from. -2 To surpass, excel ;  
lie beyond ; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यते दूराणि  
चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. See व्यतिरिक्त  
below.

व्यतिरिक्त p. p. 1 Separated or dis-  
tinct from; अव्यतिरिक्तैयमस्मच्छरीरात् K.,  
Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. -2 Surpassing, excel-  
ling, going beyond. -3 Withdrawn,  
withheld. -4 Excepted. -क्तं ind With  
the exception of, except, without.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference.  
-2 Separation from. -3 Exclusion,  
exception. -4 Excellence, surpassing,  
excelling. -5 Contrast, dissimilarity.  
-6 ( In logic ) Logical discontinuance  
( opp. अवयव q. v. ); यत्र साध्याभावस्तत्र  
हेतुभाव इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः ( e. g. यत्र  
वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र धूमो नास्ति is an instance of  
व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः ). -7 ( In Rhet. ) A figure of  
speech which consists in representing  
the *Upameya* as superior to the  
*Upamāna* in some particular respects;  
उपमानाद्यदन्यस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K.  
P. 10. ( व्यतिरेकेण means 'except,  
without'; व्यतिरेके 'on the contrary  
supposition' ). -Comp. —व्याप्ति see  
व्यतिरेक ( 6 ) above.

व्यतिरेकिन् a. 1 Different. -2 Sur-  
passing, excelling. -3 Excluding,  
excepting. -4 Showing negation or  
non-existence; as in व्यतिरेकिलिङ्गं ;  
see व्यतिरेक ( 6 ) above.

व्यतिषंज् 1 P. 1 To link together,  
connect mutually ; व्यतिषजति पदार्था-  
नांतरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. -2 To  
change ( Atm. ).

व्यतिषक्त p. p. 1 Mutually connect-  
ed or related, linked or joined to-  
gether. -2 Intermixed. -3 Inter-  
marrying.

व्यतिषंगः 1 Mutual relation, re-  
ciprocal connection. -2 Intermix-  
ture. -3 Union, junction in general.  
-4 Fastening or tying together.

व्यति ( ती ) हारः 1 Exchange, barter.  
-2 Reciprocity, interchange ; R. 12.  
93. -3 Exchange of blows, abuse, &c.

व्यती 2 P. ( व्यति-इ ) 1 To go out of,  
swerve from, transgress; रेखामात्रमपि  
धुण्णादा मनोवैर्लेनः परं । न व्यतीयुः प्रजा-  
स्तस्य नियन्तुर्नैमिषुत्तयः ॥ R. 1. 17. -2 To  
pass, elapse ( as time ); सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रि-  
युगानि तस्य ( दिनानि ) R. 2. 25; व्यतीति  
काले &c. -3 To pass beyond, leave  
behind ; ये ये व्यतीयाय पतिवरा सा R. 6.  
67. -4 To surpass, excel. -5 To  
neglect, omit.

व्यतीत p. p. 1 Passed, gone, elapsed,  
passed over ; R. 5. 14. -2 Dead. -3  
Left, abandoned, departed from. -4  
Disregarded, omitted.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. -2 Oppos-  
ition, contrariety. -3 Inverted order,  
inversion. -4 Interchange, transmuta-  
tion. -5 Obstruction, hindrance ; Pt.  
4. 57.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure,  
complete deviation. -2 Any great  
portentous calamity, or a portent  
foreboding a great calamity. -3  
Disrespect, contempt. -4 The seven-  
teenth of the astronomical Yogas.  
-5 The day of full-moon ( when it  
falls on a Monday ). -6 A malignant  
or evil aspect of the sun and moon  
( considered to be inauspicious for  
the performance of any action ).

व्यत्यस् I. 2 A. ( व्यतिहे, व्यतिसे, व्य-  
तिस्ते ) To excel, surpass, be above or  
superior to, outweigh ; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते  
तु ममपि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II. 4 U. To  
invert, reverse, change upside down;  
see व्यत्यस्त below.

व्यत्यस्त p. p. 1 Reversed, inverted.  
-2 Contrary, opposite. -3 Incoherent;  
व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. -4 Crossed,  
placed cross-wise ; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्य-  
स्तमुजः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or  
order. -2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 A. ( व्यथते, व्यथित ) 1 To  
be sorry, to be pained, vexed or  
afflicted, be agitated or disquieted ;  
विश्वंभरापि नाम व्यथते इति जितमपत्यस्ने-  
हेन U. 7; न विव्यथे तस्य मनः Ki. 1.  
2, 24. -2 To be disturbed, be ruf-  
fled or agitated; व्यथितसिंधुमनीरशनैः  
शनैः Ki. 5. 11. -3 To tremble. -4  
To be afraid. -5 To dry, become  
dry. -Caus. ( व्यथयति-ते ) 1 To  
pain, distress, vex, annoy; U. 1.  
28. -2 To frustrate, mar. -3 To  
frighten, terrify. -4 To lead or turn  
away. -With य् to be excessively  
vexed; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक a. ( थिका f. ) Painful,  
distressing; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं 1 Giving pain, tormenting.  
-2 ( In Ved. gram. ) Change, vari-  
ation,

व्यथा [ व्यथ्-भावे-अङ् ] 1 Pain,  
agony, anguish; तां च व्यथां प्रसवका-  
लकृतामवाप्य U. 4. 23, 1. 12. -2  
Fear, alarm, anxiety; स्वतन्त्रित्यलक्ष्य-  
स्त तद्व्यथां R. 11. 62. -3 Agitation,  
disquietude. -4 Disease. -Comp.  
—कर a. painful, troublesome, hurt-  
ful.

व्यथित p. p. 1 Afflicted, distressed,  
pained. -2 Alarmed. -3 Agitated,  
disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ् 4 P. ( विव्यति, विद्ध ) 1 To  
pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill ; युनां  
मनांसि विव्याध दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा मनोभयः H.  
2. 111 ; अक्षितारास्तु विव्याध द्विपतः स  
तदुत्तिष्ठः Si. 19. 99 ; विद्धमात्रः R. 5.  
51, 9. 60, 14. 70 ; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66,  
15. 69. -2 To bore, perforate ; pierce  
through. -3 To pick. -4 To wave  
or brandish in triumph ( as the tail  
&c. ).

व्यधः [ व्यध्-अच् ] 1 Piercing, split-  
ting, hitting ; Si. 7. 24. -2 Smit-  
ing, wounding, striking. -3 Per-  
forating. -4 A stroke, wound. —धा  
Bleeding.

व्यधिकरणं Subsisting in dif-  
ferent receptacles or substrata ; ( as  
in व्यधिकरणवद्बुद्धीहि which means 'a  
Bāhuvrīhi compound, the first mem-  
ber of which is not in apposition, or  
stands in a different case-relation, to  
the second, in the dissolution of the  
compound ; e. g. चक्रपाणिः, चंद्र-  
मौलिः &c. ).

व्यधयः A butt, target, a mark to  
aim at.

व्यधवः A bad or wrong road.

व्यनुनादः Reverberation, loud  
echo.

व्यंतरः A spirit, a kind of super-  
natural being ; अस्माकं कश्चिद् व्यतरः  
सिद्धः Pt. 5.

व्यथ् 10 U. ( व्यापयति-ते ) 1 To throw.  
-2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यपकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw away.  
-2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To  
remove, take away.

व्यपकृष्ट p. p. Drawn aside, taken  
away, removed.

व्यपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, retire,  
retreat. -2 To disappear, vanish.

व्यपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, depart-  
ed, disappeared; मदो मे व्यपगतः Bk.  
2. 8; Me. 76. -2 Removed. -3  
Fallen away from, deprived of, free  
from.

व्यपगमः Departure, disappearance.

व्यपत्र 1 A. 1 To turn away  
through shame. -2 To be ashamed  
feel ashamed.



अप्यत्र *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यपदिश 6 P. 1 To name, call ;  
व्यपदिशते जगति विक्रमीत्यतः Si. 15.  
-2 To name or call falsely ; मित्रं  
व्यपदिशस्य परं च यासि Mk. 4.  
-3 To speak of, profess ; जन्मे-  
नितले कुले व्यपदिशसि Ve. 6. 7. -4  
to pretend, feign ; Mv. 2. 11. -5  
to indicate, show. -6 To signify,  
denote.

व्यपदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Named. -2 Shown.  
represented, signified. -3 Pleaded  
as a pretext or excuse.

व्यपदेशः 1 Representation, inform-  
ation, notice. -2 Designation by  
name, naming. -3 A name, an ap-  
pellation, a title ; एवं व्यपदेशभाजः U.  
-4 family, race ; अथ कौत्स्य व्यपदेशः  
7 ; व्यपदेशमाविलयितुं किमीहसे जनमि-  
त्रं च पातयितुं S. 5. 21. -5 Fame, reput-  
ation, renown. -6 A trick, pretext,  
excuse, device. -7 Fraud, craft. -8  
concealment, dissimulation ; Māl. 7.  
व्यपदेश *m.* A cheat, an impostor.

व्यपहरन् *Caus.* 1 To eradicate,  
extirpate. -2 To remove. -3 To de-  
prive of.

व्यपरोपजं 1 Extirpating, uprooting.  
-2 Expelling, removing, driving  
away. -3 Cutting off, tearing out,  
plucking ; चुक्रोप तस्मै स भृशं सुरक्षितः  
मन्त्रकेशव्यपरोपगादि R. 3. 56.

व्यपवृत् A. 1 To return, turn back ;  
तेन कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते मे Māl. 1.  
-2 To desist from, leave ; U.  
5. 8.

व्यपवर्तनं Return.

व्यपक्रुतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving  
away. -2 Denial.

व्यपायः End, disappearance, close ;  
Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यपाश्रयः 1 Succession. -2 Taking  
refuge with, having recourse to,  
trusting to ; Bg. 3. 18. -3 Depending  
on ; धर्मो रामव्यपाश्रयः Rām. -4 Ex-  
pectation.

व्यपे 2 P. 1 To depart or deviate  
from, be free from ; व्यपेतमदमत्सरः  
Y. 1. 268 ; स्मृत्याचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2.  
-2 To go away, separate, part  
asunder ; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69 ;  
Ms. 9. 142 ; 11. 98.

व्यपेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed.  
-2 Gone away, departed ; oft. in  
comp. ; व्यपेतकल्मष, व्यपेतभी, व्यपेतहर्ष  
&c. -3 Contrary, opposed to.

व्यपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To mind, care for,  
regard ; न व्यपेक्षत सहुस्तुकाः प्रजाः R.  
19. 6. -2 To expect.

व्यपेक्ष *a.* 1 Expecting, expectant.  
-2 Eager, attentive. -3 Regarding,  
minding.

व्यपेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. -2  
Regard, consideration ; R. 8. 24.  
-3 Mutual relation, inter-depend-  
ence. -4 Mutual regard. -5 Applica-  
tion. -6 ( In gram. ) The mutual ap-  
plication of two rules.

व्यपेक्षणं Expecting, expectation.

व्यपेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Hoped, expected.  
-2 Regarded, minded. -3 Mutually  
connected. -4 Employed, applied,  
used.

व्यपोह *p. p.* 1 Expelled, removed.  
-2 Contrary, opposite ; Ki. 4. 15.  
-3 Manifested displayed, shown.

व्यपोह 1 U. 1 To atone for,  
expiate. -2 To heal, cure. -3 To  
drive away, remove, keep off.

व्यपोहः Expelling, driving away,  
keeping off.

व्यभिचर 1 P. 1 To go astray,  
deviate from ; as in अव्यभिचरित साध-  
सामान्याधिकरणं व्याप्तिः Tarka. K. -2 To  
transgress against, be faithless to.  
-3 To act crookedly. -4 To offend  
injure. 5 To fail, miscarry.

व्यभि( भी )चारः 1 Going away  
from, deviation, leaving the right  
course, following improper courses ;  
मंत्रज्ञमव्यसनिनं व्यभिचारविवर्जितं H. 3.  
16. Bg. 14. 26. -2 Transgression, vio-  
lation ; Ms. 10. 24. -3 Error, crime,  
sin. -4 Separableness. -5 Infidelity,  
faithlessness ( of a wife or husband ),  
unchastity ; व्यभिचारात् भर्तुः स्त्री लोके  
प्राप्नोति गर्ह्यतां Ms. 5. 164 ; वाङ्मनःकर्त-  
भिः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे R. 15. 81 ;  
Y. 1. 72. -6 An anomaly, irregularity,  
exception ( to a rule ). -7 ( In logic )  
A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of  
the *hetu* without the *sādhya* ; हेतोः  
साध्याभाववद्बृत्तित्वं व्यभिचारः Tarka K.

व्यभिचारिणी An unchaste wife, ad-  
ulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Straying or deviat-  
ing from, going astray, erring, tres-  
passing. -2 Irregular, anomalous. -3  
Untrue, false ; see अव्यभिचारिन्. -4 Faith-  
less, unchaste, adulterous. -5 Pro-  
fligate, wanton. -6 Departing from  
its usual meaning, having several  
secondary meanings ( as a word )  
—*m.*, व्यभिचारिभावः A transitory feel-  
ing, an accessory ( opp. स्थायिन् or स्थायि-  
भाव *q. v.* ). ( Though like the *Sthāyī-*  
*bhāvas* these accessories do not form  
a necessary substratum of any *rasa*,  
still they act as *feeders* to the prevail-  
ing sentiment, and strengthen it in  
various ways, whether openly or  
covertly. They are said to be 33 or

34 in number ; for an enumeration of  
these, see K. P. 4 ( Kārikās 31-34 ),  
S. D. 169 ; or R. G. first *Anana* ; cf.  
विभाव and स्थायिभाव also ).

व्यय I. 10 U. ( व्ययति-ते ) 1 To go,  
move. -2 To expend, give away, be-  
stow. -II. 1 U. ( व्ययति-ते ) To go,  
move. -III. 10 U. ( व्ययति-ते, also  
व्यापयति-ते ) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To  
drive.

व्यय *a.* Liable to change, mutable,  
perishable ; cf. अव्यय. —यः 1 ( *a* )  
Loss, disappearance, destruction ;  
आपाद्यते न व्ययमंतरायैः कश्चिन्महर्षेस्त्रिविधं  
तपस्तत् R. 5. 5, 12. 23. ( *b* ) Cost, sacri-  
fice ; प्राणव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Māl. 4.  
5 ; Ku. 3. 23. -2 Hindrance, obstacle ;  
भूयस्तपोव्ययो मा भूत् R. 15. 37. -3  
Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall.  
-4 Expenditure, expense, outlay,  
spending, applying to use ( opp. आय ) ;  
आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt.  
1. 163 ; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति ' he lives  
beyond his means ; R. 5. 12, 15. 3 ; Ms.  
9. 11. -5 Extravagance, prodigality.  
-Comp. —पर *a.* lavish in expenditure ;  
Pt. 5. 61. —पराङ्मुख *a.* stingy, niggard-  
ly. —शील *a.* spendthrift, prodigal.  
—शुद्धिः *f.* derfraying of expenses.

व्ययनं 1 Spending. -2 Wasting,  
destroying.

व्ययित *p. p.* 1 Expended, spent. -2  
Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ *a.* [ धिगतोऽर्थः प्रयोजनं वास्य ] 1  
Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable ;  
व्यर्थं यत्र कर्षाद्विसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. -2  
Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

व्यर्थक = व्यर्थ.

व्यलीक *a.* 1 False, untrue. -2  
Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing.  
-3 Not false ; Si. 5. 1. -4 Unfit to  
be done. —कः 1 A libertine. -2 A  
catamite. —कं 1 Anything disagree-  
able or displeasing, disagreeableness ;  
इत्थं गिरः मियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः  
शुभाव सूततनयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5.  
1. -2 Any cause of grief or uneasi-  
ness, pain, sorrow, grief ; सुतस्य हृदया-  
त्पत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24 ; यस्मिन्  
नेश्वर्यकृतव्यलीकः परामर्शं प्राप इवांतकोपि  
Ki. 3. 19 ; Ku. 3. 25 ; R. 4. 87. -3 A  
fault, an offence, a transgression,  
any improper act ; सव्यलीकमवधीरित-  
स्त्रिंशं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपपदेन Ki. 9. 45 ;  
Si. 9. 85 ; एवं प्रत्यक्षदुष्टव्यलीकः किं ब्रवी-  
ति Ratn. 3. 3. 15. -4 Fraud, trick,  
deception ; Pt. 1. 120, 242. -5 False-  
hood. -6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्यवकलनं 1 Separation. -2 ( In  
math. ) Subtraction, deduction,  
( व्यवकलितं also in this sense ).

व्यवक्रोशनं 1 Wrangling, mutual  
abuse. -2 Abuse in general.



**व्यवच्छिन्न** 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, detach from. -2 To interrupt. -3 To particularize, specify, distinguish.

**व्यवच्छिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Cut off, rent asunder, torn off. -2 Separated, divided. -3 Particularized, specified. -4 marked, distinguished; इरीर तावदिष्ट-र्यव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10. -5 Interrupted.

**व्यवच्छेदः** 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Dissection. -4 Particularizing. -5 Distinguishing. -6 Contrast, distinction. -7 Determination. -8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). -9 A chapter or section of a work.

**व्यवधा** 3 U. 1 To place between, interpose, intervene; प्रेक्ष्य स्थितां सहच-रिं व्यवधाय देहं R. 9. 57. -2 To hide, conceal, screen; शापन्यवहितस्मृतिः S. 5. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To obstruct, interrupt. -5 To neglect, omit, pass over; see व्यवहित also.

**व्यवधा** 1 That which intervenes. -2 A cover, screen, partition. -3 Concealment.

**व्यवधानं** 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. -2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दुष्टिं विमानव्यवधान-शुकां पुनः सहस्राक्षिणि संनिधये R. 13. 44. -3 Concealment, disappearance. -4 A screen, partition. -5 A cover, covering; शाईलचर्मव्यवधानवत्यां Ku. 3. 44. -6 Interval, space. -7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

**व्यवधायक** *a.* (यिका *f.*) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. -2 Obstructing, hiding. -3 Intermediate.

**व्यवधिः** Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

**व्यवहित** *p. p.* 1 Placed apart. -2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. -3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. -4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. -5 Not immediately connected. -6 Done, performed. -7 Passed over, omitted. -8 Surpassed, excelled. -9 Hostile; opposed.

**व्यवसो** 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; युवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तु-मिर्व्यवस्यति S. 1. 18; V. 4. -2 To think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वपीतेषु या S. 4. 8. -3 To exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. -4 To resolve, determine, settle, decide; S. 5. 19. -5 To accept, undertake; कञ्चित्सौम्य व्यवसि-तमिदं बंधुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. -6 To

be convinced or persuaded. -7 To reflect.

**व्यवसायः** 1 Effort, exertion, energy, industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14. -2 Resolve, resolution, determination; मंदीचकार मरणव्यवसायमुद्धि Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36. -3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिधुरः R. 8. 65. -4 (a) Business, employment, trade. (b) Following a particular profession or trade. -5 Conduct, behaviour. -6 Device, stratagem, artifice. -7 Boasting. -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 Of Siva.

**व्यवसायिन्** *a.* 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent; Pt. 2. 51. -2 Resolute, persevering; Pt. 1. 248. -3 Performing, doing, undertaking. -4 Engaged in any business or profession. -*m.* A tradesman, merchant.

**व्यवसित** *p. p.* 1 Endeavoured, attempted; S. 6. 8. -2 Undertaken. -3 Resolved, determined, settled. -4 Devised, planned. -5 Endeavouring, resolving. -6 Persevering, energetic. -7 Cheated, deceived. -तं Ascertainment, determination.

**व्यवस्था** 1 A. 1 To be placed asunder. -2 To be arranged in due order. -3 To be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. -4 To rest or depend upon. -*Caus.* 1 To place or rest upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 75. -2 To arrange, manage, adjust. -3 To settle, resolve, decree. -4 To separate, place apart. -5 To do, perform. -6 To lay down a rule or law, enact a law.

**व्यवस्था** 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वर्णाश्रमव्यवस्था. -2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. -3 Fixity, firm basis; आजहनु-स्तच्चरणौ ग्रथिभ्यां स्थलारविंदश्रियमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1. 33. -4 Relative position. -5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). -6 An agreement, a contract. -7 State, condition. -8 State or order of things. -9 Separation.

**व्यवस्थानं, व्यवस्थितिः** *f.* 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. -2 A rule, statute, decision. -3 Steadiness, constancy. -4 Firmness, perseverance. -5 Separation. -नः N. of Vishnu.

**व्यवस्थापक** *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjust-

ing, settling, establishing, deciding. -2 One who gives a legal opinion. -3 A manager (modern use).

**व्यवस्थापनं** 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. -2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding. -3 Fixing, placing (in general).

**व्यवस्थापित** *p. p.* Arranged, settled &c.; कथंचिद्वैतस्तनया मितान्नरं चिरव्यवस्थापितवागभाषत Ku. 5. 63.

**व्यवस्थित** *p. p.* 1 Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. -2 Settled, fixed; किं व्यवस्थितविषयाः क्षात्रधर्माः U. 5. -3 Decided, determined, declared by law. -4 Stood aside, separated. -5 Extracted. -6 Based on, resting on. -*Comp.* -विभाषा a fixed option; व्यवस्थितविभाषया साधुः.

**व्यवस्थिति** See व्यवस्थान.

**व्यवहित** See under व्यवधा.

**व्यवहृ** 1 P. 1 To deal in any transaction or business. -2 To act, behave, deal with (with loc. or by itself); कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मय्यनात्मज्ञः M. 1; वहिःसर्वाकारप्रयुज-रमणीयं व्यवहरन् Māl. 1. 14. -3 To go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अर्थपत्तिर्व्यवहर्तुमर्थगौरवादभियोक्ष्यते Dk. -4 To manage, transact business; U. 1. 5. -5 To regain, recover. -6 To distinguish.

**व्यवहर्तु** *m.* 1 The manager of a business. -2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. -3 A judge. -4 An associate.

**व्यवहारः** 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. -2 Affair, business, work. -3 Profession, occupation. -4 Dealing, transaction. -5 Commerce, trade, traffic. -6 Dealing in money, usury. -7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. -8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. -9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्त-माह्वयति; अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्तं पृच्छति Mk. 9. -10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law-suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं चारुदत्तमवलंबते, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पादः, केन सह सम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. -11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -*Comp.* -अंगं the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिज्ञस्त *a.* prosecuted, charged. -अयोग्यः a minor or (in law). -आसनं the tribunal of justice, judgment-seat; व्यवहारस्त-नमाददे युवा R. 8. 18. -ज्ञः 1. one who understands business. -2. a youth come of age, one who is no longer a minor. -3. one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तंत्रं course of conduct; वाक्यमतिष्ठानिवंधनानि देहि-नां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Māl. 4. -दर्शनं trial



judicial investigation. —पदं = व्यवहार-  
 विषय q. v. —पादः 1. any one of the  
 four stages of a legal proceeding;  
 these are four:—(1) पूर्वपक्ष the plaint;  
 (2) उत्तरपक्ष the defence; (3) क्रियापाद  
 evidence, oral or written; (4) निर्णयपाद  
 the decision or verdict.  
 (4) निर्णयपाद the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णयपाद,  
 the part which concerns the verdict  
 or decision. —मातृका 1. a legal pro-  
 cedure in general. —2. any act or sub-  
 stance relating to the administration of  
 justice or formation of courts (of  
 which thirty heads are enumerated).  
 —विधिः a rule of law, any code of  
 law. —विषयः (so —पदं, —नार्गः, —स्थानं)  
 a subject or head of legal procedure,  
 an actionable business, a matter  
 which may be made the subject of  
 litigation (these are eighteen; for  
 an enumeration of their names, see  
 Ms. 8. 4-7). —स्थितिः f. judicial pro-  
 cedure.

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, mer-  
 chant.

व्यवहारिक a. (कार or की f.) 1 Re-  
 lating to business. —2 Engaged in  
 business, practical. —3 Judicial, legal.  
 —4 Litigant. —5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage custom. —2 A  
 broom. —3 The *Inguili* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting busi-  
 ness, acting, practising. —2 Engag-  
 ed in a law-suit, litigant. —3 Usual,  
 customary.

व्यवहार्य a. 1 Usual, customary. —2  
 Liable to be sued.

व्यवहतिः f. 1 Practice, process. —2  
 Action, performance.

व्यवे 2 P. 1 To divide, separate. —2  
 To dissolve, decompose.

व्यवायः 1 Separation, decomposi-  
 tion, resolution (into components).  
 —2 Dissolution. —3 Covering, conceal-  
 ment. —4 Intervention, interval;  
 अन्तर्गच्छाद्वयव्यायेऽपि. —5 An imped-  
 iment, obstacle. —6 Copulation, sexual  
 intercourse. —7 Purity. —यं Light,  
 lustre.

व्यवायिन् a. 1 Resolving, decompos-  
 ing. —2 Lustful, dissolute. —m. 1 A  
 sensualist, libertine. —2 An aphro-  
 disiac.

व्यवेत p. p. 1 Separated, decompos-  
 ed. —2 Different.

व्यवश 5 A. 1 To fill completely, per-  
 vade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युग-  
 पद् व्यानशे दिशः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4;  
 14. 96. —2 To obtain, attain to, reach.  
 —3 To possess, gain. —4 To fall to  
 one's share.

व्यधि f. 1 Individuality, singleness.  
 —2 Distributive pervasion. —3 (In

Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or  
 whole viewed as made up of many  
 separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.).

व्यस 4 U. 1 To toss about, scatter,  
 cast or throw asunder; dispel, de-  
 stroy; प्रतो 'व्यालतमान व्यस्यन् मुञ्गे-  
 स्योऽपि राक्षसान् Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. —2 To  
 divide into parts, separate, arrange;  
 स्वयं वेदान् व्यस्यन् Pt. 4. 50; विद्यास  
 वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः  
 Mb.; R. 10. 84. —3 To take separate-  
 ly or singly; ses व्यस्त below. —4 To  
 throw over, overturn, upset. —5 To  
 expel, remove, drive away.

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling.  
 —2 Separating, dividing. —3 Viola-  
 tion, infraction. —4 Loss, destruction;  
 defeat, fall; defection, weak point;  
 अमात्यव्यसनं Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13.  
 15; Si. 2. 57. —5 (a) A calamity,  
 misfortune, distress, evil, disaster,  
 ill-luck; अज्ञातभर्तृव्यसना सुहृत् कुतोप-  
 कारेव रतिर्बभूव Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30; R. 12.  
 57. (b) Adversity, need; स सुहृद्  
 व्यसने यः स्यात् Pt. 1. 337 'a friend in  
 need is a friend indeed'. —6 Setting  
 (as of the sun &c.); तेजोद्वयस्य युगप-  
 द् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां S. 4. 1 (where व्यसन  
 means 'a fall' also). —7 Vice, bad  
 practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं व-  
 दन्ति युगयानीदृग्विनेदः कुतः S. 2. 5, R.  
 18. 14; Y. 1. 310; (these vices are  
 usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7.  
 47—48); समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Su-  
 bhāsh. —8 Close or intent application,  
 assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं  
 Bh. 2. 62, 63. —9 Inordinate addic-  
 tion. —10 Crime, sin. —11 Punishment.  
 —12 Inability, incompetency. —13  
 Fruitless effort. —14 Air, wind. —15  
 Individuality. —Comp. —अतिभारः  
 heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 63  
 —अन्वित, —आर्त, —पीडित a. overtaken  
 by calamity, involved in distress.  
 —प्रहारिन् a. 1. hurting, attacking,  
 giving trouble. —2. striking (an  
 enemy) in his weak point.

व्यसनिन् a. 1 Addicted to any vice,  
 vicious. —2 Unlucky, unfortunate.  
 —3 Intently attached or excessively  
 devoted to anything, fond of (usual-  
 ly in comp.); किं भूभृत्कटकस्थितिव्यस-  
 निना व्यर्थं खुराः शान्तिताः Subhāsh.

व्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asund-  
 er, tossed about; Māl. 5. 23. —2  
 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. —3  
 Dispelled, cast away. —4 Separated,  
 divided, severed; हिमवति जलधौ च  
 व्यस्ततोयेव गंगा V. 5. 22. —5 Taken or  
 considered separately, taken singly  
 (opp. समस्त); एभिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य  
 किं पुनर्व्यस्तेः U. 5; तद्वस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि  
 त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72. —6 Simple, un-  
 compounded (as a word). —7 Mani-

fold, different. —8 Removed, expel-  
 led. —9 Agitated, troubled, confused.  
 —10 Disordered, out of order, dis-  
 arranged. —11 Reversed, upset. —12  
 Inverse (as ratio). —13 Pervading,  
 inherent in. —स्ते ind. Severally,  
 separately, singly. —Comp. —केश a.  
 with disordered or dishevelled hair.  
 —त्रैराशिकं the rule of three inverted.  
 —पदं 1. (in law) a confused state-  
 ment (of a case). —2. an uncom-  
 pounded or simple word. —वृत्ति a. the  
 meaning of which is changed, which  
 has lost its force (as a word); R. 11.  
 73.

व्यसु a. Lifeless, dead; Si. 23.

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or ichor  
 from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or  
 thrown about. —2 Disordered.

व्याकुल a. 1 Agitated, perplexed,  
 bewildered distracted; शोकव्याकुल,  
 बाष्प°. —2 Alarmed, troubled, frighten-  
 ed; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुल Git. 4. —3 Full  
 of, overtaken by. —4 Intently engag-  
 ed in, busy with; आलोके ते निपतति  
 पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Mc. 85. —5 Flash-  
 ing, moving about; U. 3. 43. —Comp.  
 —आत्मन्, —चित्त, —चेतस्, —मनस् a. be-  
 wildered in mind, having a perplex-  
 ed or distracted mind.

व्याकुलयति Den. P. To agitate, con-  
 fuse, frighten.

व्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted,  
 confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To confound, be-  
 wilder, perplex. —2 To alarm, trouble.  
 —3 To agitate, perturb.

व्याकुलीषु 1 P. To become perplex-  
 ed or confused.

व्याकूतिः f. Fraud, disguise, decep-  
 tion.

व्याकृ 8 U. 1 To make manifest,  
 clear up; नामरूपे व्याकरवाणि Ch. Up.  
 —2 To propound, explain. —3 To tell,  
 narrate; तन्मे सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb.  
 —4 To separate, divide, decompose.  
 —5 To analyse in general.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition.  
 —2 Grammatical analysis, grammar,  
 one of the six *Vedāngas* q. v.; सिंहो  
 व्याकरणस्य कर्तुरहरत् प्राणान् प्रियात्  
 पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33. —3 Explaining, ex-  
 pounding. —Comp. —प्रक्रिया etymo-  
 logy, derivation (of a word).

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change  
 of form. —2 Deformity.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analysed, separated.  
 —2 Explained, expounded. —3 Dis-  
 figured, distorted, deformed.



व्याकृतिः *f.* 1 Analysis. -2 Exposition, explanation. -3 Change of form development. -4 Grammar.

व्याकोश(व) *a.* 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनदतां दधते नलिन्यः Si. 4. 46. -2 Developed; विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे शाम्यति तृषा Bh. 3. 17.

व्याक्षिपू 6 P. To toss or throw about. -2 To stretch out or forth, open.

व्याक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Tossed about. -2 Torn asunder, distracted.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. -2 Obstruction, hindrance. -3 Delay; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धौ लक्षणं R. 10. 6. -4 Distraction.

व्याक्षोभः Agitation, perturbation.

व्याख्या 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare; Bk. 14. 113 -2 To explain, relate; रावणस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि Mb. -3 To name, call; विद्वद्भूद्वैर्वाणावाणि व्याख्याता सा विद्युन्माला Srut. 13. -4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. -2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Related, narrated. -2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातृ *m.* An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. -2 Speech, lecture. -3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याघटनं 1 Churning. -2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 An impediment, obstacle. -4 Contradiction. -5 Disobedience; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाव्याघातः Mu. 3. -6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammata:—तद्यथा साधितं के नाप्यपेरेण तदन्यथा । तथैव यद्विधीयते स व्याघात इति सूतः K. P. 10; *c. g.* see Vb. 1. 2, or the quotation under विरूपाक्ष.

व्याघातक *a.* 1 Striking against. -2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

व्याघ्रः [ व्याजिघ्रति, व्याघ्रा-क ] 1 A tiger. -2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. -3 The red variety of the

castor-oil plant. —घ्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितजयेती Bh. 3. 109. —Comp. —अटः a sky lark. —आस्यः a cat. —दलः, —पुच्छः the castor-oil plant. —नखः, —खं 1. a tiger's claw. -2. a kind of perfume. -3. a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. —नायकः a jackal. —पाद (द) *a.* tiger-footed. —इव *m.* a tiger-like dog.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. -2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18 'artlessly lovely.' -3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; व्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 76; 11. 66. -4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थसंदर्शितमेखलानि R. 13. 42. -5 Wickedness, depravity. —Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. -2. covert allusion, insinuation. —निंदा artful censure. —सुप्त *a.* feigning to be asleep. —स्तुतिः *f.* a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याजस्तुतिमुखे निंदा स्तुतिर्वा रुदिरन्यथा K. P. 10.

व्याडः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. -2 A villain, rogue. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Indra; cf. ब्याल.

व्याडिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यात्युक्षी Mutual splashing and sporting in water; ताः कांतैः सह करपुष्करेतितांबुव्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणगलहामदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32.

व्यादा 3 U. 1 To open, break open; न व्याददात्याननमत्र मृत्युः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कूलं व्याददाति, or व्याददते पिपीलिकाः पतंगस्य मुखं Mbh. -2 To make large, broaden.

व्याप्त *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded. —त The open mouth.

व्यादानं Opening; Māl. 5. 13.

व्यादिश 6 P. 1 To order, command; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, 13. -2 To assign or appoint to (a duty). -3 To divide, distribute. -4 To point, indicate, show. -5 To teach, instruct. -6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Vishṇu.

व्याधः [ व्यध्-ज ] 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). -2 A wicked or low man. —Comp. —भीतः a deer.

व्याधिन् *a.* Piercing, wounding.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunder-bolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रियुक्तधीरचेतसः सततव्याधिर्नीतिरस्तु ते Si. 16. 11 (where व्याधि means 'free from आधि also'); cf. आधि. -2 Leprosy. —Comp. —कर *a.* unwholesome. —ग्रस्त *a.* seized with disease, diseased.

व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick.

व्याधूत *p. p.* Shaken about, trembling, tremulous; U. 1. 31.

व्यानः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body; व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः.

व्यानतं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्याप् 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषयशुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; रवेदापुरो युवतिसरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; Bg. 10. 16; R. 13. 5, 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. -2 To reach as far, extend to.

व्यापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of anything; तिर्यगूर्ध्वमधस्ताच्च व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. 6. 71. -2 (In law) Comprehending all the points of an argument. -3 Invariably concomitant. -4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य; *c. g.* in the instance मनुष्यो नर्त्यः (नर्त्य is व्यापक as it includes मनुष्य, and is more extensive than it). —कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. —कं An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापनं 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. -2 Covering.

व्यापिन् *a.* 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). -2 All-pervading, co-extensive, invariably concomitant. -3 Covering. —म. 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 A pervading property.

व्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. -2 Pervading, extending over all. -3 Filled with, full of. -4 Encompassed, surrounded. -5 Placed, fixed. -6 Obtained, possessed. -7 Comprehended, included. -8 Invariably accompanied (in logic); as in दूतो वदति व्याप्तः. -9 Famous, celebrated. -10 Expanded, stretched out.



न्यासिः f. 1 Pervasion, permeation.  
-3 (In logic) Universal pervasion,  
invariable concomitance, universal  
accompaniment of the middle term  
of the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्नि-  
रिति साध्यव्यभिचारी व्याप्तिः T. S., अव्यभि-  
चारिताद्व्याप्यमानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka  
शास्त्रे साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नज्ञसंबंध उदा-  
हरणम् व्याप्तिः साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नज्ञसंबंध उदा-  
हरणम् हेतुमाश्रितविरहाप्रतियोगिना।  
अथवा हेतुरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते  
हेतवेन हेतुरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते  
हेतुविशेषः P. 67-68. -3 A universal rule,  
universality. -4 Fullness. -5. Obtain-  
ment. -6 Omnipresence, ubiquity (as  
of a divine attribute). -Comp. —ग्रहः  
comprehension of universal concomit-  
ance. —ज्ञानं knowledge of invari-  
able or universal concomitance.

व्याप्य a. To be pervaded, filled,  
filled. —व्य The sign or middle term of a  
syllogism (= हेतु, साधन q. v.) (in  
logic).

-Comp.

असिद्धिः *f.* imperfect inference, where the हेतु itself is false or non-existent ; as in the argument पर्यतो व-  
हेतुः कांचनमयधुनात्.

व्यापद् 4 A. 1 To die, perish. -2  
 To come down (to the earth), fall  
 down. -3 To be inaudible (as a  
 sound). —Caus. 1 To kill, slay. -2  
 To hurt, injure, spoil.

व्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Mu. 6. 20; Mk. 6. 1.-2 Substitution of one thing for another. -3 Death; R. 12. 56.

यापद् f. 1 Calamity, misfortune,  
affliction; Mā. 9. 36; Bh. 3. 195. -2  
Disease. -3 Derangement. -4 Death,  
disease.

व्यापन्न *p. p.* 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. -2 Failed, miscarried. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Dead, expired, deceased, as in अन्व्यापन्न *q. v.* -5 Deranged, disordered. -6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापादः, व्यापादनं 1 Killing, slaying.  
-2 Ruin, destruction. -3 Evil design,  
malice.

व्यापादक *a.* Destructive, murderous.  
 व्यापादित *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain,  
 destroyed. -2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापृ 6 A. 1 To be engaged in or occupied with, be busy about ( with loc. ). -2 To be employed or placed ( in any office ). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to ( usually with loc. );

व्यापारितः usually with 100. 7;  
 तत्त्ववृत्तिः R. 2. 38; आत्मजनामुद्येये कर्मणि  
 त्वा व्यापारयितुमिच्छामि Mu. 1. -2 To  
 place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापार-  
 यामास करं किरिटे R. 6. 19; उन्माद्युखः...  
 व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67;

व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रपाणे: Ve. 3.  
19; R. 13. 25; M. 3. 4. -3 To use,  
employ; Mu. 7.9 1.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engage-  
ment, business, occupation; ततः प्र-  
विशति यथोक्तव्यापारा शकुंतला S. 1;  
Ku. 2. 54. -2 Application, employ-  
ment; Mu. 2. 4. -3 Profession, trade,  
practice, exercise; as in शङ्खव्यापार-  
-4 An act, doing, performance. -5  
Working, operation, action, influ-  
ence; (व्रतं) व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषे-  
वित्तव्यं S. 1. 27; तस्याङ्गुलिने भगवान्  
विमन्युर्व्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7  
93; V. 3. 17. -6 Being placed on  
M. 4. 14. -7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्य  
रुंधती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 3  
'will be pleased to exert herself in  
that behalf; ' न व्यापारशतेनापि शुकव-  
त्पाठ्यते चक्रः H. Pr. 43. (व्यापारं कृ 1. 1  
take part in. -2. to have effect on  
-3. to meddle; as in अव्यापारेषु व्यापा-  
यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21).

व्यापारित *p. p.* 1 Engaged, occupied,  
employed, appointed ; R. 2. 38. -2  
Placed, fixed, set.

व्यापारिन् *m.* 1 A dealer, trader. —2  
One who exercises or practises any-  
thing.

व्यापृत *p. p.* 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.); अन्यस्मिन्कर्मणि व्यापृतं धनुः *S. 6.*  
31. -2 Placed, fixed. —*m.* An employé, a minister.

व्यापृतिः f. 1 Employment, engagement, business ; स्वस्वव्यापृतिमग्नमानस-  
तया Bv. 1. 58 -2 Operation, action.  
-3 Exertion. -4 Profession, practice;  
see व्यापार.

**व्यामः** = व्यासः q. v.  
**व्यासः**, व्यासः A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामर्षः 1 Impatience. -2 Erasure,  
wiping out.

व्यामिश्र *a.* Mingled, intermixed.  
 व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation. -2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसस्यालम्बुजितं जितमिति व्यामोहः  
 Git 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यायस् 1 P. 1 To stretch out, extend. -2 To struggle, contend, fight. -3 To try, strive, endeavour. -4 To sport, dally.

व्यायत *p. p.* 1 Long, extended; युवा  
 युगव्यायतवाहुरंसलः R. 3. 34. -2 Ex-  
 panded, wide open. -3 Exercised,  
 disciplined. -4 Busy, engaged, occu-  
 pied. -5 Hard, firm. -6 Strong, in-  
 tense, excessive. -7 Mighty, power-  
 ful. -8 Deep; व्यायतपातमशिनोद Ku.  
 5. 54.

2. 4. व्यायतत्वं Muscular development; S.

**व्यायामः** 1 Extending, stretching out. -2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise ; स्थाने शमवतां शक्त्या व्यायामे वृद्धिरंगिनां Si. 2. 94.-3 Fatigue, labour. -4 Effort, exertion. -5 Contention, struggle. -6 Business, occupation. -7 A difficulty. -8 A measure of distance (= व्यास q. v.).

व्यायामिक *a.* ( की *f.* ), व्यायामिन् *a.*  
Athletic, gymnastic.

**व्यायोगः** A kind of dramatic composition in one act ; it is thus described in S. D. :—**ख्यतेतिवृत्तौ व्यायोगः स्वसङ्गीजनसंयुतः । हीनो गर्भविमर्षायां नैर्वैङ्ग्यमिराश्रितः । एकांक्षश्च भवेदङ्गीनिमित्तमनुरोद्यः । कौशिकीवृत्तिराहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः । राजपरिषद्दिश्यां वा भवेद्धीरोद्धतश्च यः । हास्यशृंगारशास्त्रेभ्य इतरेष्वग्निनो रसाः ॥ 514.**

व्याल a. 1 Wicked, vicious ; व्याल-  
द्विपा यंतुभिरुन्मदिष्णवः Si. 12. 28; यंत  
गजं व्यालनिवापराद्धः Ki. 17. 25.-2 Bad,  
villainous.-3 Cruel, fierce, savage ;  
Ki. 13. 4. —लः 1 A vicious elephant;  
व्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं सहज्जु-  
भते Bh. 2 6. —2 A beast of prey ; वनं  
व्यालनिषेवितं Rām. —3 A snake ; H. 3.  
29. —4 A tiger ; Māl. 3. —5 A leo-  
pard. —6 A king. —7 A cheat, rogue.  
—8 N. of Vishṇu. —Comp. —खड्गः,  
—नखः a kind of herb. —ग्राहः, —ग्राहिव  
m. a snake-catcher. —सुगः 1. a wild  
animal. —2. a hunting leopard. —रूपः  
an epithet of Siva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालंबः A kind of castor-oil plant.

व्यालीन *a.* Thick, dense.

व्यालोल a. 1 Shaking about, tremulous. -2 Disordered, dishevelled ; व्यालोलः केशपाशः Git. 11.

व्यावकलनं Subtraction.

व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

Be- use, १८३. प्रयुक्त  
lex- व्यावलिगत *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to business, practical. —2 Legal, judicial. —3 Customary, usual. —4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिभासिक. —कः A counsellor, minister. —कं Use.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

Ex- व्यावहासी Mutual derision or  
cised, laughter.  
occu-

व्यावृ 5 U. 1 To select, choose.  
-2 To hide, conceal. -3 To obstruct,  
impede.



व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Covered, hid, screened. -2 Impeded, obstructed. -3 Opened. -4 Excepted, excluded.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* Covering, screening.

व्यावृत्त 1 A. 1 To turn away from, turn back; सहस्रुवा व्यावर्तमाना द्विया Ratn. 1. 2. -2 To be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषय-व्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 8. -3 To become separate or distinct from. -4 To turn round, revolve. -5 To go down, set (as the sun). -6 To cease to exist, perish. -7 To be opened or split asunder. —*Caus.* 1 To restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; overrule, annul (as a rule &c.); तुल्यचन्दः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति S. B.; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -2 To dissuade from, cause to turn away from; नेयमस्माद् व्यवसायात्कथंचिदपि शक्यते व्यावर्तयितुं K. 172. -3 To destroy, remove, V. 5. 16. -4 To turn round, cause to revolve. -5 To separate from. -6 To scatter, strew.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolution, going round. -3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावर्तक *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. -2 Excluding, separating, restricting. -3 Turning away from. -4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तनं 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolving, turning round; Ki. 5. 30. -3 A fold, band.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्वेभ्यः श्रुतौ तत्स्करता स्थित R. 1. 27; V. 1. 8. -2 Separated from, singled out. -3 (*a*) Excluded, set aside; different from; अयमर्थोऽस्माद् व्यावृत्तः Tarka K. (*b*) Not being found or existing in, absent from (frequently used in phil. in this sense); धूमो जलहृदादे-व्यावृत्तः Tarka K.; Mu. 5. 10. -4 Revolved, turned round. -5 Encompassed, surrounded. -6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. -7 Split asunder. —*Comp.* —*गति* *a.* desisting from any course of action.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. -2 Exclusion, separation. -3 Not being found in, absence from; विपश्चाद्-व्यावृत्तिः Tarka K. -4 Surrounding. -5 Rolling backwards. -6 Praise, eulogium. —*Comp.* —*इद्धि* *f.* the notion of exclusion.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. -2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. -3 Severalty, distinction. -4 Diffusion, extension. -5 Width, breadth. -6 The diameter of a circle. -7 A fault in pronunciation. -8 Arrangement, compilation.

-9 An arranger, a compiler. -10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He was the son of the sage Parasara by Satyavati (born before her marriage with Santanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life of a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitravirya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. q. v. v. He was at first called 'Krishnadvaipayana' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvipa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विव्यास वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Ganapati for his scribe. The eighteen Puranas, as also the Brahma-sutras and several other works are ascribed to him. He is one of the seven *chirajivins* or deathless persons; cf. चिरजीविन्]. -11 A Brāhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Purāṇas in public.

व्यासंज् 1 P. To attach firmly to, fasten on.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to. -2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.). -3 Separated, detached, disjoined. -4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंगः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. -2 Intention, devotion; Bv. 1. 79. -3 Diligent study. -4 Attention; Māl. 9. 33. -5 Detachment, separation. -6 Perplexity, confusion. -7 Addition.

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. -2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्यासेधः Restraint, prohibition.

व्याहन् 2 P. 1 To obstruct, thwart, oppose, impede. -2 To repel, drive back. -3 To strike excessively. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 19. 57. -5 To foil, frustrate, disappoint. -6 To trouble, vex, annoy.

व्याहृत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Repelled, repulsed. -3 Foiled, disappointed; Si. 3. 40. -4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. —*Comp.* —*अर्थ* *q.* one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहावः A distinct call.

व्याह् 1 P. 1 To speak, say, utter, tell, narrate, declare; व्याजहार

हरसुखसंनिभः R. 11. 83; Ku. 2. 62. -2 To explain. -3 To cry, scream, shout. -4 To answer.

व्याहरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words; U. 4. 18, 5. 29. -2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1. -3 Jest, joke, humorous speech.

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered.

व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुण्यंति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63. -2 Statement, expression; धृतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -3 A mystic word uttered by every Brāhmaṇa in performing his daily Sandhyā adoration; (these Vyāhritis are three सू, सुवस् and वस् usually repeated after om; cf. Ms. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्चर 1 P. 1 To transgress, offend against, violate. -2 To be faithless to. -3 To commit adultery with. -4 To deviate from the right path.

व्युच्चरणं Transgression; deviation.

व्युच्छित्तिः *f.*, व्युच्छेदः Cutting off, extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रम See उत्क्रम.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. -2 Inverted order, contrary. -3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Transgressed, overstepped. -2 Departed, left, gone forth. -3 Neglected. —*त* A kind of riddle.

व्युत्था 1 A. 1 To get up, rise. -2 To increase in strength or power, grow strong. —*Caus.* To excite, instigate, rouse.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः *f.* 1 Great activity. -2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. -3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. -4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). -5 A kind of dance. -6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; Si. 18. 26. -7 Contradicting.

व्युत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be produced from, originate in. -2 To be derived from (a root &c.). -3 To become proficient in or conversant with. —*Caus.* 1 To produce, cause. -2 To derive, trace to a root (as a word); ब्रह्मशब्दस्य व्युत्पाद्यमानस्य S. B.

व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production. -2 Derivation, etymology. -3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. -4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावजितको विद्यापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16, 18. 108;



**व्युत्पन्न** *p. p.* 1 Produced, begot-  
2 Formed by derivation. -3  
derived, traced to its etymology, as  
ward (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive').  
4 Completed, perfected; *Mv.* 4.  
5 Thoroughly proficient in,  
learned, erudite

**व्युत्पन्न** *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

**व्युत्पन्न** 4 U. 1 To throw or scatter  
2 To throw off, cast away.  
3 To set or lay aside. -4 To give  
abandon.

**व्युत्पन्न** *p. p.* Thrown aside, reject-  
cast off.

**व्युत्पन्न** 1 Throwing aside, rejec-  
2 Exclusion (in gram.). -3  
Prohibition. -4 Disregard, indiffer-  
5 Killing, destruction; *Si.*  
37.

**व्युत्पन्न** *a.* Disputed, discussed, de-  
bated.

**व्युत्पन्न** *a.* Disputed, discussed, de-  
bated.

**व्युत्पन्न** *a.* Disputed, discussed, de-  
bated.

**व्युत्पन्न** 1 Non-cessation. -2 In-  
tensity. -3 Complete cessation  
(where *वि* shows intensity).

**व्युत्पन्न** *p. p.* 1 Burnt. -2 Dawned,  
became day-light. -3 Become bright  
or clear. -4 Dwelt. -5 Passed. -  
6 Day-break, dawn; *Si.* 12. 4. -2  
Day. -3 Fruit, result.

**व्युत्पन्न** *f.* 1 Dawn. -2 Prosperity. -3  
Praise. -4 Fruit, consequence.

**व्युत्पन्न** *a.* Interwoven, sewn, inter-  
laced

**व्युत्पन्न** 1 Weaving, sewing. -2 The  
wages of weaving.

**व्युत्पन्न** 1 U. 1 To arrange troops in  
battle array; *व्युत्पन्न* वज्रेण चैवैतान् व्यु-  
त्पन्नैः योषयेत् *Ms.* 7. 191. -2 To  
arrange, put or place in order, dis-  
pose. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To  
alter, transpose, disarrange. -5 To  
resolve (vowels, syllables &c.).

**व्युत्पन्न** *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed,  
broad, wide; *व्युत्पन्नो* वृषस्कंधः *R.* 1.  
13. -2 Firm, compact. -3 Placed in  
order, arranged, marshalled (as an  
army); *Bg.* 1. 3. -4 Disarranged,  
placed out of order. -5 Married. -6  
Large, great. -Comp. -कंकट *a.*  
mailed, clad in armour.

**व्युत्पन्न** *f.* Orderly arrangement, ar-  
ray.

**व्युत्पन्न** 1 A military array; *Ms.* 7.  
187. -2 An army, a host, squadron;  
*व्युत्पन्न* तावितरेतरस्मात् भगं जयं चाप-  
त्यवस्थं *R.* 7. 54. -3 A largo quan-  
tity, an assemblage, a multitude,  
collection. -4 A part, portion, sub-  
head. -5 The body. -6 Structure,

formation. -7 Reasoning, logic. -8  
Separation distribution. -9 (In  
phil.) A peculiar arrangement of  
the senses. -Comp. -पार्ष्णिः *f.* the  
rear of an army. -भगः, -भेदः break-  
ing an array.

**व्युत्पन्न** 1 Arraying of troops, mar-  
shalling. -2 Structure of the mem-  
bers of the body.

**व्युत्पन्न** *p. p.* 1 Deprived of pros-  
perity, unlucky, unfortunate. -2 De-  
prived of or excluded from. -3 Nulli-  
fied. -4 Imperfect, deficient.

**व्युत्पन्न** *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck,  
misfortune (विगता वृद्धिर्व्युत्पन्नः); as in  
यवनानां व्युत्पिदुर्वचनं *Sk.*

**व्युत्पन्न** 1 U. (व्ययति-ते, कृत; *caus.* व्या-  
यति ते; *desid.* विद्यासति) 1 To cover.  
-2 To sew.

**व्युत्पन्न** *a.* A blacksmith.

**व्योमन्** *n.* [व्ये-मनिन् पृषो० *Un.* 4.  
150] 1 The sky, atmosphere; अ-  
स्त्वेवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योमनि वि-  
स्फूर्जसे *K. P.* 10, *Me.* 51; *R.* 12.  
67; *N.* 22. 54. -2 Water. -3 A tem-  
ple sacred to the sun. -4 Talc.  
-Comp. -उदकं rain-water, dew.  
-केशः, -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of  
Siva. -गंगा the heavenly Ganges.  
-चारिन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. a bird. -3.  
a saint. -4. a Brāhmaṇa. -5. a  
heavenly body. -धूमः a cloud. -देवः  
N. of Siva. -नाशिका a kind of  
quail. -भंजरं, -भंडलं a flag, banner.  
-माय *a.* reaching to the sky. -सु-  
दूरः a gust of wind. -यानं a celestial  
car. -सद् *m.* 1. a deity, god. -2.  
a Gandharva. -3. a spirit. -स्थली  
the earth. -सृञ् *a.* 'sky-touching',  
very lofty.

**व्योषं** An aggregate of three spices  
(black and long pepper, and dry  
ginger).

**व्रज्** I. 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go,  
walk, proceed; नाविनीतैर्व्रजेद् धुर्यैः *Ms.*  
4. 67. -2 To go to, approach, visit;  
मामेकं शरणं व्रज *Bg.* 18. 66. -3 To de-  
part, retire, withdraw. -4 To pass  
away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी  
त्यज नरेन्द्र निद्रारसं *Vikr.* 11. 74. -5  
To attain to, go to the state of. -6  
To obtain, gain. -II. 10 U. (व्राजयति-  
ते) 1 To go. -2 To prepare, decorate.  
(This root is used much in the same  
way as गम् or या q. v.).

**व्रजः** [व्रज्-वर्त्ये क] 1 A multi-  
tude, collection, flock, group; नेत्र-  
व्रजाः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वाच्च-  
पतीक्षिपेत् *R.* 6. 7; 7. 60; *Si.* 6. 6,  
14. 33. -2 A station of cowherds.  
-3 A cow-pen, cow-shed; *Si.* 2. 64.

-4 An abode, a resting-place. -5 A  
road. -6 A cloud. -7 N. of a district  
near Mathurā. -जं Wandering, going.  
-Comp. -अंगना, -युवतिः *f.* a woman  
of Vraja, a cowherdess; *Bv.* 2. 165.  
-अजिरं a cow-pen. -किशोरः, -नाथः,  
-मोहनः, -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of  
Krishna.

**व्रजकः** A religious mendicant  
wandering about for alms.

**व्रजनं** 1 Roaming, wandering,  
travelling. -2 Exile. -3 Ved. A way,  
road.

**व्रज्या** 1 Wandering about as a  
religious mendicant. -2 An attack,  
invasion, a march. -3 A flock,  
multitude, tribe, class. -4 A theatre.

**व्रण्** I. 1 P. (व्रणति) To sound. -II.  
10 U. (व्रणयति-ते) To hurt; wound.

**व्रणः** -णं [व्रण्-अच्] 1 A wound, sore,  
bruise, hurt; *R.* 12. 55. -2 A boil,  
an ulcer; *U.* 2. 26. -3 A fracture,  
scar. -Comp. -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कृत्  
*a.* 1. wounding. -2. corroding. (-*m.*)  
the marking-nut tree. -विरोपण *a.*  
sore-healing; *S.* 4. 13. -शोधनं the  
cleansing or dressing of a wound.  
-हः the castor-oil plant.

**व्रणित** *a.* Wounded, bruised; *U.* 4. 3.

**व्रतः** -तं [व्रज्-व जस्य तः] 1 A re-  
ligious act of devotion or austerity,  
vowed observance, a vow in general;  
अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं *R.* 13. 67, 2. 4,  
25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined  
in the different Purāṇas; but their  
number cannot be said to be fixed, as  
new ones, e. g. सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being  
added every day). -2 A vow, pro-  
mise, resolve; सोऽसूद भगवतः शङ्खद्वय  
प्रतिरोपयन् *R.* 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत,  
सुण्यव्रत, दृढव्रत &c. -3 Object of devo-  
tion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता  
(पतिव्रतं यस्याः या); याति देवव्रता देवान्  
पितृन् याति पितृव्रताः *Bg.* 9. 25. -4 A  
rite, an observance, practice, as in  
अर्कव्रत q. v. -5 Mode of life, course  
of conduct; *S.* 5. 27. -6 An ordi-  
nance, a law, rule. -7 Sacrifice. -8 An  
act, a deed, work. -9 A design, plan.  
-Comp. -आचरणं the observance of  
a vow. -आदेशः investiture of a  
youth (of any one of the three  
classes) with the sacred thread.  
-उपवासः a fast for a vow. -ग्रहणं  
initiation into a vow for a religious  
performance. -चर्यः a religious stu-  
dent; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्या observance  
or practice of a religious vow. -पारणं,  
-णं conclusion of a vow or fast, eat-  
ing after a fast. -प्रतिष्ठा performance  
of a religious vow voluntarily under-  
taken. -भंगः 1. breach of a vow. -2.  
breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging  
alms as part of the ceremony of in-



vestiture with the sacred thread. —लोपनं breaking a vow. —वैकल्यं the incompleteness of a religious vow. —सं-ग्रहः initiation into a vow. —स्थ *a.* practising any vow. —स्नातकः a Brāhmana who has completed the first stage of his religious life, *i. e.* that of a Brahmachārin or religious student; see स्नातक.

व्रतयति Den. P. 1 To observe a vow. —2 To fast in consequence of a vow. —3 To eat together.

व्रतित्व *a.* Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious; Pt. 1. 416. —*m.* 1 A religious student. —2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. —3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. यजमान.

व्रततिः, —ती *f.* 1 A creeper; पादाकुट्टव्रततिवलयसंगसंजातपाशः S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1. —2 Expansion, extension.

व्रध्न See व्रध्न.

व्रध्नन् See व्रध्नन्.

व्रध्न 6 P. ( वृध्नति, वृध्न; *caus.* व्रध्नयति-ते; *desid.* विव्रध्नयति or विव्रध्नति ) 1 To cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate. —2 To wound.

व्रध्ननः 1 A small saw. —2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. —3 The juice trickling from an incision in a tree. —नं 1 Cutting, tearing, wounding. —2 A cut, an incision.

व्राजः 1 Going, motion. —2 A multitude ( Ved.).

व्राजिः *f.* A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्रातः A multitude, group, flock, an assemblage; श्रयाकानां व्रातैः G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. —नं 1 Bodily or manual labour. —2 Day-labour. —3 Casual employment. —4 The company or attendants at a marriage feast.

व्रातीन *a.* 1 Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie. —2 One living by violence.

व्रात्यः [ व्रातात् समूहात् च्यवति यत् ] 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost his caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samskāras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; भवत्याहि व्रात्याधमपतितपाखंडपरिपत्यरिवाणस्नेहः G. L. 37. —2 A low or vile person in general. —3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Śūdra father and Kshatriya mother). —त्या The daughter of an outcast. —Comp. —व्रवः one who calls himself a Vratya. —स्तोमः N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samskāras.

व्री I. 9 P. ( व्रीणाति-व्रीणाति ) To choose, select; cf. वृ. —II. 4 A. ( व्रीयते, व्रीण ) 1 To go, move. —2 To be chosen. —3 To cover, screen.

व्रीड 4 P. ( व्रीडयति ) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. —2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः —डा 1 Shame; व्रीडाविधान्या-संगतैर्विलिल्ये Si. 3. 40; व्रीडमावहति मे स ( शब्दः ) संप्रति R. 11. 73. —2 Modesty, bashfulness; Si. 10. 18. —Comp. —आनत, —अन्वित *a.* modest, bashful. व्रीडनं 1 Shame. —2 Modesty. —3 Lowering, depression.

व्रीडित *p. p.* Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

व्रीस् 1 P., 10 U. ( व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ते ) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः [ व्री -हि क्चि ] 1 Rice; *asin* बहुव्रीहि q. v. —2 A grain of rice. —Comp. —अगारं a granary. —कांचनं a kind of pulse. —राजिकं panic seed (= कंयू q. v.). —श्रेष्ठः a kind of rice ( शालिधान्य ).

वृड् 6 P. ( वृडति ) 1 To cover. —2 To be heaped or gathered. —3 To heap, accumulate. —4 To sink, go down.

वृस् 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीस्.

व्रीहेय *a.* ( यी *f.* ) [ व्रीहि -यक् ] 1 Fit for rice. —2 Sown with rice. —यं A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

व्री 9 P. ( विनाति, rarely व्रीणाति, *caus.* व्रीपयति ) 1 To go, move. —2 To support, hold, maintain. —3 To choose, select.

व्रीक्ष् 10 U. ( व्रीक्षयति-ते ) To see.

श.

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer; Ki. 15. 45. —2 A weapon. —3 N. of Siva. —ज्ञं Happiness; Bh. 2. 16.

शंयु *a.* Happy, prosperous; Bk. 4. 18.

शंवः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. —2 The thunderbolt of Indra. —3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंस 1 P. ( शंसति, शस्त; *pass.* शस्यते ) 1 To praise, extol, approve of; साधु साध्विति श्रुतानि शशंसुर्मासुतात्मजं Rām.; Bg. 5. 1. —2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report ( with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself ); शशंस सीता-पतिव्रतममृष्टितं शासनमग्रजाय R. 14. 23; शमे द्विया शंसति किंचिदीप्सितं 3. 5. 2. 62, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 84; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. —3 To indicate, bespeak

show; यः ( अशोकः ) सावज्ञो माधवश्री-नियोगे युष्मैः शंसत्यादरं त्वत्प्रयत्ने M. 5. 8; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 22. —4 To repeat, recite. —5 To hurt, injure. —6 To revile, traduce.

शंसः Ved. 1 Praise. —2 Recitation. —3 Calling, invocation. —4 A charm, spell. —5 Wishing well to. —6 A blessing. —7 A curse. —8 Calumny.

शंसनं [ शंस-त्युट् ] 1 Praising. —2 Telling, relating. —3 Reciting.

शंसा [ शंस-अ ] 1 Praise. —2 Wish, desire, hope. —3 Repeating, narrating. —4 Reciting.

शंसित *p. p.* [ शंस-क् ] 1 Praised, extolled. —2 Told, said, spoken, declared. —3 Wished, desired. —4 Ascertained, established, determined. —5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

शंसित्व *a.* ( Usually at the end of comp. ) 1 Praising. —2 Telling, announcing, communicating; प्रजाव-ती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45. —3 Indicating, bespeaking; सूर्यनिः क्षतहुंकार-चारु पुष्पोर वाहुः Bk. 1. 27; प्रार्थना-सिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. —4 Presaging, foretelling; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शंस्तु *m.* 1 A praiser, panegyrist. —2 A reciter of hymns.

शक् I. 5 P. ( शक्नोति, शक् ) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to effect ( usually with an inf. and translateable by 'can' ); अवश्यं यन् वक्तुमशक्नवत्यः शाखाभिरावृजित-पल्लवाभिः R. 13. 24, Bk. 3. 6; M. 20; sometimes, with acc. or dat.; M.



11. 139; with gen. also; see शक. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To be powerful. To be able, be possible or -Pass. To be able, a passive sense applicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive); तत्कर्तुं 'it can be done'. -Desid. कर्तुं 'I wish to be able'. -2 To learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्यति-ते, शक) To be able, have power to effect. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To give. -4 To know (mostly Ved. in these senses).

शकः 1 N. of a king (especially applied to Śalivāhana; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word). -2 An epoch, era (the era is especially applied to the era of Śalivāhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era). -कः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44. along with the Paundrakas, &c.; see Mu. 5. 11 also). -Comp. -अंतकः, -अरिः epithets of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. -अब्दः a year of the Saka era. -कर्तृ, -कृत् m. the founder of an era.

शकटः-टं [शक्-अट् Un. 4. 81] A cart, carriage, waggon; रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212; Y. 3. 42. -टः 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge; Ms. 7. 187. -2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas*. -3 N. of a demon slain by Krishna when quite a boy. -4 N. of a tree (निमिः). -5 An implement for preparing grain. -Comp. -अक्षः the axle of a cart. -अरिः, -हन् m. epithets of Krishna. -आह्वः the lunar asterism Rohini (so called because it is figured by a cart). -भेदः the division of Rohini by a planet passing through it. -बिलः a gallinule.

शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart; as in मुच्छकटिका.

शकन् n. Ordure, feces, especially of animals; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकृत् after acc. dual).

शकलः-लं [शक्-कल् Un. 1. 109] A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit; उपलशकलमेतद्भेदं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. -लं 1 Bark. -2 The scales (of a fish).

शकलित a. Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलिन m. A fish.

शकलीकृ 8 U. To reduce to fragments or pieces, cut to pieces, divide.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अवृद्धाभ्रातृ); (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly, and vanity, of low family, and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the *Mṛichchhakatika* of Sūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his desire; S. D. thus defines him:—मदसूत्रताभिमानो दुष्कृतैर्धर्मसंयुक्तः । सोयम-दृढाभ्राता राज्ञः श्यालः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81 ).

शकुनः [शक्-उन् Un. 3. 49] 1 A bird (in general); शकुनोच्छिष्टं Y. 1. 168. -2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -3 A kind of song (sung at festivals). -नं 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil; Si. 9. 83. -2 An auspicious omen. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing omens. (-ज्ञा) a small house-lizard. -ज्ञानं knowledge of omens, augury. -शास्त्रं 'the science of omens', N. of a work.

शकुनिः [शक्-उनि] 1 A bird; तर्क-शकुनिकुरंगान् मेथिली यानपुष्पत् U. 3. 25; Ms. 12. 63. -2 A vulture, kite or eagle. -3 A cock. -4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhritarāshṭra; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhana whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pāṇḍavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -5 N. of a demon killed by Krishna. -Comp. -ईश्वरः N. of Garuda. -प्रपा a trough for watering birds. -वाद् 1. the cry or sound of a bird. -2. the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. -2 A kind of bird.

शकुंतः [शक्-उंत] 1 A bird in general; अंसव्यापिशकुंतनीहनिचितं विभ्रज्जटा-मंडलं S. 7. 11. -2 The blue jay. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A sort of insect.

शकुंतकः A bird.

शकुंतला [शकुंतैः लायते ला-धर्त्ये क] N. of the daughter of Visvāmītra by the nymph Menakā who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [When Menakā went up to

the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by 'Sakuntas' or birds, whence she was called "Sakuntala". She was afterwards found by the sage Kanva and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gāndharva form of marriage; (see Dushyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata who became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुन्तिः A bird; कलमवरिलं रत्यु-त्कटाः कर्णतु शकुन्तयः U. 3. 24.

शकुंतिका 1 A bird; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे सोनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. 45. -2 A kind of bird. -3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः, -ली A kind of fish. -Comp. -अदनी 1. a kind of medicinal plant (called Katki). -2. an earthworm. -अर्भकः a kind of fish.

शकुत् n. [शक्-कृत् Un. 4. 58] Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp. -करिः m. f., -करी a calf; शकुत्करिर्वत्सः Sk. -द्वारं the anus. -पिंडः-पिंडकः a ball or lump of dung; शष्पाप्यसि प्रकिरति शकुत्पिंडका-नाममात्रान् U. 4. 27.

शकरः, शकरिः A bull.

शकरी 1 A river. -2 A girdle, zone. -3 A woman of impure caste. -4 A finger.

शक्त p. p. [शक्-क्त] 1 Able, capable; competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.), बहुव्रीहस्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3; तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतान्यथा *ibid.* -2 Strong, mighty, powerful. -3 Rich, opulent; Ms. 11. 9. -4 Significant, expressive, conveying a meaning by denotation (अभिधा or शक्ति) and not by indication (लक्षणा) (as a word). -5 Clever, intelligent. -6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. [शक्-क्ति] 1 (a) Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; ज्ञाने मौने क्षमा शक्तौ R. 1. 22; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति. &c. (b) Faculty, capacity; स्मरणशक्ति 'retentive faculty or memory'. -2 Regal power; (it has three parts or elements; 1 प्रशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself'; 2 मन्त्रशक्ति 'the power of good counsel', and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy'); राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायतं Dk.; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवार्थसंचयं R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17. 63; Si. 2. 26. -3 The power of com-



position, poetic power of genius ; शक्तिनिष्पन्ना लोकशास्त्राध्यायवेक्षणान् P. 1 ; see explanation *ad. loc.* -4 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5.1 ; S. 7. 35. -5 A kind of missile ; शक्ति-खंडामपितेन गांडीविनोक्तं Ve. 3 ; ततो विभेदः पौलस्त्यः शक्त्या वक्षसि लक्ष्मणं R. 12. 77. -6 A spear, dart, pike, lance. -7 (In phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. -8 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. -9 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यंजना) ; तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः S. D. 11. -10 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यंजना) ; it is thus defined:—अस्माच्छब्दादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इत्याकारकोऽनादिसंकेतः शक्तिः Tarka K. -11 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Siva worshipped by a sect of people called Śāktas. -12 A sword. -13 An implement in gambling. -Comp. -अर्थः perspiring and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, -अपेक्षित् *a.* having regard to strength ; Si. 2. 93. -कुठनं the deadening of a power. -ग्रह *a.* 1. apprehending the force or meaning. -2. armed with a spear. (-हः) 1. apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptance of a word. -2. a spearman, lancer. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. of Kārtikeya. -ग्राहक *a.* determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. -त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -धर *a.* strong, powerful. (-रः) 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kārtikeya. -पाणिः, -भृत् *m.* 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kārtikeya. -पातः prostration of strength. -पूजकः a Śākti q. v. -पूजा the worship of Śākti. -पूर्वः an epithet of Parāśara. -वैकल्य loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हीन *a.* powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिकः a lancer, spearman.

शक्तित्व *ind.* According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Strong, able, powerful, mighty. -2 Possessing a competence.

शक्तमन् *n.* Ved. Power, strength, energy. —*m.* N. of Indra.

शक्य *pot. p.* 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.) ; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हृतमुक् Bh. 2. 11, R. 2.

49, 54. -2 Fit to be effected. -3 Easy to be effected. -4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्योऽर्थोऽभिधया ज्ञेयः S. D. 10. -5 Potential. (The form शक्य is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता M. 3. 22 ; शक्यं ... अविरलमालिगितुं पवनः S. 3. 7, विभूतयः शक्यमवामुमूर्तिताः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11.) -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed. -प्रतीकार *a.* remediable.

शक्नु *m. n.* The flour or meal of barley, barley-meal ; see सक्नु.

शक्नु, शक्नु *a.* Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्रः [ शक्र-रक्ष ] 1 N. of Indra ; एकः कृती शक्रतेषु योऽयं शक्राक्ष याचते Kuval. -2 The Arjuna tree. -3 The Kuṭaja tree. -4 An owl. -5 The asterism ज्येष्ठा. -6 The number 'fourteen'. -7 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अशनः the Kuṭaja tree. (-नं) an intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -आरुह्यः an owl. -आत्मजः 1. Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. Arjuna. -उत्थानं, -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -गोपः a kind of red insect ; cf. इंद्रगोप. -जः, -जातः a crow. -जित्, -भिद् *m.* epithets of Meghanāda, son of Rāvaṇa. -द्रुमः the Devadāru tree. -धनुस् *n.*, -शरासनं the rain-bow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. -पर्यायः the Kuṭaja tree. -पादपः 1. the Kuṭaja tree. -2. the Devadāru tree. -प्रस्थं = इंद्रप्रस्थ q. v. -भवनं, -भुवनं, -वासः heaven, paradise. -भूमवा colocynth. -मातृका a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner. -सूर्यन् *m.*, -शिरस् *n.* an ant-hill, a hillock. -लोकः the world of Indra. -वल्ली colocynth (इंद्रवारुणी). -वाहनं a cloud. -शाखिन् *m.* the Kuṭaja tree. -शाला a sacrificial ground. -सारथिः 'the chariot-eer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. -सुतः 1. an epithet of Jayanta. -2. of Arjuna. -3. of Vāli. -सुहर yellow myrobalan.

शक्राणी N. of Sachī, wife of Indra.

शक्तिः 1 A cloud. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 A mountain. -4 An elephant.

शक्रः An elephant.

शक्रन् *a.* Ved. Strong, powerful. —*m.* An elephant.

शकरः A bull, an ox. -री 1 A finger. -2 A finger-ring. -3 A girdle, zone. -4 A cow.

शङ्क 1 A. (शङ्कते, शङ्कित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful ; शङ्के जीवति वा न वा Rām. abl. ) ; नाशङ्कित विस्वतः Bk. 15. 39 ; bhāsh. -3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; स्वैर्देवैर्भवति हि शङ्कितो मनुष्यः Mk. 4. 2. -4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; त्वय्यासन्नं नयनमुपरिस्पृष्टं शङ्के मृगाक्ष्याः Me. 95 ; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वयि यथा हि मां शङ्कसे भीरु V. 3. 14 ; Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. -5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अत्रेदं शङ्कयते (often used in controversial language) ; न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणांतरगम्यत्वं शङ्कितुं शक्यं Sarva. S. -Caus. To frighten, terrify.

शङ्कनीय *a.* 1 Doubtful, questionable. -2 Fit to be suspected ; शङ्कनीया हि लोकेस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24. -3 To be supposed or imagined.

शङ्का [ शङ्क-अ ] 1 Doubt, uncertainty. -2 Hesitation, scruple. -3 Suspicion, distrust misgiving ; अपायशङ्का ; अरिद्रशङ्का &c. -4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; जातशङ्केदेवैर्मनका नामाप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1 ; कैकयीशङ्केवाह R. 12. 2 ; 13. 42 ; Me. 69. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression ; सजमपि शिरस्यधः क्षितां धुनोत्यहिशङ्कया S. 7. 24 ; कुर्वन् वधूजनमनःसु शङ्काशङ्का Ki. 5. 42 ; हरिततृणोद्गमशङ्कया ū. 38. -7 An objection started in disputation. -8 Presumption. -Comp. -अन्विता, -आकुल *a.* filled with fear or doubt, doubtful, afraid. -अभियोगः a charge on suspicion. -आस्पदं a matter of doubt. -निवृत्तिः *f.* solving or clearing a doubt.

शङ्कित *p. p.* 1 Doubtful, suspected, feared. -2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. -3 Uncertain, doubtful. -4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed ; Pt. 1. 197. -5 Weak, unsteady ; (see शङ्क). -Comp. -चित्त, -मनस् *a.* 1. timid, faint-hearted. -2. suspicious, distrustful. -3. doubtful. -वर्णः a thief.

शङ्किन् *a.* 1 Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of fear) ; त्वदुपावर्तनशङ्कि मे मनः R. 8. comp. ) ; त्वदुपावर्तनशङ्कि मे मनः S. 4. -2 Full of danger ; तस्मादुपपत्तेरिवावनिपतेः सेवा सदा शङ्किनी Subhāsh.

शङ्कुर *a.* Fearful, frightful.

शङ्कः A draught-ox.

शङ्कर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [ शङ्कलं करोति कृ-अच् ] Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -र 1 N. of Siva. -2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II.



शं 1 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva.  
2 Bengal madder. -3 The Sami  
Comp. -आवासः 1. the Kailāsa.  
2. camphor. -प्रियः the francoline  
partridge.

शंकुः [ शंकु-उण् Un. 1. 36 ] 1 A  
spear, spike, javelin, dagger;  
2 at the end of comp.; शोकशंकुः  
the dart of grief; i. e. sharp or  
poignant grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93.  
3 A stake, pillar, post, pale. -3 A  
nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. -4 The  
sharp head or point of an arrow, barb.  
5 The trunk (of a lopped tree),  
stump, pollard. -6 The pin of a dial.  
7 A measure of twelve fingers. -8  
A measuring-rod. -9 The sine of alti-  
tude (in astr.). -10 Ten billions. -11  
The fibres of a leaf. -12 An ant-hill.  
13 The penis. -14 The skate-fish. -15  
A demon. -16 Poison. -17 Sin; crime.  
18 An aquatic animal, particularly,  
a goose. -19 N. of Siva. -20  
The Śāla tree. -21 A kind of per-  
fume (नखी). -22 N. of Kāma, the  
god of love. -Comp. -कर्ज a. spike-  
eared. (-र्जः) an ass. -जीवा (in  
astr.) the gnomon sine. -तृक्षः  
the Śāla tree.

शंकुश्च Anything fit for a stake  
(as wood &c.).

शंकुचिः, शंकोचः (चिः) A skate-fish.

शंकुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet.  
2 A pair of scissors. -Comp. -खंडः  
a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शंखः -खं [शम-ख Un. 1. 102] 1 The  
conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतभावमुज्झति  
शंखः शिखिमुक्तमुक्तोपि Pt. 4. 110;  
शंखार दध्नुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. -2  
The bone on the forehead; शंखांतर-  
राति विलोचनं यत् Ku. 7. 33. -3 The  
temporal bone. -4 The part between  
the tusks of an elephant. -5 A  
hundred billions. -6 A military drum  
or other martial instrument. -7 A  
kind of perfume (नखी). -8 One of  
the nine treasures of Kubera. -9 N.  
of a demon slain by Vishṇu. -10 N.  
of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned  
in conjunction with लिखित q. v.).  
-Comp. -उदकं the water poured into  
a conch-shell. -कारः, -कारकः a shell-  
cutter, described as a kind of mixed  
caste. -क्षीरं an impossibility; cf.  
व्युप. -चर्चि, -चर्चि a mark made with  
sandal (on the forehead). -चूर्णं  
powder produced from shells. -जः  
a large pearl (of the shape of a  
pigeon's egg). -द्रावः, -द्रावकः a  
solvent for dissolving shells. -ध्माः,  
-ध्मा m. a shell-blower; conch-blower.  
-ध्वनिः the sound of a conch (some-  
times, but erroneously, used to denote  
a cry of alarm or despair). -पालः

an epithet of the sun. -ग्रस्थः a spot  
on the moon. -भृत् m. an epithet of  
Vishṇu. -सुखः an alligator. -सुक्ता  
the mother of pearls. -लिखितः a  
righteous or just king. (-dual) N.  
of two writers of Smṛitis. -स्वनः the  
sound of a conch.

शंखकः -कं A conch-shell. -कः 1 A  
disease of the head. -2 The temporal  
bone. -कं A bracelet (made of  
conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शंखनकाः (खः) A small conch or  
shell.

शंखिन् m. 1 The ocean. -2 An epi-  
thet of Vishṇu. -3 A conch-blower.  
-4 A worker in shells.

शंखिनी 1 A woman of one of the  
four classes into which writers on  
erotic science divide women; the  
Ratimanjari thus describes her :—  
दीर्घातिदीर्घनयना वरसुंदरी या कामोपभोगरसिका  
गुणशीलयुक्ता ॥ रेखात्रयेण च विभूषितकंददेशा संभो-  
गकेलिरसिका किल शंखिनी सा ॥ cf. चित्रिणी,  
हस्तिनी, and पद्मिनी also. -2 A female  
spirit, or a kind of fairy. -Comp.  
-फलः the Sirisha tree.

शञ्च 1 A. (शचते) To speak, say,  
tell.

शचिः -ची f. N. of the wife of  
Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. -ची Ved. 1  
Speech, eloquence. -2 Activity,  
energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 A  
holy or pious act; devotion. -Comp.  
-पतिः, -भर्तृ m. epithets of Indra.

शंच 1 A. (शंचते) To go, move.

श I. 1 P. (शति) 1 To be sick.  
-2 To divide, separate. -3 To be dis-  
solved. -4 To be weary or dejected.  
-5 To go. -II. 10 A. (शटयते) To  
praise, flatter.

शट a. Sour, acid, astringent.

शटा The matted hair of an asce-  
tic; cf. जटा, सिंहकेशर.

शाटिः f. The plant called Zedoary.

शट्टकं Flour of rice mixed with  
water and ghee.

शट् I. 1 P. (शति) 1 To deceive;  
cheat, defraud. -2 To hurt, kill. -3  
To suffer pain. -II. 10 P. (शटयति)  
1 To finish. -2 To leave unfinished.  
-3 To go, move. -4 To be idle or lazy  
(शटयति). -5 To deceive, cheat. -6 To  
speak ill of. -7 To speak well or  
elegantly.

शट a. [ शट्-अच् ] 1 Crafty, deceit-  
ful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious.  
-2 Wicked, depraved. -टः 1 A  
rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4.  
30, Bg. 18. 28. -2 A false or deceitful  
lover (who pretends to love one  
woman while his heart is fixed on

another); ध्रुवमस्मि शटः शुचिस्मिन्ने वि-  
दितः कैतववत्सलस्तव R. 8. 49, 19. 31;  
शट इति मयि तावदस्तु ते परिचयवत्यवधी-  
रणा मिये M. 3. 19; (the S. D. thus  
defines a शट — शटोयमेकत्र वद्धमाधो यः ।  
दर्शितवहिरुगोविधिमन्यत्र गृधमाचराति ॥ 74 ).  
-3 A fool, blockhead. -4 A mediator,  
arbitrator. -5 The Dhattūra plant.  
-6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -ट 1  
Iron. -2 Saffron.

शण् 1 P. (शणति) To give.

शणं Hemp. -Comp. -सूत्रं 1. a  
hempen cord or string. -2. a net  
made of hemp. -3. cordage.

शणिरं A bank or alluvial island  
in the middle of the river Soma.

शंठः A eunuch (= शंठ q. v.).

शंड 1 P. (शंडति) 1 To heap, col-  
lect. -2 To hurt, wound.

शंडः [ शंड-अच् Un. 1. 113 ] 1 An  
impotent man, a eunuch. -2 A bull.  
-3 A bull at liberty to move. -डं A  
collection, multitude; cf. षंड or खंड.

शंडः 1 A eunuch, an impotent  
man. -2 A male attendant in the  
women's apartments (chosen from  
the class of eunuchs or emasculated  
persons). -3 A bull. -4 A bull at  
liberty to move. -5 A mad-man.

शतं 1 A hundred; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं  
Śānti. 2. 6; शतमेकोपि संघते प्राकारस्थो  
धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in  
the singular with a plural noun of  
any gender; शतं नराः; शतं गावः; or शतं  
गृहाणि, in which case it is treated as  
a numeral adjective; but sometimes  
in dual and plural also; द्वे शते; दश  
शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun  
in the genitive; गवां शतं, वर्षाणां शतं  
'a century of cows, years' &c. At  
the end of comp., it may remain  
unchanged; भव भर्ता शरच्छतं, or may be  
changed into शती; as in आर्यसप्तशती  
(a work of Govardhanāchārya). -2  
Any large number; as in शतपत्र q. v.  
-Comp. -अक्षी 1. night. -2. the  
goddess Durgā. -अंगः 1. a car,  
carriage; especially, a war-chariot.  
-2. N. of a tree (तिलिश). -अनीकः an  
old man. -अब्दं a century. -अरं,  
-आरं the thunderbolt of Indra. -अ-  
रुस्, अरुषी a leprous disease of the  
skin. -अवरः a fine of a hundred.  
(-श) 1. N. of a plant. -2. N. of  
the wife of Indra. -आनकं a cemet-  
ery. -आनंदः 1. N. of Brahman. -2.  
of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. -3. of the car  
of Vishṇu. -4. of a son of Gautama  
and Ahalyā, the family-priest of Jan-  
aka; U. 1. 16. -आयुस् a. lasting or  
living for a hundred years. -आवर्तः,  
-आवर्तिन् m. N. of Vishṇu. -ईशः 1.  
the ruler of a hundred. -2. the ruler of



a hundred villages; Ms. 7. 115.—कुम्भः N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (—भं) gold. —कुत्वम् *ind.* a hundred times. —कोटि *a.* hundred-edged. (—दिः) Indra's thunderbolt. (—f.) a hundred crores. —क्रतुः an epithet of Indra; R. 3. 38. —खंडं gold. —यु *a.* possessed of a hundred cows. —युग, —युगित *a.* a hundredfold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. —ग्रधिः *f.* the Dūrvā grass. —ह्रः N. of Siva. —ही 1. a kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *tūlas* in length; शतली च चतुस्ताला लोहकंटकसंघिता; or अयःकंटक-संघाता शतली महती शिला); R. 12. 95. —2. a female scorpion. —3. a disease of the throat. —4. N. of a plant (करंज). —छंदः a kind of wood-pecker. —जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. —तारका, —भिषज्, —भिषा *f.* N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. —दला the white rose. —दुः *f.* 1. N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. —2. N. of the Ganges. —धामन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —धार *a.* 1. flowing in a hundred streams. —2. having a hundred edges. (—रं) the thunderbolt of Indra. —धृतिः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. of Brahman. —3. heaven or *Svarga*. —पत्रः 1. a peacock. —2. the (Indian) crane. —3. a wood-pecker. —4. a parrot or a species of it. (—त्रा) a woman. (—त्रं) a lotus; आवृत्तशतपत्रनिभं (आननं) वहंत्या Mā. 1. 22. —योनिः an epithet of Brahman; कपेन मूर्ध्निः शतपत्रयोनिं (संभावयामास); Ku. 7. 46. —पत्रकः the wood-pecker. —पत्री, —पत्रिका the white rose. —पथब्राह्मणं N. of a well-known Brāhmaṇa attached to the Sukla Yajurveda. —पद्, —पाद *a.* having a hundred feet. —पदी, —पाद् *f.* a centipede. —पद्मं 1. a lotus with a hundred petals. —2. the white lotus. —पर्वन् *m.* a bamboo. (—f.) 1. the full-moon day in the month of *Āsvina*. —2. Dūrvā grass. —3. the plant *Kaṭukā*. —4. orris root. —5. the wife of Bhārgava or Sukra. —ईशः the planet Venus. —पर्विका 1. Dūrvā grass. —2. orris root. —3. barley. —पाद्, —पाद् *m.*, —पादी, —पादिका a centipede. —पुष्पः epithet of the poet Bhāravi. —प्रासः the Karavīra tree. —भिषज् see शततारका —भीरुः *f.* the Arabian jasmine. —मखः, —मख्यः 1. epithets of Indra; Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 2. 64; R. 9. 13. —2. an owl. —मानः, —नं 1. a *Pala* of silver. —2. an *Adhaka* q. v. —मार्जः an armourer. —मुख

*a.* 1. having a hundred ways. —2. having a hundred outlets, mouths, or openings; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where the word has sense 1 also). (—खं) a hundred ways or openings. (—खी) a brush, broom. —मूला the Dūrvā grass. —यज्वन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —यष्टिकः a necklace of one hundred strings. —रूपा N. of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svāyambhuva). —लुपः, —लुपकः an epithet of the poet Bhāravi. —वर्ष *a.* 1. a century old. —2. lasting for a hundred years. (—र्षं) one hundred years, a century. —वीर्या 1. white-flowering Dūrvā. —2. the plant *Satāvartī*. —वेधिन *m.* a kind of sorrel. —शाख *a.* 1. various, multi-form. —2. having hundred, *i. e.* many branches. —सहस्र 1. a hundred thousand. —2. several hundred *i. e.* a large number. —साहस्र *a.* 1. consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. —2. bought with a hundred thousand. —ह्रदा 1. lightning; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48; V. 4. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —ह्लादा the thunderbolt.

शतक *a.* 1 A hundred. —2 Containing a hundred. —कं 1 A century. —2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in नीति°, वैराग्य°, शृंगार° a collection of one hundred stanzas on 'Niti' &c.

शततम *a.* (मी *f.*) One-hundredth. शतधा *ind.* 1 In a hundred ways. —2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. —3 A hundred-fold. —*f.* The Dūrvā grass.

शतशस् *ind.* 1 By hundreds. —2 A hundred times; शतशः शप्ते Prab. 3; Ms. 12. 58. —3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 11. 5.

शतिक *a.* (की *f.*), शत्य *a.* [शतेन क्रीतः शतस्य विकारः तस्यायं वा इति ट् यत् वा] 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208. —2 Relating to a hundred. —3 Effected with a hundred. —4 Bought with a hundred. —5 Changed with or for a hundred. —6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. —7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिन् *a.* 1 A hundred-fold. —2 Numerous. —*m.* The owner of a hundred; निःस्त्रो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं Śānti. 2. 6; Pt. 5. 82.

शतपोनः A sieve.

शतपोनकः Fistula in the anus (with many external openings).

शत्रु A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Kṛit affix अन् used in forming present participles of the Parasmaipada.

शतेरः 1 An enemy. —2 Injury, hurt.

शत्रिः An elephant.

शत्रुः [शद्-ङ् Un. 4. 103] 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. —2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं Subhāsh.; कृणकर्ता पिता शत्रुर्माता च व्यभिचारिणी। भार्या रूपवती शत्रुः पुत्रः शत्रुरपंडितः Subhāsh. —3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. —Comp. —उपजापः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overtures of an enemy. —कर्षण, —दमन, निर्वहण *a.* subduing, overpowering or destroying enemies. —ह्रः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakshmaṇa, being a son of Sumitrā. He killed the demon Lavana and colonized Mathurā. He had two sons named Subāhu and Bahuruta; see R. 15. —पक्षः 1. the party or side of an enemy. —2. an opponent, antagonist. —मर्दनः an epithet of Satrugna. —विग्रहः a hostile invasion. —विनाशनः an epithet of Siva. —सह, —साह *a.* withstandig an enemy. —सेविन् *a.* serving a hostile prince; Ms. 7. 186. —हत्या foe-slaughter. —हन् *a.* foe-slayer.

शङ्खजयः 1 An elephant. —2 N. of a mountain.

शङ्खतप *a.* Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शत्र्वरी Night.

शद् I. 1 P. (but A. in conjugational tenses) (शीयते, शञ्च) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. —2 To go. —Caus. (शादयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, impel. —2 (शातयति-ते) (a) To fell, throw down, cut down; किं शूद्रं त्कटकस्थितिव्यसनिना व्यर्थं खुराः शातिताः Subhāsh.; Si. 14. 80, 15. 24; (b) To kill, destroy. —II. 1 P. (शदति) To go (usually with आ).

शद्ः An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शद्भिः 1 An elephant. —2 Cloud. —3 N. of Arjuna. —द्भिः *f.* 1 Lightning. —2 Candied sugar.

शद्भु *a.* 1 Going, moving. —2 Falling, perishing, decaying.

शञ्च *p. p.* Fallen, decayed, withered.

शनकैस् *ind.* Slowly; see शनैस्.

शनिः [शो-अनि किञ् Tv.] 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and



represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes). — Saturday. —3 N. of Siva. —Comp. —नं black pepper. —प्रदोषः a term for the (evening) worship of Siva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. —प्रसूः f. an epithet of Chhāyā, wife of the sun; cf. सञ्ज्ञा. Chhāyā a sapphire. —वारः, वासरः Saturday.

शनिम् *ind.* 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. —2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; धर्मे संचिद्युपाच्छन्ने; Ku. 3. 33; Ms. 3. 217. —3 Successively, in due order, Ms. 1. 15. —4 Mildly, softly. —5 Tardily, sluggishly. —6 Independently. (शनिः शनेः slowly, by slow degrees). —Comp. —चर *a.* going or moving slowly; शनेश्चराम्यां पदान्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17. (where it means 'Saturn' also). (रः) the planet Saturn.

शन्तुः N. of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangā and Satyavati; by the former wife he had a son named Bhishma, and by the latter Chitrāngada and Vichitravirya. Bhishma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; cf. भीष्म.

शप् A technical term used by Pāṇini for the conjugational sign inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first class of roots.

शप् *ind.* A particle and prefix implying assent or compliance.

शप् 1, 4 U. (शपति-ते, शप्यति-ते, शप) 1 To curse, exorcise; अशपद्भव मातु-रिति तां R. 8. 80; सोऽशुत्परासुरथ भूमि-पति शशाप (वृद्धः) 9. 78, 1. 77. —2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath, (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made); भरते-नात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाधिप । यथा ना-म्येन तुष्येयमृते रामविवासानात् Rām.; when used without an object it generally governs the instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken; सत्वं शपामि ते पादपंकजस्पर्शेन K.; Ghal. 22; अशप्त निह्वानोऽसौ सीतायै स्मरमोहितः Bk. 8. 74; प्रेम जिज्ञासमा-नाम्पस्ताभ्योऽशप्तत कामिनः 8. 33; sometimes शप् governs a cognate accusative; सहस्रशोऽसौ शपथानशप्यत् Bk. 3. 32. —3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself); शपद्भ्यश्चाशपस्तथा Bk. 17. 4. प्रतिवाच-

मदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेद्विद्युजे Si. 16. 25. —Caus. (शपयति-ते) To bind by an oath, conjure; शापितोऽसि गो-ब्राह्मणकाम्यया Mk. 3; शापितासि मम लवणिकावलोकितयोश्च जीवितेन यदि वाचा न कथयसि Māl. 8.

शपः [शप्-अच्] 1 A curse, an imprecation. —2 An oath.

शपथः [शप्-अथच्] 1 Cursing. —2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. —3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; आमोदो न हि कस्तु-र्याः शपथेनाहुभायते Bv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. —4 Conjurament, binding by oaths; Māl. 3. 2. —Comp. —पत्रं an affidavit, a statement on oath.

शपनं 1 See शपथ. —2 Reviling; abuse.

शप्त *p. p.* 1 Cursed. —2 Sworn. —3 Reviled, abused; (see शप्).

शफः -फं [शप्-अच् पृथो पत्यफः] 1 A hoof. —2 The root of a tree. —Comp. —ऊरुः f. a woman having thighs resembling the two divisions of a cow's hoof; see P. IV. 1. 70.

शफरः (रि f.) [शफ रति रा-क् Tv.] A kind of small glittering fish; मोची-कर्तुं चटुलशफरोद्धतनेक्षितानि Me. 40; Si. 8. 24; Ku. 4. 39. —Comp. —अधि-पः the fish called Ilisha.

शक्(व)रः 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; राजन् गुंजाफलानां स्रज इति शक्वरा नैव हारं हरति K. P. 10. —2 N. of Siva. —3 The hand. —4 Water. —5 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mīmāṃsā. —रि 1 A Sabara female. —2 A female Kirāta who was an ardent devotee of Rāma. —Comp. —आलयः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. —लोध्रः the wild *Lodhra* tree.

शक्(व)लः *a.* 1 Spotted, brindled, variegated; कञ्चित्त्वभा चांद्रमसी तमो-भिश्चाप्याविलिनीः शक्वलीकृतेव R. 13. 56, 5. 44; Mv. 7. 26. —2 Varied, divided into various parts. —3 Articulate; imitative. —लः A variegated colour. —ला, -ली 1 A spotted or brindled cow. —2 The cow of plenty or Kāma-dhenu q. v. —लं Water.

शब्द 10 U. (शब्दयति-ते, शब्दित) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To speak, call out, call out to; विततमुहु-करायः शब्दयन्त्या वयोभिः परिपतति दिवा-स्के हेलया बालसूर्यः Si. 11. 47. —3 To name, call; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्दते Ratn. 4. —WITH अभि to name. —प्र to explain. —सं to call out to.

शब्दः [शब्-वच्] 1 Sound (the object of the sense of hearing and property of आकाश); अथात्मनः शब्दयुगं

युगयुगः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. —2 Sound, note (of birds, men &c.), noise in general; विश्वासीपगमादभि-गतयः शब्दं सहते युगाः S. 1. 14; Bg. 1. 13; S. 3. 1; Ms. 4. 31; Ku. 1. 45. —3 The sound of a musical instrument; वाद्यशब्दः Pt. 2; Ku. 1. 45. —4 A word, sound, significant word (for defin. &c. see Mbh. introduction); एकः शब्दः सम्यगधीतः सम्यक् प्रयुक्तः स्वर्गे लोके कामधुग्भवति; so शब्दार्थो. —5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. —6 A title, an epithet; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कु-र्वति बालव्यजनेश्चमयः Ku. 1. 13; S. 2. 14; नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22; 18. 42; V. 1. 1. —7 The name, mere name; as in शब्दपति q. v. —8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a Pramāṇa). —9 Grammar. —Comp.

—अतीत *a.* beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. —अधिष्ठानं the ear. —अध्याहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). —अनु रूप *a.* proportionate or corresponding to the sound; शब्दाचरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1. —अनुशासनं the science of words, i. e. grammar. —अर्थः the meaning of a word. (—र्थो dual) a word and its meaning; अ-दोषो शब्दार्थो K. P. 1. —अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थालंकार); e. g. see K. P. 9. —आख्येय *a.* to be communicated in words; Me. 103. (—यं) an oral or verbal communication. —आडंबरः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. —आदि *a.* beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. —कार *a.* sounding, sonorous. —कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. —गत *a.* inherent or residing in a word. —गुण *a.* having sound for its quality; R. 13. 1. —ग्रहः 1. catching the sound. —2. the ear. —ग्रामः the range or reach of sound. —चातुर्यं cleverness of style, eloquence. —चित्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अचम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). —चोरः 'a word-thief,' a plagiarist. —तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. —पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितेरहं त्वयि मे भावनिधधना रतिः R. 8. 52. —पातिन् *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; शब्दपातिनसि-धुं विससर्ज R. 9. 73. —प्रमाणं verbal or



oral evidence. -- बोधः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. -- ब्रह्मन् *n.* 1. the Vedas. --2. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तादृशं विवर्तमितिहासं U. 2, 7. 20. --3. a property of words called स्फोट *q. v.* -- भेदिन् *a.* hitting a mark merely by its sound. (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of Arjuna. --2. the anus. --3. a kind of arrow. -- योनिः *f.* a root, radical word. -- विद्या, शास्त्रं the science of words, *i. e.* grammar; अनन्तपरं किलशब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1; S. 2. 112; 14. 24. -- विरोधः opposition of words (in a sentence). -- विशेषः a variety of sound. -- विशेषणं (in gram.) an adjective, adjectival word. -- वृत्तिः *f.* the function of a word (in Rhet.). -- वेदिन् *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपातिन्. (—*m.*) 1. a kind of arrow. --2. an archer. --3. a warrior who pierces his enemies by mere sounds. --4. an epithet of king Dasaratha. --5. an epithet of Arjuna. -- शक्तिः *f.* the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. -- शासनं 1. a rule of grammar. --2. the science of grammar. -- शुद्धिः *f.* 1. purity of words. --2. the correct use of words. -- श्लेषः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्ति-सहत्वमर्थश्लेषः). -- संग्रहः a vocabulary, lexicon. -- सौष्टवं elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. -- सौकर्यं ease of expression.

शब्दन *a.* [शब्द ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Sounding, making a sound. -- नं 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. --2 A sound, noise. --3 Calling out, calling. --4 Naming.

शब्दायते Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दायते मधुरमनिलैः कीचकाः पुर्यमाणः Me. 56. --2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. --3 To call, call out to; एते हस्तिनापुरगामिन ऋषयः शब्दायते S. 4; Mu. 1; भवतु शब्दायित्वे तावत् Ve. 3; Mk. 1.

शब्दित *p. p.* 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). --2 Uttered, articulated. --3 Called, called out to. --4 Named; designated. --5 Explained. --6 Made public, manifested. -- तं Noise, cry.

शम *ind.* A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a

blessing or pious wish, (with dat. or gen.); शं देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य; (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शम्). --Comp. -- कर see s. v. -- ताति *a.* conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. -- पाकः 1. lac, red dye. --2. cooking, maturing. -- शु see s. v.

शम् I. 4 P. (शाम्यति, शान्ति) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified (as a person); शाम्येत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; काकुत्स्थमुद्दिश्य समत्सरोऽपि शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोकः R. 7. 3; शान्ति लवः U. 6. 7. --2 To cease, stop, come to an end; चिन्ता शशाम सकलाऽपि सरोरुहाणां Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शमस्यति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. --3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशाम वृद्धापि विना द्वाग्निः R. 2. 14, U. 5. 7. --4 To desist, leave off (speaking &c.). --5 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). --Caus. (शमयति, ते, but शमयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing', see शम् II.) 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe; कः शीतलैः शमयिता वचनैस्त्वार्थं Bv. 3. 1; संरभं शमयामास R. 15. 85, 17. 55; S. 5. 7. --2 To put an end, to stop; Ku. 2. 56. --3 To remove, avert; प्रतिकूलं देवं शनयितुं S. 1. --4 To subdue, tame defeat, conquer, vanquish; शमयति गजानन्यान् गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. --5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5. --6 To quench, extinguish; सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शमयत्येव पावकं H. 1. 88, Me. 53. --7 To leave off, desist, cease. --II. 10 U. (शमयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. --2 To show, display.

शमः [शम्-वच्] 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. --2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. --3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शमरतेऽमरतेजसि पार्थिवे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, Si. 2. 94; Bg. 10. 4. --4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शम-मुपयातु समापि चित्ताहः U. 6. 8; शम-मेत्यति मम शोकः कथं ह वत्से S. 4. 20. --5 Peace; as in शमोपन्यास Ve. 5. --6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). --7 The hand. --Comp. -- अंतकः the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -- पर *a.* tranquil, quiet, stoical. -- प्रधान *a.* in whom tranquillity or quietism predominates; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7.

शमथः [शम्-अथच्] 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. --2 counselor, minister,

शमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शम्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -- नं 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. --2 Calmness, tranquillity. --3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. --4 Hurting, injuring. --5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. --6 Swallowing, chewing. -- नः 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. --2 N. of Yama, the god of death. --Comp. -- स्वसृ *f.* 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunā. शमनी Night. --Comp. -- सद्- (पद्-) a demon, goblin.

शमलं [शम्-कल्] 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. --2 Impurity, sediment. --3 Sin, moral impurity. --4 A calamity, misfortune.

शमित *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. --2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. --3 Relaxed. --4 Calm, sedate. --5 Moderated, tempered.

शमिन् *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. --2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Bk. 7. 5, Mk. 1. 16.

शमी [शम्-इन् वा डीप्] (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निगर्भा शमीनिव S. 4. 3; Ms. 8. 247; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेतुमृदिविष्वस्यति S. 1. 18; Y. 1. 302. --2 A pod, legume. --Comp. -- गर्भः 1. an epithet of fire. --2. a Brāhmaṇa, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. -- धान्यं any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain. -- रोहः an epithet of Siva.

शमी (मि)रः A small variety of the Sami tree.

शंपा Lightning.

शंच I. 1 P. (शंचति) To go, move. --II. 10 P. (शंचयति) To collect, heap together.

शंच (व) *a.* [शंच-अच्] 1 Happy, fortunate. --2 Poor, unfortunate. -- वं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. --2 The iron head of a pestle. --3 An iron chain worn round the loins. --4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. --5 The second ploughing of a field. (शंचाकृ means 'to plough twice').

शबर *a.* [शंब-अरच्] Best, excellent. -- रः 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, *q. v.* --2 A mountain. --3 A kind of deer. --4 A Jina. --5 N. of the trees-चित्रक, लोत्र, and अर्जुन. --6 A kind of fish. --7 War. -- रं 1 A rite or --2 A cloud. --3 Wealth. --4 A rite or religious observance. --Comp. -- अरिः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love, -- अशुरः the demon Sambara.



शब्दरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. -2 A female juggler.

शब्दलः-लं [ शब्-कलच् ] 1 A bank, shore. -2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -3 Envy, jealousy.

शब्दली A procuress.

शब्दः, शब्दकः, शब्दकः A bivalve shell.

शब्दकः 1 A bivalve shell ( शब्दक in this sense ). -2 A small conch-shell. -3 A snail. -4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. -5 N. of a Śūdra ( who practised fornication though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma ; see *inter alia* U. 2 and 15 ).

शब्दः 1 A happy man. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron-head of a pestle.

शब्दली A bawd, procuress.

शब्दु a. [ शब्-भू-डु ] Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -भूः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 Brahman. -3 A sage, venerable man. -4 A kind of Siddha. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -Comp. -तनयः, -न्दनः, -सुतः epithets of Kārttikeya or Gaṇeśa. -मिया 1. N. of Durgā. -2. emblem myrobalan ( आमलकी ). -बल्लभं the white lotus.

शब्दु [ शब्-यत् टाप् ] 1 A wooden stick or post. -2 A staff. -3 The pin of a yoke. -4 A kind of cynubal. -5 A sacrificial vessel.

शब्द a. (-या, -यी f.) [ शब्-अच् ] Lying down, sleeping ( usually at the end of comp. ); रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34 ; so उत्तानशय, पार्श्वशय, कुशेशय, विलेशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A hand. -4 A snake, especially the boa. -5 Abuse, imprecation, curse. -6 A stake.

शब्दं a. Sleepy, sleeping.

शब्दय a. [ शब्-अथच् ] Sleepy, asleep. -यः 1 Death. -2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -3 A boar. -4 A fish.

शब्दनं [ शब्-लुड् ] 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. -2 A bed, couch ; शयनस्थो न सुजीत Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95 ; V. 3. 10. -3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारः, -रं, -गृहं a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Āshāḍha when Viṣṇu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीय [ शब्-आधारे अनियम् ] A bed, couch ; परिशुल्यं शयनीयमथ मे R. 8. 66 ; कौतासस्य शयनीयशिलातले ते U. 3. 21 ( शयनीयकं in the same sense ).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. -2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु a. [ शब्-आलुच् ] Sleepy, slothful ; हेति नोपशयस्थोपि शयालुर्गुह्यमानः Si. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -2 A dog. -3 A jackal.

शयित p. p. [ शब्-कर्तरि क् ] 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. -2 Lying down. -त् Sleep, sleeping.

शयुः, शयुनः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या [ शब्-आधारे क्यर् ] 1 A bed, couch ; शय्या सुनितले Śānti. 4. 9 ; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79 ; R. 5. 66. -2 Sleeping. -3 Tying, stringing together. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः, -पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्सेगः the side of a bed. -गत a. 1. lying in a bed. -2. confined to a bed. -गृहं a bed-chamber ; R. 16. 4.

शरः [ शब्-अच् ] 1 An arrow, a shaft ; क्व च निश्चितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरस्ते S. 1. 10. -2 A kind of white reed or grass ; शरकांडपांडुगंडस्थला M. 3. 8 ; सुखेन सीता शरपांडुरेण R. 14. 26 ; Si. 11. 30. -3 The cream of slightly curdled milk, cream. -4 Hurt, injury, wound. -5 The number 'five.' -रं Water. -Comp. -अग्रचः an excellent arrow. -अभ्यासः, -आघातः archery. -असनं, -आस्यं an arrow-shooter, a bow ; शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतामिदं S. 6. 28 ; R. 3. 52 ; Ku. 3. 64. -आक्षेपः flight of arrows. -आरोपः, -आवापः a bow. -आश्रयः a quiver. -आहत a. struck by an arrow. -इषीका an arrow. -इष्टः the mango tree. -ओचः a shower or multitude of arrows.

-कांडः 1. a reed-stalk. -2. a shaft of an arrow. -वातः shooting with arrows, archery. -जं fresh butter.

-जः N. of Kārttikeya. -जन्मन् m. an epithet of Kārttikeya ; R. 3. 23.

-जालं a multitude or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -पातः an arrow's flight. -स्थानं a bow-shot.

-पुंखः, -पुंखा the feathered end of an arrow. -प्रवेगः a swift arrow. -फलः the blade or barb of an arrow. -भंगः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Daṇḍaka forest ; R. 13. 45. -भूः N. of Kārttikeya. -भृष्टिः f. the point of an arrow. -मल्लः a bow-man, an archer. -वनं ( वणं ) a thicket of reeds ; Me. 45. -उद्भवः, -भवः epithets of Kārttikeya. -वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. -वाणिः 1. the head of an arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a maker of arrows. -4. a foot-soldier.

-वृष्टिः f. a shower of arrows. -व्रातः a mass or multitude of arrows. -संधानं taking aim with an arrow ; शरसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. -संवाध a. covered

with arrows ; U. 4. 29. -स्तंबः a clump of reeds.

शरटः [ शब्-अट् ] 1 A chameleon. -2 A safflower.

शरणं [ शब्-लुड् ] 1 Protection, help, succour, defence ; सूत्रा शरण्या शरणा-र्थमन्य कथं प्रपस्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3 ; U. 4. 23. -2 Refuge, shelter ; Ku. 3. 8 ; Pt. 2. -3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum ( applied to persons also ) ; स सुरासुरस्य जगतः शरणं Ki. 18. 22 ; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं Me. 7 ; शरणं गम-ह्-या &c. 'to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to' ; यमि हे कमिह शरणं Git. 7. -4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment ; अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5. -5 An abode, a house, habitation ; Mu. 3. 15 ; Bk. 6. 9. -6 Lair, resting-place. -7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -आर्थिन् a. 1. seeking refuge or protection ; Bh. 2. 76. -2. unfortunate. -आगत, -आपन्न a. gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उन्मुख a. looking up to for protection ; R. 6. 21.

शरण्य a. [ शरणे साधुः यत् ] 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge ; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21 ; शरण्यो लोकानां Mr. 4. 1 ; R. 2. 30 ; 14. 64, 15. 2 ; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -ज्यः An epithet of Śiva. -ज्यं 1 A place of refuge, shelter. -2 A protector, who or what affords protection, U. 1. 50. v. 1. -3 Protection, defence. -4 Injury, hurt.

शरणीः ( निः f. ) 1 A road, path. -2 The earth. -3 A row, line.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. -2 A cloud. -3 Wind.

शरंडः 1 A bird. -2 A chameleon. -3 A cheat, rogue. -4 A lecher, libertine. -5 A kind of ornament.

शरद् f. [ शब्-अदि Ṫ. 1. 129 ] 1 The autumn, autumnal season ( comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक ) ; यात्रायै चोदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरद् R. 4. 24. -2 A year ; त्वं जीव शरद् शतं ; R. 10. 1 ; U. 1. 15 ; धारिणीभूतधारिण्योर्भव भर्ता शरच्छतं M. 1. 15. -Comp. -अंतः the end of autumn, winter. -अंधुधरः an autumnal cloud. -उदाशयः an autumnal lake. -कामिन् m. a dog. -कालः the autumnal season. -वनः, -नेघः an autumnal cloud. -चंद्रः ( शरच्चंद्रः ) the autumnal moon. -त्रियामा an autumnal night. -पद्मः -सं the white lotus. -पर्वन् n. the festival called *Kojāgara* q. v. -मुखं the commencement of autumn,



शरदा 1. Autumn. -2 A year.

शरदिज *a.* Autumnal.

शरभः [ शृ-अभच् Un. 3. 122 ] 1 A young elephant. -2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमजिह्वा मोक्षरत्नं कृपात् Rs. 1. 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहवाती Mb. -3 A camel. -4 A grass-hopper. -5 A locust.

शरयुः (युः) *f.* N. of a river; see सरयु (युः).

शरल *a.* 1 See सरल. -2 Crooked; fraudulent (according to Sabdak).

शरलकं Water.

शरव्यं [ शरवे शरशिक्षायै द्वितं शर-यत् ] A butt or mark (for arrows), target (fig. also); तौ शरव्यमकरोत्स नेतरान् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरव्यं हरिणा तवासुराः S. 6. 28; R. 7. 45; Si. 7. 24; व्यसन-शतशरव्यतां गताः K.

शराटिः (-डिः, -तिः, -रिः, -लिः) A kind of bird.

शरारु *a.* Noxious, hurtful, injurious. -रुः A mischievous animal; शरारुचक्रचारभीषणायां महादव्यां Dk.

शरावाः -वे [ शरं दध्यादिसारमवति अञ्-अण Tv. ] 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदकशरावं गृहीत्वा V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. -2 A cover, lid. -3 A measure equal to 2 Kudavas.

शरावती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; R. 15. 97.

शरिमन् *m.* Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं [ शृ-ईन् ] 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33. -2 The constituent element; शरीरं तावद्विद्यार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; शरीरमसि संसारस्य U. 7. -3 Bodily strength. -4 A dead body. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. the interior of the body. -2. another body. -आवरणं the skin. -कर्तुं *m.* a father. -कर्षणं emaciation of the body. -जः 1. sickness. -2. lust, passion. -3. the god of love. -4. a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. -तुल्य *a.* equal to, *i. e.* as dear as one's own person. -दंडः 1. corporal punishment. -2. mortification of the body (as in penance). -धृक् *a.* having a body. -पतनं, -पातः shuffling off the mortal coil, death. -पाकः emaciation (of the body). -बद्ध *a.* endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; शरीरबद्धः प्रथमा-श्रमो वया Ku. 5, 30. -बंधः 1, the

bodily frame; शरीरबंधेन तिरोबधुव R. 16. 23. -2. being endowed with a body, *i. e.* birth as an embodied being; R. 13. 58. -बंधकः a hostage. -भाज् *a.* embodied, incarnate. (-*m.*) a creature, an embodied being. -भेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death. -चटिः *f.* a slender body, slim or delicate figure. -यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. -विमोक्षणं the emancipation of the soul from the body. -वृत्तिः *f.* maintenance or support of the body; R. 2. 45. -वैकल्यं bodily ailment, sickness, disease. -शुश्रूषा personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1. decoration of the person. -2. purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *Samskāras*. -संपत्तिः *f.* the prosperity of body, (good) health. -संचयः relation by marriage. -सादः leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. -स्थितिः *f.* 1. the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5. 9. -2. taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in Kādambari).

शरीरकं 1 The body. -2 A small body. -कः The soul.

शरीरिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; करुणस्य मूर्तिरथ-वा शरीरिणी विरहव्यथैव वनमेति जानकी U. 3. 4; भावाविव शरीरिणौ M. 1. 10. -2 Living. -*m.* 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं चभूव Ku. 1. 23; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां R. 8. 87, 43. -2 A sentient being. -3 A man. -4 The soul (clad with the body); R. 8. 89; Bg. 2. 18.

शरुः 1 An arrow. -2 A weapon. -3 The thunderbolt of Indra. -4 Anger, passion. -5 Practice of archery.

शर्करा [ शृ-करन् कस्य नेत्वम् U. 4. 3 ] 1 Candied sugar. -2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; पादुकांतरप्रविष्टेव शर्करा Mk. 5. -3 Gravelly mould. -4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. -5 A piece, fragment. -6 A potsherd. -7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, *i. e.* hail. -8 The disease called gravel. -Comp. -उदकं sugar-water, water sweetened with sugar. -सप्तमी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of Vaisākha.

शर्करकः A kind of citron or lime.

शर्करजा Candied sugar.

शर्करिक *a.* (की *f.*), शर्करिल, शर्करा-वत् *a.* Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करी 1 A river. -2 A girdle. -3 A pen,

शर्धः [ शृ-धच् ] 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be *n.* also in this sense). -2 A troop, multitude. -3 Strength, power.

शर्धजह *a.* Causing flatulence. -हः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्धनं The act of breaking wind.

शर्धस् *n.* Ved. 1 A troop, host (particularly of Maruts). -2 Strength, power.

श 1 P. (शर्वति) 1 To go. -2 To injure, kill.

शर्म *a.* [ शृ-मनिन् Un. 4. 144 ] Happy, prosperous. -*m.* An affix added to the name of a Brāhmana; as विष्णुशर्मन्; cf. वर्मन्, दास, युव. -*n.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight; त्यजत्य-सूत्रं शर्मं च मानिनो वरं त्यजति न त्वेकमया-चित्तं व्रतं N. 1. 50; R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. -2 A blessing. -3 Protection. -4 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedic in this sense). -Comp. -द *a.* conferring happiness. (-दः) an epithet of Vishnu.

शर्मरः A sort of garment.

शर्मिष्ठा N. of one of the wives of Yayāti and daughter of Vishapara-van, the king of the Daityas; cf. देवयानी and ययाति.

शर्यः *a.* Ved. Hurtful, injurious. -र्यः An enemy.

शर्या 1 Night. -2 A finger. -3 An arrow (Ved.).

शर् 1 P. (शर्वति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्वः 1 N. of Siva; R. 11. 93; Ku. 6. 14. -2 N. of Vishnu.

शर्वरः N. of the god of love. -रः Darkness.

शर्वरी [ शृ-चनिप् डीप् वनो र च ] 1 A night; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 3. 2; 11. 93; Si. 11. 5. -2 Turmeric. -3 A woman. -Comp. -ईशः the moon.

शर्वला-ली An iron crow.

शर्वाणी N. of Pārvati or Durgā, wife of Siva.

शशरकिक *a.* Mischievous, cruel. -कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शल I. 1 A. (शलते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. -2 To tremble. -3 To cover. -II. 1 P. (शलति) 1 To go. -2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. (शलयते) To praise.

शलः [ शल-वच् ] 1 A dart, spear. -3 A stake. -3 N. of शृणि an attendant of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 A camel. -लं The quill of a porcupine *m.* also according to some).



शलकः A spider.

शलकः A king, sovereign.

शलकः [शल-अच् Up. 3. 122] 1

grass-hopper, locust; S. 1. 32. -2

moth; कौरव्यवंशदावेस्मिन्क एष शल-

वे. 1. 19; Si. 2. 117; Ku. 4.

-3 N. of an Asura.

शलकः The quill of a porcupine.

ली 1 The quill of a porcupine. -2

small porcupine.

शलका 1 A small stick, peg, rod,

piece, thin bar ( of anything );

शलकामणिशलका Māl. 1. -2 A pen-

small stick ( used in painting the

eyes with collyrium ); अज्ञानांधस्य

ज्ञानांजनशलकाया । चक्षुस्मीलि-

नेन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58; Ku.

47; ययौ शलाकामपरा वहंती R. 7. 8.

-3 An arrow. -4 A dart, javelin. -5

A probe or a kind of pointed surgic-

instrument. -6 A rib ( as of an

umbrella ). -7 A bone ( forming the

joint of the fingers and toes ); Y. 3,

-8 A sprout, spring, shoot; उद्धि-

व्या रत्नशलकायेव Ku. 1. 24. -9 A

tooth-brush, tooth-

pick. -11 A porcupine. -12 An ob-

long piece of ivory or bone used in

gambling. -13 A ruler. -14 The Sāri-

bird. -Comp. -धूर्तः ( forming

शलाकधूर्तः ) a swindler, sharper. -परि

an unlucky throw or movement

of one of the pieces at a game play-

ed with Salākas; cf. परि or अक्षपरि.

शलारः A cart-load.

शलारु a. Unripe. -दुः A kind of

root.

शलामोहिः A camel.

शलालः A kind of perfume.

शलकः, शलकलं [शल-क कस्य नेत्वम् Up.

3. 43] 1 The scale of a fish; Ms. 5.

16; Y. 1. 178. -2 Bark, rind ( of

bone. -8 Difficulty, distress. -9 Sin,

crime. -10 Poison. -11 Abuse, defam-

ation. -ल्यः 1 A porcupine, hedge-

hog. -2 The thorny shrub. -3 Ex-

traction of splinters. -4 A fence,

boundary. -5 The Bilva and Madana

trees. -6 A kind of fish. -7 N. of

a king of Madra and brother of

Mādri, the second wife of Pāṇḍu,

and thus maternal uncle of Nakula

and Sahadeva. [ In the great war

he at first intended to fight on the

side of the Pandavas, but he was art-

fully won over by Duryodhana and

subsequently fought in his behalf.

He acted as charioteer to Karna

when he was generalissimo of the

Kaurava forces, and after his death

was appointed commander. He main-

tained the field for one day, but

was at last slain by Yudhishthira ].

-Comp. -अरिः an epithet of

Yudhishthira. -आहरणं, -उद्धरणं,

-उद्धारः, -क्रिया, -शास्त्रं extraction of

thorns or splinters, or that part of

surgery which relates to the

extraction of extraneous matter

from the body. -कंठः a porcupine.

-लोमन् n. the quill of a porcupine.

-हर्तृ m. a weeder.

शल्यकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike.

-2 A splinter, thorn. -3 A porcu-

pine.

शल्यित a. Pierced ( as with a

dart ); निष्कारणपरित्यागशल्यित U. 3.

शल 1 P. ( शलति ) To go, move.

शलः [शल-अच्] A frog. -छं

Bark, rind.

शलुकः N. of a tree. -कं Bark,

rind.

शलुकी 1 A porcupine. -2 A

kind of tree ( of which elephants are

शल 1 P. ( शलति ) To leap, bound,

jump.

शलः 1 A hare, rabbit; Ms. 3.

270, 5. 18. -2 The spots on the

moon ( which are popularly consi-

dered to resemble the form of a

hare ). -3 One of the four classes

into which men are divided by ero-

tic writers; thus defined:—ध्रुवचन-

मुशीलः कोमलांगः सुकेशः सकलगुणनिवानं

सत्यवादी शशोऽयं Sabdak. ; see

Ratimanjari 35 also. -4 The Lodh-

ra tree. -5 Gum-myrrh. -Comp.

-अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor.

अर्धशुक्ल a. crescent-headed ( as an

arrow ). °सूतिः an epithet of the moon.

लेखा the digit of the moon, lunar

crescent. -अदः 1. a hawk, falcon.

-2. N. of a son of Ikshvāku, father

of पुरंजय. -अदनः a hawk, falcon.

-ऊर्णं, -लोमन् n. the hair of a rabbit,

hair-skin. -धरः 1. the moon; प्रस-

रति शशधरश्चि Git. . -2. camphor.

मौलिः an epithet of Siva. -फुतकं

a scratch with a finger-nail. -भृत् m.

the moon. °भृत् m. an epithet of Siva

-लक्ष्मणः an epithet of the moon.

-लङ्घनः 1. the moon; Ku.

7. 6. -2. camphor. -विं ( विं ) दुः

1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Vish-

nu. -विषाणं, -शृंगं a hair's horn ;

used to denote anything impossible,

an utter impossibility ; कदाचिदपि

पर्यटन् शशविषाणमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5 ;

शशशृंगधर्धरः ; see खड्ग. -स्थली the

country between the Ganges and

Yamunā, the Doab.

शशकः 1 A hare, rabbit. -2 शश

( 3 ) q. v.

शशिन m. [ शशोऽस्यस्य इति ] 1

The moon ; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8.

56, 6. 85 ; Me. 41. -2 Camphor.

-Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Siva.

-कला a digit of the moon; Mu. 1.

1. -कांतः the moon-gem. ( -तं ) a

lotus. -कोटिः a horn of the moon.

-ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. -जः

an epithet of Budha or Mercury

( son of the moon ). -प्रभ a. having

the lustre of the moon, as bright

and white as the moon ; R. 3. 16.

( -भं ) 1. a water-lily. -2. a pearl.

-प्रभा moonlight. -ध्रुवणः, -भृत् m.,

-मौलिः, -शेखरः epithets of Siva.

-लेखा a digit of the moon.

शशिनी N. of one of the sixteen

digits of the moon.

शश्वत् ind. 1 Perpetually, eter-

nally, for ever. -2 Constantly, re-

peatedly, always, frequently, again

and again ; R. 2 48, 4. 70 ; Me.

55. ( In comp. शश्वत् may be

translated by lasting, eternal ; as

शश्वच्छान्ति eternal tranquillity ).



शब् 1 P. (शब्ति) To hurt, injure, kill.

शङ्कु (स्कु)ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage; तथापि कर्णशङ्कुल्यवच्छिन्नः सन् (आकाशः) शब्दग्राहकभावेन्द्रियात्मकः Tarka K.; अवलंबितकर्णशङ्कुलीकलसीकं रचयन्वोचत् N. 2. 8; Y. 3. 96. -2 A kind of baked cake; Y. 1. 173. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 A disease of the ear.

शष्पः (स्पः) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिमाक्षय). -उप Young grass; U. 4. 27; R. 2. 26.

शस् 1. 1 P. (शसति) To cut up, kill, destroy. -11. 2 P. (शस्ति) To sleep; Cf. शस् also.

शसने [शस्-ल्युट्] 1 Wounding, killing. -2 Immolation (of an animal at sacrifice).

शस्त p. p. [शस्-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Auspicious, happy. -3 Right, best. -4 Repeated, recited. -5 Best, excellent. -6 Wounded, injured. -7 Killed. -स्तं 1 Happiness, welfare. -2 Excellence, auspiciousness. -3 The body. -4 A finger-guard (अंगुलि-त्राण q. v.; also शस्तकं in this sense).

शस्तिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy. -2 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र).

शस् 1 A technical name for the termination of the acc. plural. -2 A Taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals; as द्विशः, शतशः, बहुशः &c.

शस्त्रं [शस्-ट्र] 1 A weapon, arms; क्षमाशस्त्रं करे यस्य दुर्जनः किं करिष्यति Subhāsh. R. 2. 40, 3. 51, 62; 5. 28. -2 An instrument, a tool in general. -3 Iron. -4 Steel. -5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -6 Repetition, recitation. -Comp. -अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अयसं 1. steel. -2. iron. -अस्त्रं 1. weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. -2. arms or weapons generally. -आजीवः, उपजीविन् m. a professional soldier. -उद्यमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). -उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कारः an armourer. -कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -ग्राहिन् a. taking up or wearing arms (for battle); शस्त्रग्राही ब्राह्मणो जामदग्नयः U. 5. 33. -जीविन्. -शुक्ति m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -देवता the deity presiding over weapons. -धरः = शस्त्रधृत् q. v. -न्यासः laying down arms; so शस्त्र(परि)त्यागः. -ग्राणि a. bearing arms, armed. (-m.) an armed warrior. -पूत a. 'purified by arms', rendered pure or absolved

from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battle-field; अशस्त्रपूतं निर्व्याजं (महामांसं) Māl. 5. 12; (see Jagadhara's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य निध्याप्रतिज्ञावैलक्ष्यसंपादितम शस्त्रपूतं मरणमुपदिशामि Ve. 2. -प्रहारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. -भृत् m. 1. a soldier, warrior; R. 2. 40. -2. an armed man. -मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, a fur-bisher. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of arms. -संहतिः f. 1. a collection of arms. -2. an arsenal. -संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हत a. killed by a weapon. -हस्त a. armed. (-स्तः) an armed man.

शस्त्रकं 1 Steel. -2 Iron. -3 An instrument, a tool, weapon.

शस्त्रिका A knife.

शस्त्रिन् a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्री A knife; पण्यशस्त्रीषु विवेक-कल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः Subhāsh. ; Si. 4. 44.

शस्य a. (from शस्) 1 Best, excellent. -2 Praiseworthy, laudable.

शस्यं [शस्-यत्] 1 Corn or grain in general; इदोह गं स यज्ञाय शस्याय मधवा दिवं R. 1. 26. -2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सद्युषं धान्यमुच्यते; see तंडुल also. -3 A merit. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं a corn-field. -भक्षक a. granivorous. -मंजरी 1. an ear of corn. -2. a fruit-stalk. -मालिन् a. crowned with harvests. -शालिन्, -संपन्न a. abounding in corn. -शूकं a beard of corn. -संपद् f. abundance of corn. -संव (व) रः the Sāla tree.

शाकः-कं [शक्-क्व] A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; दिल्लीश्वरौ वा जगदीश्वरो वा मनोरथान् पूरयितुं समर्थः। अन्यैरुपायैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लवणाय वा स्यात् Jag. -कः 1 Power, strength, energy. -2 The teak tree. -3 The Sirisha tree. -4 N. of a people; see शक. -5 An era; especially the era of Śālivāhana. -6 N. of the sixth Dvīpa. -Comp. -अंगं pepper. -अम्लं hog-plum. -भेदनं sorrel. -आख्यः the teak tree. (-ख्यं) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c). -बुक्रिका the tamarind. -तकः the teak tree. -पणः 1. a measure equal to a handful. -2. a handful of vegetables. -पत्रः the Sigrū tree. -पार्थिवः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. -प्रति ind. a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -शाकटं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट a. (टी f.) [शकटाय हितं अण्] 1 Relating to a cart. -2 Going in a cart. -टः 1 A draught-ox. -2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक. -टं A field; cf. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāska; cf. व्याकरणे शाकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

शाकटिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a car. -2 Going in a car.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 *tulās*.

शाकयूणिः-णिः N. of an ancient expounder of the Vedas.

शाकरी = शाकारी.

शाकंभरी 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 N. of a city.

शाकल a. (ली f.) [शकल-अण्] Relating to a piece (शकल). -लः A school of the Rigveda or the followers of this school (pl.). -Comp. -प्रतिशाख्यं N. of the Rigveda Prātisākhya. -शास्त्रा the recension or traditional text of the Rigveda as represented by the Śākalas.

शाकलिक a. (की f.) Relating to a piece, fragmentary.

शाकुण a. (णी f.) 1 Repentant. -2 Afflicting others (परतापक).

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the Pāda text of the Rigveda).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prakṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śākāra, as in the Mṛichchhakatika.

शाकिनं A field; as in शाकशाकिनं. शाकिनी [शाकमस्यस्या इति] 1 A field of vegetables. -2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy).

शाकुन a. (नी f.) [शकुन-अण्] 1 Relating to birds; Ms. 3. 268. -2 Relating to omens. -3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः [शकुनेन पक्षिवादिना जीवति इत्] A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 269. -कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः, शाकुंतलयः A metronymic of Bharata (son of Sakuntalā). -लं The drama called अभिज्ञानशाकुंतल of Kālidāsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शाक्त a. (की f.) [शक्तिर्देवताअण्] 1 Relating to power. -2 Re-



...to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy — **क्तः** A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Saktas* generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual assigned to them is of two kinds, the right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, or left-hand ritual वामाचार, pure or impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार, v. v. v.).  
**शाक्तीकः** 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*.  
**शाक्ती** 1 A spearman, lancer.  
**शाक्तेयः, शाक्त्यः** 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. — 2 N. of Parāsara.  
**शाक्यः** [ शक-वत् तत्र साधुः यत् ] 1 N. of the family of Buddha. — 2 N. of Buddha. — **Comp.** — **भिक्षुकः** a Buddhist religious mendicant. — **मुनिः**, **निर्वाणः** epithets of Buddha.  
**शाक्री** 1 N. of Sachi, wife of Indra. — 2 Of Durgā.  
**शाकरः** An ox; cf. शाकर.  
**शाख** 1 P. (शाखति) To pervade, fill completely.  
**शाखः** N. of Kārttikeya.  
**शाखा** 1 A branch (as of a tree), 2 A party, section, faction. — 4 A part or subdivision of a work. — 5 A school, branch, sect. — 6 A part or division of an animal. — 7 A school or traditional recension of the Veda. the traditional text followed by a school; as in शाकलशाखा, आश्वलायनशाखा, वात्सलशाखा &c. — **Comp.** — **चक्रं** 'leaping from branch to branch', irregular study. — **चन्द्रन्यायः** see under चन्द्र. — **नगरं**, **पुरं** a suburb. — **पित्तः** inflammation of the extremities of the body, e. g. hands, shoulders &c. — **वृक्षः** m. a tree. — **भेदः** difference of (Vedic) school. — **मृगः** 1. a monkey, 2. a squirrel. — **रंडः** 'a traitor to his Śākhā', a Brāhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. — **रास्ता** a branch-road. — **विलीनः** a. sitting on branches (as a bird). — **शिकता** a root growing from a branch (as of the fig-tree).  
**शाखालः** A sort of cane (बानीर).  
**शाखित्** a. [ शाखा अस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 Having branches (fig. also). — 2 Branching, ramifying. — 3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). — 4. 1 A tree; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15. — 2 A Veda. — 3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.  
**शाखोटः, शाखोटकः** N. of a tree; शाखं भोः कथयामि देवहतकं मां विद्धि शाखोटक K. P. 10.

**शांकरः** A bull.  
**शांकरिः** 1 N. of Kārttikeya — 2 Of Gaṇesa. — 3 Fire.

**शांखं** The sound of a conch-shell.  
**शांखिकः** [ शंख-वत् ] 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. — 2 N. of a mixed tribe. — 3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

**शाचि** a. 1 Distinguished, renowned. — 2 Strong, powerful.

**शाटः, शाटी** 1 A garment, cloth. — 2 A petticoat.

**शाटकः** — कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

**शाठ्यायनं** An oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of a rite.

**शाठ्यं** [ शठस् भावः ध्वज् ] (a) Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यः S. 5. 25; (b) Art, skill, cunning; देव्या निहोतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं शाठ्यमव्याद्विभोर्वैः Mu. 1. 1.

**शाण** a. (गी f.) [ शणेन निर्वृत्तं अण् ] Hempen, flaxen. — गः 1 A touchstone; सणिः शाणोद्धाढः Bh. 2. 44; Bv. 1. 73. — 2 A whetstone. — 3 A saw. — 4 A weight of four Māshas. — 5 1 Sack-cloth, coarse cloth. — 2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. — **Comp.** — **आजीवः** an armourer.

**शाणिः** A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

**शाणित** p. p. Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

**शाणी** 1 A touchstone. — 2 A whetstone. — 3 A saw. — 4 A hempen garment — 5 A ragged garment. — 6 A small screen or tent. — 7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes. — 8 A weight of four Māshas.

**शाणीरं** A bank or spot of ground in the Sona river.

**शांडिल्यः** 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. — 2 The *Bilva* tree. — 3 A form of Agni. — **Comp.** — **गोत्रं** the family of Śāṇḍilya.

**शात** p. p. [ शो-क्त ] 1 Sharpened, whetted. — 2 Thin, slender. — 3 Weak, feeble. — 4 Beautiful, handsome. — 5 Cut down. — 6 Happy, thriving. — तः The Dhattūra plant. — तं Happiness, pleasure, delight; मानिनीजनजनिता शातं Git. 10. — **Comp.** — **उदरी** a woman with a slender waist; Si. 5. 23; R. 10. 69. — **शिख** a. sharp-pointed.

**शातकुंभं** 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. — 2 The thorn-apple (धूर).

**शातकौंभं** Gold.

**शातनं** 1 Whetting, sharpening. — 2 Cutting down, destroyer; as in पर्वत-

पक्षशातनं R. 3. 42. — 3 Causing to fall or perish. — 4 Causing to decay or wither. — 5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. — 6 Withering, decaying.

**शातपत्रकः** — की Moonlight.

**शातभीरुः** A kind of Mallikā.

**शातमान** a. (नी f.) Bought for one hundred.

**शात्रव** a. (वी f.) [ शत्रुवे शत्रोरिदं वा अण् ] 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. — 2 Hostile, inimical. — वः An enemy; तत्र नामभवदसौ महाहवे शात्रवादिव परासुखोऽर्थिनः Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. — दं 1 A collection of enemies. — 2 Enmity, hostility; त्रयीशात्रवशात्रवे R. G.

**शात्रवीय** a. 1 Relating to an enemy. — 2 Hostile, inimical.

**शादः** [ शद-वत् ] 1 Young grass. — 2 Mud. — **Comp.** — **हरितः** — तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

**शादल** a. [ शादः संतत्यत्र वलच् ] 1 Grassy. — 2 Abounding in young green grass. — 3 Green, verdant. — लः — लं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शय्या शादलं Śānti. 2. 21; R. 2. 17; Ki. 5. 37, Y. 3. 7.

**शान्** 1 U. (शीशांसति-ते, strictly a desiderative of शान् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

**शानः** 1 A touch-stone. — 2 A whetstone. — **Comp.** — **पादः** 1. a stone for grinding sandal. — 2. the Pāriyātra mountain.

**शानच** (In gram.) A technical term used by Pāṇini for the Kṛit affix आन or मान used in forming present participles of the Atm.

**शानैश्वर** a. (री f.) 1 Relating to Saturn. — 2 Falling on a Saturday.

**शांत** p. p. [ शम्-क्त ] 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 20. — 2 Cured, alleviated; शांत-रोगः. — 3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शांतस्थसो-भपतिश्रमं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शांतादिषं दीपमित्र प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. — 4 Ceased, stopped; शांतमृगमचारं Ku. 3. 42. — 5 Dead, deceased. — 6 Stilled, hushed, — 7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16; 4. 19. — 8 Tamed; R. 14. 79. — 9 Free from passions, at ease, contented. — 10 Shaded. — 11 Gentle; शांताङ्कुरलप-वनश्च शिवश्च पंथाः S. 4. 10. — 12 Purified. — 13 Meek, humble. — 14 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांतं पापं which is sometimes repeated, means



'oh no!' 'how can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event'; S. 5; Mu. 1). —तः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. —2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and रस. —तं Appeasing, pacifying. —तं *ind.* Enough, no more, not so, for shame, hush! God (heaven) forbid!; शान्तं कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1; तामेव शान्तमथवा किमिहोत्तरेण 3. 26. —Comp. —आत्मन्, चेतस् *a.* calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. —तोय *a.* having still waters. —रसः the sentiment of quietism; see शान्त above.

शान्तनवः 'The son of Santanu', N. of Bhishma.

शान्ता N. of the daughter of Dasara, adopted by the sage Lomapada and subsequently married by Rishyasringa; see U. 1. 4 and ऋष्यशृङ्ग also.

शान्तिः *f.* [ शम्-क्तिन् ] 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अध्वरविधातशान्तये ii. 11. 1, 62. —2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; स्मर संस्तुत्य न शान्तिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; Māl. 6. 1. —3 Cessation of hostility; Bv. 1. 125. —4 Cessation, stop. —5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; तदुपहितकुह्वरः शान्तिमार्गोत्सुकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. —6 Consolation, solace. —7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. —8 Satisfaction of hunger. —9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. —10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. —11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. —12 Preservation. —13 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —उद्दं, उद्दकं, जलं soothing or propitiatory water; S. 3. —कर, कारिन् *a.* soothing, pacifying. —गृहं *a.* room for rest or retirement. —होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms. 4. 150.

शान्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Expiatory, propitiatory. —कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शान्त्व &c. See सान्त्व &c.

शापः [ शप्-वञ् ] 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शापेनास्तं गमितमहिमा वर्षभोग्येण भर्तुः Me. 1. 92; R. 1. 78, 5. 56, 59; 11. 14. —2 An oath, asseveration. —3 Abuse, calumny. —4 An interdiction, a ban. —Comp. —अंतः, अवसानं, निवृत्तिः *f.* the end of a curse; Me. 110; R. 8. 82. —अस्त्रः 'having a curse for a weapon,'

a sage, saint; R. 15. 3. —उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. —उद्धारः, मुक्तिः *f.*, मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse. —ग्रस्त *a.* labouring under a curse. —मुक्त *a.* released from a curse. —यंत्रित *a.* restrained by a curse.

शापित *p. p.* 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. —2 Sworn, adjured.

शापटिकः A peacock.

शाफरिक् A fisherman.

शाव( व )र *a.* (री *f.*) [ शव(व)-र-अण् ] 1 Savage, barbarous. —2 Low, vile, base. —रः 1 An offence, a fault. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3 The tree called *Lodhra*. —री A low form of the Prākṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). —Comp. —भेदाख्यं (also' भेदाक्षं) copper.

शाब्द *a.* (ब्दी *f.*) [ शब्द-अण् ] 1 Relating to or derived from a word. —2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. आर्य). —3 Verbal, oral. —4 Sounding, sonorous. —5 Nominal (as inflection). —ब्दः A grammarian. —ब्दी N. of Sarasvati. —Comp. —बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. —व्यंजनं insinuation founded on words.

शाब्दिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ शब्द-उक् ] 1 Verbal, oral. —2 Relating to sounds or words. —3 Sounding. —कः A grammarian.

शामन् *n.* Appeasing, conciliation.

शामनः N. of Yama. —नं 1 Killing, slaughter. —2 Tranquillity, peace. —3 End. —नी The southern direction.

शामित्रं 1 Sacrificing. —2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. —3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. —4 A sacrificial vessel. —5 A deadly blow.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle, (सृच). शामीनं 1 Ashes. —2 A sacrificial ladle.

शामीलं Ashes.

शामीली A chaplet, garland.

शांवः N. of a son of Kṛishṇa and Jāmbavati.

शांवरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. —2 A sorceress.

शांवावकः A dealer in shells.

शांबु(बू)कः A bivalve-shell.

शांभव *a.* (वी *f.*) [ शंभोदिं अण् ] 1 Belonging to Siva; अर्चुं वांछति शंभवो गणपतेराहुं धुधार्तः कण्ठी P. 1. 159. —वः 1 A worshipper of Siva. —2 A son of Siva. —3 Camphor. —4 Bdellium. —5 A kind of poison. —वं The *Devadāru* tree.

शांभवी 1 N. of Pārvati. —2 N. of a plant (नलिद्वी). —3 The opening in

the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape.

शायः Lying, sleeping.

शायिका Repose, sleep.

शायिन् *a.* Reclining, sleeping, resting &c.

शायकः 1 An arrow. —2 A sword; cf. सायक.

शार् 10 U. ( शारयतिने ) 1 To weaken. —2 To be weak.

शार *a.* [ शार्-अच् शृ-वञ् ] 1 Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. —2 Yellow. —रः 1 A variegated colour. —2 Green colour. —3 Air, wind. —4 A piece used at chess, chessman; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्रागिशारेः Bh. 3. 39. —5 Injuring, hurting.

शारंगः 1 The *Chātaka* bird. —2 A peacock. —3 A bee. —4 A deer. —5 An elephant; cf. सरंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. सरंगी.

शारद *a.* [ शरदि मवं अण् ] 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the *f.* is शारदी in this sense); विमलशारदचंद्रिचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9; Ms. 6. 11; मेघः शारद एव काशधवलः पानीयरिकोदरः Subhāsh. —2 Annual. —3 New, recent. —4 Young, fresh. —5 Modest, shy, bashful. —6 Diffident, not bold. —दः 1 A year. —2 An autumnal sickness. —3 Autumnal sunshine. —4 A kind of kidney-bean. —5 The *Bakula* tree. —द्दी The full-moon day in the month of Kārtika. —द्वं 1 Corn, grain. —2 The white lotus. —दा 1 A kind of *Vipā* or lute. —2 N. of Durgā. —3 N. of Sarasvati; (शरत्काले पुरा यस्मान्नवम्यां बोधिता सुरैः । शारदा सा समाख्याता पीठे लोके च नामतः ) .

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. —2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. —कं An autumnal or annual *Śrāddha*.

शारदीय *a.* Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. —2 A small round ball. —3 A kind of die. —रिः *f.* 1 The bird called *Sārikā*. —2 Fraud, trick. —3 An elephant's housings. —Comp. —पद्मः, फलं, फलकः, कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. —2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. —3 Playing at chess &c. —4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी 1 A kind of bird. —2 Ved. An arrow. —3 Kusa grass.

शारीर *a.* (री *f.*) [ शरिरस्येदं अण् ] 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. —2 Incorporate, embodied. —रः 1 The incorporate or embodied



जीवात्सु (जीवात्सु); human or individual soul. -2 A bull. -3 A kind of excrement.

शारीरिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the body, corporeal. -2 Incorporate, embodied (as the soul). -कं 1 The embodied spirit. -2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāṣya of Sankarā on the Brahma-sūtras). -सूत्र the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शारीरिकीय *a.* Corporeal; embodied. शारीरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारुक् *a.* (की *f.*) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शर्कः Candied sugar.

शर्ककः 1 Candied sugar. -2 A lump of sugar. -3 The froth of milk. -4 Cream.

शर्करा *a.* (री *f.*) [ शर्करा-अण् ] 1 Made of sugar, sugary. -2 Stony, gravelly. -रः 1 A gravelly place. -2 The froth or skum of milk. -3 Cream. -4 Molasses.

शर्करक-रिक्-रीय *a.* Gravelly, stony.

शार्ङ्ग *a.* (शार्ङ्ग strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. -2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. -र्गः 1 A bow (in general). -2 The bow of Vishṇu. -र्गं Wet ginger. -Comp. -धन्वन् *m.*, -धरः, -पाणिः, -युक् *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu.

शार्ङ्गिन् *m.* 1 An archer, a Bowman. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu; धर्मसंरक्षणा-यै प्रवृत्तिर्युवि शार्ङ्गिणः R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Me. 46. -3 Of Siva.

शार्ङ्गलः [ शृङ्गल दुह च ] 1 A tiger. -2 A leopard or panther. -3 A demon, Rākshasa. -4 A kind of bird. -5 A kind of animal called शर. (At the end of comp.) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in नरशार्ङ्गलः cf. कुंजर. -Comp. -चर्मन् *n.* a tiger's skin. -विक्रीडितं 1 tiger's play; कंदर्पोपि यमायते विरचयन्. शार्ङ्गलविक्रीडितं Git. 4. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शारव *a.* (री *f.*) [ शर्वर्ग भव अण् ] 1 Nocturnal; शारवराधकारपूर &c. Dk.; Ku. 8. 58. -2 Mischievous, pernicious. -रं Darkness, thick gloom. -री Night.

शाल् 1 A. (शालते) 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To shine. -3 To be endowed with; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. -4 To tell. -5 To boast, vaunt.

शालः 1 N. of a tree (very tall and stately), Shorea Robusta; R. 1.

38; Si. 3. 40. -2 A tree in general; R. 1. 13; Ve. 4. 3. -3 An enclosure, a fence. -4 A kind of fish. -5 N. of king Śālivāhana. -Comp. -ग्रामः a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Viṣṇu, as the Phallus is of Siva. -गिरिः N. of a mountain. -शिला the Śālagrāma stone. -जः, -निर्गसः exudation of the Śāla tree, resin; R. 1. 38. -भञ्जिका 1. a doll, puppet, statue; Vb. 1; N. 2. 83. -2. a courtesan, harlot. -भञ्जी a doll, puppet. -वेष्टः the resin of the Śāla tree; cf. शल. -सारः 1. a superior tree. -2. as a foetida.

शालवः The Lodhra tree.

शाला [ शाल-अच् ] 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall; गृहेर्विशालैरपि भूरिशालैः Si. 3. 50; so संगीतशाला, रंगशाला &c. -2 A house, an abode; R. 16. 41. -3 The upper or main branch of a tree. -4 The trunk of a tree. -5 A stable, stall; as in वाजिशाला, गर्दभशाला &c. -Comp. -अजिरः, -रं a hollow earthen cup. -शुगः a jackal. -वृक 1. a dog; सिंहानां च सुखेन मूर्धसु पदं धारयति शालावृकाः Bv. 1. 72. -2. a wolf. -3. a deer. -4. a cat. -5. a jackal. -6. a monkey.

शालाकः N. of Pāṇini.

शालाकिन् *m.* 1 A lancer, spearman. -2 A surgeon. -3 A barber.

शाशक्यं A branch of surgery.

शालातुरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय; so called from शालातुर the place of his birth).

शालारं 1 A flight of steps, ladder. -2 A bird-cage. -3 The claw of an elephant.

शालिः 1 Rice; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वसुधुनमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 The civet-cat. -Comp. -ओदनः न-boiled rice (of a superior kind). -गोपी a female appointed to watch a rice-field; इक्षुच्छायनिषादिन्यः शालिगोप्यो जगुयशः R. 4. 20. -चूर्णः -र्णः rice-flour. -पिष्टं a crystal. -भवनं a rice-field. -वाहनः N. of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. -होत्रः 1. N. of a writer on veterinary subjects. -2. a horse. -होत्रिन् *m.* a horse.

शालिकः 1 A weaver. -2 A toll, tax. -3 A village of artisans.

शालिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) (usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with; अलघूपलपक्षिशालिनी Si. 16. 76, Ki. 2. 31, 7. 28, 55; 8. 17, Rs. 4. 2. -2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शालीन *a.* [ शालान्वेशमर्हति, शाला-ख ] 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring; निसर्गशालीनः स्त्रीजनः M. 4; R. 6. 81, 18. 17; Si. 16. 83. -2 Like, resembling. -नः A householder. (शालीनीकृ 'to make humble, humiliate').

शालीनता-त्वं Bashfulness, modesty.

शालुः [ शाल-उण् ] 1 A frog. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of astringent substance. -लु *n.* The root of the water-lily.

शालु(लु)कं 1 The root of the water-lily. -2 Nutmeg. -कः 1 A frog. -2 The root of the water-lily (शालु only in this sense).

शालु(लु)रः A frog.

शालेयं A field of rice.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini; see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मलः [ शाल-मलच् ] 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 The gum of the cotton-tree.

शाल्मलिः 1 The silk-cotton tree; Bv. 1. 115; Ms. 8. 246. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 N. of a kind of hell. -Comp. -स्थः an epithet of Garuḍa.

शाल्मलिकं An inferior kind of Śālmali tree.

शाल्मलिन् *m.* N. of Garuḍa.

शाल्मलिनी The silk-cotton tree.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 N. of a river in Pātāla. -3 A kind of hell. -Comp. -वेष्टः, -वेष्टकः the gum of the silk-cotton tree.

शाल्वः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king of Śālva.

शाव *a.* (वी *f.*) [ शव-अण् ] 1 Relating to a dead body; caused by the death (of a relative); दशाहं शावमाशौचं सपिण्डेषु विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61. -2 Tawny, dark-yellowish. -वः 1 The young of any animal, a fawn, cub; क वयं क परोक्षमन्मथो युगशावैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18; युगराजशावः R. 6. 3, 18. 37. -2 A dark-yellowish colour.

शावकः The young of any animal.

शावर See शावर.

शाश्वत *a.* (ती *f.*) [ शश्वद् भव अण् ] 1 Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting; शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. (=U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years', 'ever more', 'for all time to come'; U. 5. 27; R. 14. 14. -2 All. -तः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Vyāsa. -3 The sun. -Hea-



van. —तं *ind.* Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शास्वतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant; शास्वतिको विरोधः 'natural antipathy'; शास्वतिकं विरोधमपहाय *K.*

शास्वती The earth.

शाष्कुल *a.* (ली *f.*) Eating flesh (or fish).

शाष्कुलिकं A quantity of baked cakes (शाष्कुली).

शास 2 *P.* (शास्ति, शासास, अशिक्षते, शासिष्यति, शासितुं, शिष्ट) 1 To teach, instruct, train (governing two accusatives in this sense); माणवकं धर्मे शास्ति *Sk.*; *Bk.* 6. 10; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रसज्जं *Bg.* 2. 7. —2 To rule, govern; अनन्यशासनासुर्वीं शासासैकपुरीमिव *R.* 1. 30; 10. 1; 14. 85, 19. 57; *S.* 1. 25; *Bk.* 3. 53. —3 To order, command, direct, enjoin; *R.* 12. 34; *Mv.* 6. 20; *Ku.* 6. 24; *Bk.* 9. 68. —4 To tell, communicate, inform (with *dat.*); तस्मिन्नायोधनं वृत्तं लक्ष्मणायाशिष्यमहत् *Bk.* 6. 27; *Ms.* 11. 83. —5 To advise; स किं सखा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपं *Ki.* 1. 5. —6 To decree, enact. —7 To punish, chastise, correct; तात्र शिष्याच्चौरदंडेन धार्मिकः पृथिवीपतिः *Ms.* 8. 29, 4. 175, *V.* 5. —8 To tame, subdue; *Mv.* 6. 20. —9 To wish, desire.

शास् *m.* A reciter; as in उक्थशास.

शासः *Ved.* 1 An order, command. —2 Praise (स्तुति).

शासकः [शास्-ष्कुल] 1 A ruler. —2 A chastiser, punisher.

शासनं [शास्-ल्युट्] 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. —2 Rule, sway, government; अनन्यशासनासुर्वीं *R.* 1. 30; so अप्रतिशासन. —3 An order, a command, direction; तरुभिरपि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतं *S.* 6; *R.* 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 28. —4 An edict, enactment, a decree. —5 A precept, rule. —6 A royal grant (of land &c.), charter; अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि *Pt.* 1; *Y.* 2. 240, 295. —7 A deed, writing, written agreement. —8 Control of passions. —9 A written book of authority. (At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer'; as in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः). —*Comp.* —अतिवृत्तिः *f.* violation of commands, disobedience. —पत्रं 1. a plate (usually of copper) on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. —2. a sheet of paper on which an order is written. —हरः a royal messenger. —हारिन् *m.* an envoy, a messenger; *R.* 3. 68.

शासनीय *a.* 1 To be ruled, governed or directed. —2 Punishable; *V.* 5.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. —2 Punished.

शासितु *m.* [शास्-वृच्] 1 A ruler, governor. —2 A chastiser; *S.* 1. 25.

शास्तिः *f.* [शास्-क्तिन्] 1 Governing, ruling. —2 An order, a command. —3 Correction, chastisement, punishment, especially the punishment inflicted by command of the king. —5 A sceptre, rod (of authority).

शास्तु *m.* [शास्-वृच् इडभावः] 1 A teacher, an instructor. —2 A ruler, king, sovereign. —3 A father. —4 A Buddha or Jina; or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jinas.

शास्त्रं [शिष्यतेजेन शास्-वृच्] 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. —2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. —3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture; see *comp.* below. —4 Any department of knowledge, science; इति शुद्धतमं शास्त्रं *Bg.* 15. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुठिता बुद्धिः *R.* 1. 19; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject; वेदांतशास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, अलंकारशास्त्र &c. —5 What is learnt, knowledge; *Si.* 5. 47. —6 A work, treatise; तत्रैः पंचभिरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं *Pt.* 1. —7 Theory (opp. प्रयोग or practice); इमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमुञ्चतु *M.* 1. *Comp.* —अतिक्रमः, —अनुष्ठानं violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. —अनुष्ठानं—अनुसारः conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. —अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the Sāstras. —अर्थः 1. the meaning of a sacred precept. —2. a scriptural precept or statement. —आचरणं 1. observance of sacred precepts. —2. the study of Sāstras. (—णः) 1. one versed in scriptures. —2. a student of the Vedas. —उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Sāstras, lawful, legal. —कारः, —कृत् *m.* 1. the author of a Sāstra or sacred book. —2. an author in general. —3. a sage, saint. —कोविद् *a.* versed in the Sāstras. —गंडः a superficial reader of books, superficial scholar. —चक्षुस् *m.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Sāstra). —चारणः one who deserves sacred precepts. —ज्ञ, —विद् *a.* 1. well versed in the Sāstras. —2. a mere theorist. —ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. —तत्त्वं truth as taught in the Sāstras, scriptural truth. —ज्ञः an astronomer. —दर्शिन् *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. —दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view.

—प्रसंगः 1. the subject of the Sāstras. —2. any discussion on scriptural points. —योनिः the source of the Sāstras. —विधानं, —विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. —विप्रतिषेधः, —विरोधः 1. mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency of precepts. —2. any act contrary to sacred precepts. —विमुख *a.* contrary to the Sāstras, illegal, unlawful. —व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Sāstras. —शिष्यन् *m.* the country of Kāshmir. —सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रिन *a.* (णी *f.*) [शास्त्रं वेत्त्यधीति वा शनि] Versed or skilled in the Sāstras. —*m.* 1 One who has mastered the Sāstras, a learned man, a great Pandit. —2 A teacher of sacred science.

शास्त्रीय *a.* [शास्त्रेण विहितः ष] 1 Scriptural. —2 Scientific.

शास्य *a.* [शास्-प्यत्] 1 To be taught or advised. —2 To be regulated or governed. —3 Deserving punishment, punishable.

शि 5 *U.* (शिनोति, शिजते) 1 To whet, sharpen. —2 To attenuate, make thin. —3 To excite. —4 To be attentive. —5 To be sharp.

शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. —2 Composure, calm; tranquillity, peace. —3 An epithet of Śiva.

शिशपा 1 *N.* of a tree (शिशु). —2 The Asoka tree.

शिक्ष *a.* Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्ष्यं Bee's wax; cf. शिक्ष्य.

शिक्ष्यं, —क्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). —2 A burden or load carried in a sling. —3 The strings of a balance.

शिक्षित *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष 1 *A.* (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) 1 To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अशिक्षतां पितुर्वेव मंत्रवत् *R.* 3. 31. —2 To teach (*Ved.*).

शिक्षकः (शिक्षका or शिक्षिका *f.*) [शिक्ष-ष्कुल] 1 A learner. —2 A teacher, instructor; यस्योभयं (i. e. शिक्षा and संक्रांति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव *M.* 1. 16.

शिक्षणं [शिक्ष-ल्युट्] 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. —2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा [शिक्ष-भावे अ] 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; शिक्षाविशेषलघुहस्ततया निनेषत् *K.* 9. 63. —2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; *Ki.* 15.



3 Teaching, instruction, training; कव्यज्ञशिक्षयाऽभ्यासः K. P. 1; अथवा नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; U. 4. 9. —4 One of the six Vedāṅgas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. —5 Modesty, humility. —6 Science; रणशिक्षा 'military science'. —7 Giving, bestowing (Ved.) —Comp. —नरः 1. a teacher, an instructor. —2. N. of Vyāsa. —गुरुः a religious preceptor. —नरः an epithet of Indra. —शक्तिः f. skill.

शिक्षित p. p. [ शिक्षा जातास्य तारुण्यत्वात् ] 1 Learnt, studied. —2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपटुत्वं S. 5. 22. —3 Trained, disciplined. —4 Tame, docile. —5 Skilful, clever. —6 Modest, diffident. —Comp. —अक्षरः 1. a teacher. —2. a pupil. —आयुध a. versed in the use of weapons. शिक्षमाणः A pupil, scholar.

शिखंडः [ शिखाममति अम्-ड तस्य नेत्वम इव ] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. —2 A peacock's tail. —3 A crest; V. 4. 8.

शिखंडकः [ शिखंड इव-कन् ] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. —2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); कुवलयदलश्यामस्तिग्धः शिखंडकमंडनः U. 4. 19. —3 A crest, tuft, plume. —4 A peacock's tail.

शिखंडिकः A cock.

शिखंडिका See शिखंड (1).

शिखंडिन् a. [ शिखंडोऽस्त्यस्य इति ] Crested, tufted. —m. 1 A peacock; वदति स एष वधूसखः शिखंडी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. —2 A cock. —3 An arrow. —4 A peacock's tail. —5 A kind of jasmine. —6 N. of Vishnu. —7 N. of a son of Drupada. [ Sikhandin was originally a female, being Ambā born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; (see Ambā). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Sikhandin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bhāratī war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero.

He was afterwards killed by Asvatthāman ].

शिखंडिनी 1 A pea-hen. —2 A kind of jasmine. —3 N. of the daughter of Drupada; see शिखंडिन् above.

शिखरः -रं [ शिक्षा अस्त्यस्य-अरच् आलोपः ] 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain; जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिखंडिम् Ku. 5. 7, 4; Me. 18. —2 The top of a tree. —3 Crest, tuft. —4 The point or edge of a sword. —5 Top, peak, point in general. —6 The arm-pit. —7 Bristling of the hair. —8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. —9 A kind of ruby-like gem. —रा N. of a plant (सूर्या). —Comp. —च सिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शिखरिणी 1 An excellent woman. —2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. —3 A line of hair extending across the navel. —4 A kind of vine. —5 N. of a plant (सूर्या). —6 Arabian jasmine. —7 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शिखरिन् a. (जी f.) [ शिखरं अस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 Crested, tufted. —2 Pointed, peaked; शिखरिदक्षना Me. 82. —m. 1 A mountain; इतश्च जरणार्थिनां शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 17. —2 A hill-fort. —3 A tree. —4 The lapwing. —5 The plant अपामार्गः.

शिखा [ शी-खल् तस्य नेत्वम् ण्यो० ; Up. 5. 24 ] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30; Si. 4. 50; MAl. 10. 6. —2 A crest, top-knot. —3 Tuft, plume. —4 Top, summit, peak; Ki. 6. 17. —5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. —6 The end of a garment; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिप्यंदरेखां कितः; S. 1. 14. —7 A flame; प्रभामहत्या शिखयेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28; R. 17. 34. —8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. —9 A peacock's crest or comb. —10 A fibrous root. —11 A branch in general, especially one taking root. —12 The head or chief of anything. —13 The fever of love. —14 The point of the foot. —Comp. —कंदं a kind of turnip. —तरुः a lamp-stand. —दामन् n. a garland worn on the top of the head. —धर a. pointed, crested. (—रः) 1. a peacock. —2. a Jaina deified saint. —जं a peacock's feather. —धारः a peacock. —मणिः a crest-jewel. —मूलं 1. a carrot. —2. a root having a tuft of leaves. —3. a turnip. —वरः the jack-fruit tree. —वल a. pointed, crested. (—लः) a peacock. —वृक्षः a lamp-stand. —वृद्धिः f. a kind of usurious interest daily increasing.

शिखालुः The crest of a peacock.

शिखावत् a. 1 Crested. —2 Flaming. —m. 1 A lamp. —2 Fire. —3 The descending node.

शिखिन् a. [ शिक्षा अस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 Pointed. —2 Crested, tufted. —3 Proud. —m. 1 A peacock; उष्णालुः शिखिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23, 4. 8; Pt. 1. 151; Si. 4. 50. —2 Fire; रिपुरिव सखीसंवातोयं शिखिं हिमानिलः Git. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Si. 15. 7. —3 A cock. —4 An arrow. —5 A tree. —6 A lamp. —7 A bull. —8 A horse. —9 A mountain. —10 A Brāhmaṇa. —11 A religious mendicant. —12 N. of Ketu. —13 The number 'three'. —14 The Chitraka tree. —Comp. —कंदं, त्रीवं blue vitriol. —ध्वजः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. smoke. —पिच्छं, पुच्छं a peacock's tail. —यूपः an antelope. —वर्धकः a gourd. —वाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. —शिखा 1. a flame. —2. a peacock's crest.

शिशुः [ शि-रुक् युक् च ] 1 A pot-herb. —2 A kind of tree.

शिख् 1 P. ( शिखति ) To go, move.

शिक् 1 P. ( शिषति ) To smell.

शिंघाणः 1 Froth, foam. —2 Phlegm. —जं 1 The mucus of the nose. —2 Rust of iron. —3 A glass-vessel.

शिंघाणकः-कं The mucus of the nose. —कः Phlegm.

शिंघित a. Smelled.

शिञ्ज f. The string of a yoke (for carrying burdens).

शिञ्ज 1, 2 A., 10 U. ( शिजते, शिंके, शिजयति-ते, शिजित ) 1 To tinkle, jingle, rattle; Si. 10. 62. —2 To roar, sound, bellow.

शिंजः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

शिंजजिका A chain worn round the loins.

शिंजा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. —2 A bow-string.

शिंजित p. p. Tinkling, jingling. —तं 1 Tinkling, jingling (of anklets &c.); कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं दूरशिंजितं V. 4. 14. —2 Clanking (of chains).

शिंजिनी 1 A bow-string. —2 An anklet (worn round the feet).

शिद् 1 P. ( शेटति ) To slight, despise, disregard.

शित p. p. [ शो-क ] 1 Sharpened, whetted. —2 Thin, emaciated. —3 Wasted, declined. —4 Weak, feeble. —Comp. —अग्रः a thorn. —धार a. sharp-edged. —शूकः 1. barley. —2. wheat.



शितव्रुः *f.* The river Sutlej; see शतव्रुः.

शिति *a.* [ शि-किच् ] 1 White. -2 Black; शितितारकाञ्जुमितताग्रनयनमरुणी-कृतं कुधा Si. 15. 48. -तिः The birch tree. -Comp. -कण्ठः 1. an epithet of Siva; तस्यात्मा शितिकण्ठस्य सैनापत्य-मुपेत्य वः Ku. 2, 61, 6. 81. -2. a peacock; अवनतशितिकण्ठकण्ठलक्ष्मीमिह दधति स्फुरिताधुरेणुजालाः Si. 4. 56. -3 a gallinule. -छद्ः, -पक्षः a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. -वासस् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma; विडम्बयन्तं शितिवासस्तनुं Si. 1. 6. -सारकः a kind of ebony.

शिथिल *a.* [ श्लथ्-किल्च् पुषो Un. 1. 53 ] 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. -2 Untied, unfastened; S. 2. 6. -3 Severed, fallen from the stalk; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं द्युतमिव न-वमल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8. -4 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. -5 Weak, feeble अशिथिलपरिरंभ U. 1. 24, 27 'fast or close embrace'. -6 Flaccid, flabby. -7 Dissolved. -8 Decayed. -9 Ineffective, futile, vain. -10 Inattentive, careless; Pt. 4. 116. -11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. -12 Cast off, abandoned. -लं 1 Laxity, looseness. -2 Slowness. (शिथिलीकृ means 1. to loosen, unfasten, untie. -2. to relax, slacken. -3. to weaken, impair, enfeeble. -4. to give up, abandon; R. 2. 41. शिथिलीकृ 1. to be slackened or relaxed. -2. to fall off from; Mk. 1. 13).

शिथिलयति Den. P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen, Ratn. 1. 14. -2 To give up, abandon; शिथिलय क्षणमात्रं वाष्पमोक्षं Ve. 5. -3 To lessen, allow to cool down; न सा इतो गतमहुरागं शिथिलयति V. 2.

शिथिलयते Den. A. To become loose or flaccid; Bh. 3. 14.

शिथिलित *a.* 1 Loosed. -2 Relaxed, loosened. -3 Dissolved.

शिनिः *N.* of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. ( शिनेनृ *m.* *N.* of Sātyaki ).

शिपिः A ray of light. -*f.* Skin, leather. -*n.* Water; शैत्याच्छयनयोगाच्च शिपि वारि प्रचक्षते Vyāsa. -Comp. -विष्ट *a.* (written शिपविष्ट or शिविपिष्ट also) 1. pervaded by rays. -2. bald, bald-headed. -3. leprous. (-ष्टः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -3. a bald man. -4. a man without prepuce. -5. a leper.

शिप्राः *N.* of a lake on the Himālaya. -ग्रं Ved. 1 A cheek; jaw. -2 The chin. -3 The nose. -4 A helmet or visor.

शिप्रा 1 *N.* of a river which issues from the Sipra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayini; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाच्चाहुकारः Me. 81. -2 A visor or helmet.

शिफः See शिफा.

शिफा 1 A fibrous root. -2 The root of a water-lily. -3 A root in general. -4 A stroke with a whip. -5 A mother. -6 A river. -7 Turmeric. -8 Spikenard. -Comp. -कण्ठः -दं the root of a water-lily. -धरः a branch. -रुहः the ( Indian ) fig-tree.

शिफाकः The root of a water-lily.

शिविः (विः) 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree. -3 *N.* of a country ( pl. ). -4 *N.* of a king ( who is said to have saved Agni in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance ); Mu. 6. 17.

शिवि ( वि ) का 1 A palanquin, litter. -2 A bier. -3 A raised platform.

शिवि ( वि ) रं 1 A camp; धृष्टद्युम्नः स्वशिविरमयं याति सर्वे सहध्वं Ve. 3. 18; Si. 5. 68. -2 A royal camp or residence. -3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. -4 A kind of grain.

शिवि ( वि ) रथः A palanquin, litter.

शिवः A kind of large shrub ( चक्र-मर्द ). -चा A pod, legume; ( also शिविः *f.* in this sense ); Māl. 9. 7.

शिविका 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of kidney-bean.

शिवी 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of plant.

शिरं 1 The head. -2 The root of the pepper plant ( *m.* also according to some, in these senses ). -रः 1 A bed. -2 A large serpent. -Comp. -जं hair.

शिरस् *n.* [ शृ-अभृन् निपातः Un. 4. 193 ] 1 The head; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं ( शुण् ) परं ( दोषं ) कण्ठे नियच्छति Subhāsh. -2 Skull. -3 A peak, summit, top ( as of a mountain ); हिमगौरैरचलाधिपः शिरोभिः Ki. 5. 17; Si. 4. 54. -4 The top of a tree. -5 The head or top of anything; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. -6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. -7 Front, forepart, van ( as of an army ); पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी S. 7. 26; U. 5. 3. -8 Chief, principal, head ( usually at the end of comp. ). -Comp. -अस्थि *n.* ( शिरोस्थि ) the skull. -कपालिन् *m.* an ascetic who carries about a human

skull. -गृहं ( शिरोगृहं ) a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -ग्रहः ( शिरोग्रहः ) affection of the head, head-ache. -छेदः, -छेदनं ( शिरोछेदः &c. ) beheading, decapitation. -तापिन् *m.* an elephant. -त्रं, -त्राणं 1. a helmet; द्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चपकोत्तरेव R. 7. 49, 66; अपनीतशिरस्त्राणाः 4. 64. -2. a head-dress. -धरा, -धिः ( शिरोधरा-धिः ) the neck; Si. 4. 52, 5. 65. -पीडा head-ache. -प्रणामः bending the head. -प्रावरणं a turban. -फलः the coconut tree. -शूषणं ( शिरोशूषणं ) an ornament for the head. -मणिः ( शिरोमणिः ) 1. a jewel worn on the head. -2. a crest-jewel. -3. a title of respect conferred on learned men. -मर्मेन् *m.* ( शिरोमर्मेन् ) a hog. -मालिन् *m.* ( शिरोमालिन् ) an epithet of Siva. -रत्नं ( शिरोरत्नं ) a jewel worn on the head. -रुजा ( शिरोरुजा ) head-ache. -रुह *m.* -रुहः ( शिरोरुह-रुहः ) ( also शिरसि-रुह-हः ) the hair of the head; Rs. 1. 4, Ku. 5. 9; R. 15. 16. -वर्तिन् *a.* ( शिरोवर्तिन् ) being at the head. (-*m.*) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. -वल्ली ( शिरोवल्ली ) the crest of a peacock. -वृत्तं ( शिरोवृत्तं ) pepper. -वेष्ट, -वेष्टनं ( शिरोवेष्ट-वेष्टनं ) a head-dress, turban. -शूलं head-ache. -स्थः leader, chief. -हारिन् *m.* ( शिरोहारिन् ) an epithet of Siva.

शिरसिजः The hair of the head; Si. 7. 62.

शिरस्कं 1 A helmet. -2 A turban, head-dress.

शिरस्का A palanquin.

शिरस्तस् *ind.* From the head; Ku. 3. 49; Bh. 2. 10.

शिरस्य *a.* [ शिरसि भवः यत् ] Belonging to, or being on, the head. -स्वः Clean hair.

शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp. -पत्रः the wood-apple. -मोक्षः bleeding. -वृत्तं lead.

शिराल *a.* Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

शिरिः [ शृ-कि ] 1 A sword. -2 A killer, murderer. -3 An arrow. -4 A locust.

शिरिषः [ शृ-ईषन् किञ्च ] *N.* of a tree. -षं A flower of this tree ( regarded as the type of delicacy ); शिरिषः प्याधिकसौकुमार्यो बाह्व तदीयविति मे तितः Ku. 1. 41; so पदं सहेतु अमरस्य तेलकः 48; Me. 65.

शिल 6 P. ( शिलति ) To glean. शिलः-लं Gleaning ears of corn ( more than one at a time ); see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -Comp. -उच्छः 1.



growing ears of corn. -2. an irregular occupation.

**शिला** 1 A stone, rock. -2 A grindstone. -3 The lower timber of a door. -4 The top of a column. -5 A tendon, (for शिरा). -6 Red arsenic. -7 Sulphur. -**Comp.** -अटक: 1. a hole, a fence, an enclosure. -3. a room at the top of a house. -आत्मजं iron. -आत्मिका a crucible. -आरंभा the stone used as a seat. -2. benzoin. -आरंभ bitumen. -उच्चय: a mountain; large rock; R. 2. 34. -उत्थं benzoin. -उद्वं 1. benzoin. -2. a superior kind of sandal-wood. -ओक्कम् *m.* an epithet of Garuda. -कुक्क: a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं benzoin. -व. a fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1. bitumen. -2 benzoin. -3. petroleum. -4. iron. -5 any fossil production. -जतु 1. bitumen. -2. red chalk. -जित् 1. bitumen. -धतु: 1. chalk. -2. red chalk. -3. a white fossil substance. -पट्ट: -पट्टक: 1. a flat stone for grinding &c. -2. a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -पुत्रं, -पुत्रक: a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -प्रतिकृति: f. an image of stone. -फलकं a stone-slab. -भवं benzoin. -भेद: a stone-cutter's chisel. -रस: 1. benzoin. -2. incense. -वल्कल: -लं, -वल्का a kind of moss. -वृष्टि: f. 1. a shower of stones. -2. hail. -वेद्मन् *n.* a grotto, rocky recess. -व्याधि: bitumen. -सारं iron.

**शिलि:** The birch tree. -लि: f. The lower timber of a door.

**शिलिं:** A kind of fish.

**शिली** 1 The lower timber of a door. -2 A kind of earthworm. -3 The top of a pillar. -4 A dart. -5 An arrow. -6 A female frog. -**Comp.** -मुल: 1. a bee; मिलितशिलीमुखपाडलि-पल्लवतस्मरतूणविलासे Git. 1.; R. 4. 57. -2. an arrow; सा कुसुमचटिताशिली-मुलमनोहरान्मदनचापादिव प्रमद्वना-त्स्यति K. 225; or युगपद्विका-शुद्धपादमिते शशिनः शिलीमुखगणोऽलभत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). -3 a fool. -4 war, fight.

**शिलीध्र:** [ शिली धरति ध्रुकं पुषो० मुम् ] 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of tree. -ध्रं 1 A mushroom, fungus, as in उच्छिलीध्र q. v. -2 The flower of the Plantain tree; अधिपुरं शिलीध्रमुग्धिभिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिनारमतालिनी शिलीध्र 72. -3 Hail.

**शिलीध्रकं** A mushroom, fungus.

**शिलीध्री** 1 Earth, clay. -2 A small earthworm.

**शिलेय** *a.* Rocky, stony. -यं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

**शिल्पं** [ शिल्-पक् ] 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (64 such arts are enumerated). -2 Skill (in any art), craft; पात्रविशेषोपन्यस्तं गुणान्तरं ब्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -3 Ingenuity, cleverness. -4 Work, manual work or labour. -5 A rite, ceremony. -6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -7 Form, shape. -8 Creation, procreation. -**Comp.** -कर्मन् *n.*, -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः, -कारकः, -कारिन् *m.* an artisan, a mechanic. -विद्या 1. mechanical science. -2. any manual skill, handicraft. -शालं, -ला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -शास्त्रं 1. a book on any art, fine or mechanical. -2. mechanics.

**शिल्पकं** A kind of drama (exhibiting magical and mystical rites).

**शिल्पिक** *a.* Manual, mechanical. -कं 1 Any handicraft or mechanical art. -2 = शिल्पकं q. v.

**शिल्पिन्** *a.* 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. -2 Mechanical. -*m.* 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. -2 One who is skilled in any art.

**शिव** *a.* [ स्यति पापं शो-वनं पुषो० ] 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवायति: Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. -2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवानि वस्तीर्यजलानि कञ्चित् R. 5. 8; (= अनुपह्वानि 'undisturbed'); शिवास्ते पथानः संतु 'a happy journey to you,' 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -वः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. -2 The male organ of generation, penis. -3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. -4 The Veda. -5 Final beatitude. -6 A post to which cattle are tied. -7 A god, deity. -8 Quick-silver. -9 Bdelium. -10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -वौ (*m.* dual) Siva and Pārvatī; कथयति शिवयोः शरीरयोर्गं विषमपदा पदवी विवर्तनेषु Ku. 5. 40. -वं 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव वर्त्तन्ति वर्ततां शिवं N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. -2 Bliss, auspiciousness. -3 Final beatitude. -4 Water. -5 Sea-salt. -6 Rock-salt. -7 Refined borax. -**Comp.** -अक्षं = रुद्राक्ष q. v. -अरा-

ति: a heretic (lit. a disbeliever in Siva). -आत्मकं rock-salt. -आदेशकः 1. the bearer of auspicious news. -2. a fortune-teller. -आलयः 1. Siva's abode. -2. the red basil. (-यं) 1. a temple of Siva. -2. a cemetery. -इतर *a.* inauspicious, unlucky; शिवेतरक्षतये K. P. 1. -इष्टा Dūrvā grass. -कर (शिवंकर also) *a.* conferring happiness, auspicious. -कीर्तनः N. of Bhṛīngī. -गति *a.* prosperous, happy. -वर्मजः the planet Mars. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha; see शिवरात्र. -ज्ञा a female devotee of the Saiva sect. -जाति *a.* 1. having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्नः कृत्स्नोयं फलतु शिवतातिश्च भवतु Māl. 6. 7. -2. tender, merciful, not demoniacal; मा पूतनात्त्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरेधि 9. 49. (-तिः) auspiciousness, happiness. -दत्तं the discus of Viṣṇu. -दार *n.* the Devadāru tree. -दूती epithet of Durgā. -द्रुमः the Bilva tree. -द्विष्टा the Ketaka tree. -धातुः 1. quick-silver. -2. milk-stone. -पुरं, -पुरी N. of Benares. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -प्रियः 1. a crystal. -2. the Baka tree. -3. the thorn-apple. (-यं) रुद्राक्ष q. v. (-या) the goddess Durgā. -मल्लकः the Arjuna tree. -रसः the water of boiled rice. -राजधानी N. of Benares. -रात्रि: f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. -लिंगं 1. Siva, worshipped in the form of a phallus. -2. a temple dedicated to the worship of the Linga. -लोकः the world of Siva. -वल्गुमः the mango tree. (-भा) 1. white rose. -2. Pārvatī. -वाहनः a bull. -वीजं quick-silver. -शेखरः 1. the moon. -2. the thorn-apple. -सायुज्यं final emancipation (lit. unification with Siva). -सुन्दरी an epithet of Durgā.

**शिवकः** 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. -2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

**शिवा** 1 N. of Pārvatī. -2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रामशिवैः शिवारुतैः Ki. 1. 38; हरेरद्य द्वारे शिव शिवशिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. -3 A fortunate woman. -4 Final beatitude. -5 The Sami tree. -6 The yellow myrobalan. -7 Dūrvā grass. -8 A kind of yellow pigment. -9 Turmeric. -**Comp.** -अरातिः a dog. -प्रियः a goat. -फला the Sami tree. -वंतं the howling of a jackal.



शिवानी Pārvatī, wife of Siva.

शिवालु: A jackal.

शिवि: 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree.

शिविका, शिविर See शिविका, शिविर.

शिशिर *a.* [ शश्-किरच् नि. U. 1. 53 ] Cool, cold, chill, frigid; कुरु यदुनंदन चंदनशिशिरतेरेण करेण पयो-धरे Git. 12; R. 14. 3, 16. 49. —रः, -रं 1 Dew, hoar-frost; पद्मानां शिशिराद्भयं; जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. -2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna); कंठेषु स्खलितं गतेऽपि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतं S. G. 3, Pt. 1. 128. -3 Coldness, frigidity. -Comp. —अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः the moon; बुध इव शिशिरांशोः V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणकांतं वासरांतं अभिसार्य Si. 11. 21; शिशिरदीधितिना रजन्यः Rs. 3. 2. —अत्ययः, -अपगमः the close of the cold season; the spring season; स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरात्ययस्य (पुष्पोच्चयः) Ku. 3. 61; उपहिते शिशिरापगमश्रिया R. 9. 31. —कालः, -समयः the cold season. —घ्नः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः [शो-कु सन्धद्वायः द्वित्वम्; cf. U. 1. 20] 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. -2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 15; 7. 14, 18. -3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -4 A pupil, scholar. -Comp. —क्रंदः, -क्रंदनं the cry of weeping of a child. —क्रंदीयः (i. e. ग्रंथः) a work treating of the complaints of children. —गंधा a kind of jasmine (double jasmine). —चांद्रायणं a lunar penance of children; (चतुरः प्रातरस्त्रीयात्पिंडान् विप्रः समाहितः। चतुरास्तमितं सूर्यं शिशुचांद्रायणं स्रूते ॥ Ms. 11. 220). —नागः a young elephant. —पालः N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha. [According to the Vishnu Purana this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who was killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who was killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability; (see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rajasuya sacrifice of Yudhishtira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha]. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —मारः the Gangetic porpoise. —शिरस् *n.* the north-east quarter. —वाहकः, वाहकः a wild goat. —हत्या child-murder, infanticide.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. -2 The young of any animal. -3 A tree. -4 A porpoise. -5 A fish resembling a porpoise.

शिशुलः Ved. 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

शिशुनं, शिस्नं [ शश्-नक् नि. ] The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 105. -Comp. —देवः a lustful or unchaste man (sporting with the penis).

शिशुदान *a.* 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. -2 Wicked, sinful.

शिशु I. 1 P. ( शेषति ) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P. 10 U. ( शेषति, शेषयति-ते ) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. ( शिनष्टि, शिष्ट ) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. -2 To distinguish or discriminate from others. -Caus. ( शेषयति-ते ) To leave &c.

शिष्ट *p. p.* [ शाम्-क् शिष्-क् वा ] 1 Left remaining, residual, rest. -2 Ordered, commanded. -3 Trained, educated, disciplined. -4 Tamed, docile, tractable. -5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -6 Virtuous, respectable. -7 Civil, polite -8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent; R. 1. 28. -ष्टः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. -2 A wise man. -3 A counsellor. -Comp. —आचारः 1. the practice of wise men. -2. good manners, good breeding. —सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शिष्टिः *f.* [ शस्-क्तिन् ] 1 Rule, government. -2 Order, command. -3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिष्यः [ शस्-क्यप् ] 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -2 Anger, passion. -3 Violence, force. -Comp. —परंपरा a succession of pupils. —पुत्रः a pupil regarded as a son. —शिष्टिः *f.* the correction of a pupil.

शिल्हः, शिल्हकः Benzoin.

शी 2 A. ( शैते, शयित; *pass.* शय्यते; *desid.* शिशयिष्यते ) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरसे Bh. 2. 76. -2 To sleep (fig. also); किं निःशंकं शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः। अथवा सुखं शयीथा निकटे जागर्ति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79; Ku. 5. 12. -3 To rest, repose. -Caus. ( शाययति-ते ) 1 To cause to sleep or lie down; पार्श्वे शायय रावणं Bk. 8. 83. -2 To allow to rest or repose.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. -2 Tranquillity.

शीकृ I. 1 A. ( शीकृते ) 1 To wet, sprinkle. -2 To go or move gently. -II. 1 P., 10 U. ( शीकृति, शीकृत्यति-ते ) 1 To be angry. -2 To moisten, wet. -3

To be patient. -4 To speak. -5 To shine.

शीकरः [ शीक्-अक् ] 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 42; R. 5. 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. -2 A drop of water or rain; गतमुपरि घनानां वारि-गर्भद्वाराणां पिशुनयति रथस्ते शीकरलिख-नेभिः S. 7. 7; R. 16. 62. —रं 1 The Sarala tree. -2 The resin of this tree. -3 Wind.

शीकरिन् *a.* Sprinkling, drizzling, pouring forth a spray of water; U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34.

शीघ्र *a.* Quick, rapid, speedy; विश्रम्भणि मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; शीघ्र-कृत्यं 'urgent business'; Pt. 3. 170. —घ्रः Conjunction (in astr.). —घ्रं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Comp. —उच्चः conjunction (in astr.). —कारिन् *a.* expeditious, quick. —को-पिन् *a.* choleric, irascible. —चेतनः a dog. —बुद्धि *a.* acute, sharp-witted. —लघन *a.* going rapidly, swift of foot; Ghat. 8. —वेधिन् *m.* a good archer.

शीघ्रायेत Den. A. 1 To become quick or rapid. -2 To hasten.

शीघ्रिन् *a.* 1 Speedy, expeditious. -2 Making haste in pronunciation, pronouncing very rapidly; Sik. 32.

शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick. —यः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रीय *a.* Quick, swift.

शीघ्र्यं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत् *ind.* A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Comp. —कारः, -कृद् *m.* the above sound.

शीत *a.* [ शै-क् ] 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तव कुसुमशरत्वं शीतरश्मिस्त्वमिदोः S. 3. 2. -2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. -3 Dull, lazy, stupid. —तः 1 A kind of reed. -2 The Nimba tree. -3 The cold season (*n.* also). -4 Camphor. —तं 1 Cold, coldness, chillness; आः शीतं हुहिनाचलस्य करवोः K. P. 10. -2 Water. -3 Cinnamon. -Comp. —अंशुः 1. the moon; वक्त्रेदो तव सत्यं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जुंभते K. P. 10. -2. camphor. —अद्ः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. —अद्रिः the Himalaya mountain. —अहम् *m.* the moon-stone. —आ-कुल, —आतं *a.* pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. —उत्तमं water. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —कालः the cold season, winter. —का-लीन *a.* wintry. —कुंभः the fragrant oleander. —कुच्छः, —च्छः a kind of re-



penance. —क्षारः refined bo-  
—शुः white sandal. —शुः 1. the  
—शुः 2. camphor. —चंपकः 1. a  
—शुः 2. a mirror. —दीधितिः the  
—शुः the Sirisha tree. —शुः  
—शुः benzoin. —शुः camphor. —शुः  
—शुः the moon. —शुः a kind of jasmine  
(Arabian). —शुः, —शुः, —शुः  
—शुः the moon. —शुः 2. camphor. —शुः  
—शुः the root of the Usira q. v. —शुः a  
—शुः m. the moon. —शुः the  
—शुः a tree. —शुः the fig-tree.  
—शुः the Sami tree. (—शुः) 1. rock-  
—शुः 2. borax. —शुः barley. —शुः  
—शुः the Pilu tree. —शुः a. cooling.

श्रीतक a. Cold ; see श्रीत. —कः 1  
—कः cold thing. —2 Winter, the cold  
—कः 3 A dull or dilatory person.  
—कः 4 A happy man, one free from cares  
—कः 5 A scorpion.

श्रीतल a. [ श्रीतं लाति ला-क, श्रीतमस्यस्य  
—श्रीतल ] (a) Cool, cold, chill, frigid;  
—श्रीतलमप्यमः किं भिनत्ति न भूभुतः Su-  
—श्रीतल. (b) Cool, bearable ; महदपि  
—श्रीतलं श्रीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. —लः  
—लः the moon. —2 A kind of camphor.  
—लः Turpentine. —4 The Champaka  
—लः 5 A kind of religious observ-  
—लः (observed upon the sun's en-  
—लः tering the sign Aries). —लः 1 Cold,  
—लः coolness. —2 The cold season. —3 Ben-  
—लः 4 White sandal, or sandal in  
—लः general. —5 A pearl. —6 Green sul-  
—लः phate of iron. —7 A lotus —8 The root  
—लः called श्रीत q. v. —Comp. —शुदः the  
—लः Champaka tree. —जलं a lotus. —प्रदः  
—लः sandal. —वातः a cool breeze.  
—लः the sixth day of the bright  
—लः half of Māgha.

श्रीतलकं A white lotus.  
श्रीतला 1 Small-pox. —2 The goddess  
—श्रीतला residing over small-pox. —Comp.  
—श्रीतला worship of the goddess Si-  
—श्रीतला.

श्रीतली Small-pox.

श्रीता See सीता.

श्रीताल a. [ श्रीतं न सद्दे श्रीत-आलुच् ]  
—श्रीताल shivering from or shivering with  
—श्रीताल cold, chilled, pinched ; श्रीतालः सलि-  
—श्रीताल तमनेन सिच्यते स्म Si. 8. 19.

श्रीत्य See सीत्य.

श्रीष्टु m., n. 1 Any spirituous li-  
—श्रीष्टु quor, rum. —2 Wine. —Comp. —गंधः  
—श्रीष्टु the Bakula tree. —पः a drinker of  
—श्रीष्टु spirits.

श्रीन a. [ श्रै-क ] Thick, congealed.  
—श्रीनः 1 A dolt, blockhead. —2 A large  
—श्रीन snake (अजगर).

श्रीभि 1 A. (श्रीमते) 1 To boast. —2  
—श्रीभि To tell, say, speak (कथने ?).

श्रीस्यः 1 A bull. —2 N. of Siva.

श्रीरः A large snake ; see सीर also.

श्रीर्ण [ शु-क ] p. p. 1 Withered,  
—श्रीर्ण decayed, rotten. —2 Dry, sere. —3  
—श्रीर्ण Shattered, torn ; shivered. —4 Thin,  
—श्रीर्ण emaciated ; (see शु). —5 Small, slend-  
—श्रीर्ण er. —श्रीर्ण A kind of perfume. —Comp.  
—श्रीर्ण —अग्निः, —पादः 1. epithets of Yama.  
—श्रीर्ण 2. of the planet Saturn. —श्रीर्ण a  
—श्रीर्ण withered leaf ; (so श्रीर्णपत्रं). (—श्रीर्णः)  
—श्रीर्ण the Nimba tree. —श्रीर्ण a water-melon.

श्रीर्वि a. 1 Destructive, hurtful,  
—श्रीर्वि noxious, injurious. —2 Savage.

श्रीर्वे [ शिरस्-पृथोः श्रीर्वेदेशः, शु-क सक्त  
—श्रीर्वे च वा ] 1 The head ; श्रीर्वे सपो देशां रे  
—श्रीर्वे वेद्यः Karpūr, Mu. 1. 21. —2 The black  
—श्रीर्वे variety of aloe-wood. —Comp. —अव-  
—श्रीर्वे शेपः the head only as the remainder.  
—श्रीर्वे आमयः any affection or disease of  
—श्रीर्वे the head. —उद्यः an epithet of the  
—श्रीर्वे zodiacal signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo,  
—श्रीर्वे Libra, Scorpio, Aquarius, and Pisces.

—श्रीर्वे छेदः decapitation. —श्रीर्वे छेद्य a. fit to be  
—श्रीर्वे beheaded, deserving death by de-  
—श्रीर्वे capitation ; श्रीर्वेच्छेद्यः स ते राम ते हत्वा  
—श्रीर्वे जीवय द्विजं U. 2. 8 ; R. 15. 51. —रश्मि  
—श्रीर्वे a helmet. —श्रीर्वे शोकः pain in the head.

श्रीर्विकः An epithet of Rāhu. —कं  
—श्रीर्विक 1 The head. —2 Skull. —3 A helmet.  
—श्रीर्विक 4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). —5  
—श्रीर्विक Verdict, judgment, judicial sen-  
—श्रीर्विक tence.

श्रीर्वण्यः [ श्रीर्वन्-यत् ] Clean or unen-  
—श्रीर्वण्य tangled hair. —श्रीर्वण्य 1 A helmet. —2 A  
—श्रीर्वण्य head-dress (hat, cap &c.). —3 Ved.  
—श्रीर्वण्य A head-rope.

श्रीर्वन् n. The head. (This word has  
—श्रीर्वन् no forms for the first five inflections,  
—श्रीर्वन् and is optionally substituted for शिर-  
—श्रीर्वन् सू or श्रीर्वे after acc. dual).

श्रील I. 1 P. (श्रीलति) 1 To medi-  
—श्रील tate, contemplate. —2 To serve, hon-  
—श्रील our, worship. —3 To do, practise. —II.  
—श्रील 10 U. (श्रीलयति ते) 1 To honour, wor-  
—श्रील ship. —2 To practise repeatedly, exer-  
—श्रील cise, study, think of, ponder over ;  
—श्रील श्रुतिशतमपि भूयः श्रीलितं भारतं वा Bv.  
—श्रील 2. 35 ; श्रीलयति सुनयः सुश्रीलतां Ki. 13.  
—श्रील 43. —3 To put on, wear ; चल सखि  
—श्रील कुंज सतिमिरपुंज श्रीलय नीलनिचोलं Git.  
—श्रील 5. —4 To go to, visit, frequent ; यद्-  
—श्रील द्युगमनाय निशि गहनमपि श्रीलितं Git. 7 ;  
—श्रील स्मेरानना सपदि श्रीलय सौधमौलि Bv. 2.  
—श्रील 4. —WITH अद्भु, —परि to practise re-  
—श्रील peatedly, cultivate, think of ; श्व-  
—श्रील च्छुतोसि मनसा परिश्रीलितोऽपि Rāj. P.

श्रीलः [ श्रील-अब् ] A large serpent  
—श्रील (the boa). —लं 1 Disposition, nature,  
—श्रील character, tendency, inclination,  
—श्रील habit, custom ; समानश्रीलव्यसनेषु सरुयं  
—श्रील Subhāsh. ; frequently at the end of  
—श्रील comp. in the sense of 'disposed or  
—श्रील habituated to', 'indulging in', 'prone  
—श्रील to', 'addicted to', 'attached to' &c. ;  
—श्रील as कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel',

'quarrelsome' ; भावनशील 'disposed or  
—अपुत to think' ; so दानं, सुगया, दया,  
—अपुत पुण्य, आश्वसनं &c. —2 Conduct, be-  
—अपुत haviour in general. —3 Good disposi-  
—अपुत tion or character ; good nature ; श्रीलं  
—अपुत परं भूषणं Bh. 2. 82 ; Pt. 5. 2. —4  
—अपुत Virtue ; morality, good conduct, vir-  
—अपुत tuous life, chastity, uprightness ; दौ-  
—अपुत र्भयान्नुपतिर्विनश्यति...श्रीलं खलोपासनात्  
—अपुत Bh. 2. 42, 39 ; तथा हि ते श्रीलमुदारदृश-  
—अपुत ने तपस्विनामप्युपदेशतां गतं Ku. 5. 36,  
—अपुत Ki. 11. 25 ; Pt. 1. 169 ; R. 10. 70.

—अपुत 5 Beauty, good form. —Comp. —खं-  
—अपुत डनं violation of morality or chastity.  
—अपुत Pt. 1. —यारिन् m. an epithet of Siva.  
—अपुत वचना violation of chastity ; मातेयं  
—अपुत श्रीलवचना Mk. 1. 44. —वृत्त a. well-  
—अपुत behaved, virtuous. (—सं) good or  
—अपुत virtuous conduct, good breeding.  
—अपुत वृत्तिः f. virtue.

श्रीलनं [ श्रील ल्युट् ] 1 Repeated prac-  
—श्रीलन तice, exercise, study, cultivation. —2  
—श्रीलन Constant application. —3 Honouring,  
—श्रीलन serving. —4 Wearing.

श्रीलित p. p. 1 Practised, exercis-  
—श्रीलित ed. —2 Put on. —3 Frequented, visit-  
—श्रीलित ed. —4 Skilled in. —5 Endowed with,  
—श्रीलित possessed of. —त Practice, conduct.

श्रीविन् m. A large snake (boa)

श्रीशुमारः A porpoise, (a corrup-  
—श्रीशुमार tion of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 P. (शोकति) To go, move.

शुकः [ शु-क ] 1 A parrot ; आत्म-  
—शुक नो मुखदोषेण चक्ष्यते शुक्सारिकाः Su-  
—शुक bhāsh ; सुंदरीराताम्रकुटिलैः पक्षैर्हरितकोमलैः ।  
—शुक त्रिवर्णराजिभिः कंठैरेते मंजुगिरः शुकाः ॥  
—शुक Kāv. 2. 9. —2 The Sirisha tree. —3  
—शुक N. of a son of Vyāsa. [ He is said  
—शुक to have been born from the seed of  
—शुक Vyasa which fell at the sight of the  
—शुक heavenly nymph Ghritachi while  
—शुक roaming over the earth in the form  
—शुक of a female parrot: Suka was a born  
—शुक philosopher, and by his moral elo-  
—शुक quence successfully resisted all the  
—शुक attempts of the nymph Rambha to  
—शुक win him over to the path of love. He  
—शुक is said to have narrated the Bha-  
—शुक gavata Purana to king Parikshit. His  
—शुक name has become proverbial for the  
—शुक most rigid observer of continence ]. —कं 1 Cloth, clothes. —2 A hel-  
—शुक met. —3 A turban. —4 The end or hem  
—शुक of a garment. —Comp. —अदनः the po-  
—शुक megranate tree. —रश्मिः, —शुमः the Siri-  
—शुक sha tree. —देवः N. of Suka. —नास  
—शुक a. having an aquiline nose. (—सः)  
—शुक N. of the minister of Tārāpida.  
—शुक नासिका an aquiline nose. —पुच्छः  
—शुक sulphur. —पुष्पः, —प्रियः the Sirisha  
—शुक tree. (—या) the rose-apple. —वल्गुमः  
—शुक the pomegranate. —वाहः an epithet  
—शुक of Cupid.

शुक्त p. p. [ शु-क् ] 1 Bright,  
—शुक्त pure, clean. —2 Acid, sour. —3 Harsh,



rough, hard, severe. -4 United, joined. -5 Deserted, lonely. -क 1 Flesh. -2 Sour gruel. -3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्लं Sour eructation.

शुक्तिः *f.* [ शुक्-क्ति ] 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं शु-  
पांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः । जलमिव सद्य-  
द्रुक्को शुक्ताफलतो पयोदस्य M. 1. 6 ;  
Bh. 2. 67 ; R. 13. 17. -2 A conch-  
shell. -3 A small shell, muscle. -4  
A portion of the skull. -5 A curl of  
hair on a horse's breast ( or neck ) ;  
Si. 5. 4 ; see Malli. thereon. -6 A  
kind of perfume. -7 A particular  
weight equal to two *Karshas*. -8  
Hemorrhoids. -Comp. -उद्भवं, -जं a  
pearl. -पुटं, -पेक्षी a pearl-oyster  
shell. -वधूः the pearl-oyster. -बीजं  
a pearl. -स्पर्शः dusky spots on a  
pearl.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्ल *a.* [ शुक्-रत्न नि० कृत्वम् ] Ved.  
1 Bright, radiant, shining. -2  
White, pure. -कः 1 The planet  
Venus. -2 N. of the preceptor of  
the Asuras, who, by means of his  
magical charm, restored to life the  
demons killed in battle ; see कच, देव-  
यानी, and ययाति. -3 The month of  
Jyeshtha. -4 N. of Agni or fire. -5  
N. of the plant Chitraka. -कं 1  
Semen virile ; पुमान् पुंसोऽधिके शुक्ले  
स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49, 5. 63.  
-2 The essence of anything. -3 Male  
and female energy. -4 Ved. Water.  
-Comp. -अंगः a peacock. -कर *a.*  
spermatic. (-रः) the marrow of the  
bones. -मुद्ग *f.* a pea-hen. -मूः *m.*  
the marrow of the bones. -वारः,  
-वासरः Friday. -शिर्यः a demon.

शुक्ल, शुक्लिय *a.* 1 Seminal. -2 In-  
creasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल *a.* [ शुक्-लुक् कृत्वम् ] White,  
pure, bright ; as in शुक्लापांग q. v.  
-कः 1 A white colour. -2 The  
bright or light half of a lunar month.  
-3 N. of Siva. -कुं 1 Silver. -2 A  
disease of the white part of the eye.  
-3 Fresh butter. -4 Sour gruel.  
-Comp. -अंगः, -अपांगः a peacock  
( having white corners of the eye ) ;  
शुक्लापांगैः सजलनयनैः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः  
Ms. 22. -अम्लं a kind of sorrel.  
-अमैन् *n.* a kind of disease of  
the eyes. -उपला candied sugar.  
-कण्टकः a kind of gallinule. -कर्मन्  
*a.* pure in conduct, virtuous. -कुष्ठं  
white leprosy. -चातुः chalk. -पक्षः  
the bright half of a month. -मंडलं  
the corner of the eye. -वस्त्र *a.* dress-  
ed in white. -वायसः a crane. -वृत्तिः  
*f.* 1. a pure mode of life. -2. the

maintenance derived by a Brāhmaṇa  
from other Brāhmaṇas.

शुक्ल *a.* White. -कः 1 White  
colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar  
month.

शुक्ल *a.* White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvatī. -2 Can-  
died sugar. -3 A woman having a  
white complexion. -4 The plant  
Kākolt.

शुक्लमन् *m.* Whiteness.

शुक्लिः 1 Air, wind. -2 Light,  
lustre. -3 Fire.

शुंगः 1 The ( Indian ) fig-tree.  
-2 The hog-plum. -3 The awn of  
corn.

शुंगा 1 The sheath of a young bud.  
-2 The awn of barley or corn.  
-3 The waved-leaf fig.

शुगिन् *m.* 1 The ( Indian ) fig tree.  
-2 The *Plaksha* tree.

शुच 1. 1 P. ( शोचति ) 1 To be  
sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn ;  
अरोदीद्रावणोऽशोचीन्मोहं चाशिश्रियत्परं  
Bk. 15. 71 ; 21. 6 ; Bg. 16. 5. -2 To  
regret, repent. -II. 4 U. ( शुच्यति-ते )  
1 To be sorry or afflicted. -2 To be  
wet. -3 To shine. -4 To be pure or  
clean. -5 To decay ; become fetid.  
-6 To brighten, illuminate. -7 To  
burn, consume.

शुच, शुचा *f.* [ शुक्-क्लिप् टाप् वा ] Grief,  
sorrow, affliction, distress ; विकल-  
करणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3.  
22 ; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ  
शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72 ; Ms. 88. S.  
4. 18.

शुचि *a.* [ शुक्-कि ] 1 Clean, pure,  
clear ; सकलहंसगुणं शुचि मानसं Ki. 5.  
13. -2 White ; Ki. 18. 15. -3 Bright :  
resplendent ; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिबोद्ग्राहे  
मणिर्न मुदां चयः U. 2. 4 -4 Virtuous,  
pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied ;  
अथ तु वेत्ति शुचिर्ब्रतमात्मनः S. 5. 27 ;  
पथः शुचेर्दक्षिणितार ईश्वराः R. 3. 46, Ki.  
5. 13. -5 Purified, cleansed, hal-  
lowed ; R. 1. 81 ; Ms. 4. 71. -6  
Honest, upright, faithful, true,  
guileless ; सभायां वक्ति सामर्थः साय-  
दंभो नरः शुचिः Pt. 1. 200. -7 Cor-  
rect, accurate. -चिः The white  
colour. -2 Purity, purification. -3  
Innocence, virtue, goodness, up-  
rightness. -4 Correctness, accuracy.  
-5 The condition of a religious stu-  
dent. -6 A pure man. -7 A Brāhmaṇa.  
-8 The hot season ; उपययौ विदध-  
न्वमल्लिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरसौरभसंपदः  
Si. 6. 22, 1. 58 ; R. 3. 3 ; Ku.  
5. 20. -9 The months of Jyesh-  
tha and Ashāda. -10 A faith-  
ful or true friend. -11 The sun.  
-12 The moon. -13 Fire. -14 The

sentiment of love ( शृंगार ). -15 The  
planet Venus. -16 The Chitraka  
tree. -17 Acquittal. -18 An oblation  
made to fire at the first feeding of an  
infant. -19 N. of Siva. -20 The Arka  
plant. -Comp. -द्रुमः the sacred fig-  
tree. -प्रणी *a.* sipping water. -मणिः  
1. a crystal. -2. a jewel worn on the  
head. -मल्लिका a kind of jasmine  
( Arabian ). -रोचिस् *m.* the moon.  
-व्रत *a.* holy, virtuous. -स्मित *a.*  
having a sweet or pleasant smile ; Ku.  
5. 20, R. 8. 49.

शुचिष्मन् *a.* Bright. -*m.* An epi-  
thet of Agni.

शुचिस् *n.* Light, lustre.

शुचीयति Den. P., शुचीम् 1 P. 1 To  
become pure. -2 To be bright.

शुच्य 1 P. ( शुच्यति ) 1 To bathe,  
perform ablutions. -2 To squeeze,  
express ( as juice ). -3 To distil. -4  
To churn ; ( these senses may belong  
to शुच् 4 P. also ).

शुटीरः A hero.

शुटीर्यै Valour, heroism.

शुद् 1. 1 P. ( शोदति ) 1 To be im-  
peded or hindered. -2 To limp, be  
lame. -3 To resist. -II. 10 U. ( शो-  
दयति-ते ) To be idle, lazy, or dull.

शुद्र 1 P., 10 U. ( शुद्रति, शुद्रयति-ते )  
1 To purify. -2 To become dry ; see  
शुद् I. also.

शुद्रिः-टी *f.*, शुद्र्यं Dry ginger.

शुङ् 1 P. ( शुङति ) 1 To break. -9  
To molest, vex, trouble, annoy.

शुङ्गः 1 The juice issuing from the  
temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An  
elephant's trunk.

शुङ्कः 1 Distiller. -2 A kind of  
military music or musical instru-  
ment.

शुङ्गा 1 An elephant's trunk. -9  
Spiritous liquor. -3 A tavern, dram-  
shop. -4 The stalk of the lotus. -5  
A courtesan, harlot. -6 A bawd, pro-  
curess. -Comp. -पानं a tavern,  
dram-shop.

शुङ्गारः 1 A distiller. -2 An ele-  
phant's trunk or proboscis ; Mv. 1. 53.

शुङ्गालः An elephant.

शुङ्गिका See शुङ्ग. 1 The uvula or  
soft palate. -2 A swelling of a gland  
( also शुङ्गी in this sense ).

शुङ्गिन् *m.* 1 A distiller. -2 An ele-  
phant. -Comp. -मूषिका the muskrat.

शुतुद्रिः-द्रूः The river Sutej ; cf.  
शतद्रु.

शुध् 4 P. ( शुध्यति, शुद्ध ) 1 To be  
come pure or purified ; ( fig. also ) ;  
मृत्तोयैः शुध्यते शोध्यं नदी वेगेन शुध्यति  
अग्निर्गन्वाणि शुध्यति मनः सत्येन शुध्यति



Mk. 5. 108-9. -2 To be auspicious, favourable, or eligible ; तिथिरेव तावन्न शुभः Mu. 5. -3 To be made clear, the doubts removed ; न शुभयति Mk. 8. -4 To be defrayed ; व्ययः शुभयति Pt. 5. -Caus. शुभयति 1 To purify, cleanse, wash ( शोधयति ) 2 To clear, pay off ( as a debt ). 3 To refine, filter. -4 To correct. -5 To acquit. -6 To examine, investigate, inquire into. -WITH परि, वि, सं शुभयति ; R. 12. 104 ; Ms. 5. 64. शुद्ध P. P. [ शुद्ध-क ] 1 Pure, clean, undefiled ; अतः शुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमाला Me. 49. -2 Holy, undefiled, innocent ; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति R. 15. 77, 14. 14. -3 White, bright. -4 Stainless, spotless. -5 Innocent, simple, guileless. -6 ( a ) Genuine, true. ( b ) Honest, upright. -7 Correct, faultless, upright. -8 Cleared, acquitted. -9 Merc, only. -10 Simple, pure, unmixed ; ( opp. मिश्र ). -11 Unequalled. -12 Authorized. -13 Whetted, sharpened. -14 Not nasal. शुद्धः An epithet of Siva. -द्व 1 Any-thing pure. -2 The pure spirit. -3 Black-salt. -4 Black pepper. -Comp. शुद्धः 1. a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio ; शुद्धातदुल्लभमिदं वपुः शुद्धमवाप्तो यदि जनस्य S. 1. 17 ; Ku. 3. 32. -2. a king's wife. °चारित्र्यः an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain ; U. 1. °पालकः, °रक्षकः a guard of the harem. -अन्तरा a king's wife, queen. -अपहृतिः f. a figure of speech ; it is thus defined :— शुद्धातिरन्यस्यतोपार्थी धर्मनिष्ठाः. -आत्मन् a pure-minded, honest. (-m.) 1. the pure spirit. -2. N. of Siva. -ओदनः ( शुद्धोदनः ) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. °सुतः N. of the celebrated Buddha. -कर्मन् a. pure deeds, holy. -कोटिः f. one of the sides of a right-angled triangle. -चेतन् pure intelligence. -जघः an anus. -धी, भाव, मति a. pure-minded, guileless, honest. -वधः killing in a simple or ordinary way. -वंश्य a. born of a pure family ; R. 1. 69. शुद्धिः [ शुद्धि-क् ] 1 Purity, cleanliness. -2 Brightness, lustre ; शुक्ताशु- शुद्धयपि ( चंद्रपादाः ) R. 16. 18. -3 Sanctity, holiness ; तीर्थाभिषेकजां शुद्धिमाध्याना महीक्षितः R. 1. 85. -4 Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act ; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धि- शुद्धममन्यत R. 12. 10. -5 A puri- fying or expiatory rite. -6 Pay- ing off or clearing ( of expenses ). -7 Retaliation, requital. -8 Acquit- tal, innocence ( established by trial ). -9 Truth, accuracy, correctness. -10 Rectification, correction. -11 Subtrac- tion. -12 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -कर

a. purifying, correcting. -पत्र 1. a list of errata or corrigenda. -2. a certi- ficate of purification by penance or atonement. -धृत् a. 1. clear, clean -2. pious, virtuous. शुन् 6 P. ( शुनति ) To go, move. शुनःशेषः ( फः ) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajigarta. [ In the Aita- reya Brahmana it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuna. A son was born who was named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Sunahsepha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuna. But the boy praised Vishnu, Indra, and other deities, and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvamitra in his own family and called by the name Devarata ]. शुनकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. -2 A dog. -3 A young dog. शुनाशी ( सी ) रः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 An owl. शुनिः A dog. शुनी f. A female dog, a bitch. शुनीरः A number of female dogs. शुंष्टु 1, 10. U. ( शुंष्टि-ते, शुंष्टयति-ते ) 1 To be purified or cleansed. -2 To cleanse, purify. शुंध्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 N. of Agni ( Ved. ). -f. A mare. शुन्य a. Empty. -न्य 1 A num- ber of bitches. -2 A cypher ; ( more properly शून्य q. v. ). शुप् A technical term used by Pāṇini for उ the sign of the eighth class of roots. शुभ् 1 A. ( शोभते ) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome ; शुभ् शोभते एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1 ; R. 8. 6. -2 To appear to advantage ; शुखं हि दुःखान्यशुभं शोभते Mk. 1. 10. -3 To suit, become, befit ( with gen. ); रामभद्र इत्येवोपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1. -4 To be gay or happy. -5 To be victorious. -Caus. ( शोभयति-ते ) To decorate, adorn, grace. -WITH परि, -वि to shine, look splendid. शुभ् f. Ved. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 Radiance, lustre. -3 Happiness. -4 Victory. -5 An ornament. -6 An auspicious offering. -7 Water. -8 A brilliant chariot. शुभ a. [ शुभ-क् ] 1 Shining, bright. -2 Beautiful, handsome ; जंवे शुभे शुभवत्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. -3 Auspi- cious, lucky, happy, fortunate. -4 Eminent, good, virtuous, Pt. 1. 358.

-5 Learned, versed in the Vedas. -भ 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity ; प्रायः शुभे च विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः सर्वकषा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23. -2 An ornament. -3 Water. -4 A kind of fragrant wood. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अंग a. hand- some. (-गी) 1. a handsome woman. -2. N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -3. of the wife of Kubera. -अपांगा a beautiful woman. -अशुभं weal and woe, good and evil. -आचार a. virtuous. -आनना a handsome woman. -आवह a. tending to wel- fare, conducive to good. -इतर a. 1. evil, bad. -2. inauspicious. -उदकं a. having a happy end. -कर a. auspicious, propitious. -कर्मन् n. 1. a virtuous act. -2. an honourable occupation. -ग a. 1. elegant, grace- ful. -2. propitious, fortunate. -गंधकं gum-myrrh. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -द्वः the sacred fig-tree. -दंती a woman with good teeth. -लक्ष्मः -मं a lucky or auspicious moment. -वार्ता good news. -वातनः perfume for the mouth. -शंसिन् a. presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness ; R. 3. 14. -स्थली 1. a hall in which sacri- fices are performed. -2. an auspici- ous place. शुभंयु a. [ शुभं अस्यास्ति युग् ] Auspi- cious, lucky, fortunate, blessed ; अ- धिकं शुशुभे शुभंयुना द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6 ; Bk. 1. 20. शुभंकर a. 1 Auspicious. -2 Pro- moting happiness. -री N. of Durgā. शुभंभायक a. Decorated, ornament- ed, bright. शुभ 1 Lustre, light. -2 Beauty. -3 Desire. -4 Yellow pigment. -5 The Sami tree. -6 An assembly of gods. -7 Dūrvā grass. -8 Bamboo-manna. -9 The Priyangu creeper. शुभ्र a. [ शुभ्र-क् ] 1 Shining, bright, radiant. -2 White ; पश्यति पितोपहतः शशिभ्रं शंखमपि पीतं K. P. 10 ; R. 2. 69. -भ्रः 1 The white colour. -2 Sandal ( said to be n ). -भ्रं 1 Silver. -2 Talc. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -दंतिन् m. the elephant presiding over the north- west quarter. -रश्मिः the moon. शुभ्रा 1 The Ganges. -2 A crystal. -3 Bamboo-manna. शुभिः An epithet of Brahman. शुम् P. ( शुंमति ) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To hurt, injure. शुंभः N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -वातिनी, -मर्दिनी an epithet of Durgā.



शु(शु)र 4 A. (शुयते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or steady, stop. -3 To be firm or fixed. -4 To be senseless, to faint.

शुल्क 10 U. (शुल्कयति-ते) 1 To gain. -2 To pay, give. -3 To create. -4 To tell, narrate. -5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्कः, -लकं [ शुल्कयते अतिमुज्यते कर्मणि वृत् ] 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.; कः शुधीः संत्यजेद्भांडं शुल्क-स्वेवातिसाधवसात् H. 3.125; Ms. 8.159; Y. 2. 47. -2 Gain, profit. -3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. -4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; पीडितो दुहितृशुल्कसंस्थया R. 11. 38; न कन्यायाः पिता विद्वान् गृहीयाच्छुल्कमण्वपि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. -5 A nuptial present. -6 Marriage settlement or dowry. -7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -खंडनं defrauding (government) of its due revenue. -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् m. a toll-collector. -दः 1. the giver of a nuptial present. -2. an affianced suitor. -शाला -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

शुल्लं 1 A cord, rope, string. -2 Copper.

शुल्व(ल्व्) 10 U. (शुल्व-ल्वयति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To measure. -4 To create, produce.

शुल्वं(ल्वं) [ शुल्व-अव् ] 1 A rope, string. -2 Copper. -3 A sacrificial rite or act. -4 The proximity of water, a place near it. -5 A rule, law, an institute. -ल्व, -ल्वी See above. -Comp. -अरिः sulphur. -जं brass.

शुश्रू f. A mother.

शुश्रूषक a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

शुश्रूषणं, -णा [ शु-स्र ल्युट् ] 1 Desire to hear. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Obedience, dutifulness.

शुश्रूषा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां सुखरयति Mu. 3. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Dutifulness, obedience. -4 Reverence. -5 Telling, saying.

शुश्रूषु a. 1 Desirous to hear. -2 Desirous of serving or attending. -3 Obedient, attentive.

शुष् 4 P. (शुष्यति, शुष्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92. -2 To be withered. -3 To languish, become emaciated; Pt. 1. 49. -4 To be afflicted or distressed. -Caus. (शोषयति-ते) 1 To dry up, wither, parch; न शोषयति मारुतः Bg.

2. 23. -2 To emaciate. -3 To destroy. -4 To extinguish. -5 To drain, suck up, absorb. -6 To exhaust, empty. -WITH उद्, -परि 1. to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2. to pine, decay, wither. -वि, -सं to be dried up.

शुषः, -शुषी 1 Drying, drying up. -2 A hole in the ground.

शुषिः f. 1 Drying up. -2 A hole. -3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

शुषिर a. [ शुष-किरि ] Full of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. -2 A rat or mouse. -रं 1 A hole. -2 The atmosphere. -3 A wind-instrument.

शुषिरा 1 A river. -2 A sort of perfume.

शुषिलः Air, wind.

शुष्क p. p. [ शुष्-क ] 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां शुष्कं करिष्यामि Mk. 8. -2 Parched up, sear. -3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. -4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिनः स्म कुरुते करभोरुर्हारी शुष्करुदितं च सुखेऽपि Si. 10. 69. -5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. -6 Groundless, causeless. -7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै नाकुशलं ब्रूयाच्च शुष्कां गिरमीरयेत् Ms. 11. 35. -Comp. -अंग a. emaciated. (-गी) a lizard. -अन्नं rice in the husk. -अर्द्धं dry ginger. -कलहः 1. a vain or groundless quarrel. -2. a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वैरं groundless enmity. -व्रणं a healed wound, scar.

शुष्कलः, -लं 1 Dried flesh. -2 Flesh in general.

शुष्णः 1 The sun. -2 Fire.

शुष्मः [ शुष्-म् किञ्च ] 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Air, wind. -4 A bird. -ष्मं 1 Prowess, strength. -2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मन् m. 1 Fire; Si. 14. 22. -2 The Chitraka tree. -n. 1 Strength, prowess. -2 Sight, lustre.

शुष्मिन् a. 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Fiery, high-mettled (as a horse).

शूकः, -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. -2 A bristle; वृत्तं च खलु शूकैः Bv. 1. 24. -3 Point, tip, sharp end. -4 Tenderness, compassion. -5 A kind of poisonous insect. -6 The bristle or sharp hair of insects. -का A cowach. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -धान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -पिंडिः, -डी, -शिंवा, -शिंविका, -शिंवी cowach (कपिकच्छु).

शूककः 1 A kind of grain. -2 Tenderness, compassion.

शूकवत्, शूकिन् a. Awned, bearded.

शूकरः A hog; गच्छ शूकर भद्रं ते वद सिंहो मया हतः । पंडिता एव जानन्ति सिंह-शूकरयोर्वलम् Subhāsh. -Comp. -इदः a kind of grass ( सुस्ता ).

शूकलः A restive horse.

शूतिः f. Growing, increasing.

शूद्रः [ शुच्-रूक् प्रत्यये चत्स्य दः दीर्घः Up. 2. 19 ] A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; he is said to have been born from the feet of *Purusha*; पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of *Brahman*, Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91. -Comp. -अर्ता the Priyangu plant. -आह्निकं the daily ceremonies or observances of a Śūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Śūdra. -कृत्यं, -धर्मः the duties of a Śūdra. -प्रियः an onion. -प्रेत्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Śūdra. -शूचिष्ठ a. consisting mostly of Śūdras. -याजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Śūdra. -वर्गः the Śūdra or servile class. -सेवकं serving a Śūdra, being the servant of a Śūdra.

शूद्रा A woman of the Śūdra tribe. -Comp. -भार्यः one who has a Śūdra woman for his wife. -वेदनं marrying a Śūdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Śūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

शूद्राणी, शूद्री The wife of a Śūdra.

शूद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the *Mṛichchhakatika*.

शून्य p. p. [ श्वि-क् ] 1 Swollen. -2 Increased, grown, prospered. -3 Morbidly swollen.

शूना [ श्वि-अधिकरणे -क् संज्ञा दीर्घः Tr. ] 1 The soft palate, uvula. -2 A slaughter house in general. -3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture, whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five - a fire-place, a grind-stone, a broom, a mortar, and a water-pot; पंच शूना गृहस्थस्य दुष्टी पेशयिष्यन्तः । कंड्वी चोदकं मया वक्ष्यते यास्तु वाहयन् Ms. 3. 68 ).

शून्य a. [ शून्यायै प्राणिवचाय हितं खल्व-स्थानत्वात् यत् Tv. ] 1 Empty, valid. -2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमन-मलसं शून्या दृष्टिः Māl. 1. 17; see शून्य-हृदय below. -3 Non-existent. -4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; शून्येषु शूरान के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; शून्यं मन्ये जगद्विरतज्जालमंतर्जालानि U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. -5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; शून्या जलान भवनाभिमुखी कथंचित् Ku. 3. 75; K. 17. 39. -6 Utterly devoid or depair-



of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अंगुलीयकशून्या *S. 5*; दया, ज्ञान, &c. -7 Indifferent. -8 Guileless. -9 Non-sensical, unmeaning; *Si. 11. 4.* -10 Bare, naked. -न्यं 1 A vacuum, void, blank. -2 The sky, space, atmosphere. -3 A cipher, dot. -4 Non-existent (absolute) non-existence; इषण-*N. 1. 21.* -5 N. of Brahman. -Comp. -पद्वी the passage of the soul. -मध्यः a hollow reed. -मनस्, मनस्क *a.* absent-minded, listless. -बुल, वदन *a.* with a blank face, with downcast countenance. -वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन् *m.* 1. an atheist. -2. a Buddhist. -हृदय *a.* 1. absent-minded; *V. 2*; *S. 4.* -2. open-hearted, unsuspecting.

शून्या 1 A hollow reed. -2 A barren woman. -3 The prickly pear.

शूर 10 U. (शूर्यति-ते) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. -2 To make vigorous exertions; see शूर also.

शूर *a.* [शूर-अच्] Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; शूर्येषु शूरा न के *K. P. 7* -*r.* 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. -2 A lion. -3 A boar. -4 The sun. -5 The Sāla tree. -6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Krishna. -7 The Arka plant. -8 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -कीटः a contemptible warrior; *Mv. 6. 32.* -मानं arrogance, vaunting. -मानिन् *m.* a boaster, braggart. -सेन *m.* pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; *R. 6. 45.*

शूरणः [शूर-ल्यु] A kind of esculent root.

शूरमन्य *a.* One who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर्प 10 U. (शूर्पयति-ते) To measure. शूर्पः -र्षी A winnowing-basket. -र्षः A measure of two Dronas. -Comp. -कर्णः an elephant. -णखा (for वक्ता) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets,' N. of a sister of Rāvaṇa. [She was attracted by the beauty of Rāma, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her, and back she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana cut off her ears and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see *R. 12. 32-40*]. -वातः wind produced

by shaking a winnowing-basket. -श्रुतिः an elephant.

शूर्पी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. -2 N. of Śūrapākṣā. -3 A toy for children.

शूर्मः, शूर्मिः *m. f.* शूर्मिका, शूर्मी 1 An iron-image. -2 An anvil.

शूल 1 P. (शूलति) 1 To be ill. -2 To make a loud noise. -3 To make ill, disorder. -4 To pierce, impale.

शूलः-लं [शूल-क] 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. -2 The trident of Śiva. -3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूले संस्कृतं शूल्यम्; cf. अयःशूल. -4 A stake for impaling criminals; (विभ्रत्) स्कन्धेन शूलं हृदयेन शोकं *Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73.* -5 Any acute or sharp pain. -6 Colic. -7 Gout, rheumatism. -8 Death. -9 A banner, an ensign. (शूलाकृ 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. -अग्रं the point of a pike. -ग्रंथिः *f.* a kind of Dūrvā grass. -घातनं iron-filings. -घ्न *a.* sedative, anodyne. -द्विष् *m.* *asa foetida*. -धन्वन्, -धर, -धारिन्, -धृक्, -पाणि, -भृत् *m.* epithets of Śiva; अधिगतधवल्लिम्नः शूलपाणेनभिख्यां *Si. 4. 65*; *R. 2. 38.* -नाशनं white sochal salt. -शत्रुः the castor-oil plant. -स्थ *a.* impaled. -हंत्री a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer. -हृत् *m.* *asa foetida*.

शूलकः A restive horse.

शूला 1 A stake for impaling criminals. -2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतं Roasted meat.

शूलिक *a.* [शूल-उन्] 1 Having a pike. -2 Roasted on a spit. -कः A hare. -कं Roasted meat.

शूलिन् *a.* [शूलमस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली *R. 15. 5.* -2 Suffering from colic. -*m.* 1 A spearman. -2 A hare. -3 N. of Śiva; कुर्वन्संस्थावलपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयां *Me. 34*; *Ku. 3. 57.*

शूलिनः The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूल्य *a.* [शूले संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Roasted on a spit; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽश्न्यते *S. 2.* -2 Deserving impalement. -ल्यं Roasted meat.

शूष् 1 P. (शूषति) 1 To produce, beget. -2 To bring forth.

शूकालः A jackal; see शृगाल below.

शृगालः [असृजं लाति ला-कृ ण्यो] 1 A jackal. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 A coward. -4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. -5 N. of Krishna. -Comp. -कैलिः a kind of jujube. -जंबुः -द् *f.* a kind of cucumber. -योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Śiva.

शृगालिका, शृगाला 1 A female jackal. -2 A fox. -3 Flight, retreat.

शृङ्खलः-ला-लं [शृङ्गात् प्राधान्यात् स्वल्प-ते अनेन ण्यो Tv.] 1 An iron-chain, fetter. -2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); *Bk. 9. 90*; लीलाकटाक्ष-मालाशृङ्खलाभिः *Dk.*; संसारवासनायश्च शृङ्खलां *Git. 3.* -3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; स्तंभेरमा मुखरशृङ्खलकषिणसे *R. 5. 72*; *Ki. 7. 31.* -4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. -5 A measuring chain. -6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see *Ki. 15. 42.*

शृङ्खलकः 1 A chain. -2 A camel in general. -3 An animal with clogs on his feet (to prevent him from straying).

शृङ्खलित *a.* Chained, fettered, bound.

शृङ्ग [शृ-गन् ण्यो] *सुम् हस्यश्च Un. 1. 123*] 1 A horn; वन्यैरिदानीं महिषैस्तदभः शृङ्गाहृतं क्रोशति दीर्घिकाणां *R. 16. 13*; गाहृतं महिषा निपानसलिलं शृङ्गैर्मुहुस्ताडितं *S. 2. 6.* -2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्रः शृङ्गं हरति पवनः किं स्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः *Me. 14. 52*; *Ki. 5. 42*; *R. 13. 26.* -3 The top of a building, turret. -4 Elevation, height. -5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शृङ्गं स दृष्टविनयाधिकृतः परेषां मत्सुखिन्द्रितं न ममूये ननु दीर्घमायुः *R. 9. 62* (where the word means a 'horn' also). -6 A cusp or horn of the moon. -7 Any peak, point or projection in general. -8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. -9 A syringe; वर्णोदकेः काञ्चनशृङ्गमुक्तेः *R. 16. 70.* -10 Excess of love, rising of desire. -11 A mark, sign. -12 A lotus. -13 A fountain of water. -Comp. -अंतरं space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्चयः a lofty summit. -जः an arrow. (-जं) aloes-wood. -प्रहारिन् *a.* butting. -प्रियः an epithet of Śiva. -मोहिन् *m.* the Champaka tree. -वेरं 1. N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzāpura; *U. 1. 21.* -2. ginger. -वेरकं ginger.

शृङ्गकः -कं 1 A horn. -2 A horn of the moon. -3 Any pointed thing. -4 A syringe; *Ratn. 1.*

शृङ्गवत् *a.* Peaked. -*m.* A mountain.

शृङ्गाटः 1 N. of a mountain. -2 N. of a plant. -टं A place where four roads meet.

शृङ्गाटकः A mountain with three peaks. -कं 1 A place where four roads meet. -2 A kind of pastry. -3 A door.



**शृंगारः** [ शृंग कामोद्रेकच्युत्यनेन ऋ-अण् ]  
 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment ( the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:—संभोगशृंगार and विप्रलम्भशृंगार q. q. v. v. ); शृंगारः सखि मूर्तिमानिव मधौ मुग्धो हरिः क्रीडति Git. 1; ( it is thus defined:—पुंसः स्त्रियां स्त्रियाः पुंसि संभोगं प्रति या स्तुहा । स शृंगार इति ख्यातः क्रीडारत्यादिकारकः ॥ see S. D. 210 also ). -2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 8. -3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. -4 Coition, sexual union. -5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. -6 A mark in general. —रं 1 Cloves. -2 Red-lead. -3 Undried ginger. -4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. -5 Agallochum. -Comp. -चेष्टा an amorous or love-gesture; शृंगारचेष्टा विविधा चन्द्रुः R. 6. 12. —भषितं amorous talk. —सुषणं red-lead. —योनिः an epithet of the god of love. —रसः the sentiment of love. —विधिः-वेशः a dress suited to amorous interviews and other purposes. —सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

**शृंगारकः** Love. —कं Red-lead.

**शृंगारित** a. 1 Impassioned, affected by love. -2 Reddened. -3 Adorned.

**शृंगारिन्** a. 1 Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -2 Relating to love. -3 Stained with red-lead. —m. 1 An impassioned lover. -2 A ruby. -3 An elephant. -4 Dress, decoration -5 The betel-nut tree. -6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut; see तांबूल.

**शृंगिः** Gold for ornaments. —f. The sheat-fish.

**शृंगिकं** A kind of poison. —का A kind of birch tree.

**शृंगिणः** A ram.

**शृंगिणी** 1 A cow. -2 The Arabian jasmine.

**शृंगिन्** a. ( गी f. ) [ शृंगमस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 Horned. -2 Crested, peaked. —m. 1 A mountain. -2 An elephant. -3 A ram. -4 A tree. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of one of Siva's attendants; शृंगी शृंगी रिदित्स्वदी Ak.

**शृंगी** 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 A kind of medicinal root. -3 A kind of poison. -4 The sheat-fish. —Comp. —कनकं gold used for ornaments.

**शृणिः** f. A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad; मदांधकरिणां दपोप-शांत्यै शृणिः H. 2. 165.

**शृत** p. p. 1 Cooked. -2 Boiled ( water, milk &c. ).

**शृध्** I. 1 A. ( but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist, and Conditional ) ( शृधते ) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. ( शृधते-त ) 1 To moisten, wet. -2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. ( शृधयति-ते ) 1 To strive. -2 To take, grasp. -3 To insult ( as by breaking wind ), mock, ridicule.

**शृद्ध** p. p. 1 Expelled from the body ( as wind ). -2 Moistened, wetted.

**शृधुः** 1 Intellect ( बुद्धि ). -2 The anus.

**शृ 9 P.** ( शृणाति, शीर्ण ) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To kill, destroy; वनाश्रयाः कस्य मृगाः परिग्रहाः शृणाति यस्तान् प्रस-भेन तस्य ते Ki. 14. 13. —Pass. ( शीर्ण-ते ) 1 To be shattered. -2 To wither, decay, waste away. —WITH अव or वि to seize away. ( —Pass. ) to fade or wither; मूर्ध्नि वा सर्वलोकस्य विशीर्येत वनेऽथवा Bh. 2. 104.

**शेखरः** 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपाला वा स्यादथर्वेदुशेखरं Ku. 5. 7. 42; नवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टवैधूकस्तवकर-चित्तमेते शेखरं चित्रतीव Si. 11. 46. 4. 50; मगधदेशेखरीभूता पुष्पपुरी नाम नग-री Dk. -2 A diadem, crown. -3 A peak, summit. -4 The best or most distinguished of a class ( at the end of comp. ). -5 A kind of *Dhruva* or burden of a song. —रं Cloves.

**शेखरित** a. Crested, tufted, peaked.

**शेषः**, शेषस् n., शेषः -कं, शेषस् n. 1 The penis. -2 A testicle. -3 A tail.

**शेफालिः** -ली, शेफालिका f. A kind of plant; शेफालिकाकुसुमगन्धमनोहराणि Rs. 3. 14.

**शेमुषी** Intellect, understanding.

**शेल्** 1 P. ( शेल्ति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To tremble.

**शेवः** [ शृकपाते सति शेते, शी-वन् Up. 1. 152, 154 ] 1 The penis. -2 A snake. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Happiness. -5 Wealth, treasure. -6 An epithet of Agni. -7 Of Soma. —वं 1 The penis ( also शेवा ). -2 Happiness. —Comp. —धिः 1. a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शेवधिस्तेऽस्मि रक्ष मां Ms. 2. 114; सर्वैकामाः शेवधिर्जीवितं वा स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Māl. 6. 18. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

**शेवलं** [ शी-विच् तथा शृतः सन् वलते वल्-अच् Tv. ] 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. -2 A kind of plant.

**शेवलिनी** A river.

**शेवालं** See शेवल.

**शेष** a. [ शिष्-अच् ] Remaining, rest, all the other; न्यपेधि शेपोप्युत्तराचिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 4. 64, 10. 29; Me. 30, 87; रमे निर्वर्त्यतां शेपो विधिः V. 5; शेपान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110; Ms. 3 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्षितशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. —पः-वं 1 (a) Remainder, rest, residue; ऋणशेषोऽग्निशेषश्च व्याधि-शेषस्तथैव च । पुनश्च वर्धते यस्मात्तस्माच्छेषं न कारयेत् Chāp. 40; अश्वशेष Me. 38; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेपे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40; so शेपे वयसः समगतो मृत्युः Bv. 4. 30; त्रिभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्यशेषः V. 3. &c. (b) Surplus, balance. -2 Anything left out or omitted to be said; ( इति शेपः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction ). -3 Escape, salvation, respite. —पः 1 Result, effect. -2 End, termination, conclusion. -3 Death, destruction. -4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेपस्य भरव्यथा न चपुंश्चि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13; R. 10. 13. -5 N. of Balarama ( supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha ). -6 An elephant. —प The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; तथेति शेपामिव भर्तुराज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22, S. 3. —वं The remnants of food, remains of an offering. ( शेपे is used adverbially in the sense of 1. at last, finally. -2. in other cases; as in शेपे पट्टे ). —Comp. —अक्षं leavings of food. —अवस्था old age. —कालः the time of death. —जातिः f. assimilation of residues. —भागः the remainder. —भोजनं the eating of leavings. —रात्रिः the last watch of the night. —शयनः, —शायिन् m. epithets of Vishnu.

**शक्य** a. 1 Suspended in a loop. -2 Pointed, peaked.

**शिक्षः** [ शिक्षां वेत्यधीते वा अण् ] 1 A student who studies Sikshā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. -2 ( Hence ) A novice, tyro.

**शैक्षिकः** One skilled in Sikshā.

**शैक्ष्यं** Learning, proficiency.

**शैखरिकः** -रेयः The Apāmārga tree.

**शैख्य** a. Pointed.

**प्रचं** [ शीघ्र-अण् ] Quickness, rapid-

ity.



**शैत्यं** [ शीत-पञ्च ] Cold, coldness, frigidity ; शैत्यं हि यत्सा प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54, Ku. 1. 36.  
**शैथिल्यं** [ शिथिलस्य भावः पञ्च ] 1 Looseness, laxity, relaxation of rule etc. -2 Slackness. -3 Dilatoriness, inattention. -4 Weakness ; cowardice.

**शैत्येयः** N. of Sātyaki.

**शैत्याः** ( m. pl. ) The descendans of Sini.

**शैव्यः** See शैव्य.

**शैल a.** ( ली f. ) [ शिलाः संत्यस्य प्रज्ञाः ] Rocky, craggy, stony. —लः 1 A mountain, hill ; शैले शैले न माणि-लं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Chāp. 55 ; शैलो नमपदुर्दुरी R. 4. 51. -2 A dike, dam. -3 A rock, big stone. —लं 1 Borax, benzoin. -2 Bitumen. -3 A kind of collyrium. —Comp. —अंशः N. of a country. —अग्रं the peak of a mountain. —अटः 1. a mountaineer, a barbarian. -2. an attendant on an idol. -3. a lion. -4. a crystal. —अधिपः, —अधिराजः, —इन्द्रः, —पतिः, —राजः epithets of the Himālaya. —आख्यं 1. benzoin. -2. a fragrant resinous substance. —इन्द्रस्थः the birch tree. —कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. —गंधं a kind of sandal. —जं 1. benzoin. -2. bitumen. —जनः a mountaineer. —जा, —तनया, —पुत्री, —सुता epithets of Pārvaṭi ; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10 ; Ku. 3. 68. —धन्वन् m. an epithet of Siva. —धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —निर्वासः benzoin. —पत्रः the Bilva tree. —भित्तिः f. an instrument for cutting stones, a stone-cutter's chisel. —रंधं a cave, cavern. —बीजं the marking-nut plant. —शिबिरे the ocean. —सार a. as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock ; Ki. 10. 14.

**शैलकं** 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

**शैलादिः** N. of Nandin, Siva's attendant.

**शैलालिन m.** An actor, a dancer.

**शैलिक्यः** A hypocrite, an impostor, a cheat.

**शैली** [ शीलमेव स्वार्थे पञ्च डीपि यलोपः ] 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. -2 A mode of expression or interpretation ; प्रायेणाचार्याणामियं शैली यत्स्वामिप्रायमपि परोपदेशमिव वर्णयन्ति Kull. on Ms. 1. 4 ; आचार्याणामियं शैली यत्सामान्येनाभिधाय विशेषेण विवृणोति. -3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

**शैलूषः** [ शिल्पस्य अपत्यं अण् Tv. ] 1 An actor, a dancer ; आः शैलूषापसदं Ve. 1 ; एते पुरुषाः सर्वमेव शैलूषजनं व्याहरति ibid. ; अवाप्य शैलूष इवैव भूमिकां

Si. 1. 69. -2 A musician, leader of a band. -3 One who beats time at a concert. -4 A rogue. -5 The Bilva tree.

**शैलूपिकः** One who follows the profession of an actor. —की An actress.

**शैलेय a.** ( वी f. ) [ शिलायां भवः ढक् ] 1 Mountainous ; शैलेयस्थलीपाषाणनिषण्णः V. 4. -2 Produced from rocks. -3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. —यः 1 A lion. -2 A bee. —यं 1 Benzoin ; शैलेयगंधीनि शिलातलानि R. 6. 51 ; शैलेयनद्धेषु शिलातलेषु Ku. 1. 55. -2 Fragrant resin. -3 Rock-salt. —यी N. of Pārvaṭi.

**शैल्य a.** ( ली f. ) Stony. —ल्यं Rockiness, hardness.

**शैव a.** ( वी f. ) [ शिवो देवतास्य अण् ] Relating to the god Siva. —वः 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. -2 A member of the Saiva sect. -3 The thorn-apple —वं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

**शैवलः** [ शी-वलच् Up. 4. 38 ] A kind of aquatic plant, moss ; सरसि-जममुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20 ; न पद्मपद्मश्रोणिभिरेव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9. —लं A kind of fragrant wood.

**शैवलिनी** A river.

**शैवाल** See शैवल.

**शैव्यः** 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. -2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. -3 A horse ( in general ).

**शैशवं** [ शिशोर्भावः अण् ] Childhood, infancy ( period under sixteen ) ; शैशवात्यभूति पोषितां प्रियां U. 1. 45 ; शैशवेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8.

**शैशिर a.** ( री f. ) [ शिशिर-अण् ] Belonging to the cold or dewy season. —रः A black kind of the Ghātaka bird.

**शैष्योपाध्यायिका** Instruction or tuition of young pupils.

**शो 4 P.** ( श्यति, श्नात or शित, pass. श्याते ; caus. श्यायति ; desid. शिशासति ) 1 To sharpen, whet. -2 To make thin, attenuate.

**शोकः** [ शुब्-वच् ] Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish ; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70. —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः the fire of grief. —अपनोदः removal of grief. —अभिभूत, —आकुल, —आविष्ट, —उपहत, —विह्वल a. afflicted or agonized with grief. —अरिः the Kadamba tree. —कर्षित a. afflicted or agonized with grief. —चर्चा in or agonized in grief. —नाशः the Asoka tree. —परायण, —लासक a. engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief.

—विकल a. overwhelmed with grief. —स्यानं any cause of sorrow.

**शोकिन् a.** Sorrowful, dejected, sad. **शोचक a.** Distressing, afflicting. **शोचनं** Grief, sorrow, lamentation. **शोचनीय a.** Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

**शोच्य a.** 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitiable ; S. 3. 10 -2 Vile, wicked.

**शोचिस् n.** [ शुच्-इति ] 1 Light, lustre, radiance. -2 A flame. —Comp. —केशः ( शोचिष्केशः ) an epithet of fire.

**शोटीर्यं** Valour, heroism.

**शोठ a.** [ शुट्-अच् ] 1 Foolish. -2 Low, wicked. -3 Idle, lazy. —ठः 1 A fool. -2 An idler, sluggard. -3 A low or wicked man. -4 A rogue, cheat.

**शोण 1 P.** ( शोणति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To become red.

**शोण a.** ( जा or जी f. ) [ शोण-अच् ] 1 Red, crimson, tinged red ; स्यानावनद्धवनशोणितशोणपाणिरुत्तंसयिष्यति कचांस्तव देवि भीमः Ve. 1. 21 ; आत्स्वादि-तद्विरदशोणितशोणशोभां Mu. 1. 8 ; Ku. 1. 7. -2 Bay, reddish-brown. -3 Yellow. —णः 1 Crimson, the red colour. -2 Fire. -3 A kind of red sugar-cane. -4 A bay horse. -5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pātāliputra q. v. ; प्रत्यग्रहीत्यार्थिववाहिनीं तां भागीरथीं शोण इवोत्तरंगः R. 7. 36. -6 The planet Mars ; cf. लोहित. —णं 1 Blood. -2 Red lead. —Comp. —अंबुः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. —अहमन् m., —उपलः 1. a red stone. -2. a ruby. —पद्मं a red lotus. —पुष्पकः the Kovidāra tree. —रत्नं a ruby.

**शोणित a.** ( शोण-इत् ) 1 Red, purple, crimson. —णं 1 Blood ; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे R. 2. 39 ; Ve. 1. 21 ; Mu. 1. 8. -2 Saffron. —Comp. —आह्वयं saffron. —उक्षित a. blood-stained. —उपलः a ruby. —चंदनं red sandal. —प a. blood-sucking. —पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. —पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bāṇa.

**शोणिमन् m.** Redness.

**शोथः** [ Un. 2. 4 ] Swelling, intumescence. —Comp. —घ्न, —जित् a. removing swellings, discutient. —जिह्वः hog-weed. —रोगः dropsy. —हृत् a. discutient. ( —m. ) the marking-nut plant.

**शोधः** [ शुप्-वच् ] 1 Purification. -2 Correction, rectification. -3 Acquittance, paying off ( as of debts ). -4 Retaliation, requital.



शोधक *a.* ( का or धिका *f.* ) [ शुष्-णिच्-ण्वल् ] 1 Purificatory. -2 Purgative. -3 Corrective. —कः 1 A purifier. -2 ( In arith. and alg. ) The subtrahend. —कं A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ शुष्-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Purifying, cleansing &c. —नं 1 ( *a* ) Purifying, cleansing. ( *b* ) cleansing or washing of a wound. -2 Correction, clearing away errors. -3 Exact determination. -4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Refining of metals. -7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. -8 subtraction ( in math. ). -9 Green vitriol. -10 Feces, ordure. —नः The lime.

शोधनकः An officer in a criminal court ; Mk. 9.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधित *p. p.* [ शुष्-णिच्-क् ] 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Refined. -3 Filtered. -4 Corrected, rectified. -5 Paid off, discharged. -6 Requited, retaliated. -7 Acquitted, absolved.

शोध्य *a.* [ शुष्-णिच्-य ] To be purified, refined, paid off &c. —ध्यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफः [ शु-फ् ] Swelling, tumour, intumescence. —Comp. —जित्-हत् *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) ( शोभते शुभ-ल्यु ) 1 Shining, splendid. -2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. -3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. -4 Richly decorated. -5 Moral, virtuous. —नः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A planet. -3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. —ना 1 Turmeric. -2 A beautiful or virtuous woman ; तदिदं परिरक्ष शोभने भवितव्यमियसंगमं वयुः Ku. 4. 44. -3 A sort of yellow pigment ( = गोरोचना *q. v.* ). —नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. -2 A lotus.

शोभनकः The Sobhānjana tree.

शोभा [ शु-अ ] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. -2 ( *a* ) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness ; वपुराभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. ( *b* ) Natural beauty, grandeur ( as of a mountain ) ; अद्रिशोभा R. 2. 27. -3 An ornament, graceful expression ; शोभैव मंदरशुद्धश्रुभितांभोधिर्वर्णना Si. 2. 107. -4 Turmeric. -5 A kind of pigment ( = गोरोचना *q. v.* ). —Comp. —अंजनः N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. -2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोभिन् *a.* 1 Shining ; Ku. 5. 44 ; R. 8. 12. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome.

शोषः [ शुष्-वच् ] Drying up, dryness ; हृदशोषविक्रवां Ku. 4. 39 ; so आस्यशोषः कंठशोषः &c. -2 Emaciation, withering up ; शरीरशोषः, कुसुमशोषः. -3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general ; संशोषणाद्रसादीनां शोष इत्यभिधीयते Susr. —Comp. —संभवं the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* ( जी *f.* ) [ शुष्-ल्यु ल्युट्-वा ] 1 Drying up, desiccating. -2 Causing to wither up, emaciating ; S. 3. 10. —णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —णं 1 Drying up, desiccation. -2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. -3 Exhaustion. -4 Emaciation, withering up. -5 Dry ginger.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up ; शोषितसरसि निदावे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिंधुः Subhāsh. -2 Emaciated, withered up. -3 Exhausted.

शोषिन् *a.* ( जी *f.* ) Drying up, withering, emaciating ; हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5.

शौकं A flock of parrots.

शौक्त *a.* ( की *f.* ) Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Relating to a pearl. -2 Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिकेयं, शौक्तेयं A pearl.

शौक्र *a.* ( की *f.* ) ( शुक्र-अण् ) Seminal.

शौक्लिकेयः A sort of poison.

शौकल्यं Whiteness, clearness.

शौचं [ शुचैर्भावः अण् ] 1 Purity, clearness ; काके शौचं द्यूतकारे च सत्यं Pt. 1. 147. -2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative -3 Cleansing, purifying. -4 Voiding of excrement. -5 Uprightness, honesty. —Comp. —आचारः, —कर्मन् *n.*, —कल्पः a purificatory rite. —कूपः a privy.

शौचिकः 1 cleanser. -2 N. of a mixed tribe.

शौचेयः A washerman.

शौह 1 P. ( शौहति ) To be proud or haughty.

शौहीर *a.* Proud, haughty. —रः 1 A hero, champion. -2 A proud man. -3 An ascetic. -4 An upstart.

शौहीर्यं 1 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. -2 Prowess, heroism.

शौह् 1 P. ( शौहति ) See शौह.

शौह् *a.* ( डी *f.* ) [ शुंडायां मुरायां अभितः अण् ] 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. -2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. ( fig. ) ; अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौहं Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud.' -3 Skilled in ( with loc. or in comp. ) ; अक्ष-शौहं, दानशौहं &c.

शौडिकः, शौडिन् *m.* [ शुंडा मुरा पण्यमस्य दृक् इति वा ] A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. —नी A female vintner ; पयोपि शौडिकी-हस्ते वारुजीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11.

शौडिकेयः A demon.

शौंडी Long pepper.

शौंडीर *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Elevated, raised up.

शौद्धोदनिः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन.

शौद्र *a.* ( ड्री *f.* ) ( दृद्र-अण् ) 1 Relating to a Sūdra or his tribe. —दः The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Sūdra woman ; see Ms. 9. 160.

शौन Meat kept at a slaughter-house.

शौनकः N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the Rīgveda Prātisākhya and various other Vedic compositions.

शौनिकः [ शूना प्राणिवधस्थानं प्रयोजनमस्य दृक् ] 1 A butcher ; छन्ना परिदूयानि मृत्यवे शौनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. 5. -2 A bird-catcher, hunter. -3 Hunting, chase.

शौभः 1 God, divinity. -2 The betel-nut tree. —भं The city of Harischandra.

शौभांजनः N. of a tree ; see शोभांजन.

शौभिक. 1 A juggler, conjurer. -2 A hunter, fowler ; इति चितयतो हृदये पिकस्य समधापि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

शौरसेनी N. of a Prākṛita dialect.

शौरिः 1 N. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. -2 Of Balarāma. -3 The planet Saturn.

शौर्य *a.* ( री *f.* ) Measured by or belonging to a शूर्य or winnowing-basket.

शौर्यं [ शूरस्य भावः ष्वञ् ] 1 Prowess, heroism, valour ; शौर्यं वैरिणि वज्रमाश्रु निपतस्वर्योऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39 ; नये च शौर्यं च वसंति संपदः Subhāsh. -2 Strength, power, might. -3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage ; cf. आरम्भी.

शौलकः, शौलिकः [ शुल्के तदादने-अधिकृतः अण् दृक् वा ] A superintendent of tolls, custom-officer.

शौल्वि( ल्वि )कः A coppersmith.

शौव *a.* ( वी *f.* ) [ श्वन्-अण् द्विगोः ] Relating to dogs, canine. —वं 1 A pack of dogs. -2 The state or nature of a dog.



**श्रीवर्ण** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Canine. -2 Having the qualities of a dog. -न 1 The nature of a dog. -2 The progeny of a dog.

**श्रीवर्णिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ अस्-ठक् ] Belonging to or lasting till tomorrow, ephemeral.

**श्रीवर्ण** *a.* (दी *f.*) [ श्वापद-अण् ] 1 Relating to a wild beast. -2 Savage, fierce, wild.

**श्रीवर्णकः** 1 A vendor of flesh. -2 A habitual eater of flesh. -लं The price of dried meat.

**श्रुत्** See श्रुत् below.

**श्रुत्** 1 P. (श्रुत्वाति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; एतास्ता मधुनो वारश्रुत्वाति सविश्राव्यपि U. 3. 34; Si. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. -2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -WITH नि to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्रुत्वाति सुतच्छ्रुत्वाति वाचदेते Māl. 8. 2. v. 1.

**श्रुत्वा** (श्रु) तः, श्रुत्वा (श्रुत्वा) तनं Oozing, flowing, exuding.

**श्रुत्** A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 7th class of roots.

**श्रुत्** A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 9th class of roots.

**श्रुत्** A technical term used by Pāṇini for नृ, the sign of the 5th class of roots.

**श्मन्** *n.* 1 The mouth, face. -2 The body. -3 A dead body ( *m.* also in this sense ).

**श्मशानं** [ श्मानः श्वाः श्मतेऽत्र शी-आ-ठक् Tv. ] A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे श्मशाने च स्तिष्ठति स बांधवः Subhāsh. -Comp. -अग्निः the fire of a burning ground. -आलयः a cemetery. -गोचर *a.* frequenting burning grounds; Ms. 10. 39. -निवासिन्, -वसिन्, -वासिन् *m.* a ghost. -भास्, -वासिन् *m.* epithets of Siva. -वाटः an enclosure of the cemetery; Māl. 5. -वेश्मन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a spirit, ghost. -वैराग्यं temporary despondency, momentary renunciation of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. -शूलः an impaling stake in a cemetery; Rn. 5. 73. -साधनं performance of magical rites in a cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

**श्मश्रु** *n.* [ श्म मुखं श्रयते लक्ष्यतेऽनेन श्रुः; Uṇ. 5. 28 ] The beard; ज्योतिष्कणाहवश्मश्रु कंठनालादपातयत् R. 15. 62. -Comp. -प्रवृद्धि *f.* the growth of a beard; R. 13. 71. -मुखी a woman with a beard. -वर्धकः a barber.

**श्मश्रु** *a.* [ श्मश्च विद्यतेऽस्य लब् ] Having a beard, bearded; भद्रापवर्जितैस्ते पां शिरोभिः श्मश्रुर्नहीं (वस्तार) R. 4. 63.

**श्मील** 1 P. (श्मीलति) To wink, contract the eyelids, twinkle.

**श्मीलनं** Winking, twinkling.

**श्मीलितं** A wink.

**श्मान** *p. p.* [ श्मै क ] 1 Gone. -2 Coagulated, congealed. -3 Thick, sticky, viscous. -4 Shrunk, dry; श्रदि सरितः श्मानमुलिनाः Bh. 2. 44. -न Smoke.

**श्माल** *a.* [ श्मै-मक ] 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5; श्यामं ह्ययोर्भागीयोः V. 2. 7; कुवलयदलश्यामस्मिन्-गः U. 4. 19; Me. 15, 23. -2 Brown. -3 Shady, dusky. -4 Dark-green. -मः 1 The black colour. -2 The green colour. -3 A cloud. -4 The cuckoo. -5 N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च कालिंदीतटे वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1; सोयं वटः श्मान इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -6 The thorn-apple. -मं 1 Sea-salt. -2 Black pepper. -Comp. -अंग *a.* dark. (-गः) the planet Mercury. -कंठः 1. an epithet of Siva; ( नीलकंठ ). -2. a peacock. -कर्णः a horse suitable for a horse sacrifice. -पत्रः the tamāla tree. -भास्, -रुचि *a.* glossy-black. -शबलो the two four-eyed watchdogs of Yama; cf. Rv. 10. 14. 10. -सुंदरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

**श्यामकः** 1 A kind of edible grain ( कंयु ). -2 A gramineous plant. -कं A kind of grass; cf. श्यामाक.

**श्यामल** *a.* Black, dark-blue, blackish; निशितश्यामलस्मिन्गदुखी शक्तिः V. 4; Si. 18. 36; श्यामलानोकहश्रीः U. 2. 25. -लः 1 Black colour. -2 Black pepper. -3 A large bee. -4 The sacred fig-tree. -ला N. of Durgā.

**श्यामलिका** The indigo plant.

**श्यामलिम्** *m.* Blackness, darkness; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः सांद्रैर्मपीकृचकैः Vb. 3. 1; तदीयधूमैरिव धूसराणाः क्षोणीभुजः श्यामलिमानमायुः Vikr. 10. 3.

**श्यामा** 1 Night, particularly a dark night; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः सांद्रैर्मपीकृचकैः Vb. 3. 1. -2 Shade, shadow. -3 A dark woman. -4 A kind of woman (श्रीवर्णमध्यस्था according to Malli. on N. 3. 8; Si. 8. 36; Me. 82; or श्रुतिं सुखेष्णसर्वांगी श्रीमे या सुखशीतला । तत्कांचनवर्णामा सा स्त्री श्यामेति कथ्यते ॥ according to one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8. 100 ). -5 A woman who has borne no children. -6 A cow. -7 Turmeric. -8 The female

cuckoo. -9 The Priyangu creeper; M. 2. 7; Me. 104. -10 The indigo plant. -11 The holy basil. -12 The seed of the lotus. -13 N. of the Yamunā. -14 N. of several plants.

**श्यामाकः** A kind of grain or corn; ( न ) श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति S. 4. 13 ( also श्यामक ).

**श्यामायते** Den. A. To become black, to prove impure ( as gold &c. ); श्यामायते न युष्मासु यः कांचनमिवाग्निषु M. 2. 10.

**श्यामिका** 1 Blackness, darkness; अपांगयोः केवलमस्य दीर्घयोः शनैःशनैः श्यामिकया कृतं पदं Ku. 5. 21. -2 Impurity, alloy, ( of metals &c. ); हेमः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10.

**श्यामित** *a.* Blackened, darkened.

**श्यालः** [ श्मै-काल् ] A wife's brother, brother-in-law.

**श्यालकः** 1 A wife's brother. -2 A wretched brother-in-law.

**श्यालकी, श्यालिका, श्याली** A wife's sister.

**श्याव** *a.* ( वा or वी *f.* ) [ श्मै-वर् ] 1 Dark-brown, dark, dusky, -2 Bay, brown. -वः The brown colour. -Comp. -तैलः the mango tree. -दन्त, -दंत *a.* brown-toothed.

**श्वेत** *a.* ( ता or नी *f.* ) White. -तः The white colour.

**श्वेनः** [ श्मै-इन ] 1 The white colour. -2 Whiteness. -3 A hawk, falcon. -4 Violence. -5 Ved. A horse. -Comp. -अवपातः the swoop of a hawk; Māl. 8. 8. -करणं, -कर-णिका 1. burning on a separate funeral pile. -2. a hawk-like, i. e. rash and desperate, act. -चित्, -जीवित् *m.* a falconer.

**श्वै** 1 A. ( श्यायते, श्यान, शीत or शीन ) 1 To go, move. -2 To be congealed or coagulated. -3 To dry up, wither.

**श्वैर्नपाता** [ श्वेनस्य पातोऽत्र अपा यम् च ] Hawking, hunting, chase.

**श्वोणाकः, श्वोनाकः** N. of a tree.

**श्रंक्** 1 A. ( श्रंक्ते ) To go, creep.

**श्रग्** 1 P. ( श्रंगति ) To go, move, creep.

**श्रण्** 1 P., 10 U. ( अणति, आणयति-ते ) To give, give away, bestow ( usually with वि ); R. 5. 1.

**श्रत्** *ind.* A prefix used with the root घा ; see अद्वा.

**श्रथ्** I. 1, 9 P. ( श्रयति, श्रयाति ) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. ( अयति, आययति-ते ) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To unite, loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U. ( अययति-ते ) 1 To make



efforts, be occupied or busy. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To be glad.

अथनं 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Untying, loosening, release. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Tying, binding. -5 Delighting repeatedly.

अद्धा 3 U. To confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः अद्धास्यति भूतार्थं Mk. 3. 24; कामिन्यः अद्धुरनार्जवं नरेषु Si. 8. 11, 9. 69; U. 7. 6; अद्धे त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42.

अद्ध a. Believing, trusting.

अद्धा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confidence. -2 Belief in divine revelation, religious faith; अद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति वित्तं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16; Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. -3 Sedateness, composure of mind. -4 Intimacy, familiarity. -5 Respect, reverence. -6 Strong or vehement desire; तथापि वैचित्र्यरहस्यलुब्धाः अद्धां विधास्यंति सचेतसोऽत्र Vikr. 1. 13, युद्धअद्धा-पुलकित इव प्राप्तसरयः करेण Mu. 6. 18. -7 The longing of a pregnant woman.

अद्धालु a. [अद्धा-आलु] 1 Believing, full of faith. -2 Desirous, longing or wishing for (anything); अकालकुसुमसुद्धमअद्धालुना भर्त्ता Ratn. 1. -लुः f. A pregnant woman longing for anything.

अंथ I. 1 A (अंथे) 1 To be weak. -2 To be loose or relaxed. -3 To loosen, relax. -II. 9 P. (अंथति) 1 To loosen, liberate, release. -2 To delight repeatedly.

अंथः 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Looseness. -3 Binding, tying together. -4 N. of Vishnu.

अंथनं 1 Loosing, untying. -2 Hurting, killing, destroying. -3 Tying, binding.

अंथित p. p. 1 Loosed, liberated, let loose. -2 Connected; strung or bound together. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Overcome, overpowered. -5 Delighted.

अपणं-णा Causing to boil, boiling, seething.

अपित p. p. 1 Boiled or caused to be boiled. -2 Seethed. -तः Boiled meat &c. -ता Rice-gruel.

अम 4 P. (आम्यति, आंत) 1 To exert oneself, take pains, toil, labour. -2 To perform austerities, mortify the body (by acts of penance); क्रियच्चिरं आम्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -3 To be wearied or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिआंता शेने रजनिरमजी गाढसुरसि K. P. 10; Si. 14. 38; Bk. 14. 110. -4 To be afflicted or distressed; यो ईशानि स्वरयति पथि आम्यतां मोषितानां

Me. 99. -Caus. (अ-आ-मयति-ते) To cause to be fatigued &c.

अमः [अ-वृत् न वृद्धिः] 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort; अलं महिपाल तव अमेण R. 2. 34; जानाति हि पुनः सम्यक् कविरेव कवेः अमं Subhāsh. ; R. 16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. -2 Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; विनयते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयअमं R. 4. 65, 67; Me. 17, 52; Ki. 5. 28. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Penance, austerity, mortification of the body; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा अमः Ku. 5. 45. -5 (a) Exercise; अयोद्धेन च अममकरोत् K. 76. (b) Especially, military exercise, drill. -6 Hard study. -Comp. -अंथु n., -जलं perspiration, sweat. -कपित a. worn out by fatigue. -साध्व a. to be accomplished by dint of labour. -स्थानं a drill-ground, gymnasium &c.

अमण a. (ण -णी f.) [अ-युच्] 1 Labouring, toiling. -2 Low, base, vile. -णः 1 An ascetic, a devotee, religious mendicant in general. -2 A Buddhist ascetic. -3 A beggar. -णा -णी 1 A female devotee or mendicant. -2 A lovely woman. -3 A woman of low caste. -4 Bengal madder. -5 The spikenard.

अमणायते Den. A. To become a beggar.

अमिन् a. 1 Laborious, toiling, diligent. -2 Undergoing fatigue or exertions. -3 Tiring, fatiguing.

अंम 1 A. (अंमते, अंच) 1 To be careless or inattentive, be negligent. -2 To err.

अयं, अयणं [अ-वृत् ल्युट् वा] Refuge, shelter, protection, asylum; Mv. 5. 34.

अवः [शृणोत्येन श्रु-अ] 1 Hearing; as in सुखअव. -2 The ear. -3 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -4 Flowing, oozing (for स्रव). -5 Fame, glory.

अवणः, -णं [शृणोत्येन श्रु-करणे ल्युट्] 1 The ear; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे अवणमपि दधाति Git. 5. -2 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -णः -णा N. of a lunar mansion containing three stars. -णं 1 The act of hearing; अवणमुभयं Me. 11. -2 Study. -3 Fame, glory. -4 That which is heard or revealed, the Veda; इति अवणात् 'because of such a Vedic text'. -5 Wealth. -6 Flowing, oozing. -Comp. -इंद्रियं the sense of hearing, the ear. -उत्पलं a lotus fastened in the ear. -उदरं the hollow of the outer ear. -गोचर a. within the range of hearing. (-रः) ear-shot; as in अवणगोचरे तिष्ठ 'be within ear-shot'. -पथः, -विषयः the reach or range of the ear;

वृत्तांतेन अवणविषयप्रापिणा R. 14. 87. -पालिः -ली f. the tip of the ear. -प्राज्ञः a beautiful ear. -सुभग a. pleasing to the ear.

अवसु n. 1 The ear. -2 Fame, glory. -3 Wealth. -4 Hymn. -5 A praiseworthy action.

अवस्यं Fame, glory, renown.

अवस्यति Den. P. 1 To wish for fame or glory. -2 To long for a sacrifice or oblation.

अवाप्यः -रयः An animal fit for sacrifice.

अविष्ठा 1 N. of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishthā*. -2 The asterism called अवणा. -Comp. -जः the planet Mercury.

आ 2 P. (आति, आण or झत; caus. अयति-ते) 1 To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen. -2 To sweat or cause to sweat, heat.

आण a. 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. -2 Wet, moist. -णं Boiled meat &c.

आणा Rice-gruel.

आद्ध a. [अद्धा हेतुत्वेनास्त्यस्य अण्] Faithful, believing. -द्धं 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; अद्धया दीयते यस्मात्तस्माद्धा-द्धं निगद्यते; it is of three kinds: -नित्य, वैगितिक and काम्य. -2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Srāddha. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. -कृत् m. the performer of a funeral rite. -दः the offerer of a Srāddha or funeral oblation. -दिनः, -नं the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a Srāddha is performed. -देवः, -देवता 1. deity presiding over funeral rites. -2. an epithet of Yama. -3. a Visvadeva q. v. -4. a Pitrī or progenitor. -मुञ्ज, -भोक्तृ m. a deceased ancestor.

आद्धिक a. (की f.) (आद्धे-देव, आद्धं तद्द्रव्यं भक्ष्यत्वेनास्त्यस्य वा ठल्) Relating to a Srāddha. -कः The recipient of an obsequial offering. -कं A present given at a Srāddha.

आद्धीय a. Relating to a Srāddha.

आंत p. p. [अ-क] 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. -2 Calmed, tranquil. -तः An ascetic. -Comp. -संवाहनं soothing or relieving the wearied.

आंतिः f. [अ-क्तिन्] Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आमः 1 A month. -2 Time. -3 A temporary shed.

आयः [अ-वृत्] Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आवः [अ-वृत्] 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Flowing, oozing.



आवकः [ श्रि-पुद् ] 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil, disciple; आवकावस्थायां Māl. 10 'in their pupilage'. -3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. -4 A Buddhist votary in general. -5 A heretic. -6 A crow.

आवण a. ( जी f. ) [ अवण-अण ] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Born under the asterism Sravana. -जः 1 N. of a lunar month; ( corresponding to July-August ). -2 A heretic. -3 An impostor. -4 N. of a Vaisya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Dasa-ratha who was in consequence cursed by his old parents that he would die of broken-heart separated from his sons. -जं 1 Causing to be heard. -2 Knowledge derived from hearing.

आवणिक a. [ आवणी अस्वस्मिन् मासे टन् ] Relating to the month Sravana. -कः The month called Sravana.

आवणी 1 The day of full moon in Sravana. -2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

आवित a. Told, narrated, related, made to hear or learn.

आव्य a. 1 To be heard ( opp. दृश्य ). -2 Audible, distinct.

आवस्तिः -स्ती f. N. of a city north of the Ganges ( said to have been founded by king Srāvasta ).

अत्रि 1 U. ( अयति-ते, शिश्राय-शिश्रिये, अ-शिश्रित-ते, अयिष्यति-ते, अयितुं, अत्रि; caus. अयति-ते; desid. शिश्रियति-ते, शिश्रियति-ते ) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; चंद्रो अयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितं R. 1. 171; R. 3. 70; 19. 1; अत्रित्ति चंद्रो अयते दुर्विराजं विपद्मं U. 1. 46. -2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume ( as a state ); परीता रक्षो-णिः अयति विवशा कामपि दशां Bv. 1. 83; द्विप्रभावं कलभः अयस्त्रि R. 3. 32. -3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; नीलः स्निग्धः अयति शिखरं नूनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -4 To dwell in, inhabit. -5 To honour, serve, worship. -6 To use, employ. -7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -8 To assist, help.

अत्रि p. p. [ अत्रि-क्त ] 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. -2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. -3 United or joined with, connected with. -4 Protected. -5 Honoured, served. -6 Subservient, auxiliary. -7 Covered with, over-spread. -8 Contained. -9 Assembled, collected. -10 Having, possessing. अत्रिः f. Resort, recourse, approach.

अत्रि 1 P. ( अत्रति ) To burn.

अत्रि 9 U. ( अत्राति, अत्रति ) To cook, dress, boil, prepare.

अत्रि f. [ श्री-क्षि नि. U. 2. 57 ] 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; अनिवेदः अत्रिः मूलं Rām.; साहसे अत्रिः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4 'fortune favours the brave'; Ms. 9. 300. -2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; Ki. 1. 1. -3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षणं Ku. 7. 45 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'; Pt. 1. 67. -4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; ( सुखं ) कमलत्रयं दधौ Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32; R. 3. 8. -5 Colour, aspect; Ku. 2. 2. -6 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu; आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा अत्रिः U. 4. 6; S. 3. 14; Si. 1. 1. -7 Any virtue or excellence. -8 Decoration. -9 Intellect, understanding. -10 Superhuman power. -11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively ( धर्म, अर्थ and काम ). -12 The Sarala tree. -13 The Bilva tree. -14 Cloves. -15 A lotus. -16 The twelfth digit of the moon. -17 N. of Sarasvati ( the goddess of speech ). -18 Speech. -19 Fame, glory. -m. N. of one of the six Rāgas or musical modes. ( The word अत्रि is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीबाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c. ; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c. ; Māgha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his Sisupālavadha, as Bhāravi has used लक्ष्मी ). -Comp. -आहं a lotus. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. -कंठः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of the poet Bhavabhūti; श्रीकंठपदलांछनः U. 1. 'सखः an epithet of Kubera. -करः an epithet of Vishnu ( -रं ) the red lotus. -करणं a pond. -कांतः an epithet of Vishnu. -कारः the word 'अत्रि' written at the top of a letter, ( as an auspicious beginning ). -कारिन् m. a kind of antelope. -खंडः -हं sandal-wood; श्रीखंडविलपनं सुखयति H. 1. 97. -गदितं a kind of minor drama. -गर्भः 1. an epithet of Vishnu -2. a sword. -ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. -ग्रामरः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -वनं sour curds. ( -नः ) a Buddhist saint. -चक्रं 1. the circle of the earth, the globe. -2. a wheel of Indra's car. -जः an epithet of Kāma. -तालः a kind of palm tree. -दः an epithet of Kubera. -दयितः, -धरः epithets of Vishnu. -नगरं N. of a city. -नंदनः an epithet of Kāma. -निकेतः

नः, -निवासः epithets of Vishnu. -पंचमी the fifth day of the bright half of Māgha. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 69. -2. a king, sovereign. -पथः a main road, high way. -पर्णः a lotus. -पर्णी the silk-cotton tree. -पर्वतः N. of a mountain; Māl. 1. -पिष्टः turpentine. -पुत्रः 1. N. of Cupid. -2. the moon. -3. N. of the horse of Indra. -पुष्पं 1. cloves. -2. a fragrant wood ( पञ्चकाष्ठ ). -फलः the Bilva tree. ( -लं ) the Bilva fruit. -फला, -फली 1. the indigo plant. -2. emblem myrobalan. -भ्रातृ m. 1. the moon. -2. a horse. -मस्तकः garlic. -मुद्रा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaishnavas. -मूर्तिः f. 1. an idol of Vishnu or Lakshmi. -2. any idol. -युक्त, -युत a. 1. fortunate, happy. -2. wealthy, prosperous ( often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men ). -3. famous, illustrious -रंगः an epithet of Vishnu. -रसः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -वत्सः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishnu; महाबलितश्रीवत्सं लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्पणं R. 10. 10. -3. a hole in a wall made by a house-breaker. °अंकः, °धारिन्, °युत, °लक्ष्मन्, °लांछन m. epithets of Vishnu Ku. 7. 43. -वत्सकिन् m. a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Vishnu. -वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. -वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person; Pt. 1. 45. -वासः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -3. a lotus. -4. turpentine. -वासस् m. turpentine. -वृक्षः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the Asvattha or sacred fig-tree. -3. a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वेष्टः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -संज्ञं cloves. -सहोदरः the moon. -सुक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Vishnu. -हस्तिनी the sun-flower.

अत्रियमन्य a. 1 Thinking oneself worthy. -2 Proud.

अत्रियापतिः An epithet of Siva, also अत्रियावासिन् m.

अत्रिम् a. 1 Wealthy, rich. -2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. -3 Beautiful, pleasing; Si. 1. 1. -4 Famous, celebrated, gloriously dignified; ( the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things ). -m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Siva. -4 The Tilaka tree. -5 The Asvattha tree.

अत्रिल a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Fortunate, prosperous. -3 Beautiful. -4 Famous, celebrated.



शु I. 1 P. (अवति) To go, move; cf. शु. -II. 5 P. (शृणोति, शृणव, अश्रोषीत्, श्रोष्यति, श्रोतुं, श्रुत) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः Pt. 2; इतानि चाश्रोषत पदपदानां Bk. 2. 10; संदेशं मे तद्वद् जलदं श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me 13. -2 To learn, study; द्वादशभिर्वर्षैर्-श्याकरणं श्रूयते Pt. 1. -3 To be attentive, to obey. (इति श्रूयते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept). -Caus. (आवयति-ते) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate, inform; आवितोऽमात्यसंदेशं स्तनकलसः Mu. 4. -Desid. (शृणुते) 1 To wish to hear. -2 To be attentive or obedient, obey; वाक्यं नैव करोति बांधवजनो पत्नी न शृणुषते Pt. 4. 78 (where the word may have the next sense also). -3 To serve, wait or attend upon; शृणुषस्व गुरुं S. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Ms. 2. 244.

श्रुत p. p. [श्रु-क्त] 1 Heard, listened to. -2 Reported, heard of. -3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. -4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 3.40. -5 Named, called. -तं 1 The object of hearing. -2 That which was heard by revelation; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge; श्रुतप्रकाशं R. 5. 2. -3 Learning in general (विद्या); ओत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुंडलेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71, R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 68. -Comp. -अध्ययनं study of the Vedas. -अन्वित a. conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1. a generous man. -2. a divine sage. (-f.) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -देवी N. of Sarasvatī. -धर a. remembering what is heard, retentive. -अवसु m. N. of the father of Sisupāla. अशुजः the planet Saturn.

श्रुतवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; अपये पदमपर्यंति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिर्मलिताः R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः f. [श्रु-क्ति] 1 Hearing; चंद्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. -2 The ear; श्रुतिमुखमरस्वनीगतयः R. 9. 35; Si. 1. 1; Ve. 3. 23. -3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. -4 A sound in general. -5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद). -6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. -8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. ad loc). -9 The constellation Śravaṇa. -10 The diagonal of a

tetragon, the hypotenuse of a triangle; cf. कर्णः. -Comp. -अधुमासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उदित a. enjoined by the Vedas. -कदः 1. a snake. -2. penance, expiation. -कदु a. harsh to hear. (-दुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -कथित a. enjoined or prescribed by the Vedas. -चोदनं, -ना a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -द्वैध disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर a. hearing. -निदर्शनं evidence of the Vedas. -पथः the range of the ear; M. 4. 1. -प्रसादन a. grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्य authority or sanction of the Vedas. -संडलं the outer ear. -महत् a. rich in scriptural lore; सरस्वती श्रुतिमहतां महीयतां S. 7. 35. -मूलं 1. the root of the ear; लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -2. a Vedic text. -मूलक a. founded on the Veda. -वर्जित a. 1. deaf. -2. not knowing the Vedas. -विप्रतिपक्ष a. 1. not recognizing the authority of the scriptures, disregarding the Vedas. -2. contrary to the Vedas. -विषयः 1. the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1. -2. the reach or range of the ear; एतत्प्रमाणेन श्रुतिविषयमापत्तमेव K. -3. the subject-matter of the Veda. -4. any sacred ordinance. -वेधः boring the ear. -सुख, -मनोहर a. agreeable to the ear, melodious. -स्मृति f. (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

श्रुती = श्रुतिः above.

श्रुवः 1 A sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रुवा A sacrificial ladle; cf. सुवा. -Comp. -वृक्षः the *Vikankata* tree.

श्रुष्टिः f. Ved. 1 Hearing. -2 Help, assistance. -3 A boon (वर). -4 Prosperity, happiness.

श्रेढी A progression (in math.). -Comp. -फलं the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः m. f., श्रेणी f. [श्रि-णि वा डीप् Up. 4. 51] 1 A line, series, row; तरंगभ्रमंगा शुभितविहगश्रेणिरसना V. 4. 28; न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पंकजं सशैवला-संगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Me. 28, 35. -2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. -3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. -4 A bucket. -Comp. -धर्माः (m. pl.) the customs of trades or guilds. -बंध a. forming a row, being in a line; R. 1. 41.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेणी 1 P. To be arranged in regular order.

श्रेणी 1 A succession of distinct things. -2 (In math.) Progression. -3 Sequence.

श्रेयस् a. [अत्रिद्वयेन प्रशस्यं ईयमुनि आदेशः] 1 Better, preferable, superior; कथं नानुक्षणं श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 33; Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. -2 Best, most excellent, quite desirable; Māl. 1. 13. -3 More happy or fortunate. -4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस्य q. v.). -n. 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. -2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result; पूर्ववर्धीरिति श्रेयो दुःखं हि परित्यजेते S. 7. 13; धिक् मातृपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं S. 6; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. -3 Any good or auspicious occasion; S. 7. -4 Final beatitude, absolution. -Comp. -अर्थिन् a. 1. seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. -2. wishing well. -कर a. 1. promoting happiness, favourable. -2. propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

श्रेयसी 1 Yellow myrobalan. -2 Long pepper.

श्रेष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). -2 Most happy or prosperous. -3 Most beloved, dearest. -4 Oldest, senior. -ष्ट 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A king. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 N. of Vishnu. -ष्ट Cow's milk. -Comp -अम्लं the fruit of the tamarind. -आश्रमः 1. the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a householder. -2. a householder. -वाच् a. eloquent.

श्रेष्ठिन् m. [श्रेष्ठ धनादिकमस्तस्य इति] The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; निक्षेपे पतिते हर्म्ये श्रेष्ठी स्तौति स्वदेवतां Pt. 1. 14.

श्रे 1 P. (आयति) 1 To sweat, perspire. -2 To cook, boil.

श्रेष्ठ्यं Superiority, pre-eminence, excellence.

श्रोण 1 P. (श्रोणति) 1 To collect, heap. -2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रोण a. Crippled, lame. -ग A kind of disease.

श्रोणा 1 Rice-gruel. -2 The constellation Śravaṇa.

श्रोणिः--णी f. [श्रोण-इत् वा डीप्] 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; श्रोणीभारदलसंगमना Me. 82; श्रोणीभार



श्रोतस् *n.* [श्रु असुन् हुद् च] 1 The trunk of an elephant. —2 The ear. —3 An organ of sense. —4 The stream or current (for श्रोतस् q.v.). —*Comp.* —रंध्रं an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; Me. 42. (also written श्रोत्रेण).

श्रोतृ *m.* 1 A hearer. —2 A pupil.

श्रोत्रं [श्रुतेऽनेन श्रु-करणे-ट्] 1 The ear; Bh. 2. 71. —2 The Veda. —*Comp.* —वेद्य *a.* to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; सन्देशं मे तद्बुद्धं जलदं श्रोत्रायति श्रोत्रवेद्यं Me. 13. —मूलं the root of the ear. —सुप्त *a.* melodious, agreeable to the ear.

श्रोत्रिय *a.* [छंदो वेदमधीति वेत्ति वा छंदस्-व वेदवेद्यः; cf. P. V. 2. 84] 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. —2 Teachable, tractable. —यः A learned Brāhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते । विद्यया जति विषयं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते॥; Māl. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. —*Comp.* —स्वं the property of a learned Brāhmaṇa.

श्रोत *a.* (ती *f.*) [श्रुती विहितं अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. —2 Relating to, founded on or prescribed by the Veda. —3 Sacrificial. —तं 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. —2 Ritual enjoined by the Vedas. —3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. —4 The three sacred fires collectively, (i. e. गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण). —*Comp.* —कर्मन् *n.* a Vedic rite. —सूत्रं *N.* of a class of Sūtra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्यायन, कात्यायन &c.).

श्रोत्रं [श्रोत्र-स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The ear. —2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

श्रोषद् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or वीषट्.

श्लक्ष्ण *a.* [श्लिष्-क्लन्ति Un. 3. 19] 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.); Ms. 8. 396. —2 Smooth, polished; Si. 3. 46. —3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. —4 Beautiful, charming. —5 Candid, honest, frank.

श्लक्ष्णक *a.* 1 Smooth, soft. —2 Beautiful, charming. —कं The Arcanum.

श्लक्ष्ण 1 *A.* (श्लक्ष्णते) To go, move,

श्लक्ष्ण 1 *A.* (श्लक्ष्णते) To go, move,

श्लक्ष्ण 10 *U.* (श्लक्ष्णति-ते) 1 To be loose or slackened. —2 To be weak or infirm. —3 To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also); श्लक्ष्णयितुं क्षणमक्षमतांगना न सहसा सहसा कृतवेपथुः Si. 6. 57; परित्राणस्तेदः श्लक्ष्णयितुमक्षमः खलु यथा G. L. 37. —4 To hurt, kill.

श्लक्ष्ण *a.* 1 Untied, unfastened. —2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; वेताच्छ्लक्ष्णं हरति पुण्यमनोकहानां R. 5. 69, 19. 26. —3 Dishevelled (as hair). —*Comp.* —उद्यम *a.* relaxing one's efforts. —लविन् *a.* hanging loosely down; श्लक्ष्णलविनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47.

श्लक्ष्ण 1 *P.* (श्लक्ष्णति) To pervade, penetrate.

श्लक्ष्ण 1 *A.* (श्लक्ष्णते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्लक्ष्णते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhāṣi.; यथैव श्लक्ष्णयते गंगा पादेन परमेष्ठिनः Ku. 6. 70 (some read श्लक्ष्णते for श्लक्ष्णयते and give it the next sense). —2 To boast of, be proud of; श्लक्ष्णयिष्ये केन को बंधूलेष्यत्युक्ततिमुक्तः Bk. 16. 4. —3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय श्लक्ष्णते Sk.; श्लक्ष्णमानः परस्त्री-भ्यस्तन्नागाद्राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 73.

श्लक्ष्णनं [श्लक्ष्ण-लुट्] 1 Praising, eulogizing. —2 Flattering.

श्लक्ष्णा [श्लक्ष्ण-अ] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation; कर्णजयद्रथयोर्वा का-त्र श्लक्ष्णा Ve. 2. —2 Self-praise, boast; हते जरति गंगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखिर्द्विनं । या श्लक्ष्णा पांडुपुत्राणां सेवास्नाकं भविष्यति Ve. 2. 4. —3 Flattery. —4 Service. —5 Wish, desire. —*Comp.* —विपर्ययः absence of boasting; स्याते श्लक्ष्णाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22.

श्लक्ष्णित *p. p.* Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्लक्ष्ण [श्लक्ष्ण-यत्] 1 Praised, praiseworthy; Māl. 6. 17; U. 4. 9, 13. —2 Respectable, venerable. —3 Laudable, commendable.

श्लिङ्कुः [श्लिङ्-कु नेत्वम् णो] 1 A debauchee, libertine. —2 A slave, dependent. —*n.* The science of astrology, astrology.

श्लिङ्कुः 1 A libertine. —2 A servant.

श्लिष् I. 1 *P.* (श्लेषति) To burn. —II. 4 *P.* (श्लिष्यति, श्लिष्ट) 1 To embrace; श्लिष्यति चुंबति जलधरकल्पं हरि-रुपगत इति तिमिरनलकं Git. 6. —2 To stick, cling or adhere to. —3 To unite, join. —4 To grasp, take, understand; join. —5 To unite, join, connect. —III. 10 *U.* (श्लेषयति-ते) To unite, join, connect. श्लिषा 1 An embrace. —2 Clinging, adherence.

श्लिष्ट *p. p.* [श्लिष्-क्त] 1 Embraced. —2 Clung, adhered to. —3 Resting or leaning on. —4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विषमादयः शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10.

श्लिष्टिः *f.* 1 Embrace. —2 Adherence.

श्लेषः [श्लिष्-वच्] 1 An embrace. —2 Clinging or adhering to. —3 Union, junction, contact; निरंतरश्लेषचनाः K. (where it has the next sense also). —4 Pun, paronomasia, double entendre, susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kārikās 84 and 96); अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवेर्भवत्याः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सु-धिया मया किं N. 3. 69; see शब्दश्लेष also. —5 Burning. —*Comp.* —अर्थः a pun, double entendre. —भित्तिक *a.* trusting on (lit. having for its basis a Slesha).

श्लीपद् Swelled leg, elephantiasis. —*Comp.* —प्रभवः the mango tree.

श्लीपद्विन् *m.* A club-footed man.

श्लील *a.* 1 Lucky, prosperous; see शील. —2 Decent; cf. अश्लील.

श्लेष्मन् *m.* [श्लिष्-मन्ति] Phlegmatic humour. —*Comp.* —अतिसारः dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm. —ओजस् *n.* the phlegmatic humour. —व्रा, व्री 1 the Arabian Jasmine. —2 the hog-weed, धातुः the phlegmatic humour.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मल *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Phlegmatic. —2 Producing phlegm.

श्लेष्मातः, श्लेष्मातकः A kind of tree.

श्लोक 1 *A.* (श्लोके) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. —2 To acquire. —3 To abandon, give up. —4 To heap together, collect.

श्लोकः [श्लोक् अच्] 1 Praising in verse, extolling. —2 A hymn or verse of praise. —3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q. v. —4 An object of praise. —5 A proverb or saying. —6 A stanza or verse in general; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70; पादश्चतुर्भिः संयुक्तमिदं वाक्यं समाक्षरे । श्लोचनोक्तं मया यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्लो-को भवत्विति Rām. —7 A stanza or verse in the Anuṣṭubh metre.

श्लोकयति Den. P. To celebrate or praise in song.

श्लोण 1 *P.* (श्लोणति) To heap together, collect, gather; cf. श्लोण.



श्लोणः A lame man, cripple.

श्वक् 1 A. ( श्वक्ते ) To go, move.

श्वच्, श्वच्च 1 A. ( श्वचते, श्वचते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

श्वज् 1 A. ( श्वजते ) To go, move.

श्वट् 10 U. ( श्वटयति-ते ) 1 To speak ill ; ( श्वटयति only according to some ). -2 ( श्वटयति-ते ) ( a ) To go, move. ( b ) To adorn. ( c ) To finish, accomplish ; ( only श्वटयति in these senses according to some ).

श्वट् 10 U. ( श्वटयति ) To speak ill.

श्वन् m. [ श्वि-कनिन् नि० Un. 1. 158 ] ( Nom श्वा, श्वानी, श्वाः ; acc. pl. श्वनः ; दुनी f. ) A dog ; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं ना इनात्युपानहं Subhāsh., Bh. 2. 31 ; Ms. 2. 208. -Comp. -अश्वः an epithet of Bhairava. -क्रीडिन् m. a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs. -गणः a pack of hounds. -गणिकः 1. a hunter. -2. a dog-feeder. -धूर्तः a jackal. -नरः a snappish or currish fellow. -निशः-निशा a night on which dogs bark. -एच् m., -पच् 1. a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla ; Bv. 4. 23. -2. a dog-feeder. -3. a public executioner. -पद् 1. a dog's foot. -2. a mark like a dog's foot ( to be branded on the forehead of a thief ). -पाकः an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla ; G. L. 29. -फलं lime or citron. -फलकः N. of the father of Akṛūra. -भीरुः a jackal. -वृक्षं a pack of dogs. -वृत्तिः f. 1. the life of a dog ( to which servitude is often likened ) ; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14 ; Ms. 4. 6. -2. servitude, service ; Ms. 4. 4. -व्याघ्रः 1. a beast of prey. -2. a tiger. -3. a leopard. -हन् m. a hunter.

श्वञ् 10 U. ( श्वञ्जयति-ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. -3 To live in misery.

श्वञ् 1 A hole, chasm ; महोरगः श्वञ्मिव प्रविष्टं V. 1. 18 ; Ki. 14. 33. -2 A den.

श्वयः, श्वयनं Swelling ; increase.

श्वयथुः Swelling, intumescence.

श्वयीच्ची Sickness, disease.

श्वल् 1 P. ( श्वलति ) To run, go quickly.

श्वल्क् 10 U. ( श्वल्कयति-ते ) To tell, narrate.

श्वल् 1 P. ( श्वलति ) To run ; see श्वल्

श्वशुरः [ शु-आशु अशुने आशु-अशु-उ-रूपोः Un. 1. 44 ] 1 A father-in-law,

wife's or husband's father, Ms. 3. 119. -2 A respectable man. -शौ ( dual ) The father-in-law and mother-in-law.

श्वशुरकः A father-in-law.

श्वशुर्यः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. -2 The younger brother of a husband.

श्वशूः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother ; R. 14. 13. -Comp. -श्वशुर m. du. the mother-in-law and father-in-law.

श्वस् 2 P. ( श्वसिति, श्वस्त or श्वसित ) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath ; स कर्मकारभस्त्रे श्वसन्नपि न जीवति H. 2. 11 ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन् यदि जंतुर्नष्ट लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 To sigh, pant, heave ; श्वसिति विहगवर्गः Rs. 1. 13. -3 To hiss, snort. -Caus. ( श्वासयति-ते ) To cause to breathe or live.

श्वसनः [ श्वसियेन श्वस्-ल्युट् ] 1 Air, wind ; श्वसनसुरभिर्गन्धिः Si. 11. 21. -2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -नं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration ; श्वसनचलितपल्लवाधरोष्ठे Ki. 10. 34 ; Ratn. 2. 4 ( where it has sense 1 also ) ; Si. 9. 52. -2 Sighing. -Comp. -अश्वनः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उत्सुकः a serpent. -ऊर्मिः f. a gust of wind.

श्वसित p. p. [ श्वस्-क् ] 1 Breathed, sighed. -2 Breathing. -तं 1 Breathing, respiration. -2 Sighing.

श्वसः [ श्वस्-वञ् ] 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving ; अद्यापि स्तनवेषथुं जनयति श्वसः प्रमाणाधिकः S. 1. 30 ; Ku. 2. 42. -2 A sigh, panting. -3 Air, wind. -4 Asthma. -Comp. -उच्छ्वासः exhalation and inhalation, respiration. -कासः asthma. -कुटारः a drug used to cure asthma. -धारणः = प्राणायाम. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिक्का a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः f. sleep.

श्वसिन् a. [ श्वासयति श्वस्-णिच् णिनि ] Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. -2 A breathing animal, living being. -3 One who pronounces ( letters ) with a hissing sound.

श्वस् ind. 1 To-morrow ; वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः Subhāsh. -2 Future ( at the beginning of comp. ). -3 A particle implying auspiciousness. -Comp. -श्वत a. ( श्वेश्वत ) being to-morrow. -वसीय, वसीयस् ( श्वेवसीय, श्वेवसीयस् ) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate. (-n.) happiness, good fortune. -श्रेयस ( श्वःश्रेयस ) a. happy, prosperous. (-सं) 1. happiness, prosperity. -2. an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

श्वस्तन a. ( नी f. ), श्वस्त्य a. Relating to the morrow, future. -नं The future.

श्वि 1 P. ( श्वयति, श्विश्वाय-श्वसाय, अश्वत्-अश्वयीत्-अश्विभयत्, श्वयिभयति, श्वयित्, श्वन ) 1 To grow, increase, ( fig. also ), to swell ( as the eye ) ; रुदतोऽश्विश्च यच्चक्षुरास्यं हेतोस्तवाश्वयीत् Bk. 6. 19, 31 ; 14. 79, 15. 30. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To go, approach, move towards. -With उद् 1. to swell, increase, grow ; प्रचलरुदितोच्छ्रुतनेत्रे ( मुखे ) Me. 84. -2. to be proud, be pulled up with pride.

श्वार्कणः The ear of a dog.

श्वाराणिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

श्वान्निकः 1 A hunter. -2 A dog-keeper.

श्वार्दंतः A dog's tooth.

श्वानः [ श्वेव-अण् न टिलोपः ] A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -वैखरी angry or currish snarling.

श्वापद् a. ( दी f. ) Savage, ferocious. -द् 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. -2. A tiger.

श्वापुच्छः-च्छं A dog's tail.

श्वानिध् m. A porcupine.

श्वित् 1 A. ( श्वेतते ) To become white, be white ; व्यतिकरितदिग्ताः श्वेतमानैर्यशोभिः Māl. 2. 9.

श्वित a White. -तं Whiteness.

श्वितान, श्वितन a. Ved. White.

श्वितिः f. Whiteness.

श्वित्य, श्वित्य a. White.

श्वित्रं [ श्वित्-रक् ] 1 White leprosy. -2 A leprous spot ( on the skin ) ; तदल्पमपि नोपेक्ष्यं काव्ये दुष्टं कथंचन ! स्याद्दुःखं सुंदरमपि श्वित्रेणैकेन दुर्भगं Kāv. 1. 7.

श्वित्रिन् a. ( जी f. ) Leprous. -m. A leper.

श्वेत a. ( श्वेता or श्वेनी f. ) [ श्वित्-अण् वञ् वा ] White ; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते महति स्यंदने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. -तः 1 The white colour. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A cowrie. -4 The planet Venus. -5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. -6 A white cloud. -7 Cumin seed. -8 N. of a range of mountains ; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. -9 N. of a division of the world. -तं Silver. -Comp. -अंबरः, -वासस् m. a class of Jaina ascetics. -इक्षुः a kind of sugar-cane. -उदरः an epithet of Kubera. -कलः, -पद्मं a white lotus. -कुंजरः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -कुष्ठं white leprosy. -केतुः 1. a Buddha or Jaina saint. -2. the



ascending node. —कोलः a kind of  
ash (शकर). —गजः, —द्विपः 1. a white  
elephant. —2. the elephant of Indra.  
—गुहः a goose. —छदः 1.  
a kind of basil. —द्वीपः  
of one of the eighteen minor di-  
visions of the known continent.  
—धतुः 1. a white mineral. —2. Chalk.  
—धामन् the milk-stone. —धामन् m. 1.  
the moon. —2. camphor. —3. the  
bottom of the sea. —4. cuttle-fish bone.  
—धौलः a cloud. —पत्रः a goose. —रथः  
an epithet of Brahman. —पर्णाक्षः  
the white basil. —पादला the white  
lotus-flower. —पिंगः a lion. —पिंगलः  
a lion. —2. an epithet of Siva.  
—पिशुः a kind of white-robed men-  
servant; Pt. 3. 76. —नरिचं white

pepper. —मालः 1. a cloud. —2.  
smoke. —रक्त a. pale-red, rosy.  
(—रक्तः) the pink or rosy colour.  
—रजन् lead. —रथः the planet Venus.  
—रोचिस् m. the moon. —रोहितः an  
epithet of Garuda. —वल्कलः the  
glomerous fig-tree. —वाजिन् m. 1.  
the moon. —2. an epithet of Arjuna.  
—3. camphor. —वसस् m. an ascetic  
wearing white garments. —वर् m.  
an epithet of Indra. —वाहः 1. an epi-  
thet of Arjuna. —2. of Indra. —वाहनः  
1. an epithet of Arjuna. —2. the  
moon. —3. a marine monster (मकर).  
—वादिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna.  
—शुंगः, —शुंगः barley. —हयः 1.  
a horse of Indra. —2. an epithet  
of Arjuna. —3. N. of Indra.

—हस्तिन् m. Airāvata, Indra's  
elephant.

श्वेतकः A cowrie. —कं Silver.

श्वेत 1 A cowrie. —2 Hog-weed.  
—3 White Dūrvā grass. —4 A crystal.  
—5 Candied sugar. —6 Bamboo-man-  
na. —7 N. of various plants. —8 N.  
of one of the tongues of fire.

श्वेतौही N. of Sachī, wife of  
Indra.

श्वेत्त्रं White leprosy.

श्विद् 1 A. (श्विदते) To become  
white.

श्वैत्यं 1 Whiteness. —2 White  
leprosy.

श्वेत्त्रं, —श्वेत्त्र्यं White leprosy.

## ष.

(Many roots which begin with स  
are written in the Dhātupāṭha with  
श to show that the स is changed to  
ष after certain prepositions. Such  
roots will be found under स in their  
proper places).

ष a. 1 Best, excellent. —2 Wise,  
learned. —वः 1 Loss, destruction.  
—2 End. —3 Rest, remainder. —4 Final  
emancipation. —5 Loss of know-  
ledge. —6 Heaven. —7 Sleep. —8 A  
learned man. —9 A teat or nipple.  
—10 Hair. —11 Delivery (गर्भविमोचन).

षडः 1 A bull. —2 A eunuch;  
(14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are  
mentioned by different writers). —3  
A group, multitude; collection,  
heap, quantity (n. also in this  
sense); कालवसुपुगीते षट्पदौघेन धत्तः  
कुसुदकमलषडे तुल्यरूपामवस्थां Si. 11.  
15; cf. खंड also.) —डः, —डं A flock  
(of goats &c.).

षडकः A eunuch.

षडाली 1 A pond, pool. —2 A wan-  
ton or unchaste woman.

षडः 1 A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. —2  
The neuter gender; निवेशः शिबिरं षडे  
Ak. —Comp. —तिलः barren sesamum.

षट् num. a. (used in pl., nom. षट्;  
gen. षण्णत्) Six; Ms. 1. 16, 8,  
403. —Comp. —अक्षीणः (षडक्षीणः)

a fish. —अणं (षडङ्गं) 1. six parts  
of the body taken collectively:—जवे  
वाहू शिरो मध्यं षडङ्गमिदमुच्यते. —2. the  
six works auxiliary to the Veda;

शिक्षा कल्रो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चितिः ।  
ज्योतिषामयनं चैव षडङ्गो वेद उच्यते ॥

see वेदङ्ग also. —3. six auspici-  
ous things, i. e. the six things ob-  
tained from a cow:—गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं  
सर्पिर्दधि च रोचना । षडङ्गमेतद् मांगल्यं पठि-

तं सर्वदा गवाम्. —4. any set of six arti-  
cles. —जित् m. N. of Vishnu. —त्रिः  
(षडत्रिः) a bee. —अधिक a. (ष-

षडत्रिः) exceeded by six; Māl. 5. 1.  
—अभिज्ञः (षडभिज्ञः) a Buddhist

deified saint. —अशीत a. (षडशीतः)

eighty-sixth. —अशीतिः f. (षडशीतिः)

eighty-six. —अहः (षडहः) a period

of six days. —आननः, —चक्रः, —वदनः  
(षडाननः, षडचक्रः, षडवदनः) epithets

of Kārttikeya; षडाननापीतपयोधरासु  
नेता चमूनामिव कृत्तिकासु R. 14. 22.

—आम्नायः (षडाम्नायः) the six-fold  
Tantra. —ऊषणं (षडूषणं) six spices

taken collectively; पंचकोलं समरिचं षडू-  
षणमुदाहृतम्. —कर्ण a. (षडकर्णः) heard

by six ears, i. e. by a third person  
other than the speaker and the per-

son spoken to, told to more than one  
listener (as a counsel, secret &c.);

षडकर्णो भिद्यते मंत्रः Pt. 1. 99. (—र्णः)  
षडकर्णो भिद्यते मंत्रः Pt. 1. 99. (—र्णः)

a kind of lute. —कर्मन् n. (षडकर्मन्)  
1. the six acts or duties enjoined on  
a Brāhmaṇa; they are :—अभ्यापनमध्ययनं

यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट् कर्माण्यय-  
जन्मनः Ms. 10. 75. —2. the six acts

allowable to a Brāhmaṇa for his  
subsistence; उदङ् प्रतिग्रहो भिक्षा वाणिज्यं पशु-

पालनं । कृषिकर्म तथा चेति षट् कर्माण्ययजन्मनः ॥

—3. the six acts that may be per-  
formed by means of magic; शान्ति,

वशीकरण, स्तंभन, विद्वेष, उच्चाटन, and मारण.

—4. the six acts belonging to the  
practice of Yōya; धौतिर्वस्ती तथा नेती

नीलिकी (नीलिकः) नाटकस्तथा । कपालमाती  
चेतानि षट् कर्माणि समाचरेत्. (—m.) 1. a

Brāhmaṇa skilled in the above six  
acts. —2. one well-versed in the

Tantra magical rites. —कोण a. (षडको-  
ण) hexangular. (—ण) 1. a hexagon.

—2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —गया  
the sixfold gayā; गयागजो गयादित्यो गायत्री

च गदाधरः । गया गयाधुरश्चैव षड्गया मुक्तिदायकाः ॥

—गवं (षडगवं) 1. a team or yoke of  
six oxen. —2. a yoke of six, (some-

times after the names of other ani-  
mals); e. g. हस्ति, अश्व, 'six ele-

phants, horses &c.'. —गुण a. (षडगुणः)  
1. sixfold. —2. having six attributes.

(—ण) 1. an assemblage of six qualities.  
—2. the six expedients to be used by

a king in foreign politics; see under  
गुण (21); cf. षडगुण्य also. —ग्रंथि n.

(षडग्रंथि) the root of long pepper.  
—ग्रंथिका (षडग्रंथिका) zedoary (शडी).  
—चक्रं (षडचक्रं) the six mystical  
circles of the body. —चत्वारिंशत् (षड-  
चत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. —चरणः (षड-



चरणः) 1. a bee; S. 1. 23. -2. a locust. -3. a louse. -जः (षडजः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs: - नासां कंठस्रस्तालु जिह्वां दंतांश्च संसृजन् । षडजः संजायते (षडन्यः संजायते) यस्मात्तस्मात् षडज इति स्मृतः; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks; षडजं रैति मयूरस्तु Nārada; षडजसंवादिनीः केकाः द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39. -त्रिंशत् f. (षडत्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (षडविंशत् a. thirty-sixth). -दर्शनं (षडदर्शनं) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy; they are: -सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा, and वेदांत. (-नः) one conversant with the above six systems. -द्वीघेः the six long vowels: -आ, ई, ऊ, ऐ, and औ. -दुर्गं (षडदुर्गं) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; षडदुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्गं मृद्दुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति क्रमात् ॥ -नवति f. (षण्णवतिः) ninety-six. -पंचाशत् f. (षडपंचाशत्) fifty-six. -पदः (षडपदः) 1. a bee; न पंकजं तद्यदलीनषडपदं न षडपदोऽसौ न जुहुंज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. -2. a louse. -3. a verse consisting of six *padas*. -अतिथिः 1. the mango tree. -2. the Champaka tree. -आनंदवर्धनः the Asoka or Kinkirāta tree. -ज्य a. having bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चापं न वहति भयान्मन्मथः षडपदज्यं Me. 73. -प्रियः the tree called नागकेशर. -पदी (षडपदी) 1. a stanza consisting of six lines. -2. a female bee. -3. a louse. -प्रज्ञः (षडप्रज्ञः) 1. one who is well-acquainted with fix subjects, i. e. the four *Purushārthas* or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature of the Supreme. Spirit; धनार्थं काममोक्षेषु लोकतत्त्वार्थयोरपि । षड्दु प्रज्ञा तु यस्यासौ षडप्रज्ञः परिकीर्तितः ॥ -2. a lustful or licentious man. -विंहुः (षडविंहुः) an epithet of Vishnu. -भागः (षडभागः) a sixth part; one-sixth; S. 2. 13; Ms. 7. 131, 8. 33. -भुज a. (षडभुज) 1. six-armed. -2. six-sided, hexagonal. (-जः) a hexagon. (-जा) 1. an epithet of Durgā. -2. the water-melon. -मासः (षण्मासः) a period of six months. -मासिक a. (षण्मासिक) half-yearly, occurring every six months. -मुखः (षण्मुखः) an epithet of Kārttikeya; R. 17. 67. (-खा) a water-melon. -रसं, -रसाः (m. pl.) (षडरसं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रस. -रात्रं (षडरात्रं) a period of six nights. -रेखा (षडरेखा) a water-melon. -वर्गः (षडवर्गः) 1. an aggregate of six things. -2. especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षड्विप); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो

मदनोहो च मत्सरः, कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गैः Bk. 1. 2. -विंशतिः f. (षडविंशतिः) twenty-six; (षडविंशत् twenty-sixth). -विध (षडविध) a. of six kinds, sixfold; R. 4. 26. -शास्त्रिन् m. one conversant with the six *Sāstras* or *darsanas*. -षष्टिः f. (षडषष्टिः) sixty-six. -सप्ततिः (षट्सप्ततिः) seventy-six.

षट्क a. Sixfold. -कं An aggregate of six; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c.

षडधा See षोड.

षष्टिः f. Sixty; Ms. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. -तन sixtieth. -Comp. -भागः an epithet of Siva. -मत्तः an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. -योजनी f. a journey or extent of sixty *Yojanas*. -संवत्सरः a period of sixty years. -हायनः 1. an elephant (sixty years old). -2. a kind of rice.

षष्टिक a. Bought with sixty. -कः, -का A kind of rice of quick growth.

षष्टिक्यं A field sown with the above kind of rice.

षट् a. (षो f.) Sixth, the sixth; षष्ठं तु क्षेत्रजस्यांशं षडद्यात्पेदुकाज्जनात् Ms. 9. 164, 7. 130; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78. -Comp. -अंशः 1. a sixth part in general. -2. particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c., which the king takes from his subjects as land-tax; ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तत्रोपभोक्तुं षष्ठांशमुर्व्या इव रक्षितायाः R. 2. 67; (the different kinds of produce, to the sixth part of which a king is entitled, are specified in Ms. 7. 131-132). -वृत्तिः a king (entitled to the sixth part of the produce); षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्मे एवः S. 5. 4. -अन्नं the sixth meal. -कालः taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). -3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyāni, one of the 16 divine mothers. -Comp. -तत्पुरुषः the genitive *Tatpuruṣa* compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess षष्ठी performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

षहसाजुः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice.

षाद् ind. A vocative particle.

षादकौशिक a. (की f.) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

षादपौरुषिक a. (की f.) Belonging to six generations (पुरुष).

षाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. -2 Singing, music. -3 (In music) A *Rāga* in which six of the seven primary notes are used, ओडवः पंचभिः प्रोक्तः स्वरैः षडभिस्तु षाडवः.

षाडगुण्यं [ षड् गुणा एव षड् ] 1 The collection of six qualities. -2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; षाडगुण्यसु षडुंजीत शक्यपेक्षी रसायनं Si. 2. 93; see under गुण also. -3 Multiplication of anything by six. -4 Six properties. -Comp. -प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measures of royal policy.

षाण्मातुरः [ षड् मातरोऽस्य ] 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārttikeya.

षाण्मासिक a. (की f.) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. -2 Six months old; मौक्तिकानां षाण्मासिकानां Vb. 1. 17.

षाठ् a. (षो f.) Sixth.

षिङ्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. -2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); षिङ्गैर्गद्यत ससंभ्रममेव काचित् Si. 5. 34.

षुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडशं num. a. (pl.) Sixteen. -Comp. -अंशुः the planet Venus. -अंग a. having 16 parts or ingredients. (-नः) a kind of perfume. -अंशुलक a. having the breadth of 16 fingers. -अंघ्रिः a crab. -अचिम् m. the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated: -आसनं स्वागतं पादमर्च्यमाचमनयिकम् । मधुपर्कचमनं वसनभरणानि च । गंधपुष्प धूपदीपा नैवेद्यं बंदनं तथा. -कलाः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named: -अष्टता मानदा पूषा तुष्टिः पुष्टी रतिर्धृतिः । शशिनी चंद्रिका कतिज्योत्स्ना श्रीः प्रीतिरेव च । अंगदा च तथा पूर्णाश्रिता षोडश वै कलाः ॥ -सुजा a form of Durgā. -मातृका f. pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are: -गौरी पद्मा शची मेधा सवित्री विजया जया । देवसेना स्वधा स्वाहा मातरो लोकमातरः । शांतिः पुष्टिर्धृतिस्तुष्टिः कुलेदेवालदेवताः.

षोडश a. (शी f.) Sixteenth; Ms. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशधा ind. In sixteen ways. षोडशिक a. (की f.) Consisting of sixteen parts, sixteen-fold; षोडशिको देवतोपचारः.

षोडशिक m. A modification of the *Agnishṭoma* sacrifice. -Comp. -ब्रह्म a libation made at the above sacrifice.

षोड्वा ind. In six ways. -Comp. -न्यासः the six ways of touching the



body with mystical texts. —मुखः  
'six-faced', N. of Kārttikeya ; बोद्धा  
बोद्धनिबोद्धासुखः समिति बोद्धा स हाड-  
बोद्धे Asvad. 7.  
बोद्ध m. A young ox with six  
teeth.

टिप् 1, 4 P. ( टीवति, टीव्यति, ट्यूत )  
1 To spit, eject saliva from the  
mouth. —2 To sputter ; Bk. 12. 18.  
टीवनं, टेवनं 1 Spitting out. —2 Sali-  
va, spittle.

ट्यूत p. p. Spit, ejected.

प्वक्क, प्वस्क्-क्क 1 A. ( प्वक्कते, प्वस्क्-  
क्कते ) To go, move.

## स.

स ind. A prefix substituted for  
सु or सय, सम, तुल्य, or सदृश and एक or  
सम, and compounded with nouns to  
form adjectives and adverbs in the  
sense of (a) with, together with,  
along with, accompanied by, having,  
possessed of ; सयुज, सभाय, सतृष्ण,  
सयन, सरोप, सकोप, सहरी &c. ; (b)  
similar, like ; सधर्मन् 'of a similar  
nature' ; so सजाति, सवर्ण ; (c) same ;  
मेद, सपक्ष, सर्पिड, सनाभि &c. —m. 1  
A snake. —2 Air, wind. —3 A bird. —4  
short name for the musical note षड्ज  
p. v. —5 N. of Siva. —6 Of Vishnu.  
—7 (In prosody) A foot consisting  
of two short syllables followed by a  
long one. —सा The goddess Lak-  
shmi. —सं 1 Knowledge. —2 Medita-  
tion. —3 A carriage-road. —2 A fence,  
an enclosure.

संयः A skeleton.

संयज् 1 U. 1 To adore, worship ;  
सनयदात्ममंडलं Bk. 15. 96. —2 To con-  
secrate, dedicate.

संयत् 1 A. 1 To struggle, contend ;  
संयत्त वा एषु लोकेषु संयेतिरे. —2 To  
form or be formed in rows. —3 To  
agree, coincide.

संयत् f. A battle, war, fight ; यः  
संयति प्रासपिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 72, 7. 39 ;  
18. 21 ; Ki. 1. 19 ; Si. 16. 15.  
—Comp. —वरः a king, prince.

संयत् p. p. 1 Ready, prepared ;  
Mv. 5. 51. —2 Being on guard.

संयम 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb,  
check, control, govern, subdue (Atm.)  
as passions &c. ; असंयतात्मनो योगो  
संयम इति मे मतिः Bg. 6. 36 ; Ms. 2.  
100. —2 To bind, imprison, fasten,  
confine ; वानरं मा न संयसीः Bk. 9. 50 ;  
M. 1. 7 ; R. 3. 20, 42. —3 To gather  
(Atm.) ; ब्रह्मसंयच्छते Sk. —4 To  
shut, close ; Bg. 8. 12. —5 To hold

together, hold fast. —6 To guide or  
drive (as horses). —7 (a) To collect.  
(b) To bind or tie into a knot (as  
hair) ; संयम्यमानशिरः V. 5. —8 To  
keep in order. —9 To present with,  
give to.

संयत् p. p. 1 Restrained, curbed,  
subdued. —2 Tied up, bound together.  
—3 Fettered. —4 Captive, imprisoned,  
a prisoner ; R. 3. 20. —5 Ready. —6  
Arranged ; see यम् with सं. —तः 1 One  
who has restrained his passions, an  
ascetic. —2 N. of Siva. —Comp. —अक्ष  
a. one whose eyes are closed.  
—अंजलि a. one who has folded his  
hands in supplication. —आत्मन् a.  
self-subdued, self-controlled. —आहार  
a. temperate in eating. —उपस्कर a.  
one who has a well-regulated house,  
whose house-furniture is kept in good  
order. —चेतस्, मनस् a. controlled in  
mind. —प्राण a. one whose breath is  
suppressed. —वाह a. silent, taciturn,  
one who has held his tongue.

संयत्वर a. Silent.

संयत्तु m. One who restrains, a  
restrainer, curber.

संयमः 1 Restraint, check, control ;  
श्रोत्रादीर्नीन्द्रियाण्यन्ये संयमिषु जुहति  
Bg. 4. 26, 27 ; so संयमधनः &c. —2  
Concentration of mind, a term ap-  
plied to the last three stages of Yoga ;  
धारणाध्यानसमाधित्रयमतरंगं संयमपद्वा-  
च्यं Sarva. S., Ku. 2. 59. —3 A religious  
vow. —4 Religious devotion, practice  
of penance ; S. 4. 16. —5 Humanity,  
feeling of compassion. —6 Any reli-  
gious act on the day preceding a vow  
or course of penance.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. —2  
Drawing in ; S. 1. —3 Binding, tying  
up ; U. 1 ; V. 3. 6. —4 Confinement.  
—5 Self-denial, control. —6 A religious  
vow or obligation. —7 A square of  
four houses. —नः One who restrains

or regulates, a ruler. —नी N. of the  
city of Yama.

संयमित p. p. 1 Restrained. —2  
Bound, fettered. —3 Detained. —4  
Assembled, collected.

संयमिन् a. One who curbs or re-  
strains, controlling. —m. One who  
controls or subdues his passions, a  
sage, an ascetic ; या निशा सर्वभूतानां  
तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69 ; R. 8. 11.

संया 2 P. 1 To go or proceed to-  
gether. —2 To go away, depart, walk  
away ; Bg. 15. 8. —3 To go to, go or  
enter into ; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जी-  
र्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2.  
22. —4 To reach or attain to. —5 To  
assemble, meet. —6 To fight. —7 To be  
directed towards, aim at.

संयात्रा Voyage by sea.

संयानः A mould. —नं 1 Going a-  
long with, accompanying. —2 Travel-  
ling, proceeding. —3 Carrying out a  
dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten  
flour ; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुज् 7 U. 1 To join together,  
connect, unite. —2 To endow or  
furnish with. —3 To form an alliance.  
—4 To place or fix in, set in. —Pass.  
To be united with ; संयोज्यसे स्वेन  
वपुर्नहिम्ना R. 5. 55. —Caus. 1 To unite,  
join ; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगापि नरं  
सरित् H. 1. —2 To harness, yoke. —3  
To prepare, equip (an army). —4 To  
furnish, endow or supply with,  
provide with ; बुद्ध्या संयोजयति तं Pt.  
2. —5 To fasten or fix on. —6 To  
throw, discharge, shoot (a missile).  
—7 To use, employ. —8 To appoint  
(to an office), entrust with. —9 To  
perform, accomplish. —10 To be  
absorbed in, meditate upon.



**संयुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Blended, mixed, mingled. -3 Accompanied by. -4 Possessed of, endowed with. -5 Consisting of.

**संयुगः** 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. -2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे सांयुगीने तद्युयते प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -**Comp.** -गोष्पदं 'a contest in a cow's footstep', i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel; of the English phrase 'a storm in a tea-pot'.

**संयुज्** *a.* 1 Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 55. -2 Possessed of or endowed with good qualities.

**संयोगः** 1 ( *a* ) Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संयुच्यति संभवं Subhāsh. ( *b* ) Endowment with, possession of. -2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 *gūṇas* of the *Vaiśeṣikas*). -3 Addition, annexation. -4 A set; आभरणसंयोगः Māl. 6. -5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. -6 ( In gram. ) A conjunct consonant; हलोऽन्तराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. -7 ( In astr. ) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. -8 An epithet of Siva. -**Comp.** -पृथक्त्वं severalty of conjunction. -विरुद्धं any eatables causing disease by being mixed.

**संयोगिन्** *a.* 1 United, conjoined. -2 Joining.

**संयोजनं** 1 Union, conjunction. -2 Copulation, sexual union.

**संयुत** *p. p.* 1 Joined, united together, connected. -2 Endowed or furnished with.

**संरक्ष** 1 P. 1 To protect. -2 To ward off, prevent.

**संरक्षः** Protection, care, preservation.

**संरक्षणं** 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Charge, custody.

**संरंज** 4 U. 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden. -2 To be affected with any passion. -**Caus.** 1 To dye, colour. -2 To please, satisfy, gratify.

**संरक्त** *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. -2 Impassioned, fired with passion. -3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. -4 Enamoured, charmed. -5 Charming, beautiful.

**संरागः** 1 Colouring. -2 Passion, affection. -3 Rage, anger.

**संरम्** 1 A. 1 To become agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. -2 To be exasperated or furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in *p. p.*); R. 16. 16. -3 To seize, catch hold of (Ved).

**संरब्ध** *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. -2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. -3 Augmented. -4 Swelled. -5 Overwhelmed. -6 Closely joined, hand in hand.

**संरभः** 1 Beginning. -2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; हेतु वर्धते ते संरभः S. 7. -3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48; Māl. 6. 10. -4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 92. -5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपात-प्रतीकारः संरभो हि महात्मनां R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28; Ku. 3. 76. -6 Pride, arrogance. -7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -**Comp.** -परुष *a.* harsh through rage. -रस *a.* excessively enraged. -वेगः the impetuosity of anger.

**संरभिन्** *a.* ( *जी. f.* ) 1 Excited, agitated, flurried; Si. 2. 67. -2 Angry, furious, enraged. -3 Proud, arrogant.

**संराध्** 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or perfected. -2 To be acquired. -**Caus.** 1 To bring into harmony. -2 To agree about or upon (with acc.). -3 To propitiate, satisfy, conciliate.

**संराधनं** 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. -2 Accomplishing. -3 Profound or deep meditation.

**संरावः** 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. -2 Sound or noise in general.

**संरिहाणं** Affectionately licking (as a cow licking her calf).

**संरुग्ण** *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

**संरुध्** 7 U. 1 To obstruct, detain, stop; स चेत्तु पथि संरुद्धः पशुभिर्वा रथेन वा Ms. 8. 295. -2 To impede, obstruct, prevent; संरुद्धचेष्टस्य R. 2. 43. -3 To hold fast, enchain; तृणनिव लब्धु लक्ष्मी-नैव तावत् संरुग्णश्च Bh. 2. 17. -4 To seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235. -5 To besiege, blockade, invest. -6 To cover up, conceal. -7 To withhold, refuse.

**संरुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. -2 Blocked up, filled up. -3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. -4 Covered over, concealed. -5 Refused, withheld.

**संरोधः** 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. -2 Blockade, siege. -3 Bond, fetter. -4 Throwing, sending forth.

**संरोधनं** Obstructing, stopping.

**संरुह** 1 P. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To grow over, heal; see रुह.

**संरुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Grown together. -2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरुद्धवण. -3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. -4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. -5 Bold, confident.

**संलक्ष्** 10 U. 1 To observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्चर्यदर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः S. 7; संलक्ष्यते न छिदुरोपि हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. -2 To test, prove, determine; हेमः संलक्ष्यते ह्यमो विशुद्धिः इयामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. -3 To hear, learn, understand. -4 To characterize, distinguish.

**संलक्षणं** Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

**संलग्न** *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering to. -2 Come to blows or close contest.

**संलप्** 1 P. 1 To talk, converse; संलपतो जनसमाजात् Dk. -2 To name, call.

**संलापः** 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. -2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. -3 ( In dramas ) A kind of dialogue.

**संलापकः** A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S D. 549.

**संललित** *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

**संलिख्** 6 P. 1 To scratch, scrape. -2 To write, inscribe. -3 To play upon ( a musical instrument ).

**संलीढ** *p. p.* Licked up; enjoyed, tasted.

**संली** 4 A. 1 To cling, adhere or stick to. -2 To lie down or settle upon, alight. -3 To lurk. -4 To melt away. -5 To go or enter into.

**संलयः** 1 Lying down, sleep. -2 Dissolution. -3 Universal destruction ( *प्रलय* ).

**संलयनं** 1 Adhering or clinging to. -2 Dissolution. -3 Lying down, sleep.

**संलीन** *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. -2 Joined together. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Cowering down. -5 Contracted, shrunk. -**Comp.** -कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. -मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

**संलुब्ध** 1 P. To stir, agitate. -10 U. or **Caus.** 1 To shake, stir about, move to and fro. -2 To confound, disturb, perplex.

**संलोढनं** Disturbing, confusing.

**संवत्** *ind.* 1 A year. -2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

**संवत्सरः** [ संवसति ऋतवोऽत्र संवत्सरः Tv. ] 1 A year. -2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. -3 N. of Siva. -4 The first year in the cycle of five years. -**Comp.** -करः an epithet of Siva. -अग्नि *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year ( said of the sun ). -रयः a year's course.



**संविद** 1 P. 1 To talk to, address. 2 To speak together, converse, discourse. -3 To resemble, tally with, correspond to, be like (with instr.); **संविदं सीताया मुखं चन्द्रेण संवदत्येव** U. 5. 4 To agree, accord, con-  
-**Caus.** 1 To consult, hold consultation (with instr.); as in **मौहूर्तिके**; 2 To cause to sound, play upon (a musical instrument). 3 To declare.

**संवदनं** 1 Conversing, talking together. -2 Communication of tidings. -3 Examination, consideration. -4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. -5 A charm, an amulet.

**संवादः** 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; **Mv.** 1. 12. -2 Discussion, debate. -3 Communication of tidings. -4 Information, news. -5 Assent, concurrence. -6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; **रूपसंवादाच्च संवादनया पृष्टः** Dk.; (**नादः**) चित्ताकर्षी संवित इव श्रोत्रसंवादमेति **Māl.** 5. 20. -7 Meeting, encounter; **U.** 5. 16.

**संवादिच्** *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. -2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; **पद्मसंवादिनीः केकाः** R. 1. 23; **अस्मदंगसंवादिन्याकृतिः** **U.** 6.

**संवन्तं** 1 Subduing or overpowering by magical rites or drugs. -2 A charm, an amulet. -3 Fondness, love.

**संवर्गः** **Ved.** 1 Plunder, spoil. -2 An epithet of Agni.

**संवर्जनं** 1 Appropriating to oneself. -2 Consuming, devouring.

**संवलनं** 1 Combination, junction, union. -2 Being mixed or charged with; **Māl.** 9. 13, 10. 11.

**संवलित** *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; **Māl.** 6. 5. -2 Sprinkled with; **Māl.** 4. 8. -3 Connected, associated. -4 Broken; **उद्विगोपलस्रवलितः** (ध्वनयः) **Ki.** 6. 4. -5 Surrounded, encompassed. -6 Possessed of.

**संवालिता** *a.* Overrun. -त A sound; **Māl.** 5. 19.

**संवस** 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To live with, associate; **Ms.** 4. 79.; **Y.** 3. 15. -3 To spend, pass (time). -**Caus.** To accommodate, lodge, furnish with lodging.

**संवासः** 1 Dwelling together. -2 Association, company; **Pt.** 1. 250. -3 Domestic intercourse. -4 A house, dwelling. -5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

**संवसथः** A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

**संवह** 1 P. 1 To carry or bear along, drag. -2 To carry together. -3 To rub, press. -4 To show, display. -**Caus.** 1 To rub or press together, shampoo; **संवाहयामि चरणादुत पद्मताम्रौ** S. 3. 21. -2 To assemble, collect. -3 To drive (a carriage). -4 To marry, take a wife. -5 To carry away, drive along, impel; **Pt.** 5. 15.

**संवहः** N. of the third of the seven courses or **Mārgas** of the wind; see **वायुः**.

**संवाहः** 1 Bearing or carrying along. -2 Pressing together. -3 Shampooing, stroking gently. -4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

**संवाहकः** A shampooer; see **संवाह** (4) above.

**संवाहनं**, -**ना** 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. -2 Shampooing; gentle rubbing; **U.** 1. 24. -3 Bearing along, propelling; **Māl.** 9. 25.

**संवासित** *a.* 1 Made fragrant, scented, perfumed. -2 Made fetid, having an offensive or foul smell (as a breath).

**संविक्तं** What is separated or individualized.

**संविज्** 7 P., 6 A. 1 To shake. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear.

**संविश** *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried; as in **संविशमानसः**. -2 Terrified, frightened.

**संविज्ञान** *p. p.* Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

**संविद** I. 2 A. 1 To know, be aware of; **Bk.** 5. 37; 8. 17. -2 To recognise. -3 To investigate, examine. -4 To perceive, feel, experience. -5 To advise. -6 To come to an understanding, agree upon. -7 To think over, meditate. -II. 6 U. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To meet together. -**Caus.** 1 To make known, inform, announce. -2 To know, perceive, observe. -3 To cause to know or perceive; **Bk.** 17. 63.

**संविच्छिः** *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; **स्वस्त्वया सुखसंविच्छिः स्मरणीयाऽश्रुनातनी** **Ki.** 11. 34, 16. 32. -2 Understanding, intellect. -3 Recognition, recollection. -4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

**संविद्** *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; **Ki.** 18. 42. -2 Consciousness, perception; **Māl.** 6. 13. -3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; **स राजलो-कः कृतपूर्वसंविद्** **R.** 7. 31. -4 Assent,

consent. -5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. -6 War, battle, fight. -7 A war-cry, watch-word. -8 A name, an appellation. -9 A sign, signal. -10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; **Si.** 16. 47. -11 Sympathy, participation. -12 Meditation. -13 Conversation. -14 Hemp. -**Comp.** -**व्यतिक्रमः** breach of promise, violation of a contract.

**संविदा** An agreement or promise, covenant.

**संविदान** *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. -2 Harmonious.

**संविदित** *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. -2 Recognised. -3 Well-known, renowned. -4 Explored. -5 Agreed upon. -6 Advised, admonished; see **विद्** with **सं** -त An agreement.

**संवेदः** Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

**संवेदनं**, -**ना** 1 Perception, knowledge. -2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; **दुःखसंवेदनयैव रामे चैतन्यमपि** **U.** 1. 48. -3 Giving, surrendering; **Mu.** 1. 23.

**संविधा** 3 U. 1 To do, act, perform, manage, make. -2 To dispose, arrange. -3 To set, place, put, lay. -4 To appoint. -5 To direct, order. -6 To attend to, mind. -7 To use, employ.

**संविधा** 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; **R.** 7. 16, 14. 17. -2 mode of life, means of leading life; **कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधा** **R.** 1. 94.

**संविधानं** 1 Arrangement, disposition; **Māl.** 6. -2 Performance. -3 Plan, mode. -4 A rite. -5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); **Māl.** 6.

**संविधानकं** 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; **अहो संविधानकं** **U.** 3. -2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

**संविभज** 1 U. 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distribute, share with; **स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सहवेदनं भवति** **S.** 4. -3 To share in common, admit (one) to a share; **वित्तं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तं** **Subhāsh.** -4 To bestow upon, give to.

**संविभागः** 1 Partition, dividing. -2 A part, portion, share.

**संविभागिच्** *m.* A partner, sharer, participator.

**संविश** 6 P. 1 To enter. -2 To sleep, lie down to rest; **संविष्टः कुश-शयने विशां निनाय** **R.** 1. 95; **क्रमेण सुप्तमनु संविशेत्** 2. 24; **Ms.** 4. 55; 7. 225. -3 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; **षोडशार्तुविशः स्त्रीणां तस्मिन् युग्मास्तु संविशेत्** **Y.** 1. 79; **Ms.** 3. 48. -4 To enjoy. -5 To engage oneself in.



संविष्टः *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. -2 Entered together. -3 Seated together. -4 Dressed, clothed.

संवेष्टः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. -2 A dream. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). -4 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेष्टनं Coition, sexual union.

संवीक्षणं 1 Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost. -2 Looking or gazing attentively.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. -2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. -3 Adorned. -4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. -5 Overwhelmed.

संवृ 1, 5, U., 9 A. 1 To hide, cover, conceal; सुहृत्सुल्लिखितसंवृताधरोष्ठं S. 3. 25; R. 1. 20; 7. 30. -2 To suppress, restrain, oppose; Bk. 9. 27. -3 To shut up, close. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To secure. -6 To arrange, put in order. -7 To refuse, reject. -8 To select, choose. —Caus. 1 To cover. -2 To retrain. -3 To ward off, prevent, avert.

संवरः 1 Covering. -2 Comprehension. -3 Compression, contraction. -4 A dam, bridge, causeway. -5 A kind of deer. -6 N. of a demon; see शंवर. —रं 1 Concealment. -2 Forbearance, self-control. -3 Water. -4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2 Hiding, concealment; संवरणं हि तत् Māl. 1. -3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also. -4 A secret.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. -2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विवार q. v.). -3 Diminution. -4 Protecting, securing. -5 Arranging.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; सुहृत्सुल्लिखितसंवृताधरोष्ठं (सुखं) S. 3. 25. -2 Hidden, concealed; न मद्वनो विवृतो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11. -3 Secret. -4 Closed, shut up, secured. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Contracted, compressed. -7 Confiscated, sequestered. -8 Encompassed, surrounded. -9 Filled with, full of. -10 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. —त 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. -2 A mode of pronunciation. —Comp. आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. —सत्र *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य R. 1. 20.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering, up. -2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. -3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृक्त *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. -2 Destroyed.

संवृ 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To attack, assault (with acc.). -3 To be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. -4 To happen, take place, occur. -5 To be produced, arise, spring. -6 To be accomplished. -7 To be united, meet together. -8 To fall to the lot of. —Caus. 1 To cast, throw. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To wrap up, envelope. -4 To crumble up. -5 To destroy, crush.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. -2 Dissolution, destruction. -3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 26. -4 A cloud. -5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). -6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. -7 A year. -8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. -2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतोऽपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकैः Bh. 2. 76. -3 Sub-marine fire. -4 N. of Balarāma. —कं The plough of Balarāma.

संवर्तकिन् *m.* N. of Balarāma.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. -2 The petal near the filament. -3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दीपादेः शिखा).

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished. -3 Collected, heaped together. -4 Past, gone. -5 Covered. -6 Furnished with. —तः N. of Varuṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. -2 Accomplishment.

संवृष्ट 1 A. 1 To grow up, increase, be developed. -2 To fulfil, satisfy. —Caus. 1 To rear, nourish, cherish, bring up, foster. -2 To plant. -3 To enlarge, augment. -4 To fulfil, satisfy.

संवर्धक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. -2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धनं 1 Bringing up, rearing, fostering. -2 Complete growth, thriving.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, bred, reared; संवर्धितानां सुतानिविशेषं R. 5. 6. -2 Increased.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. -2 Grown tall or high, big, large. -3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. -2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 26; Māl. 5. 6. -3 Haste, speed. -4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संव्यवहारः 1 Duty, business. -2 Mercantile transaction, calling, trade; अपि प्रचीयते संव्यवहारणां वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1; see व्यवहार.

संव्ये 1 U. 1 To clothe, put on clothes. -2 To surround, enclose.

संव्यानं 1 Covering, wrapping. -2 Cloth, vesture, garment. -3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संशतकः [सम्यक् शतमंगीकारो यस्य कृत् Tv.] 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. -2 A picked warrior. -3 A brother in arms. -4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशब्दः Mention, reference.

संशब्दनं 1 Making a sound. -2 Praising. -3 Calling out to. -4 Referring to.

संशम 4. P. 1 To be calm. -2 To be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशाम्यतीव मे Bk. 18. 28. -3 To be removed. —Caus. 1 To mitigate. -2 To settle, decide; Pt. 1. 376.

संशरणं Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. -2 Sharp, acute. -3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. -4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -5 Effecting, diligent in performing. —Comp. —आःमन् *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. —व्रत *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशी 2 A. 1 To waver, be in doubt or suspense, be uncertain or irresolute; संशय्य कणादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14, 42; Bv. 2. 115. -2 To lie down for rest, sleep.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयेन गाहते Ku. 5. 46; त्वदन्यः संशयस्तस्य छेत्ता न ह्यपपद्यते Bg. 6. 36. -2 Misgiving, suspicion. -3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकधर्मिकविरुद्धभावाभावकारकज्ञानं संशयः; it is also regarded as one of the two kinds of असमर्थज्ञान.



*A* Danger, peril, risk ; न संशयमनाह-  
न नो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7 ; याता  
माल. 10. 13 ; Ki. 13.  
संशयमन्यथेव Māl. 10. 13 ; Ki. 13.  
-5 Possibility. -Comp.  
a. doubting, sceptical.  
आत्म-उपेत, स्थ a. doubtful, uncer-  
-आपन्न, irresolute. -गत a. fallen into  
-संशय, S. 6. -हेतुः solution of a  
-द्वय, decision. -हेतिन् a. clearing  
all doubt, decisive ; S. 3.

संशयान, संशयालु, संशयित्व a. Doubt-  
ful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.  
संशयित a. 1 Doubtful, uncertain.  
-2 Doubtful, questioned. -3 Risked,  
hazardous, endangered, exposed to  
peril or danger ; संशयितजीविता ते श-  
रिरावस्था Māl. 2.

संशयितः f. Doubt ; न हि मे संशयितिरस्या  
द्विषतां प्रति K. 132.

संशुद्ध 4 P. To be completely  
purified. -Caus. 1 To purify com-  
pletely. -2 To clear, pay off ( ex-  
penses ). -3 To correct, rectify. -4  
To examine, inquire into, investi-  
gate.

संशुद्ध p. p. 1 Completely purified,  
pure. -2 Polished, refined. -3 Expiat-  
ed. -4 Acquitted ( of crime or debt ).

संशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification ;  
Bg. 15. 1. -2 Cleansing or purifying  
in general. -3 Correction, rectifica-  
tion. -4 Clearance. -5 Acquittance  
( of debt ). -6 Purity, cleanness.

संशोधनं Purification, cleanness &c.

संश्रवत् n. Trick, jugglery, illusion.  
-m. A juggler.

संश्रयान p. . 1 Contracted, shrunk  
up. -2 Frozen, congealed. -3 Rolled  
up. -4 Collapsed.

संश्रि 1 U. 1 To have recourse to,  
resort, fly to for refuge or shelter.  
-2 To lean or rest on, depend on ;  
न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते U. 6.  
12 ; Māl. 1. 24. -3 To attain to, ap-  
proach. -4 To obtain. -5 To serve,  
wait upon. -6 To join, unite with.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling  
place, residence, habitation ; परस्पर-  
विरोधिनोरैकसंश्रयदुर्लभं V. 5. 24 ; R.  
6. 41 ; oft. at the end of comp. in  
this sense and translated by 'resid-  
ing with', 'relating or pertaining to',  
'with reference to' ; ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां  
S. 5. 17 ; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57 ; U. 3.  
17 ; मनोरथोऽस्याः ज्ञानिमौलिसंश्रयः Ku. 6.  
60 ; द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः 1. 43 ;  
एकार्थसंश्रयभूयोः प्रयोगं M. 1. -2 Seek-  
ing protection or shelter with, flee-  
ing for refuge, forming or seeking  
alliance, leaguering together for mutual  
protection ; one of the 6 guṇas or

expedients in politics ; see under गुण  
also ; Ms. 7. 160. -3 Resort, refuge,  
asylum, protection, shelter ; अनपा-  
यिनि संश्रयदुमे गजभये पतनाय बह्वरी Ku.  
4. 31 ; Me. 17 ; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रित p. p. 1 Gone to for refuge.  
-2 Supported, sheltered. -3 United,  
joined ; चूतेन संश्रितवती नवमालिकेय  
S. 4. 12. -तः A dependent, follower,  
servant.

संश्रु 5 U. 1 To listen to ; संश्रुणोति  
न चोक्तानि Bk. 5. 19 ; 6. 5 ; ( but  
Atm. when used intransitively ) ;  
हिताज्ञ यः संश्रुते स किंभुः Ki. 1. 5.  
-2 To promise. -Caus. To tell,  
narrate, report.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively. -2 A  
promise, an agreement, engagement.  
संश्रवणं 1 Hearing. -2 The ear.

संश्रुत p. p. 1 Promised, agreed to.  
-2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष 4 P. 1 To clasp or press  
together. -2 To adhere or cling to.  
-3 To join, unite. -Caus. To unite,  
join, connect together.

संश्लिष्ट p. p. 1 Clasped or pressed  
together, joined, united. -2 Embraced.  
-3 Adjoining, lying close or contig-  
uous to. -4 Furnished or endowed  
with, having. -5 Related, connected  
together ; Pt. 2. 127.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing, an embrace ;  
वशिनां हि परपरिग्रहसंश्लेषपराङ्मुखी वृत्तिः  
S. 5. 28. -2 Union, connection,  
contact.

संश्लेषणं-गा 1 Pressing together. -2  
Means of binding together. -3 Con-  
nection, tie, bond.

संश्रवत् See संश्रवत्.

संसंज् Pass. To be attached or  
connected together, be joined or  
linked together ; see संसक्त below.

संसक्त p. p. 1 Adhered or stuck to-  
gether. -2 Adhering or clinging to,  
attached to, sticking close to. -3  
Joined or linked together, closely  
connected ; प्रातिष्ठ संसक्तनमेशशास्त्रं Ku.  
3. 43 ; R. 7. 24. -4 Near, contiguous,  
adjoining. -5 Confused, mixed,  
mingled, blended ; मदहस्तरमयूरीशुक्तसं-  
सक्तकेकः Māl. 9. 5 ; कलिदकन्या मयुरां  
गताऽपि गंगोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति R. 6.  
48 ; Māl. 5. 11. -6 Intent on. -7  
Endowed with, possessed of. -8  
Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -मनस्  
a. having the mind fixed or attached.

-युग a. yoked, harnessed ; Si. 3. 68.  
संसक्तिः f. 1 Close adherence, in-  
timate union or junction ; संसक्तौ  
किमदुलभं महोदयानां Ki. 7. 27. -2  
Close contact, proximity. -3 Inter-  
course, intimacy, intimate acquaint-  
ance ; Si. 8. 67. -4 Tying, fasten-

ing together. -5 Devotion, addiction  
( to anything ).

संसद् 1, 6 P. 1 To sit down ; sit  
down together. -2 To be afflicted,  
be in distress. -3 To pine away.

संसद् f. 1 An assembly, meeting,  
circle ; संसत्तु जाते पुरपाधिकारे Ki.  
3. 51 ; छात्रसंसदि लब्धकीर्तिः Pt. 1 ;  
R. 16. 24. -2 A court of justice ;  
Ms. 8. 52.

संसादः An assembly.

संसाध् Caus. 1 To be successful.  
-2 To accomplish, complete ; Ms. 2.  
100. -3 To secure, get, obtain. -4  
To settle. -5 To regain ; Ms. 8. 50.  
-6 To cause to be settled or paid ;  
Ms. 8. 213. -7 To destroy, kill. -8  
To extinguish.

संसिद् 4 P. 1 To be made per-  
fect. -2 To be fully accomplished  
or effected, to be well-performed.  
-3 To attain supreme felicity, to  
become happy ; जप्तेनैव तु संसिद्ध्यैत्  
ब्राह्मणो नात्र संशयः Ms. 2. 87.

संसिद्ध p. p. 1 Fully accomplished,  
perfected. -2 One who has secured  
final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः f. 1 Completion, complete  
accomplishment or attainment ; स्वमुष्टि  
तस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिर्हरितोषणं Bhāg. ; Ku.  
2. 63. -2 Absolution, final beatitude ;  
संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Pg. 8. 15 ; 3. 20.  
-3 Nature, natural disposition, state  
or quality. -4 A passionate or  
intoxicated woman.

संसूच 10 U. 1 To indicate, fore-  
bode ; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति  
संभवं Subhāsh. -2 To inform, tell.

संसूचनं 1 Showing plainly, prov-  
ing. -2 Informing, telling. -3 Hint-  
ing, intimating ; अर्थस्य संसूचनं. -4  
Reproaching, accusing.

संस्तु 1 P. 1 To go towards, ap-  
proach. -2 To revolve, turn round.  
-3 To spread. -4 To move. -5 To go  
or flow together. -6 To go to, obtain ;  
पापान् संस्त्य संसारान् प्रेष्यतां याति शत्रुषु  
Ms. 12. 70. -Caus. 1 To spread over,  
cause to move over. -2 To revolve or  
turn round ; जन्मवृद्धिसयैर्नित्यं संसारय-  
ति चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124.

संसरणं 1 Going, proceeding, revo-  
lution. -2 The world, worldly life,  
mundane existence, ग्रीष्मचंदकरमंडल-  
भीष्मज्वालसंसरणतापितमूर्तेः Bv. 4. 6.  
-3 Birth and re-birth. -4 The un-  
resisted march of troops. -5 The com-  
mencement of battle. -6 A highway.  
-7 A resting-place for passengers  
near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. -2 The cir-  
cuit or course of worldly life, secular







34. -2 To paralyze, benumb ; Ku. 3. 73. -3 To take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself), संस्तव्यमानं U. 4. -4 To make or immovable ; Bg. 3. 43. -5 To support, prop up. -6 To confirm, establish, corroborate.

संस्तव्य *p. p.* Supported, confirmed &c. ; see संस्तम्.

संस्तम् : 1 Support, prop. -2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. -3 Stop, stay. -4 Stupor, paralysis.

संस्तु 2 P. 1 To praise. -2 To extol, celebrate. -3 To praise in chorus. -4 To be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in *p. p.* in this sense) ; अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनल्पं न नव प्रीतिरहो करोति Si. 3. 31 ; Ki. 3. 2 ; see संस्तुत.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium ; Pt. 4. 3. -2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity ; युगः प्रियत्वेऽविकृतान संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 ; नवैरुणैः संप्रति संस्तवस्थिरं तिरहितं मे घनागमश्रियः 4. 22 ; Si. 7. 31. -3 Agreeing together, harmony.

संस्तवान् *a.* 1 Praising properly. -2 Eloquent. -नः 1 A singer ( उद्गातृ ). -2 Joy, delight.

संस्तावः 1 Praise, celebration. -2 Hymning in chorus. -3 The place which Brāhmaṇas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Praised together. -3 Agreeing together, harmonious. -4 Intimate, familiar ; Māl. 7. 2. -5 Intended, aimed at ; Māl. 10.

संस्तुतिः *f.* Praise, eulogy.

संस्तु-स्तु 5, 9 U. 1 To spread, strew ; प्रांतसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः S. 4. 7. -2 To overspread.

संस्तारः 1 A bed, couch, layer ; a bed of leaves &c. ; नवपल्लवसंस्तरेपि ते R. 8. 57 ; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे यथा रचयित्यानि तद्धं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34. -2 A sacrifice.

संस्तारः Spreading out, extension.

संस्त्यायः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. -2 Vicinity. -3 Spreading, diffusion, expansion. -4 A house, residence, habitation ; संस्त्यायमेव गच्छावः Māl. 1. 9. -5 Familiarity, family talk ; Mv. 1.

संस्त्या 1 A. 1 To dwell or live in, stand close together ; तीक्ष्णाद्विजते सुदो परिभवत्रासात् संतिष्ठते Mu. 3. 5. -2 To stand on. -3 To be, exist, live. -4 To abide by, obey, act up to ; दारिद्र्यात्सुखस्य बांधवजने वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36. -5 To be completed ; सद्यः संतिष्ठते यज्ञस्तथाशौचमिति स्थितिः Ms. 5. 98 (= यज्ञपुण्येन युज्यते Kull.). -6 To

come to an end, be interrupted ; Bk. 8. 11. -7 To stand still, come to a stand, ( Paras. ) ; क्षणं न संतिष्ठति जीवलोकः क्षयोदयभ्यां परिवर्तमानः Hariv. -8 To die, perish. -9 To agree, conform to. -10 To stand firmly. —*Caus.* 1 To establish, settle. -2 To place. -3 To compose, collect (oneself). -4 To subject, keep under control ; Ms. 9. 2. -5 To stop, restrain. -6 To kill.

संस्थ *a.* 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. -2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.) ; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16 ; Ku. 6. 60 ; निसर्गभिन्नात्पदमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29 ; Māl. 5. 16. -3 Tame, domesticated. -4 Fixed, stationary. -5 Ended, perished, dead. -6 Come to an end, completed. -7 Manifested ( व्यक्त ). —*स्य* : 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. -2 A neighbour, countryman. -3 A spy.

संस्थ 1 An assemblage, assembly. -2 Situation, state or condition of being. -3 Form, nature ; R. 11. 38. -4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life ; पृथक्संस्थाश्च निरर्से Ms. 1. 21. -5 Correct or proper conduct. -6 End, completion. -7 Stop, stay. -8 Loss, destruction. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Resemblance. -11 A royal decree or ordinance. -12 A form of Soma sacrifice. -13 Death, dying. -14 Manifestation, appearance.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. -2 The aggregation of primary atoms. -3 Configuration, position ; आकृतिरव्यवस्थानविशेषः. -4 Form, figure, appearance, shape ; स्त्रीसंस्थानं चाप्सरस्तीर्थमारादुत्सिष्येनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30 ; Ms. 9. 261. -5 Construction, formation. -6 Vicinity. -7 Common place of abode. -8 Situation, position. -9 Any place or station. -10 A place where four roads meet. -11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. -12 Death.

संस्थापक *a.* Settling, establishing, arranging &c.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. -2 Fixing, determining, regulating ; कुर्वीत चैवां प्रत्यक्षमर्चसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402. -3 Establishment, confirmation ; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8. -4 Restraining, curbing. -5 A statute, regulation. —*ना* 1 Restraining, curbing. -2 A means of calming or composing ; संस्थापना प्रियतरा विरहातुराणां Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Collected. -2 Established, fixed. -3 Restrained, curbed, checked.

संस्थित *p. p.* 1 Being or standing together. -2 Being, staying ; निधोग-संस्थित Pt. 1 92. -3 Adjacent, contiguous. -4 Resembling, like. -5 Collected, heaped. -6 Settled, fixed, established. -7 Placed in or on, being in. -8 Stationary. -9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished ; क्व ह्यखलु संस्थिते कर्मणि आत्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3. -10 Dead, deceased ; प्रमदामह संस्थितः ह्युचा R. 8. 72.

संस्थितिः *f.* 1 Being together, staying with. -2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. -3 Residence, abode, resting-place ; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे याति संस्थितिम् । तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे याति संस्थितिम् Ms. 6. 90. -4 Accumulation, heap. -5 Duration, continuance ; H. 1. 43. -6 Station, state, condition of life. -7 Restraint. -8 Death. -9 Destruction of the world.

संस्पृश 6 P. 1 To touch. -2 To sprinkle with water ; Ms. 2. 53. -3 To bring in contact with.

संस्पृशः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. -2 Being touched or affected. -3 Perception, sense.

संस्पृशी A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्पृष्ट *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Touched, brought into contact. (*b*) Affected, smit ; S. 4. 5. -2 Mixed, mingled.

संस्फलः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

संस्फुट *a.* Blossomed, blown.

संस्फोटः, संस्फोटः, संस्फोटिः War, battle.

संस्मृ 1 P. 1 To remember, think of, call to mind ; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शान्तिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17 ; Bg. 18. 76 ; Ms. 4. 149. -2 To recollect fully. —*Caus.* To remind, put in mind of ; (पातालं) मामद्य संस्मरयतीव भुजंगलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः *f.* Remembrance, recollection ; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्त्रवः, संस्त्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 A stream. -3 The remains of a libation. -4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहन् 2 P. 1 To unite closely together, join together ; हस्तौ संहत्य Ms. 2. 71 ; दूत एव हि संघत्ते भिनत्येव च संहतान् 7. 66 ; see संहत. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To contract, diminish. -4 To strike, kill, destroy. -5 To strike against each other, clash.

संहत *p. p.* 1 Struck together, wounded. -2 Closed, shut. -3 Well-knit, firmly united. -4 Closely joined



or allied ; Ki. 1. 19. -5 Compact, firm, solid. -6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close ; जालमादाय गच्छन्ति संहताः पक्षिणोऽप्यमी Pt. 2. 8 ; 5. 101 ; H. 1. 37. -7 Of one accord. -8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. —जाडु *a.* knock-kneed. —झू *a.* knitting the eyebrows. —स्तनी *a.* woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहतता-त्त्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. -2 Compactness. -3 Agreement, union. -4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः *f.* 1 Firm or close contact, close union ; Ku. 5. 8. -2 Union, combination ; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका, संहतिः श्रेयसी इत्यां H. 1 ; cf. "Union is strength". -3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. -4 Bulk, mass ; गुरुतां नयति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. -5 Agreement, harmony. -6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude ; वनान्यवाचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27 ; 3. 20 ; 5. 4 ; Mu. 3. 2. -7 Strength. -8 The body.

संहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. -2 The body, person ; अमुताध्मातजीमूतस्निग्धसंहननस्य ते U. 6. 21 ; Mv. 2. 46. -3 Strength ; see संहति also. -4 Rubbing the limbs. -5 Killing.

संहवनं 1 The act of sacrificing together. -2 Sacrificing in a proper manner. -3 A quadrangular group of four houses.

संहातः One of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 89.

संहित *p. p.* 1 Placed together, joined, united. -2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. -3 Relating to. -4 Collected. -5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. -6 Caused by. -7 Placed, fixed. -8 Compiled ; see संघा.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. -2 A collection, compilation, compendium. -3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. -4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest ; मनु-संहिता. -5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Sākhās or schools ; पदप्रकृतिः संहिता Nir. -6 ( In gram. ) Combination or junction of letters according to the rules of Sandhi or euphony ; परः संनिकर्षः संहिता P. I. 4. 109 ; वर्णानामतिशयितः संनिधिः संहिता (संज्ञः स्यात् Sk. ; or वर्णानामेकप्राणयोगः संहिता. -7 The Supreme Being who hold and supports the universe. -Comp.

—पाठः the continuous text of the Veda ( opp. पदपाठ q. v. ).

संहृतिः *f.* General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संहृ 1 P. ( sometimes A. also ) 1 To bring or draw together. -2 To draw out, suck ; Pt. 1. 221. -3 ( *a.* ) To contract, abridge, compress ; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य तव संह्रियते वचः R. 10. 30. ( *b.* ) To drop ; संह्रियतामियं K. -4 To bring together, collect, accumulate. -5 To destroy, annihilate ( opp. सूत्र- ) ; अहं युगांतोचितकालनिद्रः संहृत्य लोकांश्च पुरयोऽधिष्ठेते R. 13. 6. -6 To withdraw, withhold, draw or take back ; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11 ; 6. 3 ; न हि संहृते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेष्टमानि H. 1. 61 ; R. 4. 16 ; 12. 103. -7 To curb, restrain, suppress ; क्रोधं प्रभो संहृते संहृतेति यावद्भिरः खे मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3. 72. -8 To wind up, close. -9 To seize, take. -10 To unite, bind by obligations.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Contracting. -4 Restraining. -5 Destroying, ruining. -6 Withdrawing.

संहर्तु *m.* A destroyer.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting ; अनुभवतु वेणीसंहारमहोत्सवं Ve. 6. -2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. -3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal ( opp. प्रयोग or विक्षेप ) ; प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57, 45. -4 Restraining, holding back. -5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. -6 Close, end, conclusion. -7 An assemblage, a group. -8 A fault in pronunciation. -9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. -10 Practice, skill. -11 A division of hell. -Comp. —भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. —सुद्रा N. of a particular posture in the Tantra worship ; it is thus defined:—अधोमुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वस्थं दक्षहस्तकं । शिवायुली-रंयुलीभिः संयुज्य परिवर्तयेत्.

संहारक *a.* 1 Destructive. -2 Compressing, contracting, closing.

संहृत *p. p.* 1 Drawn together. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Withdrawn, drawn back. -4 Collected, assembled. -5 Seized, laid hold of. -6 Curbed, restrained. -7 Destroyed.

संहृतिः *f.* 1 Contraction, compression. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 Taking, seizure. -4 Restraint. -5 Collection.

संहृष्ट 4 P. 1 To be glad, rejoice, thrill with delight. -2 To bristle, stand on end ( as hair ).

संहर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. -2 Pleasure, joy, delight. -3 Emulation, rivalry. -4 Wind. -5 Rubbing together.

संहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. -2 Bristling, shuddering. -3 Fired with emulation.

संहादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. -2 Noise in general.

संश्रीण *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Completely abashed.

सकट *a.* Bad, vile.

सकटक *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. -2 Troublesome, dangerous. —कः The aquatic plant शैवल q. v.

सकंप, सकंपन *a.* Trembling, tremulous.

सकरुण *a.* Tender, compassionate, merciful.

सकर्ण *a.* ( गर्ण or र्ण ) 1 Having ears. -2 Hearing, listening.

सकर्तृक *a.* Having an agent.

सकर्मक *a.* 1 Having or performing any act. -2 ( In gram. ) Having an object, transitive ( as a verb ).

सकल *a.* 1 Together with the parts. -2 All, whole, entire, complete. -3 Having all the digits, full ( as the moon ) ; as in सकलेन्दुमुखी. -4 Having a soft or low sound. —लं 1 Everything. -2 The whole. —Comp. —वर्ण *a.* ( *i. e.* पद or वाक्य ) having the letters क & ल, *i. e.* quarrelling ; Nalod. 2. 14.

सकल्प *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda ; Ms. 2. 140. —रूपः N. of Siva.

सकाकोलः N. of one of the 21 hells ; see Ms. 4. 89,

सकाम *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. -2 Lustful, amorous. -3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented ; काम इदानीं सकामो भवतु S. 4 ; किमन्यत् सकामा कपालकुंडला Māl. 9. —म *ind.* 1 With pleasure. -2 Contentedly. -3 Assuredly, indeed.

सकाल *a.* Seasonable, opportune. —लं *ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाश *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. —ज्ञः Presence, vicinity, nearness. ( सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. near. -2. from near, from, from the presence of ).

सकुक्षि *a.* Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine ( as a brother &c. ).



**सकुल** *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. -2 Belonging to the same family. -3 Having a family. -4 Along with the family. —ल: 1 A kinsman. -2 A kind of fish (सकुली also).

**सकुल्यः** 1 One of the same family. -2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree. -3 A distant relation in general.

**सकृत्** *ind.* 1 Once; सकृदंशो नि-  
जति सकृत्कन्या प्रदीयते । सकृदाह ददा-  
नीति त्रीयेतानि सतां सकृत् Ms. 9. 47.

-2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; सकृत्कृतप्रणयोयं जनः S. 5. -3 At once. -4 Always. -5 Together with. —*m.* -*f.* Feces, excrement (usually written शकृत् q.v.)

-*Comp.* -गर्भा 1. a mule. -2. a woman who is pregnant only once. —प्रजः a crow. —प्रसूता, प्रसूतिका 1. a woman who has borne only one child. -2. a cow that has calved once. —फला the plantain tree.

**सकृपण** *a.* Miserable, wretched.

**सकेश** *a.* 1 Having hair. -2 Hairy. shaggy.

**सकैतव** *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. -वः A cheat, rogue.

**सक्रोप** *a.* Angry, enraged. —पं *ind.* Angriily.

**सक्त** *p. p.* [ संज्ञ -क्त ] 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. -2 Ad-  
dicted, devoted or attached to;  
fond of; सक्तासि किं कथय वैरिणि मौ-  
षुजे Mu. 2. 6. -3 Fixed or rivetted  
on; नगेंद्रसक्तां परिवर्त्य दृष्टिं R. 2. 28. -4  
Relating to. -5 Diligent, attentive.  
-6 Obstructed, hindered. —*Comp.*  
—वैर *a.* engaged in hostilities, con-  
stant in enmity, S. 2. 15.

**सक्तिः** *f.* 1 Contact, touch. -2  
Union, junction; सक्तिं जवादपनयत्यनि-  
लो लवानां Ki. 5. 46. -3 Attachment,  
addiction, devotion (to anything).

**सकु** *m. pl.* [ संज्ञ -कुन् किञ्च ] The  
flour of barley first fried and then  
ground, barley-meal; भिक्षासकुभिरेव  
संपति वय वृत्तिं समीहामहे Bh. 2. 64.  
—*Comp.* —फला-ला the Sami tree.

**सकुलः** 1 = सकु. -2 A kind of  
poison.

**सकुल** *a.* Containing barley-flour.

**सकथन्** A substitute for सकथ्य  
after acc. dual.

**सकथि** *n.* [ संज्ञ -कथिन् Uṇ. 3. 154 ]  
1 The thigh; ( changed in comp. to  
सकथ after उत्तर, पूर्व and मृग or when the  
compound implies comparison; see  
P. V. 4. 98 ). -2 A bone. -3 The  
pole or shafts of a carriage.

**साक्रिय** *a.* Active, moveable.

**सक्षण** *a.* Being at leisure.

**सखि** *m.* [ सह समानं ख्यायते नि० Uṇ.  
4. 136 ] (nom. सखा, सखायौ, सखायः; सख्यौ  
acc. सखायं, सखायौ; सख्युः gen. sing.;  
loc. sing.) A friend, companion, an  
associate; तस्मात्सखा त्वमसि यन्मम तत्त-  
वैव U. 5. 10; सखीनिव प्रीतियुजोऽञ्ज-  
विनः Ki. 1. 10. ( At the end of comp.  
सखि is changed to सख; यनितासखानां  
Ku. 1. 10; सखिवसतः R. 4. 87; 1. 48,  
12. 9; Bk. 1. 1 ).

सखी A female friend or compa-  
nion, a lady's maid; द्रुत्यति युवतिजने-  
न समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते Git. 1.

सखीयति Den. P. To wish for a  
friend.

सख्यं [ सख्युर्भावः यत् ] 1 Friendship,  
intimacy, alliance; समुच्छं सख्यं रामस्य  
समानव्यसने हरौ R. 12. 57; समानशील-  
व्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāsh. -2 Equality.  
—रूपः A friend.

**सग** 1 P. ( सगति ) To cover.

**सगण** *a.* Attended by troops or  
flocks. —णः An epithet of Siva.

**सगंध** *a.* Fragrant. —घः A  
kinsman, relation, kindred; सर्वः स-  
गंधेषु विश्वसिति S. 5; Ms. 9.

**सगर** *a.* [ गरेण विषेण सहितः ] Poi-  
sonous, having poison. —रः N. of a  
king of the Solar race. [ He was a  
son of Bahu and was called *Sagara*  
because he was born together with  
*gara* or poison given to his mother  
by the other wife of his father. By  
his wife Sumati he had 60000 sons.  
He successfully performed 99 sacri-  
fices, but when he commenced the  
hundredth, his sacrificial horse was  
stolen by Indra and carried down to  
the Patala. *Sagara* thereupon com-  
manded his 60000 sons to search it  
out. Finding no trace of the animal  
on earth they began to dig down  
towards the Patala, and in doing this  
they naturally increased the bound-  
aries of the ocean which was therefore  
called *Sagara*; cf. R. 13. 3. Meet-  
ing with the sage Kapila they rashly  
accused him of having stolen their  
horse, as a punishment for which  
they were instantly reduced to ashes  
by that sage. It was after several  
thousands of years that Bhagiratha  
( q. v. ) succeeded in bringing down  
to the Patala the celestial river Gan-  
ges to water and purify their ashes  
and thus to convey their souls to  
heaven ].

**सगर्भः-भर्यः** A brother of whole  
blood; Mv. 6. 27.

**सगुण** *a.* 1 Possessed of qualities  
or attributes. -2 Possessed of good

qualities, virtuous. -3 Worldly. -4  
Furnished with a string ( as a bow ).  
-5 Possessed of the qualities in  
rhetoric.

**सगोत्र** *a.* Being of the same fa-  
mily or kin, related. —त्रः 1 A kinsman  
sprung from a common ancestor;  
तत्रभवतो युष्मत्सगोत्रस्य कण्वस्यापराद्धेऽस्मि  
S. 7. -2 A kinsman of the same  
family, one connected by funeral  
oblations of food and water. -3 A  
distant kinsman. —त्रे Family, race,  
lineage.

**सग्धिः** *f.* Eating together.

**सह** 5 P. ( सहेति ) 1 To hurt, in-  
jure, kill. -2 To receive, accept. -3  
To support, bear.

**संकट** *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow,  
strait. -2 Impervious, impassable.  
-3 Full of, crowded with, beset with,  
hemmed in; संकटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रत्य-  
वार्यैरुद्वेग्यता Mv. 4. 33; विषमशिला-  
संकटस्खलितवेगः V. 2. 8; U 1. 8. —ट  
1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. -2  
A difficulty, strait, risk, peril,  
danger; संकटेष्वाविषण्णधीः K.; संकटे  
हि परीक्ष्यते प्राज्ञाः शूराश्च संगरे Ks.  
31. 93.

**संकथ** 10 U. 1 To talk together,  
conversa. -2 To narrate, relate. -3  
To explain.

संकथनं Narration.

संकथा Conversation, talk.

**संकल** 10 U. 1 To add or sum up.  
-2 To heap, accumulate, collect. -3  
To deem, regard; तरुच्छिद्रोत्तान्  
विसमिति करि संकलयति K. P. 10. -4  
To grasp, seize, lay hold of. -5 To  
drive away, put to flight, rout.

**संकलः** 1 Accumulation, collection.  
-2 Addition.

**संकलनं-ना** 1 The act of heaping  
together. -2 Contact, junction. -3  
Collision. -4 Blending, twining. -5  
Addition ( in math. ).

**संकलित** *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled  
up, collected. -2 Blended together,  
intermixed. -3 Seized, laid hold of.  
-4 Added. -5 Resumed, regained;  
Māl. 3. —ता ( In arith. ) The first  
sum. —तं Addition. —*Comp.* —रेक्यं  
the sum of the terms of an arith-  
metical progression.

**संकुल** *a.* 1 Unsteady, fickle,  
changeable, inconstant. -2 Uncer-  
tain, doubtful. -3 Bad, wicked. -4  
Weak, feeble.

**संकारः** 1 Dust, sweepings. -2  
The crackling of flames.

**संकारी** A girl recently deflowered.



संकाश *a.* 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), अग्निः, हिरण्यः. -2 Near, close, at hand. —*ज्ञः* 1 Appearance, presence. -2 Vicinity.

संकिलः A fire-brand, burning torch.

संकुच 1, 6 P. 1 To become contracted, shrink. -2 To close, shut (as a flower). -3 To contract, compress. —*Caus.* To contract, narrow.

संकुचित *p. p.* 1 Contracted, abridged; लंकापतेः संकुचितं यशो यत् Vikr. 1. 27. -2 Shrunken, wrinkled; Pt. 4. 78. -3 Closed, shut. -4 Covering.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. -2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. -3 Terror, fear. -4 Shutting up, closing. -5 Binding. -6 A kind of skate-fish. —*चं* Saffron. —*Comp.* —पिङ्गुनं saffron.

संकोचनं Contraction. —नी The sensitive plant.

संकुल *a.* 1 Confused. -2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22; Māl. 1. 2. -3 Disordered, perplexed; U. 2. 30. -4 Inconsistent. —लं 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विघटितायां तस्यामागतोऽस्मि Māl. 1; Pt. 1. 7. -2 A confused fight, melee. -3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; *c. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मोनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम बन्धयेव पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संक्राजितं The cry of the Chakravāka.

संकु 8 U. (संकुते) 1 To commit; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसाहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. -2 To manufacture, prepare. -3 To do, perform in general.

संकृष 1 P. 1 To drag along or away. -2 To contract. -3 To tighten, tie fast.

संकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, furrowing. -4 Shortening. —*णः* N. of Balarāma; संकर्षणात्तु गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणो युवा Hariv.

संकृ 6 P. 1 To mix, commingle or mix together. -2 To scatter about, diffuse. -3 To fill.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; पत्रसंकर S. 2. -2 Blending together, union. -3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K.; संकरो नरकायैव कुलघ्नानां कुलस्य च Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40. -4 (In Rhet.) The com-

bination of two or more dependent figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. संसृष्टि where the figures are independent); अविश्रान्तिश्रु-श्रामात्मन्यंगानित्वे तु संकरः K. P. 10; or अंगानित्वेऽलंक्रुतीनां तद्वदेकाग्र्यस्थितौ । संदिग्धत्वे च भवति संकराद्विधः पुनः S. D. 757. -5 The crackling of flames. -6 Dust, sweepings.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 Crackling of flames.

संकारिन् *a.* 1 Confused, intermixed. -2 Arising from intermixture of castes.

संकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed together, intermingled. -2 Confused, miscellaneous. -3 Shattered, spread, crowded. -4 Indistinct. -5 In rut, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. -6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. -7 Impure, adulterated. -8 Narrow, contracted —*र्णः* 1 A man of a mixed caste. -2 A mixed note or mode. -3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. —*र्णः* A difficulty. —*र्णः* A kind of riddle. —*Comp.* —जाति, —योनि *a.* of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). —युद्धं a confused fight, melee.

संकृत् 10 U. 1 To recite. -2 To praise, celebrate, glorify. -3 To tell, mention. -4 To proclaim, announce.

संकीर्तनं —ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. -2 Glorification (of a deity). -3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकृप् 1 A. To wish or long for. —*Caus.* 1 To resolve, determine, settle. -2 To intend, aim at, purpose; Ku. 3. 11. -3 To arrange or connect together. -4 To fix, assign, allot. -5 To consecrate, dedicate. -6 To imagine, fancy. -7 To think about, ponder, reflect.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. -2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. -3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमात्रोदितसिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. -4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडिम स्तंभमभ्येति गात्रं Māl. 1. 35; वृथैव संकल्पशतैरजस्रमनंग नीतोसि मया विवृद्ध S. 3. 5. -5 The mind, heart; Māl. 6. 2. -6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. -7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -8 Consideration, reflection. -9 A declaration made by a widow at the time of burning herself with her husband. —*Comp.* —आत्मक *a.* 1. willing, resolving. -2. consisting of thought only, imaginary. —*जः*, —जन्मन् *m.*, —योनिः epithets of the

god of love; भगवन्संकल्पयोने M. 4; Ku. 3. 24. —रूप *a.* 1. volitional. -2. conformable to will.

संकल्पित *a.* 1 Wished for, intended, aimed at. -2 Determined, resolved upon; S. 4. 13. -3 Imagined, fancied.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. -2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. -3 An indicatory sign, mark, token. -4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो गृह्यते जातौ गुणद्रव्यक्रियासु च S. D. 12. -5 Engagement, appointment, assignation (made by a mistress or lover); नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते सुदु वेणुं Git. 5. -6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous; कांतार्थिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak. -7 Condition, provision. -8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). —*Comp.* —गृहं, —निकेतनं, —स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकतकः 1 Agreement, convention. -2 Appointment, assignation. -3 Rendezvous. -4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतनं 1 Appointment, agreement. -2 A rendezvous.

संकेतयति Den. P. 1 To agree upon, appoint. -2 To fix by convention, lay down conventionally. -3 To invite, call. -4 To give a hint.

संकेतित *a.* 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -2 Invited, called.

संक्रंदनः N. of Kṛishṇa.

संक्रम् 1 U. 1 To come or meet together. -2 To traverse, cross, go or pass through. -3 To approach, go. -4 To go over or be transferred (to another). -5 To enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वोपकारक्षममाश्रमे ते R. 5. 10. -6 To be present at, attend. -7 To surmount. —*Caus.* 1 To transfer. -2 To devolve, consign, entrust; ब्राह्मणसंक्रमिताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; Ku. 6. 78. -3 To deliver, hand over. -4 To convey, lead towards. -5 To take possession of. -6 To promise mutual assistance.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. -2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. -3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. -4 Moving, travelling. —*मः* —*मं* 1 A difficult or narrow passage. -2 A causeway, bridge; नदीमार्गेषु च तथा संक्रमानवसादयेत् Mb. -3



medium or means of attaining any object ; तमेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk. ; सोऽ-  
विः स्वसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमण 1 Concurrence. -2 Transi-  
tion, progress, passing from one  
point to another. -3 Passage. -4 The  
sun's passage from one zodiacal sign  
to another. -5 The day on which  
the summer solstice begins.

संक्रांत p. p. 1 Passed through or  
into, entered into. -2 Transferred,  
involved, entrusted ; पुत्रसंक्रांतलक्ष्मी-  
र्षवृद्धेष्वाकुभिर्धृतं U. 1. 22. -3  
Seized, affected. -4 Reflected,  
imagined. -5 Depicted. -6 Having  
sankranti (in astr.). -तं Property  
lost by a woman from her husband.

संक्रांतिः f. 1 Going together, union.  
-2 Passage from one point to an-  
other, transition. -3 The passage  
of the sun or any planetary body  
from one zodiacal sign into another.  
-4 Transference, giving over (to  
another) ; संपातिताः...पयसो गंडूपसंक्रां-  
तिः U. 3. 16. -5 Transferring or  
communicating (one's knowledge  
to another), power of imparting  
instruction to another) ; विवादे दर्श-  
नस्य क्रियासंक्रांतिमात्मनः M. 1. 19 ;  
विवाह क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था संक्रांति-  
तस्य विशेषयुक्ता 1. 16. -6 Image,  
reflection. -7 Depicting.

संक्रामः Difficult progress ; see संक्रम.

संक्रा 1 A. 1 To play or sport  
together ; संक्राडन्ते मणिभिरमरमार्थिता  
व कन्याः Me. 68. -2 (Par.) To creak,  
rattle (as wheels) ; संक्राडन्ति शकटानि  
Mbb.

संक्राडन Sporting together.

संक्राडित Rattle of chariots.

सं 1 Dampness, moisture. -2  
The uid secretion supposed to form  
in the first month after conception,  
and which constitutes the rudiment  
of the fetus.

संक्षि 1, 5, 6 P. 1 To decay, wane.  
-2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To  
destroy completely, annihilate.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. -2 Complete  
destruction or consumption. -3 Loss,  
ruin. -4 End, termination. -5 De-  
struction of the world.

संक्षिप 6 P. 1 To collect or heap  
together ; आतपात्यसंक्षिपनीवाराहु  
विवादिभिः R. 1. 52 ; Bk. 5. 86. -2  
To withdraw, destroy. -3 To shorten,  
curtail, abridge ; संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं  
त्रियामा Me. 108 ; Ms. 7. 34.  
-4 To contract, compress. -5 To  
diminish, lessen. -6 To confine, shut  
in. -7 To constrain,

संक्षिप p. p. 1 Heaped together.  
-2 Compressed, contracted. -3 A-  
bridged, curtailed, shortened. -4  
Diminished, lessened. -5 Brief,  
concise, short. -6 Restrained. -7  
Thrown, despatched. -8 Seized,  
grasped.

संक्षिपतिः f. 1 Throwing together.  
-2 Compressing, abridging. -3  
Throwing, sending. -4 Ambuscade.  
-5 Transition (from one feeling to  
another).

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. -2  
Compression, abridgment. -3 Brevi-  
ty, conciseness. -4 An epitome, a  
brief exposition. -5 Throwing, send-  
ing. -6 Taking away. -7 Assisting in  
another's duty. (संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपतस्  
are used adverbially in the sense of  
'briefly, concisely, shortly').

संक्षेपण 1 Heaping together. -2 A-  
bridgment, abbreviation. -3 Send-  
ing.

संक्षुभ 1 A., 4, 9 P. To tremble,  
be agitated or disturbed. —Caus.  
To agitate, excite.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, trembling. -2  
Disturbance, commotion ; Mk. 2.  
-3 Upsetting, overturning. -4 Pride,  
haughtiness.

संख्यं War, battle, fight ; संख्ये द्विषां  
वीररसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70 ; Ve. 3.  
25 ; Si. 18. 70 ; Māl. 8. 9.

संख्या 2 P. 1 To count, enumer-  
ate, calculate, sum up ; तावन्त्येव च  
तत्त्वानि सांख्यैः संख्यायते S. B. -2 Ved.  
To appear along with, be connected  
with.

संख्यक α. (At the end of comp.)  
Numbering, amounting to ; इतसंख्य-  
का नराः &c.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning,  
calculation ; संख्यामिवैषां भ्रमरश्चकार  
R. 16. 47. -2 A number. -3 A nu-  
meral. -4 Sum. -5 Reason, under-  
standing, intellect. -6 Deliberation,  
reflection. -7 Manner. —Comp. —अ-  
तिग, —अतीत α. beyond number, in-  
numerable, countless. —मात्रे mere  
numeration. —वाचक α. expressive  
of number. (—कः) a numeral. —स-  
मापनः an epithet of Siva.

संख्यात p. p. 1 Enumerated. -2  
Calculated, reckoned up. —तं A num-  
ber. —ता A kind of riddle.

संख्यानं Numbering, calculation.

संख्यावत् α. 1 Numbered. -2 Pos-  
sessed of reason. —m. A learned  
man.

संगः [संज्ञा भावे वच्] 1 Coming to-  
gether, joining. -2 Meeting, union,  
confluence (as of rivers). -3 Touch,

contact. -4 Company, association,  
friendship, friendly intercourse ;  
सतां सङ्गिः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति  
U. 2. 1 ; संगमसुब्रज्ज 'to keep company  
with, herd with' ; सुगाः सुगैः संगमसु-  
ब्रजति Subhāsh. -5 Attachment,  
fondness, desire ; ह्यायतो विषयान्मुसः  
संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. -6 Attach-  
ment to worldly ties, association with  
men ; दोर्मित्राद्युपतिर्विनश्यति यतिः सं-  
गात् Bh. 2. 42 ; विमुक्त Ku. 1. 53 ;  
Pt. 1. 169. -7 Encounter, fight. -8  
Hindrance, obstruction ; R. 2. 42 ;  
3. 63.

संगिन् α. 1 United with, meeting.  
-2 Attached or devoted to, fond of ;  
S. 5. 11 ; R. 19. 16 ; M. 4. 2 ; Bg.  
3. 26 ; 14. 15. -3 Full of affection,  
desirous. -4 Libidinous, lustful. -5  
Continuous, uninterrupted ; Ki.  
14. 59.

संगणिका An excellent or incom-  
parable discourse.

संगम् 1 A. 1 To come or join  
together, meet, encounter ; अक्षधृतैः  
समगसि Dk. ; एते भगवत्यौ कलिदुकन्या-  
मंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छते A. R. 7. -2 To  
cohabit, have sexual intercourse  
with ; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 238 ;  
Ms. 8. 378. -3 To keep company  
or intercourse with, associate with.  
-4 To agree, harmonize, be suit-  
able. -5 To become contracted,  
shrink up. -6 To die, depart. -7  
To go to, attain (with acc.). —Caus.  
1 To bring together, join, unite ; बभू-  
वौ संगमयांचकार R. 7. 20. -2 To en-  
dow or present with, unite with, be-  
stow on, give to ; मियसुहृदि विभीषणे  
संगमस्य श्रियं वैरिणः R. 12. 104.

संगत p. p. 1 Joined or united with,  
come together, associated with. -2  
Assembled, collected, convened, met  
together. -3 Joined in wedlock, mar-  
ried. -4 Sexually united. -5 Fitted  
together, appropriate, harmonious ;  
छुत्तमिदानीं संगतार्थं नवेति S. 3. -6 In  
conjunction with (as planets). -7  
Shrunk up, contracted ; see गम् with  
सं. —तं 1 Union, meeting, alliance ;  
संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेऽस्तु सदा सतां V.  
5. 24, S. 5. 24. -2 Association, com-  
pany. -3 Acquaintance, friendship,  
intimacy ; Ku. 5. 39. -4 A harmoni-  
ous or consistent speech, well-reas-  
oned remarks. —Comp. —सङ्घिः a  
peace concluded after friendship.

संगतिः f. 1 Union, meeting, conjunc-  
tion. -2 Company, society, associa-  
tion, intercourse ; सनो हि जन्मांतरसंग-  
तिज्ञ R. 7. 15 ; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका  
भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -3  
Sexual union. -4 Visiting, frequent-



ing. -5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. -6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. -7 Knowledge. -8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union ; V. 4. 37 ; R. 12. 66, 90. -2 Association, company, society, intercourse ; as in सङ्घः संगमः. -3 Contact, touch ; गात्रसंगमात् R. 8. 44. -4 Sexual union or intercourse ; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः S. 3. 14 ; R. 19. 33. -5 Confluence ( of rivers ) ; गङ्गायमुनयोः संगमे V. 5. -6 Fitness, adaptation. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Conjunction ( of planets ).

संगमनं Meeting, union ; see संगम. -नः N. of Yama.

संगरः 1 A promise, an agreement ; तथेति तस्या वितथं प्रतीतः प्रत्यग्रहीत्संगरमग्रजन्मा R. 5. 26, 11. 48 ; पालितसंगराय 13. 65. -2 Accepting, undertaking. -3 A bargain. -4 War, battle, fight ; अतस्त्वय्युजोऽसौ सुहृन्महतः संगरसागरानसौ Si. 16. 67. -5 Knowledge. -6 Devouring. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Poison. -9 The fruit of the Sami tree.

संगवः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhūrtas after Prāstāna or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संगावः Discourse, conversation.

संयुक्त p. p. 1 Well protected or preserved. -2 Well concealed, kept secret.

संग्रह p. p. 1 Completely concealed or hidden. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Joined, united. -4 Collected, heaped together, piled up.

संग्रह 9 U., 6 A. 1 To promise, make a vow ( Atm. ) ; राज्ञे समगिरितो Dk. -2 To recognise, acknowledge. -3 To agree in calling. -4 To swallow, devour.

संगीर्ण p. p. 1 Agreed or assented to. -2 Promised, vowed.

संगै 1 P. 1 To chant, sing in chorus. -2 To celebrate by singing together.

संगीत p. p. Sung together, sung in chorus. -तं 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices ; जगुः सुकंठद्यो गद्यर्थः संगीतं सहभर्तृकाः Bhāg. -2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony ; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते ; किमन्यद्स्याः परिषद्ः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः संगीतात् ; S. 1 ; Mk. 1. -3 A concert. -4 The art of singing with music and dancing ; Bh. 2. 12. -Comp. -अर्थः 1. the sub-

ject of a musical performance. -2. the materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert ; Me. 56. -शाला a concert-hall ; Māl. 2. -ज्ञानं the science of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony. -2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

संगीतिः f. 1 Concert, symphony, harmony. -2 Conversation.

संग्रह 9 U. 1 To collect, gather, accumulate, hoard ; संगृह्य धनं, पाशान् &c. -2 To receive kindly. -3 To curb, restrain, check, control, rein in ( as horses ). -4 To unstring ( as a bow ). -5 To grasp, lay hold of. -6 To take, receive, accept. -7 To conceive, understand. -8 To contract, abridge, narrow. -9 To encourage, support, favour. -10 To seize upon attack ( as an illness ). -11 To include, comprise, contain. -12 To close, shut ( as the mouth ). -13 To concentrate. -14 To constrain, force. -15 To marry. -16 To mention, name.

संगृहीत a. 1 Gathered, collected, stored. -2 Grasped, seized. -3 Restrained, governed. -4 Received, accepted. -5 Abridged ; see संग्रह above.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. -3 Reception, admission. -4 Guarding, protection ; तथा ग्रामज्ञानां च कुर्याद्वाष्टस्य संग्रहं Ms. 7. 114. -5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting ; Ms. 3. 138 ; 8. 311. -6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting ; स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1. 66 ; तैः कृतप्रकृतिसंग्रहेः 19. 55 ; 17. 60. -7 Governing, restraining, controlling. -8 Conglomeration. -9 Conjunction. -10 Agglomeration ( a kind of संग्रह ). -11 Inclusion, comprehension. -12 Compilation. -13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium ; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्यते Bg. 8. 11 ; so तर्कसंग्रहः. -14 Sum, amount, totality ; करणं कर्म कर्तेति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. -15 A catalogue, list. -16 A store-room. -17 An effort, exertion. -18 Mention, reference. -19 Greatness, elevation. -20 Velocity. -21 N. of Siva. -Comp. -श्लोकः a verse summarizing what has been mentioned before.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Supporting, encouraging. -3 Compiling, collecting. -4 Blending. -5 Incasing, setting ; कनकभूषणसंग्रहणोचितः ( मणिः ) Pt. 1. 75. -6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. -7 Adultery ; Ms. 8. 6, 72 ; Y. 2. 72. -8 Hoping. -9 Accepting, receiving. -गी Dysentery.

संग्रहीतृ m. A charioteer.

संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. -2 Forcible seizure. -3 Clenching the fist. -4 The fist. -5 The handle of a shield.

संग्राहकः A collector, compiler.

संग्राहिन् m. The Kuṭaja tree.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight ; संग्रामांगणमागतेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -Comp. -जित् a. conquering in battle. -पट्टः a large military drum.

संघः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock ; as महर्षिसंघः, मनुष्यसंघः &c. -2 A number of people living together. -3 Close contact or combination. -चारिन् m. a fish. -जीविन् m. a hired labourer, coolie. -तलः the two hands with the open palms brought together. -वृत्तिः f. close combination.

संघट् 1 A. To meet, assemble together. -Caus. 1 To join or fasten together, bring together. -2 To strike ( a musical instrument ), sound, play upon.

संघटना Joining together, union, combination ; Ratn. 4. 20.

संघट् 1 A. 1 To strike. -2 To bring together, unite. -3 To gather, collect. -4 To rub, rub against or press against ; संघट्टयन्मृगदमं गदेन R. 6. 73. -5 To strike against, touch.

संघट् 1 Friction, rubbing together ; सरलसंघसंघट्टजन्मा ( द्वाग्निः ) Me. 53 ; Māl. 5. 3, 9. 1. -2 Collision, clashing together, encounter ; Si. 20. 26. -3 Encounter, conflict. -4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry ( as of wives ) ; R. 14. 86. -5 Embracing. -हृत् A large creeper.

संघट्टनं -ना 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Collision, clash. -3 Close contact, adherence to. -4 Contact, union, cohesion. -5 The intertwining of wrestlers. -6 Meeting, encounter in general. -7 The embrace of lovers.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 Smell.

संघाणकः -कं The mucus of the nose.

संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association. -2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection ; उपायसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11 ; जलसंघात इवासि विद्धतः Ku. 4. 6. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Phlegm. -5 Formation of compounds. -6 N. of a division of hell. -7 A particular mode of walking ( in dramas ). -Comp. -कादिन a. hard



like a solid, solid ; Ku. 2. 11.—शिला  
a stone-like block or hard mass, solid  
stone ; Ku. 1. 56 ; 5. 55.

संघुष 1 P. 1 To resound. —2 To  
proclaim loudly.

संघुष p. p. 1 Resonant, resounding.  
—2 Sounded, proclaimed. —3 Offered  
for sale. —टः A sound, noise.

संघुष 1 P. 1 To rub or grind to-  
gether. —2 To rival, emulate, compete  
or vie with ; स प्रयोगनिष्ठैः प्रयोक्तृभिः  
संघर्ष सह मित्रसन्धि R. 19. 36. —3  
To rub, scratch.

संघर्षः 1 Rubbing together, friction.  
—2 Grinding, trituration. —3 Collision,  
dash. —4 Emulation, rivalry, contest  
for superiority ; तस्याश्च मम च कस्मि-  
न्निर्घर्षे Dk. ; नाट्याचार्ययोर्महान् ज्ञान-  
संपर्गो जातः M. 1. —5 Envy, jealousy.  
—6 Gliding, gently flowing.

सच 1 A., 3 P. (सचते, सिषक्ति) Ved.  
1 To follow, pursue. —2 To go to. —3  
To love, like. —4 To be obedient. —5  
To honour, serve. —6 To assist, aid.  
—7 To be associated with.

सचनं 1 Honouring. —2 Service,  
attendance. —3 Assisting, helping.

सचकित a. Startled, timid. —त्तं  
ind. Tremblingly, in an alarmed or  
startled manner.

सचिः 1 A friend. —2 Friendship,  
intimacy. —f. The wife of Indra ;  
see शची.

सचित्र a. Painted, variegated  
(with pictures) ; Me. 64.

सचिल्लुक् a. Blear-eyed.

सचिवः 1 A friend, companion. —2  
A minister, counsellor ; सचिवान्सस  
चाष्टौ वा प्रकुर्वीत परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54 ;  
R. 1. 34, 4. 87 ; कार्योत्तरसचिवः M. 1.  
—3 The dark thorn-apple.

सची See शची.

सचेतन a. 1 Sentient, animate,  
rational. —2 Conscious, sensible.

सचेतस् a. 1 Intelligent. —2  
Possessed of feeling ; सचेतसः कस्य  
मनो न हूयते Ku. 5. 48. —3 Unanimous.

सचेल a. Dressed.

सचेष्टः The mango tree.

सच्छिद्र a. 1 Having holes. —2  
Defective, faulty.

सज्जन a. Having men or living  
beings. —नः A man of the same  
family, a kinsman.

सज्जवाल a. Muddy.

सज्जल a. Watery, wet, humid.

सजात a. Born together. —तः A  
brother (Ved.).

सजाति, सजातीय a. 1 Of the same  
kind, tribe, class, or species. —2 Like,  
similar. —m. A son of a man and  
woman of the same caste.

सजात्यं Brotherhood, relationship.

सजुष (सु) a. 1 Loving, attached  
to. —2 Associated together. —m.  
(Nom. सजुः, सजुषौ, सजुषः ; instr. dual  
सजुष्यौ) A friend, companion. —ind.  
With, together with.

सज्ज a. 1 Ready, made or got  
ready, prepared ; सज्जो रथः U. 1.  
—2 Dressed, clothed. —3 Accoutred,  
trimmed. —4 Fully equipped, armed.  
—5 Fortified.

सज्जनं 1 Fastening, tying on. —2  
Dressing. —3 Preparing, arming,  
equipping. —4 A guard, sentry. —5 A  
ferry, ghāt. —नः A good man ;  
see under सत्. —ना 1 Decoration,  
accoutrement, equipment. —2 Dress-  
ing, ornamenting.

सज्जा 1 Dress, decoration. —2  
Equipment, apparatus. —3 Military  
accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित a. 1 Dressed. —2 Decorated.  
—3 Made ready, equipped ; Pt. 1. 157.  
—4 Accoutred, armed.

सज्जीकृ 8 U. 1 To make ready,  
prepare, equip. —2 To decorate.

सज्जीक्षु 1 P. To be ready, to be  
equipped, accoutred, or decorated.

सज्य a. 1 Furnished with a bow-  
string. —2 Strung (as a bow) ; Ki. 1. 21.

सज्योत्सना A Moonlight night.

संचः A collection of leaves for  
writing upon.

संचत् m. 1 A cheat, rogue, jug-  
gler. —2 Cheating, deceit.

संचर 1 P. (but Atm. when  
used with the instrumental of a  
conveyance) 1 To move, walk, go,  
pass, walk about ; यनैः समचरतान्ये  
Bk. 8. 32 ; कश्चित्पथा संचरते सुराणां R.  
13. 19 ; N. 6. 57. —2 To practise, per-  
form. —3 To pass over, be transfer-  
red to. —4 To act, behave ; Māl. 6. 2.  
—5 To join, meet. —6 To pass or roam  
through, travel over. —7 To arrive at,  
reach, attain. —Caus. 1 To cause to  
go about, lead, conduct ; यूयानि संचा-  
र्य S. 5. 5. —2 To cause to spread,  
circulate. —3 To transmit, communi-  
cate, pass over, deliver over to (as a  
disease &c.). —4 To turn out (as  
cattle &c.), to graze. —5 To impel,  
instigate, incite.

संचरः 1 Passage, transit from one  
zodiacal sign to another. —2 A way,  
path ; यत्रौषधिकाशेन नक्तं दर्शितसंचराः  
Ku. 6. 43 ; R. 16. 12. —3 A narrow

road, defile, difficult passage. —4 En-  
trance, gate. —5 The body. —6 Kill-  
ing. —7 Development.

संचरणे Going, motion, travelling.

संचारः 1 Going, movement, tra-  
velling or roaming through ; स युनः  
पार्थसंचारं संचरत्यवनीपतिः K. P. 10 ;  
सुलभयुक्पसंचारेऽस्मिन्मन्त्रे Mk. 7 ; R. 2.  
15. —2 Passing through, passage,  
transit. —3 A course, way, road, pass.  
—4 A difficult progress or journey. —5  
Difficulty, distress. —7 Inciting. —8  
Leading, guiding. —9 Transmission,  
contagion. —10 A gem said to be  
found in the hood of serpents. —11  
The entrance of the sun into a new  
sign.

संचारक a. Conveying, transmit-  
ting. —कः 1 A leader, guide. —2 An  
instigator. —3 An orator.

संचारणं Moving, impelling, convey-  
ing, leading &c.

संचारिका 1 A female messenger,  
go-between. —2 A bawd, procuress.  
—3 A pair, couple. —4 Smell, odour.

संचारित p. p. 1 Moved, set in mo-  
tion. —2 Impelled, driven onward,  
incited. —3 Conveyed ; see संचर.

संचारिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Moving,  
moveable ; संचारिणी नगरदेवतेव Māl.  
1 ; Ku. 3. 54 ; संचारिणी दीपाक्षिखेव  
रात्रौ R. 6. 67. —2 Roaming, wander-  
ing. —3 Changing, unsteady, fickle.  
—4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible.  
—5 Evanescent, as a Bhāva ; see be-  
low. —6 Influencing. —7 Hereditary,  
successively communicated (as a dis-  
ease). —8 Contagious. —9 Impelling.  
—m. 1 Wind, air. —2 Incense. —3 A  
transient or evanescent feeling which  
serves to strengthen the prevailing  
sentiment ; see व्यभिचारिन्.

संचल 1 P. 1 To move about,  
move to and fro, waver, oscillate. —2  
To quiver, tremble. —3 To start or  
jump up. —4 To depart, go away.

संचल a. Trembling, quivering.

संचलनं Agitation, trembling, shak-  
ing ; अचलसंचलनाहरणो रणः Ki. 18. 8.

संचाली The Gunjā shrub.

संचार्यः N. of a particular sacri-  
fice.

संचि 5 U. 1 To gather, collect,  
hoard ; रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचि-  
नोति S. 2. 14 ; R. 19. 2 ; Ms. 6. 15.  
—2 To arrange, put in order, put or  
place ; Bk. 3. 35.

संचयः 1 Heaping up, gathering.  
—2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock,  
store ; कर्तव्यः संचयो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नाति-  
संचयः Subhāsh. —3 A large quantity,  
collection. —4 Joint ; Māl. 8. 9,



संचयन 1 Gathering, collecting. -2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

संचयिन् *a.* Collecting, gathering, hoarding &c.

संचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. -2 Laid by, stored. -3 Enumerated, reckoned. -4 Full of, furnished or provided with. -5 Impeded, obstructed. -6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संचितिः *f.* A collection.

संचित् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 360; Ch. P. 32. -2 To weigh (in the mind), discriminate. -3 To design, intend.

संचितनं Consideration, reflection.

संचितित *a.* 1 Considered, thought about. -2 Designed, intended. -3 settled.

संचूर्ण 10 U. 1 To pulverize. -2 To bruise, crush; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोः Ve. 1. 15.

सं णं Crushing to pieces.

संछद् 10 U. 1 To hide, conceal. -2 To envelope, cover, wrap up. -3 To put on (as clothes).

संछन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. -2 Clothed. -3 Surrounded.

संछादनं Obscuring, hiding.

संछिद् 7 U. 1 To cut, cut off, divide. -2 To penetrate, pierce. -3 To remove, clear, solve, (as a doubt &c.). -4 To settle, decide (a question).

संछेद् 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Removal, solution.

संज् 1 P. (सजति, सक; the *स्* of the root being changed to *स्* after a preposition ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यगंधिषु मत्तेभकटेषु फलरेणवः (संजुः); R. 4. 47. -2 To go, move. -3 To fasten. -*pass.* (सज्यते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

संजन 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To grow, arise, spring. -3 To be or become. -4 To elapse, pass (time). -*Caus.* To beget, produce, generate.

संजः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 N. of Siva.

संजात *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, grown, arisen (oft. in comp. in the sense of 'growing, becoming, possessing'; संजातकोप 'being angry'; so संजातपक्ष 'winged,' &c.). -2 Passed (as time).

संजयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarāshṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhārati war to the blind king Dhritarāshṭra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संजल्प 1 P. To talk, converse.

संजल्पः 1 Conversation. -2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. -3 An uproar.

संजवनं A quadrangle; a group of four houses forming a court.

संजा A she-goat.

संजीव 1 P. 1 To live together. -2 To live, exist (by any profession). -3 To be restored to life. -*Caus.* 1 To revive, restore or bring to life, re-animate. -2 To maintain, nourish.

संजीवनं 1 Living together. -2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, re-animation, resuscitation. -3 N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89.

-4 A group of four houses, quadrangle. -नी 1 A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life). -2 Making alive, restoring life. -3 Food. -4 N. of Mallinātha's commentaries on Ku., R. and Me. -*Comp.* -ओषधि *f.* 2 reviving or life-restoring plant; संजीवनौषधिरसो हृदि प्रसिक्तः U. 3. 11.

संज्ञा 9 A. 1 To know, understand, be aware of. -2 To recognize. -3 To live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा पितरं वा संजानीते Sk. -4 To watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. -5 To accede or agree to. -6 To remember, think of (Paras.);

मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. -7 To direct, appoint. -*Caus.* 1 To inform. -2 To appease, gratify, console. -3 (a) To quiet, pacify (a sacrificial animal). (b) To kill. -4 To command, enjoin. -5 To animate. -6 To make intelligible, cause to be understood, inform. -7 To make a sign to (any one), communicate by signs.

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. -2 Being conscious. -3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. -ज्ञ A yellow fragrant wood.

संज्ञपनं Killing.

संज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Apprising, informing. -2 Killing, sacrificing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; संज्ञां लभ्, आपद् or प्रतिपद् 'to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. -2 Knowledge, understanding. -3 Intellect, mind. -4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; सुखापितैकांगुलिः संज्ञयैव मा चापलायेति गणान् ध्येयिन् Ku. 3. 41. -5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of

comp. in this sense; द्वैविधिकाः सुख-दुःखसंज्ञेः Bg. 15. 5. -6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. -7 The technical name for an affix. -8 The Gāyatri Mantra; see गायत्री. -9 N. of the daughter of Visvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamī, and the two Asvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her husband's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhāyā),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhāyā bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sanjñā returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse, and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Asvinikumāras or Asvins q. v.]. -*Comp.* -अधिकारः a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. -विपर्ययः loss of consciousness; Ku. 6. 44. -विषयः an epithet, an attribute. -सुतः an epithet of Saturn.

संज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञापनं 1 Informing. -2 Teaching. -3 Killing, slaughter.

संज्ञावत् *a.* Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. -2 Having a name.

संज्ञिन् *a.* 1 Named. -2 That which receives a name. (-*m.* also in this sense).

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञु *a.* Knock-kneed.

संज्वरः 1 Great heat, fever; Māl. 9. 36. -2 Heat. -3 Indignation.

सट् I. 1 P. (सटति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (सटयति-ते) To show, display, manifest.

सटं, सटा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. -2 The mane (of a lion); Mu. 7. 6; Si. 1. 47. -3 Bristles of a boar; विष्यंतसुधृतसटाः प्रतिहंतुमीडुः R. 9. 60. -4 A braid of hair. -5 A crest. -*Comp.* -अंकः a lion.

सटिः-टी *f.*, सटिका Xedoary.



सटीक *a.* Accompanied or explained by a commentary.

सह 10 U. (सहयति-ते) 1 To injure kill. -2 To be strong. -3 To give. -4 To take. -5 To dwell.

सहकं A kind of minor drama in *rākṛita*; *c. g.* कर्पूरमंजरी; see S. D. 2.

सहस्र 1 A kind of bird. -2 A musical instrument.

हृ 10 U. (साहयति-ते) 1 To finish, complete. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To adorn, decorate.

सहि *f.* The plant zedoary.

सणसूत्रं A hempen cord or thread.

ड See षड.

संदिशः A pair of tongs or nippers.

संडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

सत् *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Being, existing, existent; संतः स्वतः प्रकाशते गुणा न परतो नृणां Bv. 1. 120; सत्कल्पवृक्षे वने S. 7. 12. -2 Real, essential, true. -3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविमुष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. -4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्कुलम्. -5 Right, proper. -6 Best, excellent. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Wise, learned. -9 Handsome, beautiful. -10 Firm, steady. —*m.* A good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि वि-सर्गाय सतां वारिसुचामिव R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सां मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 78; R. 1. 10. —*n.* 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. -2 The really existent truth, reality. -3 Good; as in सदसत् q. v. -4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -5 Ved. Water. (सत्कृ means 1. to respect, treat with respect, receive hospitably. -2. to honour, worship, adore. -3. to adorn). —*Comp.* —अंजनं (सदंजनं) calx of brass. —असत् (सदसत्) *a.* 1. existent and non-existent, being and not being. -2. real and unreal. -3. true and false. -4. good and bad, right and wrong. -5. virtuous and wicked. (—*n. du.*) 1. entity and non-entity. -2. good and evil, right and wrong. °विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and falsehood. °व्यक्तिहेतुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. —आचारः (सदाचारः) 1. good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. -2. approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. —आ-

त्मन् *a.* (सदात्मन्) virtuous, good. —उत्तरं (सदुत्तरं) a proper or good reply. —कर्तुं *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. a virtuous or pious act. -2. virtue, piety. -3. funeral obsequies. -4. expiation. -5. hospitality. —कांठः a hawk, kite. —कारः 1. a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. -2. reverence, respect. -3. care, attention. -4. a meal. -5. a festival, religious observance. —कुलं a good or noble family. —कुलीन *a.* nobly born, of noble descent. —कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. hospitably received or treated. -3. revered, respected, honoured. -4. worshipped, adored. -5. entertained. -6. welcomed. (—तः) an epithet of Siva. (—तं) 1. hospitality. -2. respect. -3. virtue, piety. —कृतिः *f.* 1. treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. -2. virtue, morality. —क्रिया 1. virtue, goodness; शकुंतला मृतिमयी च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15. -2. charity, good or virtuous action. -3. hospitality, hospitable reception; सत्क्रियाविशेषात् S. 7. -4. courtesy, salutation. -5. any purificatory ceremony. -6. funeral ceremonies, obsequies. —गतिः *f.* (सद्गतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. —गुण *a.* (सद्गुण) possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (—गः) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. —चरित, —चरित्र *a.* (सच्चरित-त्र) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; सूत्रः सच्चरितः Bh. 2. 25. (—*n.*) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. history or account of the good; S. 1. —चारा (सच्चारा) turneric. —चिद् (सच्चिद्) the Supreme Spirit. °अंशः a portion of existence and thought. °आत्मन् *m.* the soul consisting of entity and thought. °अनन्दः 1. 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. —जन *a.* (सज्जन) good, virtuous, respectable. (—नः) a good or virtuous man. —पतिः Ved. 1. a lord of good persons or heroes. -2. N. of Indra. —पत्रं the new leaf of a water-lily. —पथः 1. a good road. -2. the right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. -3. an orthodox doctrine. —परिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. —पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. —पात्रं a worthy or virtuous person. °वर्षः bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. °वर्षिन् *a.* having judicious liberality. —पुत्रः 1. a good or virtuous son. -2. a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. —प्रतिपक्षः (in logic)

one of the five kinds of *hetvābhāsa* or fallacious *hetu*, a counter-balanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side; यत्र साध्याभावसाधकं हेतुं तत्र स सत्यतिपक्षः *c. g.* 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product'. —फलः the pomegranate tree. —भावः (सद्भावः) 1. existence, being, entity. -2. actual existence, reality. -3. good disposition or nature, amiability. -4. quality of goodness. —नातुरः (सन्मातुरः) the son of a virtuous mother. —मात्रः (सन्मात्रः) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. —नानः (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. —मित्रं (सन्मित्रं) a good or faithful friend. —युवतिः *f.* (सद्युवतिः) a virtuous maiden. —वंश (सद्वंश) *a.* of high birth. —वचस् *n.* (सद्वचस्) an agreeable or pleasing speech. —वस्तु (सद्वस्तु) 1. a good thing. -2. a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. —विद्य *a.* (सद्विद्य) well-educated, having good learning. —वृत्त *a.* (सद्वृत्त) 1. well-behaved, well conducted, virtuous, upright. -2. perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्वृत्तः स्तनमंडलस्तव कथं प्रायेर्मम क्रीडति Git. 3 (where both senses are intended). (—त्तं) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. an agreeable or amiable disposition. —शील (सच्छील) *a.* 1. good-tempered. -2. benevolent, kindly disposed (towards others). —संसर्गः, —संनिधानं, —संगः, —संगतिः, —समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन मुखौ याति प्रवीणतां H. 1, सत्संगजानि निधनान्यपि तारयन्ति U. 2. 11; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. —संप्रयोगः right application. —सहाय *a.* having virtuous friends. (—यः) a good companion. —सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (—रः) 1. a kind of tree. -2. a poet. -3. a painter. —हेतुः (सद्वेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सती 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. -2 A female ascetic. -3 N. of the goddess Durgā; Ku. 1. 21. -4 A kind of fragrant earth.

सतीत्वं Chastity.

सतत *a.* Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. —तं *ind.* Constantly, continually, eternally, always; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. —*Comp.* —गः, —गतिः wind; सलिलतले सततगतीनंतःसंचारिणः संनिगृह्य शय्या कार्या Dk.; सततगास्तगानगिरोऽलिभिः Śi. 6. 50; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमीः Me. 69. —यायिन् *a.* 1.



always moving. -2. constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क *a.* 1 Versed in reasoning. -2 Considerate.

सतिः *f.* 1 A gift, donation. -2 End, destruction.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse of pease. -2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, सतीर्थ्यः A fellow religious student, (a pupil of the same preceptor); यमात्मनः सतीर्थ्यं पितैव ते जानीते योसौ यादृशश्चेति Mā. 2.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. -2 Air, wind. -3 Pease, pulse (*f.* also).

सतीलकः Pease.

सतेरः Husk, chaff,

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. -2 Actual existence, reality. -3 The highest Jāti or generality; द्रव्यादिकात्रिंशत्सु सत्ता परतयोच्यते. -4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्त्वं [सद्-द्रव्] (usually written सत्त्वं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. -2 A sacrifice in general. -3 An oblation, offering, or gift. -4 liberality, munificence. -5 Virtue. -6 A house, residence. -7 Covering. -8 Wealth. -9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. -10 A tank, pond. -11 Fraud, cheating. -12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अप-अयः a place of refuge, asylum. -अयनं (जं) a long sacrificial session. -परिवेषणं distribution of food at a sacrifice. -शाला an alms-house.

सत्त्वायते Den. A. To perform a sacrifice.

सत्त्विन् *m.* 1 One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32. -2 A priest superintending or performing a sacrifice.

सत्त्वा *ind.* With, together with. -Comp. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्विः 1 A cloud. -2. An elephant.

सत्त्वं [सते भावः] (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. -2 Nature, essence. -3 Natural character, inborn disposition. -4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. -5 Consciousness, mind, sense. -6 An embryo. -7 Substance, thing, wealth. -8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. -9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दृष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 15. 15; किं नोऽपत्यनिविशेषाणि सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि S. 7; Mā. 9. -10 An evil spirit, demon, ghost. -11 Goodness, vir-

tue, excellence. -12 Truth, reality, certainty. -13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhāsh. ; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22. -14 Wisdom, good sense. -15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Guṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). -16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. -17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अद्वय *a.* 1. according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. -2. according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32 (Māli. 's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उत्साहः 1. natural energy. -2. energy and courage. -उद्भक् 1. excess of the quality of goodness. -2. pre-eminence in strength or courage. -लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विह्वः loss of consciousness. -विहित 1. caused by nature. -2. caused by goodness. -3. virtuous, upright. -संशुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. -संपन्न *a.* 1. endowed with goodness, virtuous. -2. equable, even-minded. -संश्रवः 1. loss of strength or vigour. -2. universal destruction. -सारः 1. essence of strength. -2. a very powerful person. -स्थ *a.* 1. being in the nature of things. -2. inherent in animals. -3. animate. -4. characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्त्वमेजय *a.* Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्त्ववत् *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Possessed of true essence. -3 Good, pure, virtuous. -4 Endowed with energy or courage; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववतां Subhāsh.

सत्य *a.* [सते हितं यत्] 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यसंध. -2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. -3 Fulfilled, realized. -4 Virtuous, upright. -त्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the upper-most of the seven worlds or *lokas* above the earth; see लोक. -2 The Asvattha tree. -3 N. of Rāma. -4 Of Viṣṇu. -5 The deity presiding over नदीमुख-आश्रु q. v. -त्यं 1 Truth; मौनसत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं ब्रू 'to speak the truth'. -2 Sincerity. -3 Goodness, virtue, purity. -4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्याहु-रुमलोपयन् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. -5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. -6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. -7 Water. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -त्यं

*ind.* Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं श्रुयामि ते पादपंकजस्यज्ञं, न K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp. -अग्निः N. of the sage Agastya. -अद्वय *a.* devoted to truth, honest, upright, true. -अद्वय *a.* 1. true and false; 2. सत्यावृत्तौ च परया H. 2. 183. -2. सत्यावृत्तौ true, but really false. (-ते-ते) 1. truth and falsehood. -2. practice of truth and falsehood, i. e. trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4 and 6. -अभि-संध *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. -आत्मन् true. (-म.) a virtuous or upright man. -उत्कर्षः 1. pre-eminence in truth. -2. true excellence. -उद्य *a.* speaking the truth. -उपवा-चन *a.* fulfilling a request. -कामः a lover of truth. -तपस् *m.* N. of a sage. -दर्शिन *a.* truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -धन *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -धृति *a.* strictly truthful. -धुरं the world of Viṣṇu. -पूत *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाणीं Ms. 6. 46. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* true to one's promise. -प्रतिष्ठान, -मूल *a.* grounded in truth. -रुलः the *Bilva* tree. -भामा N. of the daughter of Satrajit and the favourite wife of Kṛishṇa; (it was for her that Kṛishṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -भारतः N. of Vyāsa. -धुरं the golden age; see सत्यं (6) above. -यौवनः a Vidyādhara. -रत *a.* devoted to truth, honest, sincere. (-तः) N. of Vyāsa. -वचस् *a.* truthful, veracious. (-म.) 1. a saint, Rishi. -2. a seer. (-न.) truth, veracity. -वद्य *a.* voracious. (-यं) truth, veracity. -वाच *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (-म.) 1. a saint, seer. -2. a crow. (-फ.) -वाक्यं truth-speaking, veracity. -वादिन् *a.* 1. truth-speaking. -2. sincere, outspoken, candid. -व्रत, -संगर, -संध *a.* 1. true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. -2. honest, sincere. -अव-सी Ved. an epithet of Ushas. -आव-जं taking a solemn oath. -संकाश *a.* specious, plausible. -संगरः N. of Kubera. -संधः 1. an epithet of Rāma. -2. of Bharata. -3. of king Janamejaya. (-धा) an epithet of Draupadi.

सत्यक *a.* See सत्य. -क्रं Ratification of a contract &c.

सत्यकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. -2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; उपाधत्त सपत्नेषु कृष्णाया युव-संनिधौ । भावमानयने सत्याः सत्यकारनिर्वा-तकः Ki. 11. 50.



सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. — *N.* of a king, husband of Sātī. *q. v.* — ती 1 *N.* of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. — 2 *N.* of the wife of Nārada. — 3 Of the wife of Richika.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. — 2 *N.* of Sītā. — 3 Of Draupadī. — 4 Of Satyawatī, mother of Vyāsa. — 5 Of Durgā. — 6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Kṛṣṇa. — 7 Of the mother of Viśva. — सत्यायामभवत् सत्यः सत्यरूपोज-यद्वत्.

सत्याकृ 8 *U.* सत्यापयति Den. P. To ratify a bargain or contract.

सत्याकृतिः *f.* Earnest money, advance payment.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. — 2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्र See सत्र. — चं *ind.* With, together; सार्धं साकं समं सत्रं सहार्थं संप्र-कीर्तिताः.

सत्रय *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् *m.* *N.* of a son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jāmbavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Kṛṣṇa, however, overtook Jāmbavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Kṛṣṇa; see जांबवत्. Kṛṣṇa then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrājī, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yādava named Akṛūra who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrājī and gave it to Akṛūra. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kṛṣṇa, but when he found that the jewel was with Akṛūra, he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people.]

सत्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. — चं Quickly, speedily.

सत्युत्कार *a.* Sputtered. — रः Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 *P.* (6 *P.* also according to some (सीदति, सज्; the स of सद् is changed to ष after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; असद्वाः सेदुरेकस्मिन् नितम्बे निखिला गिरिः Bk. 7. 58. — 2 To sink

down, plunge into; तेन त्वं विदुषां मध्ये पके गौरिव सीदसि H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). — 3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. — 4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सीदति राधा वासयहे Git. 6. — 5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपत्तायां नीतौ सकलमवज्ञं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; तं सज्जशब्दं दृष्टुः स्वयोधाः R. 7. 64; H. 2. 139. — 6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki. 13. 60; Ms. 8. 21. — 7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 94. — 8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सीदति मे हृदयं K.; सीदति मम गात्राणि Bg. 1. 28. — 9 To go. — *Caus.* (सादयति) 1 To cause to sit down, rest. — 2 To throw or cast down, place, put. — 3 To weary, exhaust. — 4 To cause to perish, destroy. — *Desid.* (सिष्यति) To wish to sit &c.

सदनं [सीदत्यस्मिन् सद् आधारे ल्युट्] 1 A house, palace, mansion. — 2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. — 3 Languor; exhaustion, fatigue. — 4 Water. — 5 A sacrificial hall. — 6 The abode of Yama. — 7 Sitting, a seat.

सदः The fruit of trees.

सदंशः A crab.

सदंशवदनः A heron.

सदय *a.* Kind, tender, merciful. — चं *ind.* 1 Kindly, mercifully. — 2 Gently, softly; S. 3. 25; 6. 20.

सदस् *n.* [सीदत्यस्यां सद्-असि] 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. — 2 An assembly; पैकेर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनेर्विना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2. 63. — *Comp.* — गत *a.* seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. — ग्रहं an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सदस्यः [सदसि साधु वसति वा यत्] 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, a juror &c.). — 2 An assistant at a sacrifice, a superintending or assisting priest; सदस्यैरुज्जातः S. 3.

सदा *ind.* Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. — *Comp.* — आनन्द *a.* ever happy. (—दः) an epithet of Śiva. — गतिः 1. wind. — 2. the universal spirit. — 3. the sun. — 4. everlasting happiness, final beatitude — तोरा, नीरा 1. *N.* of the Karatoyā river. — 2. a river always bearing water, a running stream. — दान *a.* always making gifts or exuding rut; सदादानः परिकीर्णः इस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70. (—नः) 1. a rutish elephant. — 2. a scent-elephant (= गंधद्विप *q. v.*).

— 3. *N.* of the elephant of Indra. — 4. *N.* of Gaṇeśa. — नर्तः a kind of bird, the wagtail. — पुष्प *a.* ever-flowering. (—व्यः) the cocoa-nut tree. — प्रसूनः *N.* of various plants: रोहित, अर्क and कुंद. — फल *a.* always bearing fruit. (—लः) 1. the Bilva tree. — 2. the jack tree. — 3. the glomerous fig-tree. — 4. the cocoa-nut tree. — भव्य *a.* always present. — योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Kṛṣṇa. — शिवः *N.* of Śiva.

सदातन *a.* Incessant, perpetual, eternal. — नः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

सदृश (सी *f.*), सदृश्, सदृश *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with *gen.* or *loc.*, but usually in *comp.*); वज्रपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश &c. — 2 Fit, right, suitable, comfortable; as in प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं H. 2. 51. — 3 Worthy, befitting, becoming; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15. — *Comp.* — स्पंदनं a regular or even palpitation.

सदेश *a.* 1 Possessing a country — 2 Belonging to the same place or country. — 3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदोष *a.* 1 Defective, faulty. — 2 Wrong, improper. — 3 Objectionable.

सद्वन् *n.* [सीदति अस्मिन् सद्-मानिन्] 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चकितनतनतांगी सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. — 2 A place, station. — 3 A temple. — 4 An altar. — 5 A seat. — 6 Conflict. — 7 Water.

सद्यस् *ind.* 1 To-day, the same day; गवादीनां पयोऽन्येषुः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhāsh. — 2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चकितनतनतांगी सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. — 3 Quickly, promptly. — 4 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्यो हुताग्नीन् S. 4. — *Comp.* — कालः the present time. — कालीन *a.* recent. — जात *a.* (सद्योजात) newly-born. (—तः) 1. a calf. — 2. an epithet of Śiva. — पातिन् *a.* quickly perishing. frail; Me. 10. — प्राणहर *a.* quickly invigorating; सद्योमांसं नवाजं च बाला स्त्री क्षीरभोजनम् । घृतमुष्णोदकं चैव सद्यः प्राणकराणि षट् ॥ — प्राणहर *a.* quickly destroying life or vigour; श्लुष्कं मांसं क्षिप्य वृद्धा बालार्कस्तुर्यं दधि । प्रभाते मेथुनं निद्रा सद्यः प्राणहराणि षट्. — भाविन् *a.* newly-born. (—मः) a calf. — शुद्धिः, शौचं immediate purification.

सद्यस्क *a.* 1 New, recent. — 2 Instantaneous.

सद् *a.* 1 Resting, staying. — 2 Going.

सद्वद् *a.* Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.



सद्वसथः A village.

सधर्मन् *a.* 1 Having similar properties. -2 Having similar duties. -3 Of the same sect or caste. -4 Like, resembling. -Comp. —चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) See सधर्मन्.

सधिः N. of Agni.

सधिस् *m.* An ox, a bull.

सध्वञ्च *a.* ( सधीची *f.* ) [ सधञ्चति ; cf. P. VI. 3. 95 ] Going along with, associated with, accompanying. —*m.* A companion (husband) ; Si. 8. 44.

सधीची A female companion, confidante ; Bh. 6. 7.

सधीचीन *a.* Accompanying, associated with.

सन 1 P., 8 U. ( सनति, सनोति, सनुते, सात ; *pass.* सन्वते, सावते ; *desid.* सिसनिषति, सिवासाति ) 1 To love, like. -2 To worship, honour. -3 To acquire, obtain. -4 To receive graciously. -5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears. —नं Ved. Food.

सनकः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् *m.* An epithet of Brahman. —*ind.* Always, perpetually. —*Comp.* —कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनय *a.* Ancient, old ( Ved. ).

सनसूत्र See सनसूत्र

सना *ind.* Always, perpetually.

सनात् *ind.* Always.

सनातन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent ; एष धर्मः सनातनः. -2 Firm, fixed, settled ; एष धर्मः सनातनः U. 5. 22. -3 Primæval, ancient. —नः 1 The primeval being, Vishnu ; सनातनः पितरमुपागमत् स्वयं Bk. 1. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Brahman. -4 A guest of the Manes. -5 N. of one of the sons of Brahman. —नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Of Durgā or Pārvati. -3 Of Sarasvati.

सनाथ *a.* 1 Having a master, lord or husband ; त्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा ह्यद्य वर्तते Rām. -2 Possessed of a guardian or protector ; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिणः S. 1 ; सनाथः संवृत्तः V. 5. -3 Occupied by, possessed by. -4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, fully of, usually in comp. ; लतासनाथ इव प्रतिभाति S. 1 ; शिलातलसनाथो लतामण्डपः V. 2 ; Me. 98 ; Ku. 7. 94 ; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10. —या A woman whose husband is living.

सनाभि *a.* 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. -2 Kindred, related. -3 Like, resembling ; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. -4 Affectionate. —भिः 1 A uterine brother ; a near kinsman. -2 A relation, kinsman ; Ki. 13. 11. -3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सनाभ्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सनामन्, सनामक *a.* Having the same name ; Mu. 1. 7.

सनिः 1 Worship, service. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (*f.* also in this sense). -4 Obtaining. -5 A quarter or point of the compass (*f.* also).

सनित *a.* 1 Granted. -2 Gained, obtained.

सनिष्ठीवं, सनिष्ठेवं Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, sputtered speech.

सनी 1 A respectful entreaty. -2 A quarter or point of the compass. -3 Flapping of the elephant's ears. -4 Light, lustre. -5 An epithet of Gauri.

सनीड ( ल ) *a.* 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. -2 Near, proximate.

संतः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

संतश्च 1 P. 1 To pare off, chisel, chop. -2 To wound, hurt, strike ; निश्चिन्नाभ्यां सुतीक्ष्णाभ्यामन्योन्यं संततश्चतुः Mb. ; Bri. S. 42. 29. -3 To hurt by words. -4 Ved. To compose ( hymns &c. ).

संतक्षणं Sarcastic or cutting language, sarcasm.

संतन् 8 U. 1 To stretch over, cover over, cover with. -2 To make continuous, connect together. -3 To effect, accomplish. -4 To show, display.

संतत *p. p.* 1 Stretched, extended. -2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. -3 Lasting, eternal. -4 Much, many. —तं *ind.* Always, continually, constantly, eternally, perpetually.

संततिः *f.* 1 Stretching across, spreading along. -2 Extent, expanse, extension. -3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity ; चित्तासंततितंतुजालनिविडसूतेव लग्ना मिया Māl. 5. 10 ; कुसुमसंततिः संततसंनिभिः Si. 6. 36. -4 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance ; निदानमिक्षाकुसुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. -5 A race, lineage, family. -6 Offspring, progeny ; संततिः ह्युद्धवैश्या हि परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. -7 A heap, mass ;

( अलं ) सहसा संततिमंहसां विहंतुं Ki. 5. 17.

संतानः —नं 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread ; S. 7. 8. -2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance ; अष्टिन्नामलसंतानाः Ku. 6. 69 ; संतानवाहीनि दुःखानि U. 4. 8. -3 Family, race. -4 Progeny, offspring, issue ; संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34 ; संतानकामाय राज्ञे 2. 65, 18. 52. -5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise. —*Comp.* —संधिः a peace cemented by family alliance ( as by giving a daughter in marriage &c. ).

संतानकः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower ; Ku. 6. 46, 7. 3 ; Si. 6. 67.

संतानिका 1 Froth, foam. -2 Cream. -3 A cob-web. -4 The blade of a knife or sword.

संतप् 1 P. 1 To heat, warm ; संतप्तचामीकर Bk. 3. 3 ; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 To parch, dry up. -3 To pain by heat, torture. —*Pass.* 1 To become hot or heated. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain, be sorry ; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं Mo. 7 ' of the afflicted ' ; दिवापि मयि निष्क्रान्ति संतप्येते गुरु मम Mb. ; Bh. 2. 87. -3 To repent, be stung with remorse ; V. 3. 5. -4 To undergo penance. —*Caus.* 1 To heat, burn, inflame. -2 To provoke, exasperate, irritate. -3 To torment, torture, distress, afflict. -4 To burn up, consume. -5 To foment ( quarrels &c. ).

संतपनं 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Torturing.

संतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing ; Pt. 1. 250. -2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented. -3 Burnt, scorched. -4 Exhausted, fatigued, wearied. —*Comp.* —अयस् *n.* red-hot iron. —वक्षस् *a.* short-breathed.

संतापः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation ; Māl. 3. 4. -2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish ; संतापसंततिमहाव्यसनाय तस्याः मासक्तमेतदनुपेक्षितहेतु चेत् Māl. 1. 23 ; न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चंद्रमसि वा 1. 31 ; S. 3. -3 Passion, rage. -4 Remorse, repentance ; Pt. 1. 109. -5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body ; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसाक्ति Ki. 5. 50.

संतापन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Burning, inflaming. —नः N. of one of the 5 arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Paining, afflicting. -3 Exciting passion.



**संतापित** *p. p.* Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

**संतप्त** 4 P. 1 To become exhausted. — 3 To pine away, languish.

**संतमक** Oppression or distress (in breathing &c.).

**संतमस** *n.*, **संतमसं** 1 All-pervading or universal darkness, great darkness; निमज्जयन्संतमसे पराशयं N. 98; Si. 9. 22; Bk. 5 2. — 2 Great darkness or delusion of the mind (ननुनोह).

**संतर्जनं** Threatening, reviling.

**संतर्पणं** 1 Satisfying, satiating. — 2 Gratifying, delighting. — 3 That which gives delight. — 4 A kind of sweet dish.

**संति** 1 End, destruction. — 2 A gift; cf. संति.

**संतुष्ट** 4 P. 1 To be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो भार्यया नर्त्ता भार्या तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; Bh. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17. — 2 To have great pleasure in. — *Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. — 2 To present with (anything).

**संतुष्ट** *p. p.* Satisfied, pleased, contented.

**संतुष्टिः** *f.* Complete satisfaction.

**संतोषः** 1 Satisfaction, contentment; संतोष एव पुरुषस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. — 2 Pleasure, delight, joy. — 3 The thumb and fore-finger.

**संतोषणं** Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

**संद्** 1 P. 1 To cross over, traverse, travel over. — 2 To swim, float. — 3 To get over, overcome, surmount, go to the end of. — 4 To reach, attain to. — 5 To escape from, be saved.

**संतरणं** 1 Crossing over. — 2 Surmounting.

**संत्यज्** 1 P. 1 To abandon; जायागदोपासुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34. — 2 To avoid, shun; Bh. 1. 81. — 3 To give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. — 4 To except, exclude; संत्यज्य विक्रमादित्यं धर्ममन्यत्र दुर्लभं Rāj. T. 3. 343. — *Caus.* To deprive (one) of, rob.

**संत्यक्त** *p. p.* 1 Completely deserted or abandoned. — 2 Robbed, deprived of.

**संत्यजनं** Leaving, renouncing.

**संत्तस्** 1, 4 P. To fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39. — *Caus.* To frighten, terrify; Pt. 1. 197.

**संत्तप्तः** Fear, terror, alarm.

**संदंश्** 1 P. 1 To bite, sting; संदंश्वापराधवा Amaru. 32. — 2 (4)

To stick or adhere closely to, cling; उरसा संदृष्टसर्पत्वा S. 7. 11; संदृष्टवस्त्रेष्वलानितैवेषु R. 16. 65, 48. (b) To press together, crush by pressure; संदृष्टकुसुमशयनानि गात्राणि S. 3. 18.

**संदंशः** 1 A pair of tongs. — 2 The great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). — 3 N. of a hell.

**संदंशकः** A pair of tongs.

**संदंशिका** A pair of pincers.

**संदृष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Bitten. — 2 Pressed closely together, crushed. — 3 Nipped; pinched. — 4 A particular fault in pronunciation.

**संदह्** 1 P. To burn; अभिजनः संदहतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

**संदहाहः** Burning up, consuming.

**संदानं** 1 A rope, cord. — 2 A chain, fetter. — 3 Cutting, dividing. — *n.* That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

**संदानित** *a.* 1 Bound, tied. — 2 Fettered, chained.

**संदानिनी** A cow-pen (गोष्ठ).

**संदावः** Flight, retreat.

**संदित** *a.* Bound, chained, fettered.

**संदिद्** 6 P. 1 To give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. — 2 To order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं दू खलु दुष्यंतस्य युक्तरूपमस्माभिः संदिद्व्यं S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. — 3 To send as a messenger, entrust with a message; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखी Ku. 6. 1. — 4 To appoint. — 5 To commission or depute in general.

**संदिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, indicated. — 2 Assigned. — 3 Told, narrated, communicated. — 4 Agreed to, promised. — 5 One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संदिष्टार्थ also). — 6 Information, news, tidings.

**संदेशः** 1 Information, news, tidings. — 2 A message, an errand; संदेशं मे हर घनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7. 13; R. 12. 63; Ku. 6. 2. — 3 Commission, command; अदुष्टितो युरोः संदेशः S. 5. — *Comp.* — *अर्थः* the subject of a message; Me. 5. — *वाच्* *f.* a message. — *हरः*, *हारकः* 1. a news-bearer, messenger. — 2. an envoy, ambassador.

**संदेशकं** News, tidings.

**संदिह** 2 U, 1 To smear, cover over, anoint. — 2 To heap together. — 3 To doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संदिह्यो विजयी उधि Pt. 3. 12. — 4 To mistake for, to confound with

(in *pass.*); पातु त्वामकठोरकोटकशिखा-संदिग्धमुधेदवः (जटाः) Māl. 1. 2; or धूपेजलिनिःसृतेर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 6. 40. — 5 To start an objection. — *Caus.* 1 To confuse, perplex. — 2 To be doubtful or uncertain (Atm.).

**संदिग्ध** *p. p.* 1 Besmeared, covered. — 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain; as in संदिग्धमति-बुद्धि &c. — 3 Mistaken for or confounded with. — 4 Doubtful, questioned. — 5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence). — 6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. — 7 Envenomed. — *अर्थः* 1 A doubt, uncertainty. — 2 Besmearing. — *Comp.* — *अर्थः* *a.* ambiguous, dubious in sense. (— *र्थः*) 1. an ambiguous or doubtful meaning. — 2. a disputed matter. — *मति*, — *बुद्धि* *a.* sceptical, doubtful.

**संदेहः** 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense; अत्र कः संदेहः. — 2 Risk, danger, peril; जीवितसंदेहदोलामारोपितः K.; अर्थोर्जने प्रवृत्तिः संसंदेहा H. 1; Pt. 1. 176. — 3 (In Rhet.) Doubt regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called संसंदेह by Mammata and others); संसंदेहस्तु भेदोक्तौ तद्वक्तौ च संशयः K. P. 10; e. g. see Māl. 1. 2 (l. 3); V. 3. 2. — *Comp.* — *दोला* the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix.

**संदेहिन्** *a.* 1 Doubtful. — 2 Doubting, uncertain, diffident.

**संदी** A small bedstead, cot, couch.

**संदीप्** 4 A. To burn or shine very brightly, glow. — *Caus.* 1 To light, kindle, inflame. — 2 To excite, incite, arouse, stimulate.

**संदीपन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting; संदीपना एव दुःखस्य प्रियसखीविनोदनोपायाः U. 3. — 2 Provoking; U. 4. — *n.* One of the five arrows of Cupid. — *n.* 1 Kindling, inflaming. — 2 Exciting, stimulating; अनंगसंदीपनमाशु कुर्वते Rs. 1. 12.

**संदीप्त** *p. p.* 1 Kindled or inflamed. — 2 Excited, stimulated. — 3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

**संदुष्ट** 4 P. To be defiled or stained. — *Caus.* 1 To defile, pollute, corrupt, soil, taint. — 2 To violate. — 3 To accuse, censure, find fault with, condemn.

**संदुष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Polluted, defiled. — 2 Wicked, depraved. — 3 Ill-disposed,



संशुषणं Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

संशुषित *a.* 1 Violated, defiled, stained, polluted. -2 Grown worse (as a disease). -3 Abused, censured.

संशु 6 P. 1 To string or bind together. -2 To weave together, weave into a bunch or garland. -3 To arrange, connect, compose.

संशुर्भः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. -2 Collection, uniting, mixture; U. 7. 12. -3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence; संशुर्भश्चुद्धिं गिरां Git. 1. -4 Construction -5 A composition, literary work; रसगंगाधरनामा संशुर्भोऽयं चिरं जयतु R. G.; U. 4. -Comp. -विरुद्ध *a.* irrelevant, incoherent. -शुद्ध *a.* connected, coherent. -शुद्धिः *f.* clearness of arrangement (as of a composition).

संशु 1 P. 1 To see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. -2 To see well or perfectly. -3 To consider, reflect upon. -4 To calculate, enumerate. -5 To overlook, wink at. -*Pass.* 1 To look like, resemble, be similar. -2 To become visible, appear. -*Caus.* To show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं सुतवत्संदर्श्य स्थितः H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

संशुर्शनं 1 Seeing, beholding, viewing. -2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. -3 Meeting, seeing one another. -4 Sight, appearance, vision. -5 Regard, consideration. -6 Showing, displaying.

संदोहः 1 Milking. -2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage; कुंदमाकंदमधुर्विदुसंदोहवाहिना मारुतेनोत्ताम्यति Māl. 3; Bv. 4. 9.

संश्रावः Flight, retreat.

संधा 3 U. 1 To join, bring together, unite, combine, put together, compound, mix; यानि उदकेन संधीयंते तानि भक्षणियाणि Kull. -2 (*a*) To treat with, form friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संदध्यात्सुश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88; Chan. 19; Kām. 9. 41. (*b*) To unite in friendship, reconcile, make a friend of; Pt. 2. 32. -3 To fix upon, direct towards; संदधे दृशसुदयतारकां R. 11. 69. -4 To fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); धनुष्यमोर्ध्वं समधत्त चाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53, 12. 97. -5 To produce, cause; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्नं संधत्ते गगनतलप्रयाणदेवः Māl. 5. 3; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -6 To hold out against, be a match for; शतमेकोऽपि संधत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः

Pt. 1. 229. -7 To mend, repair, heal. -8 To inflict upon. -9 To grasp, support, take hold of. -10 To grant, yield. -11 To make good, atone for. -12 To contract, close up. -13 To approach, come near. -14 To prepare, make, compose. -15 To assist, aid. -16 To comprehend, conceive. -17 To possess, have. -18 To perform, do; Pt. 2. 11. -19 To employ, make use of, apply to use.

संधा 1 Union, association. -2 Intimate union, close connection. -3 State, condition. -4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact; तत्तार संधामिव सत्यसंधः R. 14. 52; Mv. 7. 8. -5 Limit, boundary. -6 Fixity, steadiness. -7 Twilight. -8 Distillation (for *संधान* q. v.). -9 Steady continuance in any state.

संधानं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Union, junction, combination; यद्धे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9; Ku. 5. 27; R. 12. 101. -3 Mixing, compounding (of medicines &c.). -4 Restoration, repairing. -5 Fitting, taking an aim, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तत्साधुकृतसंधानं प्रति-संदर सत्यकं S. 1. 11; Si. 20. 8. -6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; सुदधदवस्तुखभेयो दुःसंधानश्च दुर्जने भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 A joint; पादजंघयोः संधाने गुल्फः Susr. -8 Attention. -9 Direction. -10 Supporting. -11 Distillation (of liquors). -12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. -13 A kind of relish eaten to excite thirst. -14 Preparation of pickles. -15 Contraction of the skin by means of astringents. -16 Sour rice-gruel. -17 Bell-metal (सौराष्ट्र).

संधानित *a.* 1 United, strung together. -2 Bound, tied.

संधानिन् *a.* 1 Tying or binding together. -2 Clever in taking aim. -3 Distilling liquor.

संधानिनी A cow-house, cow-pen.

संधानी 1 Distillation. -2 Brazery, foundry. -3 The manufacture of spirituous liquors.

संधिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; संधये सरला सूची वक्रा छेदाय कर्तरि Subhāsh. Me. 58. -2 A compact, an agreement. -3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति प्रकाराः संधीनां भवन्ति H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); शत्रुणा न हि संदध्यात्सुश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88. -4 A joint, articulation (of the body); तुरगाधुवादनकंडितसंधेः S. 2. -5 A fold, (of a garment). -6 A breach, hole chasm. -7 Especially a

mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; वृक्षवाटिकापरिसरे संधि कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मध्यमकं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. -8 Separation, division. -9 Euphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.). -10 An interval, a pause. -11 A critical juncture. -12 An opportune moment. -13 A period at the expiration of each *Yuga* or age. -14 A division or joint (in a drama); (they are five, see S. D. 330-332); Ku. 7. 91. -15 The vulva. -16 Distillation. -Comp. -अक्षरं a diphthong. -चोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.); as in संधिच्छेदशिक्षकः M. 4. -जं spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -हृदयं violation of a treaty; अरिषु हि विजयायिनः क्षितीना विदधति सोपधि संधिहृदयानि Ki. 1. 45. -प्रबंधनं the ligament of a joint. -बंधः the tissues of joints; S. 2. -बंधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. -भंगः, -सुक्तिः *f.* dislocation of a joint. -रंजकः a hole in a wall. -विग्रह *m.* du. peace and war. -अधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating peaces. -विद *m.* a negotiator of treaties. -वेला 1. the time of twilight. -2. any connecting period. -हारकः a house-breaker.

संधिकः A kind of fever.

संधिका Distillation (of liquors).

संधित *a.* 1 United, joined; Pt. 2. 35. -2 Bound, tied. -3 Reconciled, allied. -4 Fixed, fitted. -5 Mixed together. -6 Pickled, preserved. -तं 1 Pickles. -2 Spirituous liquor.

संधिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). -2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. -2 A river. -3 Spirituous liquor.

संधेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined. -2 Capable of being reconciled; सुजनस्तु कनकवदवद् दुर्भेद्यश्चासुसंधेयः H. 1. 92. -3 To be made peace with. -4 To be aimed at.

संशुक्ष 1 A. To be kindled or excited (fig. also); संशुक्षे तयोः कोपः Bk. 14. 109. -*Caus.* To kindle, inflame, excite; निर्वाणधुयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संशुक्षयं तीव्रवपुर्णेन Ku. 3. 52; आतपातसंशुक्षितमदा V. 4.

संशुक्षणं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating.

संशुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed, excited.



संघ 10 U. 1 To hold, bear, carry. 2 To hold up, support, prop, sustain; संघायति नाभिः Pt. 1. 81. -3 To restrain, check. -4 To keep in mind, retain in memory; यः सततं संघायति ज्ञानोति संधारयत्यनिशं Pt. 5. 5 To hold, have, possess, retain, keep; Pt. 1. 112. -6 To observe, follow. -7 To bear, suffer, endure. -8 To survive, remain alive.

संधारण-णा 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Observing, following. -3 Suffering, enduring.

संध्या 1 Union. -2 Joint, division. 3 Morning or evening twilight; अहोरात्रं संध्या दिवसस्तत्पुरस्सरः । अहो रात्रिश्च तथापि न समागमः K. P. 1. 4 Early morning. -5 Evening, dusk. -6 The period which precedes a Yuga, the time intervening between the expiration of one Yuga and the commencement of another; Me. 1. 69. -7 The morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 63. 4. 93. -8 A promise, an agreement. -9 A boundary, limit. -10 Thinking, meditation. -11 A kind of flower. -12 N. of a river. -13 N. of the wife of Brahman. -14 Any one of the divisions of the day (पूर्वाह्ण, मध्याह्ण, अपराह्ण). -Comp. -अंशः the period at the end of each Yuga. -अंशुः twilight. -अंशु 1. an evening cloud (tinged with the sun's rays); संवाअंशुखे सुहृतरागाः Pt. 1. 194. -2. a kind of red-chalk. -उपसन्ना Sandhyā adoration. -कालः 1. the period of twilight. -2. evening. -त्रयं the three divisions of the day (forenoon, noon, and afternoon). -नाटिच m. an epithet of Siva. -पुष्पी 1. a kind of jasmine. -2. a nutmeg. -चलः a demon (राक्षस). -संगलं an evening religious rite. -दीपिका an auspicious evening lamp; V. 3. 2. -रामः red-lead. -रामः (some take आराम as the word here) an epithet of Brahman. -संदनं the morning and evening prayers. -समयः 1. evening-time. -2. a portion of each Yuga.

संघ p. p. [सङ्घ-क्त] 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. -2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. -3 Drooping, relaxed; Ku. 3. 51. -4 Weak, low, feeble. -5 Wasted away, decayed. -6 Perished, destroyed. -7 Still, motionless. -8 Shrunk. -9 Adjacent, near. -10 Gone, departed. -11 Sunk, low (in tone &c). -क्षः The tree called पिताल. -क्षं A little, a small quantity. -Comp. -कंठ a. choked. -हर्ष a. desponding, cheerless.

संघक a. Low, dwarfish. -कः The Piyāla tree. -Comp. -द्रुः the Piyāla tree,

संघतर a. Lower, more depressed (as a tone).

संनम 1 P. 1 To bend, stoop, incline; संनतांगी Ku. 1. 34; Bk. 2. 31; पर्वसु संनता V. 4. 26. -2 To submit or subject oneself to, obey; संनमतामरीणां R. 18. 34. -3 To bend down, bow down to. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 To be accomplished. -Caus. 1 To contract, bend together. -2 To cause to bend or stoop. -3 To make ready, prepare. संनत p. p. 1 Bent down, stooping. -2 Downcast. -3 Contracted.

संनतिः f. 1 Obeisance, respectful salutation, reverence. -2 Stooping posture, crouching. -3 Humility. -4 A kind of sacrifice. -5 A sound, noise.

संनयः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number. -2 Rear, rear-guard (of an army).

संनह 4 U. 1 To tie, bind, fasten. -2 To wear, put on, dress. -3 To put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समनात्सीत्ततो सैन्यं Bk. 15. 111, 112; 14. 7; 16. 4. -4 To make oneself ready, prepare oneself (for any action) (Atm. in this sense); युद्धाय संनहते Mbh.; छेतुं वज्रमणीञ्च शिरसि कुसुमपातेन संनहते Bk. 2. 6.

संनद्ध p. p. 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on. -2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. -3 Arranged, ready, or prepared for battle, armed, fully equipped; नवजलधरः संनद्धोऽयं न दृष्टनिशाचरः V. 4. 1; कः संनद्धे विरहविधुरां त्वय्युपेक्षेत जायां Me. 8. -4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general; लतेव संनद्धमनो जपल्लवा R. 3. 7. -5 Pervading; कुसुमभिर्वल्लभनीयं यौवनमंगेषु संनद्धं S. 1. 21. -6 Well-provided with anything. -7 Murderous. -8 Closely attached, bordering, near. -9 Ready to burst or blossom. -10 Provided with charms.

संनहनं 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. -2 Preparation. -3 Fastening tightly. -4 Industry, effort.

संनाहः 1 Arming (oneself) or preparation for battle, putting on armour. -2 Warlike preparation, equipment; संनाहयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. -3 Armour, mail; अस्मिन्कलौ खलोत्सृष्टः दुष्टबाणबाणदारुणे । कथं जिविज्जगत्तु संनाहाः सज्जना यदि Kir. K. 1. 36, Ki. 16. 12.

संनाहाः A war-elephant.

संनिकर्षः 1 Drawing near, bringing near. -2 Vicinity, proximity; presence; उत्कंठते च युष्मत्संनिकर्षस्य U. 6; Ku. 3. 74; R. 7. 8, 6. 20. -3 Col-

nection, relation. -4 (In Nyāya phil.) Connection of an organ of sense (इन्द्रिय) with its object (विषय); this is of six kinds.

संनिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. -2 Approaching, approximating. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Relation, connection. -5 Connection of an organ of sense with its object; see संनिकर्ष (4) above.

संनिकृष्ट p. p. 1 Approximate. -2 Proximate, adjacent, near. -दं Proximity, vicinity.

संनिचयः A collection.

संनिधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, or keep together; Ms. 2. 186. -2 To place near; S. 3. 19. -3 To fix upon, direct towards; (दृष्टिं) पुनः सहस्राचि-वि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -4 To draw near, approach. -5 To collect, pile up. -6 To observe, inspect. -Pass. To be near, be present. -Caus. To collect, bring together, assemble; U. 7.

संनिधातु m. 1 One who brings near. -2 One who deposits. -3 A receiver of stolen goods; Ms. 9. 278. -4 An officer who introduces people at court. -5 One who receives in charge.

संनिधानं, संनिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxta-position. -2 Proximity, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53. -3 Perceptibility, appearance. -4 A receptacle. -5 Receiving, taking charge of. -6 Combination, aggregate; Pt. 1. 191. -7 Depositing. -8 The object of an organ of sense (इन्द्रियविषय).

संनियत् 1 P. To alight, descend. -2 To come together, assemble, meet together. -3 To fall upon, attack; U. 3. 6. -4 To arrive, appear. -5 To perish, be destroyed. -Caus. 1 To throw or shoot down, discharge. -2 To convoke, convene, assemble, collect together.

संनिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. -2 Falling together, meeting; confluence; समुद्रपत्न्योर्जलसंनिपाते R. 13. 58. -3 Collision, contract. -4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection; धूमज्योतिःसालिलमरुतां संनिपातः क मेघः Me. 5. -5 An assemblage, a collection, multitude, number; नानारत्नज्योतिषां संनिपातैः Ki. 5. 36; एको हि दोषो गुण-संनिपाते निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. -6 Arrival. -7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind. -8 A kind of musical time or measure. -Comp. -ज्वरः fever arising



from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिपातकः = संनिपात (7) above.

संनिबधः 1 Binding firmly. -2 Connection, attachment. -3 Effectiveness.

संनिभ *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp. ); Rs. 1. 11.

संनियुज् See नियुज्.

संनियोगः 1 Union, attachment. -2 Appointment.

संनिरुद् See निरुद्.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिविष्ट 6 A 1 To enter into, enter deeply. -2 To encamp, sit down. -3 To have intercourse or intimate connection with. —*Caus.* 1 To place, put. -2 To install or place on ; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेक्षयत् R. 12. 58. -3 To unite, join, collect. -4 To introduce, insert, put in. -5 To lodge, locate, station, encamp. -6 To devolve upon, commit to, consign. -7 To found (a town &c.). -8 To fix the mind on. -9 To contemplate, reflect upon.

संनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered into. -2 Collected, met together, assembled. -3 Absorbed or engrossed in. -4 Abiding or resting in. -5 Contiguous, near, neighbouring. -6 Encamped. See संनिविष्ट above.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. -2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. -3 Union, combination, arrangement ; रमणीय एष वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Māl. 1. 9. -4 Site, place, situation, position ; Ku. 7. 25 ; R. 6. 19. -5 Vicinity, proximity. -6 Form, figure ; उद्दामशरीरसंनिवेशः Māl. 3 ; निर्माणसंनिवेशः K. -7 A hut, dwelling-place ; R. 14. 76. -8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to ; क्रियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. -9 Insertion. -10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c. -11 The collective position of an asterism.

संनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To return, retire. -2 To leave off, cease, stop. -3 To pass away. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to return, send back. -2 To suppress, stop. -3 To prevent, hinder. -4 To divert, turn away from.

संनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Stopped, ceased. -3 Withdrawing, shrinking from.

संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return ; S. 6. 9 ; R. 8. 49 ; 10. 27. -2 Desisting from. -3 Restraint, check, forbearance.

संनिहित *p. p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring ; S. 4. -2 Close, proximate, at hand. -3 Present ; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1 ; हृदयसंनिहिते S. 3. 19. -4 Fixed, placed, deposited. -5 Prepared, ready ; Mu. 1. -6 Staying or being in. —*तं* Proximity, vicinity. —*Comp.* —*अपाय a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory ; कायः संनिहितापायः Pt. 2. 177.

संनी 1 P. 1 To bring together. -2 To rule, govern, guide. -3 To restore, give back. -4 To lead towards, lead, or bring near to. -5 To connect, unite. -6 To mingle, mix. -7 To arrange. -8 To obtain, procure.

संनयनं 1 Bringing together or near. -2 Connecting, uniting.

संन्यस 4 U. 1 To place or put down, deposit. -2 To lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit ; तेन त्वया शस्त्रं न संन्यस्तव्यं V. 5 ; संन्यस्तशस्त्र R. 2. 59 ; संन्यस्ताभरणं गात्रं Mo. 93 ; Ku. 7. 67. -3 To make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of ; Bg. 3. 30. -4 To put together. -5 (Used intransitively) To resign the world, discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite ; संदृश्य क्षणभंगुरं तदखिलं धन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132.

संन्यसनं 1 Resignation, laying down. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments ; न च संन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. -3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. -4 Depositing.

संन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. -2 Deposited. -3 Entrusted, consigned. -4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced. -5 Encamped.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns ; काम्यानां कर्मणां त्यागं संन्यासं कथयो विदुः ; Bg. 6. 2, 18. 2 ; Ms. 1. 114 ; 5. 108. -3 A deposit, trust. -4 A stake or wager in a game. -5 Giving up the body, death. -6 Indian spikenard.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down or deposits. -2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life ; ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न कांक्षति Bg. 5. 3. -3 One who abstains from food ( त्यक्ताहार ) ; Bk. 7. 76.

सप् 1 P. ( सपति ) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To connect. -3 To obey,

conform to. -4 To obtain. -5 To touch, sip. -6 To do, perform.

सपक्ष *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. -2 Having a side or party. -3 Belonging to the same side or party. -4 ( Hence ) Kindred, like, similar ( fig. ) ; दलद्वाक्षानिर्यद्रसभरसपक्षा भगितयः Bv. 2. 77. -5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. —*सः* 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. -2 A kindred, a kinsman ; परित्रातस्त्वया सपक्षः M. 4. -3 ( In logic ) An instance on the same side, a similar instance ; निश्चितसाध्यवान् सपक्षः T. S.

सपन्न *a.* Hostile, inimical. —*तः* An enemy, adversary, a rival ; Māl. 4. 5 ; R. 9. 8.

सपत्नी [ समानः पतिर्यस्याः सा ] A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife ( having the same husband with another ) ; दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14. 86 ; कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तं सपत्नीजने S. 4. 17.

सपत्नीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सपत्राकृ 8 U. To wound very severely ; see below.

सपत्राकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. -2 Causing excessive pain ; cf. निष्पत्राकरण.

सपत्राकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

सपादि *ind.* 1 Instantly, in a moment, immediately ; सपादि मद्वानलो दहति मम मानसं Git. 10 ; Ku. 3. 76 ; 6. 2. -2 Quickly, swiftly.

सपर्या 1 Worship, honouring ; सोढं सपर्याविधिभाजनेन R. 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46 ; Si. 1. 14 ; Ku. 5. 31. -2 Service, attendance ; प्रति विहितसपर्या सुस्थयोस्तान्यहानि ( स्मरसि ) U. 1. 26.

सपाद *a.* 1 Having feet. -2 Increased by a fourth part.

सपिंडः 'Having the same पिंड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations ; Y. 1. 52 ; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सपिंडीकरणं 1 The performance of a particular Śrāddha in honour of deceased relatives called सपिंड *q. v.* to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies. -2 Giving a person the rights of a Sapiṇḍa or kinsman.

सपीतिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, compotation,



सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone.

सप्त *num.* *a.* (always pl.; सप्त *nom.* and *acc.*) Seven. —**Comp.** —अं-  
ग N. of Agni. —अष्टपुंगवः the  
planet Saturn. —अंग *a.* see सप्तपुंगवः  
below. —अर्चिस *a.* 1. having seven  
tongues or flames. —2. evil-eyed,  
of inauspicious look. (—*m.*) 1. N.  
of fire. —2. of Saturn. —3. the Chi-  
traka plant. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-  
seven. —अश्रं a heptagon. —अश्वः  
the sun. —बाहनः the sun. —अहः se-  
ven days, *i. e.* a week. —आत्मन्  
*m.* an epithet of Brahman. —ऋषि-  
(सप्तर्षि) *m. pl.* 1. the seven sages;  
*i. e.* मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह,  
वसिष्ठ. —2. the constella-  
tion called Ursa Major (the seven  
stars of which are said to be the  
seven sages mentioned above). —को-  
ण *a.* septangular. —गङ्गा *ind.* in  
the place of the seven streams of  
the Ganges. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-  
seven. —जिह्वा, —ज्वालः fire. —तंतुः a  
sacrifice; *Si.* 14. 6. —त्रिंशत् *f.*  
thirty-seven. —दश *a.* seventeen.  
—दीधितिः N. of fire. —द्वीपा an epi-  
thet of the earth; घुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति  
चतुष्टयमतिरथः *S.* 7. 33. —धातु *m. pl.*  
the seven constituent elements of  
the body; *i. e.* chyle, blood, flesh,  
fat, bone, marrow, and semen;  
(सप्तधातुमतेदोऽस्थिमज्जानः शुक्रसंयुताः). —न-  
वतिः *f.* ninety-seven. —नाडीचक्रं  
a kind of astrological diagram used as  
a means of foretelling rain. —पदी  
the seven steps at a marriage (the  
bride and bridegroom walk together  
seven steps, after which the marriage  
becomes irrevocable). —पर्णः (so सप्त-  
च्छदः, सप्तपत्रः) N. of a tree. (—र्णी)  
the sensitive plant. —प्रकृतिः *f. pl.*  
the seven constituent parts of a  
kingdom; स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्ग-  
पालानि च *Ak.*; see प्रकृति also. —भद्रः  
the Sirisha tree. —भूमिक, —भूम *a.*  
seven stories high (as a palace).  
—रक्तः one who has got the seven  
parts of the body red; (पाणिपादतले  
रक्ते नेत्रांतरस्त्राणि च । तालकाधरजिह्वाश्च प्रशस्ता  
सप्तकृता ॥). —रात्रिः a period of seven  
nights. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-seven.  
—विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts.  
—शत 1. 700. —2. 107. (—ती) an ag-  
gregate or collection of 700 verses  
or stanzas. —शलाकः a kind of astro-  
nomical diagram used for indicating  
auspicious days for marriages. —सतिः  
an epithet of the sun; सर्वैरुचैः समग्रै-  
स्त्वानिव नृपशुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसतिः *M.* 2.  
13; *S.* 6. 29.

सप्तक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Contain-  
ing seven. —2 Seven. —3 Seventh.  
—कं A collection of seven things  
(verses &c.).

सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. °तम *a.* 70th.  
सप्तधा *ind.* 1 Seven-fold. —2 In  
seven parts.

सप्तम *a.* (मी *f.*) The seventh. —मी  
*f.* 1 The seventh or locative case (in  
gram.). —2 The seventh day of a  
lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double  
jasmine).

सप्तिः 1 A yoke. —2 A horse; जवो  
हि सप्तेः परमं विधूयणं Subhāsh.; see  
सप्तसप्ति also. —3 A yoke-fellow.

सप्रणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Placing confidence  
in. —2 Certain, sure.

सप्रश्रयं *ind.* Respectfully, with  
great courtesy.

सप्रसव *a.* Derived from a com-  
mon source; *R.* 1. 22.

सफरः —री A small glittering fish;  
cf. शफर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or  
yielding fruit, productive (*fig.* also).  
—2 Accomplished, fulfilled, success-  
ful.

सबंधु *a.* 1 Closely connected. —2  
Having a friend, befriended. —3 Of  
the same family. —धुः A relation,  
kinsman.

सबलिः Evening twilight.

सबाध *a.* 1 Hurtful. —2 Oppressive.

सब्रह्मचर्यं Fellow-studentship (be-  
ing disciples of the same teacher).

सब्रह्मचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student,  
one going through the same studies  
and observing the same austerities.  
—2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser;  
दुःखसब्रह्मचारिणी तरलिका क्व गतां *K.*; हे  
व्यसनसब्रह्मचारिन् यदि न युष्मत्तः श्रोतु-  
मिच्छामि *Mu.* 6. —3 (Hence) An  
equal, of the same kind; *Vb.* 1. 39.

सभर्तृका A woman whose husband  
is living.

सभा 1 [ सह भांति अभीष्टनिश्चयार्थमेकत्र यत्र  
यद्दे *Tv.* ] 1 An assembly, a council;  
conclave; पंडितसभां कारितवान् *Pt.* 1;  
न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः *H.* 1. —2  
A company, society, meeting, large  
number. —3 Council-chamber or hall.  
—4 A court of justice. —5 A public  
audience (modern *levee*). —6 A  
gambling-house. —7 Any room or  
place much frequented. —**Comp.**  
—आचारः 1. the customs of society.  
—2. court-manners. —आस्तारः 1. an  
assistant at an assembly. —2. a mem-  
ber of a society. —उचितः a learned  
Brahmana, an educated person.  
—पतिः, —नायकः 1. the president of a

society, chairman. —2. the keeper of  
a gaming-house. —पूजा worship or  
reverence paid to the audience. —सद्  
*m.* 1. an assistant at an assembly or  
meeting. —2. a member of an as-  
sembly or meeting. —3. an assessor,  
a juror.

सभाज् 10 U. (सभाजयति ते) 1 To  
salute, pay respects, greet, render  
homage to, congratulate; स्नेहात्स-  
भाजयितुमेत्य *U.* 1. 7; *Si.* 13. 14;  
*S.* 5. —2 To honour, worship, re-  
spect. —3 To please, gratify. —4 To  
beautify, adorn, grace; *U.* 4. 19.  
—5 To show.

सभाजनं [सभाज्-भावे ल्यट्] 1 (*a*)  
Paying respects to, salutation, honour-  
ing, worshipping; *Si.* 13. 14. (*b*)  
Welcoming, congratulation; *R.* 13.  
43, 14. 18. —2 Civility, courtesy,  
politeness. —3 Service.

सभावनः N. of Siva.

सभि (भी) कः [सभा द्यूतं प्रयोजनमस्य  
ईद्] The keeper of a gaming-house;  
अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको माथुर इत एवागच्छ-  
ति *Mk.* 3; *Y.* 2. 199.

सभ्य *a.* [सभायां साधु यत्] 1 Belong-  
ing to an assembly. —2 Fit for society.  
—3 Refined, polished, civilized.  
—4 Well-bred, polite, civil, courte-  
ous; *R.* 1. 55, *Ku.* 7. 29. —5 Confid-  
ential, trusty, faithful. —भ्यः 1 An  
assessor. —2 An assistant at an as-  
sembly. —3 A person of honourable  
parentage. —4 The keeper of a  
gaming-house. —5 The servant of the  
keeper of a gaming-house. —6 N. of  
one of the five sacred fires.

सभ्यता, —रत्नं Politeness, good man-  
ners or breeding.

सम् I. 1 P. (समति) 1 To be con-  
fused or agitated. —2 Not to be con-  
fused or agitated. —II. 10 U. (समयति-  
ते) To be agitated.

सम् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verb<sup>s</sup>  
and verbal derivatives it means (*a*)  
with, together with, together; as in  
संगम्, संभाषण, संधा, संयुज् &c. (*b*)  
Sometimes it intensifies the mean-  
ing of the simple root, and may be  
translated by 'very, quite, greatly,  
thoroughly, very much'; संतुष्ट, संतोष,  
संन्यस्त, संन्यास, संताप &c. (*c*) It  
also expresses completeness, per-  
fection, or beauty. —2 As prefixed  
to nouns to form comp. it means  
'like, same, similar,' as in समर्थ.  
—3 Sometimes it means 'near',  
'before'; as in समक्ष. —4 In the  
Vedas it is sometimes used as a  
separable preposition (with instr.).



सम *a.* 1 Same, identical. -2 Equal, as in समलोहकोचनः R. 8. 21; Pt. 2. 7; Bg. 2. 38. -3 Like, similar, resembling; with instr. or gen. or in comp.; गुणयुक्तो दरिद्रोपि नैश्वर्यरुणैः समः Subhāsh. ; Ku. 3. 13. -4 Even, level, plain; समदेशवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति S. 1. -5 Even (as number). -6 Impartial, fair. -7 Just, honest, upright. -8 Good, virtuous. -9 Ordinary, common. -10 Mean, middling. -11 Straight. -12 Suitable, convenient. -13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. -14 All, every one. -15 All, whole, entire, complete. -सः 1 N. of certain zodiacal signs (वृष, कर्कट, कन्या, वृश्चिक, मकर, and मीन). -2 A mode of measuring time in music. -सं 1 A level plain, flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -2 (In rhet.) N. of a figure of speech. -3 (In geometry) A mean proportional segment. -सं *ind.* 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.); आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1. 27; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. -2 Equally; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311. -3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; Pt. 1. 78. -4 Entirely. -5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र घनैर्मया च त्वद्विप्रयोगश्च समं विमुष्टं R. 13. 26, 4. 4; 10. 59; 14. 1. -Comp. -अंशः an equal share. -हारिन् *m.* a co-heir. -अंतर *a.* parallel. -आचारः 1. equal or similar conduct. -2. proper practice. -उदकं a mixture of half butter-milk and half water. -उपमा a kind of Upamā or simile. -कन्या a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). -कर्णः an equi-diagonal tetragon. -कालः the same time or moment. (-लं) *ind.* at the same time, simultaneously. -कालीन *a.* contemporary, coeval. -कोलः a serpent, snake. -क्षेत्रं (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakshatras. -खातः an equal excavation, a parallelopipedon. -गंधकः incense. -गंधिकं the fragrant root of the Usira. -चतुरस्र *a.* square. (-सं) an equilateral tetragon. -चतुर्भुजः -जं a rhombus. -चित्त *a.* 1. even-minded, equable, equanimous. -2. indifferent. -छेदः, छेदन *a.* having the same denominator. -जानि *a.* Homogeneous. -ज्ञा fame. -त्रिभुजः -जं an equilateral triangle. -दर्शन, दर्शिन *a.* viewing equally, impartial; विद्याविनयसंपन्नो ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि। शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 18. -दुःख *a.* feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-

sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. सुख *a.* a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; S. 3. 11. -दृष्ट-दृष्टि *a.* impartial. -द्वादशाक्षः -जं an equilateral dodecagon. -द्विभुजः a rhomboid. -धृत *a.* equal to. -पदं an attitude in shooting. -बुद्धि *a.* 1. impartial. -2. indifferent, stoical. -भाव *a.* having the same nature or property. (-वः) sameness, equability. -मंडलं (in astr.) the prime vertical line. मय *a.* of like origin. -रंजित *a.* tinged. -रंभः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -रेख *a.* straight; प्रकृत्या यद्वक्रं तदपि समरेखं नयनयोः S. 1. 9. -लंघः -जं a trapezoid. -वर्णः community of caste. -वर्तिन *a.* equal-minded, impartial. (-म.) Yama, the god of death. -वृत्तं 1. an even metre, *i. e.* a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. -2. see सममंडल. -वृत्ति *a.* equable, fair. -वेधः mean depth. -शोधनं equal subtraction, *i. e.* subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. -संधिः peace on equal terms. -सुप्तिः *f.* universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). -सूत्र, सूत्रस्थ *a.* situated on the same diameter. -स्थ *a.* 1. equal, uniform. -2. level. -3. like. -स्थलं an even ground. -स्थली the level plain, the Doab or country between the Ganges and Yamunā (अंतर्वेदि).

समता -त्वं 1 Sameness, identity. -2 Likeness, similarity. -3 Equality; Pt. 2. 83. -4 Impartiality, fairness; समता नी 'to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. -5 Equanimity. -6 Perfectness. -7 Commonness. -8 Evenness.

समक्ष *a.* Being before the eyes, visible, present. -क्षं *ind.* In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र *a.* All, whole, entire, complete; M. 2. 13.

समंगा Bengal madder (मंजिष्ठा).

समज् 1 P. 1 To bring or collect together, unite. -2 To bring into conflict. -3 To subdue, overpower. -4 To animate, incite, excite.

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. -2 A number of fools. -जं A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस *a.* 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit. -2 Correct, true, accurate. -3 Clear, intelligible; as in असंजस, q. v. -4 Virtuous, good, just; भृशा-विमुक्तस्य समंजसं जनं Ki. 14. 12. -5 Practised, experienced. -6 Healthy.

-सं 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Accuracy. -3 Correct evidence.

समतिक्रम 1 U. 1 To go completely beyond, cross or step over. -2 To neglect, disregard, violate. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 To elapse, pass by (as time).

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समती 2 P. 1 To go completely beyond. -2 To go through, cross over. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 To avoid. -5 To pass, elapse.

समतीत *p. p.* Gone, passed by, past (as time); समतीतं च भवञ्च भावि च R. 8. 78.

समद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, furious. -2 Mad with rut. -3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. -4 Delighted, glad.

समधिक *a.* 1 Exceeding. -2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. -कं *ind.* Very much, exceedingly.

समधिगम 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To study. -3 To get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छन्ति यस्यैते तस्य तद्धनं Ms. 8. 416. -4 To excel, surpass.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्व *a.* Travelling, in company.

समनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To consent, give full consent. -2 To approve, permit, allow. -3 To dismiss, give leave, allow to go. -4 To forgive, pardon. -5 To favour.

समनुज्ञानं 1 Assent, consent. -2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत *a.* [सम्यक् अंतः, स यत्र वा] 1 Being on every side, universal. -2 Complete, entire. -तः Limit, boundary, term. (समंतं, समंततः, समंतात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely'). -Comp. -दुग्धा the plant called लुही q. v. -पंचकं N. of the district called Kurukshetra or of a place near it; Ve. 6. -भद्रः a Buddha or the Buddha. -धुक् *m.* fire.

समन्थु *a.* 1 Sorrowful. -2 Enraged, angry. -न्थुः An epithet of Siva.

समान्वि 2 P. 1 To follow, accompany. -2 To follow or infer as a consequence.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order. -2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्य); तत्त समन्वयात् Br. Sūt. I. 1. 4; न च तद् द्रव्यानां पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपविषये निश्चये



समन्वितेर्थांतरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. -3 Con-  
nected in natural order. -2 Fol-  
lowed. -3 Endowed with, possess-  
ed. -4 Affected by.

समभिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Inundated. -2  
Eclipsed.

समभिव्याहारः 1 Mentioning to-  
gether. -2 Association, company. -3  
Proximity to or association with a  
word, the meaning of which is clearly  
ascertained or understood.

समभिसरणं 1 Approaching. -2  
Seeking, wishing for.

समभिहारः 1 Taking together. -2  
Competition. -3 Surplus, excess.

समभ्यर्चनं Worshipping, rever-  
encing.

समभ्याहारः Accompaniment, as-  
sociation.

समयः 1 Time in general. -2 Oc-  
casion, opportunity. -3 Fit time, pro-  
per time or season, right moment ;  
Su. 3. 25. -4 An agreement, a com-  
pact, contract, an engagement ; मिथ-  
समवायः S. 5. -5 A convention, con-  
ventional usage. -6 An established  
rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom,  
usual practice ; निरस्तनारीसमया दुराध-  
रः Ki. 1. 28 ; U. 1. -7 The conven-  
tion of poets, (e. g. that persons  
separated from their beloveds are  
affected at the sight of clouds). -8  
An appointment, assignation. -9 A  
condition, stipulation ; V. 5. -10 A  
law, rule, regulation ; Y. 3. 19 ; U.  
5. 19. -11 Direction, order, instruc-  
tion, precept. -12 Emergency, exigen-  
cy. -13 An oath. -14 A sign, hint,  
indication. -15 Limit, boundary. -16  
A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine,  
tenet ; चौद्ध, वैज्ञेयिक &c. -17 End,  
conclusion, termination. -18 Success,  
prosperity. -19 End of trouble. (सम-  
वेन 'on condition, conditionally').  
-Comp. -अद्युपितं a time at which  
neither the stars nor the sun is visi-  
ble. -अद्युवति *a.* following establish-  
ed customs. -अद्युसारेण, -उचितं *ind.*  
suitable to the occasion, as the occa-  
sion demands. -आचारः convention-  
al practice, established usage ; Mā. 4. 6.  
-क्रिया making an agreement.  
-परिरक्षणं observance of a compact,  
treaty, or agreement ; न समयपरिरक्षणं  
अमते Ki. 1. 45. -भेदः breaking an  
agreement or engagement, breach of  
contract. -व्यभिचारः breaking an  
agreement, violation or breach of  
contract. -व्यभिचारि *a.* breaking an  
agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in  
due time. -2 At a fixed or appointed  
time. -3 In the midst, within, be-  
tween. -4 Near (with acc.) ; समया  
सौधमिति Dk. ; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9, Na-  
lod. 4. 8.

समरः—रं War, battle, fight ; कर्ण-  
द्वयोऽपि समरात्पराङ्मुखीभवन्ति Ve. 3.  
-Comp. -उद्देशः, -धूमि *f.* battle-field.  
—सूर्यन् *m.*, -गिरिस् *m.* the front or van  
of battle ; U. 5. 3.

समर्चनं Worshipping, honouring,  
adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained,  
wounded. -2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ 10 U. 1 To believe, con-  
sider, regard, think ; समर्थये यत्प्रथमं  
मित्रं प्रति V. 4. 38 ; मया न साधु समर्थितं  
V. 2 ; अनुपयुक्तमिव आत्मानं समर्थये S.  
7, 3. 19. -2 To corroborate, support,  
substantiate by proof ; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाह-  
रणेन समर्थयति. -3 To deliberate, think  
or reflect about. -4 To make ready-  
prepare. -5 To maintain, assert, en-  
force. -6 To imply, suggest. -7 To  
approve.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. -2  
Competent, allowed, qualified ; प्रति-  
ग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186 ; Y. 1. 213.  
-3 Fit, suitable, proper ; तद्गुरुर्ग्रहणमेव  
राघवभृत्यपद्यत समर्थयुत्तरं R. 11. 79.  
-4 Made fit or proper, prepared. -5  
Having the same meaning. -6 Signi-  
ficant. -7 Having proper aim or  
force, very forcible. -8 Being in ap-  
position. -9 Connected in sense. —र्थः  
1 A significant word (in gram.) ; अत्ययं  
समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययीभावः Sk. -2  
The co-herence of words together in  
a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थता-त्वं 1 Strength, power. -2  
Force, forcibleness. -3 Sameness of  
meaning.

समर्थनं—ना 1 Establishing, support-  
ing, corroborating. -2 Defending,  
vindicating, justifying ; स्थितेष्ट्वेत्सम-  
र्थनं K. P. 7. -3 Pleading, advocating.  
-4 Judging, considering, imagining.  
-5 Deliberation, determination, decid-  
ing on the propriety or otherwise of  
anything. -6 Adequacy, efficacy,  
force, capability. -7 Energy, perse-  
verance. -8 Reconciling differences,  
allaying disputes. -9 Objection.

समर्थित *p. p.* 1 Maintained, esta-  
blished. -2 Thought, imagined, con-  
sidered, judged. -3 Determined ; see  
समर्थ above.

समर्थक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. -2  
Causing to prosper.

समर्पणं Giving or handing over to,  
delivering, consigning.

समर्पित *a.* 1 Made over, delivered,  
consigned, committed. -2 Restored,  
given back. -3 Appointed.

समर्याद *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. -2  
Near, proximate. -3 Correct in con-  
duct, keeping within bounds of pro-  
priety. -4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy,  
impure. -2 Sinful. —लं Excre-  
ment, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama ; (thus  
described in S. D. :—वृत्तं समवकारे तु  
ख्यातं देवानुरागं । संघो निर्दिशस्तु वयोकाः  
&c. 515).

समवतारः 1 A descent. -2 A  
descent into a river or sacred bathing  
place ; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तदैः Ki. 5. 7.

समवधानं 1 Great attention. -2  
Preparation.

समवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain fixed,  
stand immovable ; stand still. -2 To  
stand ready. —Caus. 1 To establish,  
found. -2 To stop.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. -2  
Similar condition or state ; S. 4. -3  
State or condition in general ; R. 19.  
50 ; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed.  
-2 Steady. -3 Ready. -4 Being in  
any place or position.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition.

समवे 2 P. 1 To assemble, come  
together ; समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1.  
-2 To be related or connected in an  
intimate relation.

समवायः 1 Combination, union,  
conjunction, aggregate, collection ;  
सर्वविनयानामैकैकमप्येवामायातनं किञ्चन  
समवायः K. ; बहुनामप्यसाराणां समवायो  
हि दुर्जयः Subhāsh. -2 A number,  
multitude, heap. -3 Close connection,  
cohesion. -4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate  
union, constant and inseparable  
connection, inseparable inherence or  
existence of one thing in another,  
one of the seven categories of the  
Vaisesikas ; नित्यसंबन्धः समवायः Tarka  
K. —Comp. —संबन्धः intimate and  
inseparable relation.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intima-  
tely connected. -2 Multitudinous.  
—Comp. —कारणं inseparable cause,  
the material cause (one of the three  
kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaise-  
shika phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met,  
united, joined. -2 Intimately united  
or inherent, inseparably connected.  
-3 Comprised or contained in a larger  
number.

समश्च I. 5 U. 1 To pervade  
thoroughly. -2 To obtain, attain to.



-3 To meet. -II, 9 P. 1 To eat ; नक्तं चाक्षं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19 ; 11. 219. -2 To taste, experience, enjoy ; यथा फलं समश्नाति Mb.

समष्टिः *f.* 1 Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. व्यष्टि *q.v.*); समष्टिरितिः सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेदनात् । तदभावात्तदन्त्ये तु ज्ञायते व्यष्टिसंज्ञया ॥ Panchadasi. -2 Totality.

समस 4 U. 1 To throw or bring together, put together, unite, combine; Ms. 3. 85 ; 7. 57. -2 To join in a compound, compound. -3 To take collectively or jointly ; समस्तरथ वा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198 'jointly or severally. -*Pass.* To be compounded, form or enter into a compound ; अव्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययीभावः Sk.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. -2 Compounding, formation of compound words. -3 Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together, combined ; Pt. 1. 383. -2 Compound. -3 Pervading the whole of anything. -4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. -5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed; कः श्रीपतिः का विषमा समस्या Subhāsh.; (thus the lines वागर्थीविषय संयुक्तौ, शतकोटि-प्रविस्तरं, तुरासाहं पुरोधाय are completed by नेयुः सर्वे दुराः शिवौ. ). -2 ( Hence ) Completing or filling up what is incomplete ; गौरीव पत्या सुभगा कदाचित्कञ्चीयमप्यर्थतद्समस्यां N. 7. 82 ( समस्या = संबटनं ).

समा (generally in pl., but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, *e. g.* समां समां P. V. 2. 12. ) A year ; तेनाष्टौ परिगमिताः समाः कथंचित् R. 8. 92 ; तयोश्चतुर्दशैकेन समं प्रात्राजयत्समाः 12. 6 ; 19. 4 ; Mv. 4. 41. -*ind.* With ; together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकुल *a.* 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. -2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried.

समाकृष 1 P. 1 To draw out, extract. -2 To attract.

समाकर्षिन् *a.* ( जी *f.* ) 1 Attracting. -2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. -*m.* Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाक्रम 1 U. 1 To take possession of, occupy, fill ; सममेव समाक्रांतं इयं द्विरवगमिना । तेन सिंहासनं पित्र्यमखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. -2 To assail,

conquer, subdue. -3 To tread or step upon.

समाक्रमण 1 Treading. -2 Assailing.

समाख्या 2 P. 1 To count, reckon. -2 To relate, tell. -3 To declare, proclaim. -4 To sum up, add together.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. -2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up. -2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. -3 Celebrated, famous.

समागम 1 P. 1 To come or meet together, assemble. -2 To become joined or united, to associate, keep company with. -3 To have sexual intercourse with. -4 To come together, be in conjunction (as planets). -5 To come near, approach. -6 To return. -7 To find, meet with.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, joined, united. -2 Arrived. -3 Being in conjunction. -4 Approached. -ता A kind of riddle.

समागतिः *f.* 1 Coming together, union, meeting. -2 Arrival, approach. -3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination ; अहो देव-गतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7 ; K. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. -2 Intercourse, association, society ; as in सत्समागमः. -3 Approach, arrival. -4 Conjunction (in astr.).

समाधातः 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 War, battle.

समाचयनं Accumulation.

समाचर 1 P. 1 To do, perform, practise ; एहि गच्छ पतोत्तिष्ठ वद मौनं समाचर K. P. 10. -2 To behave. -3 To remove.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. -2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. -3 Proper conduct or behaviour. -4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting ; विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानां Bh. 2. 7. -2 A society, club, an association. -3 A number, multitude, collection. -4 A party, convivial meeting. -5 An elephant.

समाजिकः 1 A member of an assembly ; see सामाजिक. -2 A spectator in general.

समाज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know or understand thoroughly, learn or ascertain fully. -2 To recognize, acknowledge. -*Caus.* To order, command.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादा 3 U. 1 To take, receive, accept. -2 To take hold of, seize, grasp. -3 To bestow, give, present. -4 To restore, return. -5 To take off or away. -6 To apprehend, comprehend. -7 To undertake, begin. -8 To collect. -9 To think about, reflect on. समादानं 1 Receiving fully. -2 Receiving suitable gifts. -3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

समादिश 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate. -2 To inform, tell, communicate. -3 To proclaim, announce. -4 To foretell. -5 To order, command, direct. -6 To appoint, depute, entrust with. -7 To assign, allot. -8 To determine.

समादेशः Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा 3 U. 1 To place or put together, join, unite. -2 To place, put, put or place upon, apply to ; पदे मूर्ध्नि समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तदंतिनः Pt. 1. 327. -3 To install, place on the throne ; R. 17. 8. -4 To compose, collect (as the mind) ; मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Rām.; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मद्गन्धेपितं Bhāg. -5 To concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.) ; Bg. 12. 9 ; Bh. 3. 48. -6 To satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection ; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries). -7 To repair, redress, set right, remove ; न ते शक्याः समाधातुं H. 3. 37 ; उत्पन्ना-मापदं यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. -8 To think over ; Bk. 12. 6. -9 To entrust, commit to, deliver over. -10 To produce, effect, accomplish. -11 To place a burden, load. -12 To assume, take upon oneself. -13 To conceive (in the womb). -14 To establish.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, uniting. -2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. -3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. -4 Intentness -5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction ; चित्तस्य समाधानं, बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. -6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pārvaṇaksha ; answering an objection. -7 Agreeing, promising. -8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). -2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, *i. e.*



the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विद्मः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवन्ति Ku. 1. 40, 51; Mk. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54; R. 3. 79; Si. 4. 55. -3 Intense, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लग्नसमाधि (मानसं) Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्त्येतन्माधिभीकृत्वं देवानां S. 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24; अथोपयन्तारमलं समाधिना 5. 24, 5. 6; 1. 59. -5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collection; तं वेदा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. -7 Silence. -8 Agreement, assent, promise. -9 Requit. -10 Completion, accomplishment. -11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. -12 Attempting impossibilities. -13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. -14 A tomb. -15 The joint of the neck; a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. -16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कारणांतरयोगतः K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. -17 One of the ten Guṇas or merits of style; see Kāv. 1. 93. -18 A religious vow or self-imposed restraint. -19 Support, upholding. -Comp. -संगः interruption of meditation. -स्थ a. absorbed in meditation or contemplation.

समाधिन्, समाधिमतु a. 1 Meditating. -2 Devout, pious; Ku. 1. 22.

समाध्मात p. p. 1 Blown into. -2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान a. 1 Same, equal, like, similar; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhāsh. -2 One, uniform. -3 Good, virtuous, just. -4 Common, general. -5 Honoured. -नः 1 A friend, an equal. -2 One of the five life winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -3 A letter having the same organ of utterance. -नं ind. Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधरेण समानमुपापत्तिः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. -अक्षरं N. of the vowels अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ए, and ल (opp. संयक्षर). -अधिकरण a. 1. having a common substratum. -2. being in the same category or predicament. -3. being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42. (-जं) 1. same location or predicament. -2. agreement in case, apposition. -3. a predicament including several things, a generic property. -4. common government. -अधिकारः generic characteristic. -अर्थ a. hav-

ing the same meaning, synonymous. -उदकः a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोदकभावस्तु निर्वर्तताचतुर्दशात्; see Ms. 5. 60 also. -उदयः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -उपमा a kind of Upamā; see Kāv. 2. 29. -काल, -कालीन a. synchronous. -गोत्र = संगोत्र q. v. -हृत् a. sympathiser. -धर्मन् a. possessed of the same qualities, sympathising, appreciator of merits; Māl. 1. 6. -यमः the same pitch of voice. -वयस् a. of the same age. -रुचि a. agreeing in tastes.

समानयति Den. U. To make equal, equalise.

समानी 1 P. 1 To join, unite, bring together; हस्तौ समानीय R. 2. 64; S. 5. 15. -2 To fetch, bring; R. 12. 78. -3 To collect, assemble. -4 To bring or offer an oblation.

समानयन् Bringing together, collecting, conducting.

समाप् 5 P. 1 To obtain, get. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To finish, complete; यावत्तैषां समाप्येरन् यज्ञाः पर्याप्तदक्षिणाः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य सांध्यं च विधि 2. 23.

समापः Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापक a. (पिका f.) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ms. 5. 88. -2 Acquisition. -3 Killing, destroying. -4 A section, chapter. -5 Profound meditation.

समाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, concluded, completed. -2 Clever.

समाप्तिः f. 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. -2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels. -4 Perfection, development; Ku. 3. 27.

समाप्तिक a. 1 Final, concluding. -2 Finite. -3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -कः 1 A finisher. -2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समापद् 4 A. 1 To get, obtain, attain to. -2 To take place, happen, occur. -3 To fall upon, attack. -4 To undergo. -5 To begin. -6 To be finished or ended.

समापत्तिः f. 1 Meeting, encountering. -2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापत्तिद्वयेन केसिना दानवेन

V. 1; M. 4; क्रियासमापत्तिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

समापन्न p. p. 1 Attained, obtained. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Come, arrived. -4 Finished, completed, accomplished. -5 Proficient. -6 Endowed with. -7 Distressed, afflicted. -8 Killed. -कं End, completion.

समापादनं Accomplishing, restoring.

समापाद्य The change of a Visarga to ह or व.

समाप्तालः A lord, husband.

समाप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Filled with. -3 Bathed in.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with; R. 6. 16.

समाप्ता 1 P. 1 To repeat, recite. -2 To lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मं सूत्रकाराः समामनन्ति U. 4. -3 To repeat or hand down traditionally. -4 To enumerate.

समाप्ताने 1 Repetition, mention. -2 Enumeration. -3 Traditional repetition or mention.

समाप्तायः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. -2 A traditional collection (of words &c.). -अथ इति पशुसमाप्ताये पठ्यते U. 4. -3 Tradition, repetition (in general). -4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. -5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसमाप्तायं Sik. 57 (i. e. the letters from अ to इ which are said to have been revealed by Siva to Pāṇini). -6 An epithet of Siva.

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. -2 A visit.

समायत p. p. Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, unite, connect. -2 To provide with, furnish, supply. -3 To make ready, prepare; see समायुक्त.

समायुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Intent on, devoted to. -3 Made ready, prepared. -4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. -5 Charged, appointed.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. -2 Preparation. -3 Fitting (an arrow). -4 A collection, heap, multitude. -5 A cause, motive object. -6 Association.

समायुत p. p. 1 Connected or united together, joined. -2 Collected, brought together. -3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समारम्भ 1 A. 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To try to propitiate, win over



समारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An enterprise, undertaking, a work, an action; भव्यसुख्याः समारम्भाः...तस्य गृहं विप्रेचिरे R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. -3 An unguent; see समारम्भ.

समाराधनं 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्यं भिन्न-रुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. -2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 11.

समारुह 1 P. 1 (a) To ascend or mount on; ride. (b) To ascend, rise. -2 To undertake, engage in. -Caus. 1 To cause to rise or mount, raise, lift up. -2 To string (as a bow). -3 To plant. -4 To ascribe, attribute. -5 To hand or deliver over to. -6 To display, exhibit, show forth.

समारोपणं 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. -2 Delivering over, consigning.

समारोपित p. p. 1 Caused to mount or ascend. -2 Strung (as a bow), भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -3 Deposited, planted, lodged. -4 Consigned, delivered over.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. -2 Riding upon. -3 Agreeing.

समालम्भ 1 A. 1 To take hold of, seize. -2 To anoint, smear over. -3 To handle, touch.

समालम्भः, समालम्भनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. -3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मंगलसमालम्भनं विरचयावः S. 4.

समालम्ब 1 A. 1 To lay or catch hold of, seize; Ku. 5. 84. -2 To rest or depend on, be supported by; to cling or adhere to. -3 To devote or give oneself up to. -4 To assume, maintain. -5 To settle down or abide in.

समालम्बनं Resting on, clinging to. समालम्बित् a. Clinging to. -नी A kind of grass.

समालापः Conversation, talking with; Pt. 1. 388.

समावस् 1 P. 1 To dwell, live. -2 To lodge, encamp, halt.

समावासः 1 A residence, habitation, dwelling-place. -2 Halting-place, encampment.

समावायः 1 Association, connection. -2 Inseparable connection; see समावाय. -3 Aggregation. -4 A multitude, number, heap.

समाविष्ट 6 P. 1 To enter; Bk. 8. 27. -2 To go to, approach. -3 To be devoted to, be intent on. -4 To per-

vade, occupy, fill. -5 To sit down, settle down. -6 To overcome. -Caus. 1 To cause to enter in, insert. -2 To contain, comprise, hold. -3 To place or fix in or upon. -4 To entrust, assign; Pt. 1. 85. -5 To conduct, lead into.

समाविष्ट p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. -2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Endowed with. -5 Settled, fixed, seated. -6 Well-instructed.

समाविष्टः 1 Entering or abiding together. -2 Meeting, association. -3 Inclusion, comprehension. -4 Penetration. -5 Possession by an evil spirit. -6 Passion, emotion. -7 (In gram.) Common applicability of a term.

समावृ 5 U. 1 To cover all over or completely. -2 To surround, envelope. -3 To conceal, hide. -4 To shut, close. -5 To obstruct, hinder.

समावृत p. p. 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. -2 Screened, veiled. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Protected. -5 Shut out, excluded. -6 Stopped.

समावृत् 1 A. 1 To approach. -2 To return (as a Brāhmaṇa after completing his ब्रह्मचर्यव्रत or course of religious studies). -3 To come together, assemble. -4 To turn out well, succeed. -5 To come to an end, be completed.

समावर्तनं 1 Return. -2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तः, समावृत्तकः A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तिः f. 1 Return. -2 Completion.

समाश्रि 1 U. 1 To go to for protection, fly for refuge. -2 To suffer, experience, or enjoy; Pt. 1. 372. -3 To observe, practise, follow. -4 To rest or depend on. -5 To confide in. -6 To attain to, obtain, assume.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. -2 Refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling-place. -4 Dwelling, residence.

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्वस् 2 P. 1 To take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. -2 To regain confidence. -3 To believe in. -Caus. To console, encourage, cheer up.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath breathing a sigh of relief. -2 Re-

lief, encouragement, consolation. -3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्वत्सनं 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. -2 Consolation; V. 2.

समासः 1 Aggregation, union, composition. -2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:—द्वन्द्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, and अव्ययीभाव q. q. v. v.). -3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 Whole, totality. -6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. -7 Euphonic combination (संधि). (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly'; एषा धर्मस्य यो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रूयतां V. 2).

-Comp. -अध्याहारः supplying an ellipsis in a compound. -अर्था a part of a stanza proposed to be completed (= समस्या q. v.). -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:— पराक्तिर्भेदकैः श्लिष्टैः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

समासंज 1 P. 1 To join, attach or fix to. -2 To fix or place on, impose upon.

समासक्त p. p. 1 Attached to; fixed or placed in. -2 United, combined. -3 Reached, attained. -4 Affected by.

समासक्तिः f., समासंगः 1 Union, adhering together, attachment. -2 Comprehension, inclusion.

समासंजनं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Fixing or placing on. -3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासर्जनं 1 Abandoning completely. -2 Consigning.

समासद् 10 U. 1 To get, obtain, find, meet with. -2 To overtake; V. 1. -3 To assail, attack.

समासादनं 1 Approaching. -2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. -3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाहृ 1 P. 1 To bring, convey, carry; सर्व एव समाहारि तदा शैलः सहो बधिः Bk. 15. 107. -2 To collect, bring together, convene; तत्र स्वयंवरसमाहृतं राजलोकं R. 5. 64; Bk. 8. 63. -3 To draw, attract. -4 To destroy, annihilate; Bg. 11. 32. -5 To complete (as a sacrifice). -6 To return, restore to one's proper place; Ms. 8. 319. -7 To curb, restrain. -8 To offer. -9 To contract, abridge.

समाहरणं Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तृ m. 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. -2 A collector (as of taxes).



**समाहारः** 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; Māl. 9. -2 Composition of words. -3 Conjunction of words or sentences. -4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Doigu* compounds, expressing an aggregate. -5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness. -6 Combination of two letters of the alphabet into a syllable (= प्रत्याहार q. v.).

**समाहृत** *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. -2 Abundant, excessive, much. -3 Received, accepted, taken. -4 Abridged, curtailed.

**समाहृतिः** *f.* Compilation, abridgment.

**समाहित** *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Adjusted, settled. -3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). -4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. -5 Finished. -6 Agreed upon. -7 Arranged, disposed. -8 Inferred. -9 Accomplished, finished. -10 Deposited, entrusted; see **समाधा** also. -**तः** A holy man. -**त्वे** Intentness, intent devotion (to any object).

**समाहे** 1 *P.* 1 To call together, convoke. -2 (A.) To challenge, provoke to battle. -3 To invite. -4 To call, name.

**समाह्वः** Challenge, defiance.

**समाह्वयः** 1 Calling out, challenging. -2 War, battle. -3 A single combat. -4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. -5 A name, an appellation.

**समाह्वा** A name, an appellation; Si. 11. 26.

**समाह्वानं** 1 Calling together, convocation. -2 Challenge.

**सामि** 2 *P.* 1 To come or meet together, be united or joined with. -2 To go or come to, arrive at, approach, reach, visit, attain. -3 To encounter, meet in a hostile manner. -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse. -5 To enter upon, commence. -6 To agree with.

**समित** *f.* War, battle; **समिति** पति-नियताकर्णन &c. N. 12. 75.

**समित** *p. p.* 1 Come together, met. -2 Collected, assembled. -3 Connected, united with. -4 Contiguous. -5 Parallel. -6 Promised, agreed to. -7 Completed, finished.

**समितिः** *f.* 1 Meeting, union, association. -2 An assembly. -3 Flock, herd; Ki. 4. 32. -4 War, battle; S. 2. 15; Ki. 3. 15; Si. 16. 13. -5 Likeness, equality. -6 Moderation.

**समितिजय** *a.* Victorious in battle.

**समिथः** 1 War, battle. -2 Fire. -3 An offering, oblation.

**समिकं** A javelin, dart.

**समिता** Wheat-flour.

**समिध्** 7 *A.* 1 To kindle, light up, ignite. -2 To excite, inflame, kindle (anger &c.). -3 To glorify. -*Pass.* To catch or take fire.

**समिद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Lighted up, kindled. -2 Set on fire. -3 Inflamed, excited.

**समिद्धत्** *a.* Fed or supplied with fuel; **समिद्धतः** प्रातःसंस्तर्गदर्भोः (वह्नयः) S. 4. 7.

**समिध्** *f.* Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; **समिदाहरणाय** S. 1; Ku. 1. 57; 5. 33.

**समिधः** 1 Fire. -2 Fuel.

**समिधने** 1 Kindling. -2 Fuel.

**समिरः** Wind.

**समीकं** War, battle; Si. 15. 83.

**समीकृ** 8 *U.* 1 To make even or equal. -2 To equalize, level. -3 To put on the same level or on equal terms with.

**समीकरणं-क्रिया** 1 Equalizing, leveling. -2 Assimilation. -3 An equation. -4 (In arith.) Reduction of fractions to a common denominator.

**समीयते** *Den. A.* To be treated equally or in the same manner or with equal respect, be placed on a level with, be placed on a footing of equality; Pt. 1. 74.

**समीक्ष** 1 *A.* 1 To see, behold. -2 To think of, consider, take into account; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. -3 To examine carefully; as in असमीक्ष्यकारित्. -4 To look about for, search for. -5 To investigate, examine.

**समीक्षः** 1 Deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Full knowledge. -**क्षं** 1 Complete investigation. -2 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy.

**समीक्षा** 1 Investigation, search. -2 Consideration. -3 Close or thorough inspection. -4 Understanding, intellect. -5 Essential nature of truth. -6 An essential principle. -7 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy. -8 Effort. -9 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy; Si. 2. 59. -10 Complete or thorough investigation.

**समीक्षणं** Search, close investigation. **समीक्ष्यकारित्** *a.* Considerate, thoughtful, circumspect, acting after due deliberation.

**समीचः** The ocean.

**समीचकः** Copulation, sexual union.

**समीची** 1 A doe. -2 Praise.

**समीचीन** 1 Good, right. -2 True, correct. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Consistent. -**त्वे** 1 Truth. -2 Propriety.

**समीदः** Fine wheat-flour.

**समीन** *a.* 1 Yearly, annual. -2 Hired for a year. -3 A year hence.

**समीनिका** A cow calving every year.

**समीप** *a.* [संगता आपो यत्र] Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. -**यं** Proximity, vicinity (**समीपे**, **समीपतस्** and **समीपे** are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'); अतः समीपे परिणेतुरिष्यते S. 5. 17. -**Comp.** -**वर्तिन्**, -**स्थ** *a.* adjacent, neighbouring.

**समीर** *Caus.* 1 To shake, move, agitate, stir up, set in motion. -2 To excite, rouse. -3 (*a*) To send forth, emit; (*b*) To speak, utter; Ku. 2. 16. -4 To cast, throw, toss. -5 To raise or lift up. -6 To accomplish, bring about. -7 To bestow on, endow with.

**समीरः** 1 Air, wind; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे Git. 5. -2 The Sami tree.

**समीरणः** 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21; 1. 8. -2 The breath. -3 A traveller. -4 N. of a plant (मरुवक). -**णं** Throwing, sending forth.

**समीह** 1 *A.* 1 To wish, desire. -2 To strive to do or perform, strive for; प्रियणि वाञ्छत्यमुभिः समीहि Ki. 1. 19.

**समीहा** Longing, desire, striving after.

**समीहित** *p. p.* 1 Longed for, desired, wished. -2 Undertaken. -**त्वे** Wish, longing, desire.

**समुक्षणं** 1 Shedding, effusion. -2 Sprinkling.

**समुख** *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

**समुच्चरः** 1 Ascending. -2 Traversing, crossing.

**समुच्चि** 5 *U.* 1 To collect, heap up. -2 To arrange, array in order.

**समुच्चयः** 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. -2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see च. -3 A figure of speech; K. P. 10, (Kārikās 115 and 116); (it consists in joining together two or more things, independent of each other, but connected in idea with reference to some common action).

**समुच्छिद्** 7 *P.* To destroy completely, cut up, exterminate, eradicate.



**समुच्छेदः** Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

**समुच्छि** 1 U. To raise up, erect, elevate.

**समुच्छ्रयः** 1 Elevation, height. -2 Opposition, enmity.

**समुच्छ्रायः** Elevation, height.

**समुच्छ्वासितं, समुच्छ्वासः** Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

**समुज्ज्वल** 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To extend, spread out. -3 To appear, rise, become visible. -4 To attempt, strive, endeavour; च्यालं बालमुणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्ज्वलते Bh. 2. 6.

**समुज्ज्वलनं** 1 Yawning. -2 Rising. -3 Attempting, striving.

**समुज्झित** a. 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Let go. -3 Free from. —तं A remnant, leavings.

**समुत्कर्षः** 1 Exaltation. -2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.

**समुत्क्रम** 1 P. 1 To violate, neglect, omit. -2 To ascend, rise.

**समुत्क्रमः** 1 Rising upwards, ascent. -2 Transgression of proper bounds.

**समुत्क्रोशः** 1 Crying aloud. -2 A loud uproar. -3 An osprey.

**समुत्था** 1 P. 1 To stand up, rise. -2 To rise from death or insensibility, return to life or consciousness. -3 To rise together with. -4 To arise or spring from. —Caus. 1 To raise up, lift up, elevate. -2 To revive, restore to life.

**समुत्थ** a. 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरत्रैव द्यौः R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. -3 Occurring, occasioned.

**समुत्थानं** 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Resurrection. -3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. -4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287; Y. 2. 222. -5 A symptom of disease. -6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in संभूयसमुत्थानं Ms. 8. 4. -7 Increase or growth.

**समुत्थित** p. p. 1 Risen, raised. -2 Recovered, cured. -3 Arisen, produced, born.

**समुत्पट्** 10 U. 1 To tear completely out, root up, eradicate. -2 To sever, detach. -3 To expel, drive out of.

**समुत्पाटः** 1 Eradication. -2 Detach. ing, severing, disjoining.

**समुत्पत्** 1 P. 1 To jump or spring up, rise, ascend. -2 To arise, spring from. -3 To rush out of, gush out. -4 rush or break forth. -5 To attack, assail. -6 To depart, disappear; Pt. 1. 197.

**समुत्पत्तनं** 1 Flying, ascending. -2 Effort, exertion.

**समुत्पद्** 4 A. 1 To happen, take place, occur. -2 To arise, spring up. -3 To present oneself. —Caus. To cause, effect, produce.

**समुत्पत्तिः** f. 1 Production, birth, origin. -2 Occurrence.

**समुत्पादनं** Effecting, accomplishing, producing.

**समुत्पिंज, समुत्पिंजल** a. Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganized. —जः, —लः 1 An army in great disorder. -2 Great confusion.

**समुत्सवः** A great festival.

**समुत्सर्गः** 1 Abandoning, leaving. -2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. -3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.

**समुत्सारणं** 1 Driving away. -2 Pursuing, hunting.

**समुत्सुक** a. 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; विरोधि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Longing or eager for, fond of. -3 Sorrowful, regretting.

**समुत्सेधः** 1 Height, elevation. -2 Fatness, thickness.

**समुदक्त** p. p. Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

**समुदयः** 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). -2 Rise (in general). -3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; सामर्थ्यानामिव समुदयः संचयो वा गुणानां U. 6. 9. -3 Combination. -4 The whole. -5 Revenue. -6 Effort, exertion. -7 War, battle. -8 Day. -9 The rear of an army. —य 1 The rising of a planet &c. -2 An auspicious moment (लग्न).

**समुदागमः** Full knowledge.

**समुदाचारः** 1 Proper practice or usage. -2 Proper mode of address; S. 5. -3 Purpose, intention, design.

**समुदायः** 1 A collection, multitude &c. -2 A word of more than one syllable; see समुदय.

**समुदाहरणं** 1 Declaring, pronouncing. -2 Illustration.

**समुदि** 2 P. 1 To go up, ascend, rise. -2 To prepare for battle. -3 To collect together, assemble.

**समुदित** p. p. 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Lofty, elevated. -3

Produced, arisen, occasioned. -4 Assembled, collected, united; मञ्जु-ग्योपचयादयं समुदितः सर्वो गुणानां गुणः Ratn. 1. 6. -5 Possessed of, furnished with. -6 Conversed. -7 Spoken to, addressed. -8 Agreed upon. -9 Customary, usual.

**समुदीर** Caus. 1 To utter, pronounce. -2 To rouse, agitate, excite, stimulate.

**समुदीरणं** 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. -2 Repeating.

**समुद्गम** 1 A. 1 To rise, ascend. -2 To rise together. -3 To come forth, issue, exude.

**समुद्ग** a. 1 Rising, ascending. -2 Completely pervading. -3 Having a covering or lid. -4 Having beans. —द्रः 1 A covered box or casket. -2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुद्रक below. —Comp. —यमकं (in Rhet.) making an artificial arrangement of words in such a manner as to make different parts of a stanza correspond in sound though they differ in meaning; see यमक.

**समुद्रकः** 1 A covered box or casket; S. 4. -2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though different in meaning; e. g. Ki. 15. 16.

**समुद्गमः** 1 Rising, ascent. -2 Arising, issuing. -3 Birth, production.

**समुद्गिरणं** 1 Vomiting, ejecting. -2 That which is vomited. -3 Raising, lifting up.

**समुद्गीतं** A loud song.

**समुद्देशः** 1 Fully pointing out. -2 Full description. -3 Particularising, enumeration.

**समुद्धत** p. p. 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. -2 Excited, drawn up. -3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. -4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. -5 Impudent, rude.

**समुद्धृ** 1 U. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To save, extricate, deliver, rescue. -3 To extract, take or draw out. -4 To pull up by the roots, root out, extirpate. -5 To extol, praise, honour.

**समुद्धरणं** 1 Upraising, lifting up. -2 Picking up. -3 Drawing or lifting out. -4 Extrication, deliverance. -5 Eradication, extirpation. -6 Taking out from (a share). -7 food thrown up or vomited.

**समुद्धर्तृ** m. A deliverer, redeemer.

**समुद्धृत** p. p. 1 Lifted up. -2 Delivered, saved, rescued. -3 Vomited. -4 Removed. -5 Set apart, divided. -6 Seized; possessed. -7 Ill-behaved, rude.



**समुद्रवः** Origin, production.

**समुद्रमः** 1 Lifting up. -2 Great effort or exertion ; कैर्मया सह योद्धव्य-  
नित्यसमुद्रमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्रमः कार्यः  
-3 An undertaking, commence-  
ment. -4 An onset.

**समुद्रागः** Active exertion, energy.

**समुद्र** *a.* Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped ; समुद्रो लेखः—*द्र* 1 The sea, ocean. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The number 'four'. —*द्रा* 1 The plant doodary. -2 The Sami tree. —*Comp.* —अंत-ते 1. the sea-shore. -2. nutmeg. —अंत 1. the cotton-plant. -2. the earth. —अंवर 1. the earth. —अरुः, -आ 1. a crocodile. -2, a large fabulous fish. -3. Rāma's bridge ; cf. समसेतु. —कफः, -केनः the cuttle fish-bone. —कांत 1. a river. —कुक्षिः the shore of the sea. —ग *a.* sea-faring. ( -गः ) 1. a sea-trader. -2. a seaman, a sea-farer ; समुद्रगामिन्—यायिन् &c. ( -गा ) a river. —गृहं a summer-house built in the midst of water. —बुलुकः an epithet of Agastya. —नवनीतं 1. the moon. -2. ambrosia, nectar. —मेखला, -सना, -वसना the earth. —यानं 1. a sea-voyage. -2, a vessel, ship, boat. —यात्रा a sea-voyage. —यायिन् *a.* see समुद्रग. —योषित् *f.* a river. —वह्निः submarine fire. —वेला 1. the ocean-tide. -2. an ocean wave. -3. the sea-coast line. —सुभगा the Ganges.

**समुद्रि (दी) यः**, समुद्रच *a.* Marine, oceanic, maritime.

**समुद्रह** 1 P. 1 To raise or lift up -2 To bear or carry out. -3 To bear, carry. -4 To display, exhibit. -5 To marry.

**समुद्रहः** 1 Bearing up. -2 One who lifts up.

**समुद्राहः** 1 Bearing up. -2 Marriage.

**समुद्रेगः** Great fear, alarm, terror.

**समुद्र 7 P.** To moisten thoroughly, water, wet.

**समुद्रनं** 1 Moistening. -2 Wetness, moisture.

**समुद्र** *a.* Wet, moist.

**समुद्रम** 1 P. To rise, ascend. —*Caus.* To raise or lift up, erect.

**समुद्रत** *p. p.* 1 Upraised, lifted up. -2 Elevated, high, lofty. -3 Exalted, sublime. -4 Proud. -5 Projecting. -6 Upright, just.

**समुद्रतिः** *f.* 1 Lifting up, raising. -2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also) ; मनसः शिखराणां च समुद्रशीते समुद्रतिः Ku. 6. 66 ; R. 3. 10. -3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation ; उत्तमैः सह संगेन को न याति समुद्रतिः ; स जातो येत जातेन याति वंशः

**समुद्रतिः** Subhāsh. -4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success ; विनिपातोपि समः समुद्रते Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुद्रति यया 2. 21. -5 Pride, arrogance.

**समुद्रह** 4 U. 1 To bind or tie up. -2 To raise or lift up. -3 To loosen, unfasten. -4 To liberate, release, set free.

**समुद्र** *p. p.* 1 Elevated, exalted. -2 Swollen. -3 Full. -4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. -6 Unfettered. -7 Bound up. -8 Supreme.

**समुद्रनी** 1 U. 1 To raise completely up, elevate. -2 To bring out, deduce. -3 To discharge, pay off ( as a debt &c. ).

**समुद्रयः** 1 Getting, obtaining. -2 Occurrence, event.

**समुद्रमूलनं** Uprooting, eradication.

**समुद्रपगमः** Approach, contact.

**समुद्रपजोषम्** *ind.* 1 Entirely according to wish. -2 Happily.

**समुद्रपभोगः** Sexual union, coition.

**समुद्रपाविश** 6 P. 1 To sit down. -2 To lie down upon. -3 To encamp.

**समुद्रपवेशः** 1 Sitting down together. -2 Entertaining.

**समुद्रपवेशनं** 1 A building, habitation, residence. -2 Seating down.

**समुद्रपस्था** 1 U. 1 To come near, go to, approach. -2 To attack. -3 To befall, occur. -4 To stand in close contact. -5 To attain, arrive at, resort to ; S. 2. 10.

**समुद्रपस्था**, समुद्रपस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. -2 Proximity, nearness. -3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

**समुद्रपस्थितिः** समुद्रपस्थानं q. v.

**समुद्रपार्जनं** Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

**समुद्रपे** 2 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To assemble, meet. -3 To attack, assail. -4 To go to, reach. -5 To fall to the lot of. -6 To undergo, suffer.

**समुद्रपेत** *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, collected. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Inhabited by.

**समुद्रपोढ** *p. p.* 1 Gone upwards, risen ; U. 5. 26. -2 Increased. -3 Brought near. -4 Restrained. -5 Begun.

**समुद्रसु** 1 P. 1 To shine forth, gleam. -2 To break forth, appear. -3 To sport, be wanton, dally.

**समुद्रहासः** 1 Excessive brilliance. -2 Great joy, exhilaration.

**समुद्र** *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Accumulated, collected. -3 Enveloped. -4 Associated with. -5 Produced quickly. -6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. -7 Crooked, bent. -8 Purified, cleansed. -9 Borne along. -10 Led, conducted. -11 Married.

**समूरः**, समूरः, समूरकः A kind of deer.

**समूल** *a.* Along with the roots ; as in समुलपातं 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch.

**समूह** 1 U. To gather, assemble, collect.

**समूहः** 1 A multitude, collection, an assemblage, aggregate, number ; जन-समूहः, विद्यसमूहः, पदसमूहः &c. -2 A flock, troop.

**समूहनं** 1 Bringing together. -2 A collection, plenty.

**समूहनी** A broom.

**समूहः** A kind of sacrificial fire.

**समृ** 1 A. 1 To meet, be united. -2 To come into conflict. -3 To bring together, construct. —*Caus.* ( समयति ) 1 To hand over, deliver, commit, consign. -2 To give, present. -3 To place in, put in or on. -4 To strike, hit. -5 To restore, return.

**समृध्** 4, 5 P. To thrive, prosper, flourish. —*Pass.* 1 To be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed. -2 To share in abundantly, be fully furnished ( with instr. ).

**समृद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. -2 Happy, fortunate. -3 Rich, wealthy. -4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. -5 Fruitful. -6 Full-grown, increased. -7 Full, complete, entire. -8 Copious, abundant.

**समृद्धिः** *f.* 1 Great growth, increase, thriving ; मधुसमृद्धिसमेधितमेधया Si. 6. 20. -2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 2. 42. -3 Wealth, riches. -4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance ; as in धनधान्यसमृद्धिरस्तु. -5 Power, supremacy.

**समे** 2 P. 1 To come together or meet ; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69. -2 To go through, march across.

**समेत** *p. p.* 1 Come or met together, assembled. -2 United, combined. -3 Come near, approached. -4 Accompanied by. -5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of ; Pt. 1. 24. -6 Come into collision, encountered. -7 Agreed upon.



**समेध 1 A.** To prosper greatly, thrive, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To make happy or fortunate. —2 To feed, supply with, strengthen; *सूर्यः समेधयत्यग्निमग्निः सूर्यं च तेजसा* V. 5. 20.

**समेधित p. p.** 1 Greatly increased; *Si.* 6. 20. —2 Strong. —3 United.

**संपत् 1 P.** 1 To fly or meet together, assemble. —2 To go or roam about. —3 To attack, fall upon, assail. —4 To come to pass, occur, happen. —5 To fall down, alight, fly down. —*Caus.* 1 To bring near. —2 To collect or assemble together, bring or call together. —3 To throw down, cast, hurl down.

**संपातः 1** Falling together, concurrence. —2 Meeting together, encountering. —3 Collision, butting against. —4 Falling down, descending; *Bg.* 1. 20. —5 Alighting (as of a bird). —6 Flight (of an arrow). —7 Going, moving. —8 Being removed, removal; *Ms.* 6. 56. —9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; *Pt.* 2. 54; cf. *डिन*. —10 The residue (of an offering). —11 N. of the son of Garuda.

**संपातिः** N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatâyû.

**संपातिकः** A fabulous bird.

**संपद् 4 A.** 1 To turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; *संपत्स्यते वः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्प्रतीक्ष्यतां* Ku. 2. 54; *R.* 14. 76; *Ms.* 3. 254; 6. 69. —2 To be completed, to amount to (as a number); *व्याहताः पञ्च पञ्चदश संपद्यन्ते*. —3 To turn out to be, become; *संपत्स्यन्ते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः* Me. 11. 23; *संपदे अमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषा* Ki. 7. 5. —4 To arise, be born or produced. —5 To fall or come together, unite. —6 To be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; *अशोकं यदि सद्य एव कुसुमैर्न संपत्स्यसे* M. 3. 16; see *संपन्न*. —7 To tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); *साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासाधोः* Pt. 1; *Mu.* 3. 32. —8 To obtain, attain to, acquire, get. —9 To enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; *इति स्वसुभोज-कुलमदीपः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा* R. 7. 29. —2 To procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. —3 To obtain, acquire, attain to. —4 To furnish, provide, endow with. —5 To change or transform into. —6 To make an agreement.

**संपादः 1** Completion, accomplishment. —2 Acquisition.

**संपादनं 1** Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. —2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. —3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); *Ms.* 3. 250.

**संपत्तिः f.** 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; *संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता* Subhâsh. —2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. —3 Perfection, excellence; as in *रूपसंपत्तिः*. —4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance. —5 A suitable state or condition.

**संपद् f.** 1 Wealth, riches; *नीतावि-वोत्साहशुणेन संपद्* Ku. 1. 22; *आपन्ना-तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां* Me. 53. —2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. *विपद्* or *आपद्*); *ते भृत्या नृपतेः कलत्रमितरे संपत्सु चापत्सु च* Mu. 1. 15. —3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. —4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired objects; *S.* 7. 30. —5 Perfection, excellence; as in *रूपसंपद्*; *Si.* 3. 35. —6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; *दुषारवृष्टिक्षतपद्मसंपदां* Ku. 5. 27; *R.* 10. 59. —7 Treasure. —8 An advantage, a benefit, blessing. —9 Advancement in good qualities. —10 Decoration. —11 Right method. —12 A necklace of pearls. —*Comp.* —वरः a king. —वसुः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —*विनिमयः* an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; *R.* 1. 26.

**संपन्न p. p.** 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. —2 Fortunate, successful, happy. —3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. —4 Fulfilled, completed. —5 Perfect. —6 Full-grown, mature. —7 Procured, obtained. —8 Right, correct. —9 Endowed with, possessed of. —10 Turned out, become; *ईदृशः संपन्नः* U. 3. —11 Perfectly acquainted or conversant with. —*ज्ञः* An epithet of Siva. —*ज्ञः* 1 Riches, wealth; *Pt.* 4. 115. —2 A dainty, delicacy.

**संपरे (संपरा+इ) 2 A.** 1 To come or meet together, encounter. —2 To go away, go beyond (to the next world).

**संपरायः 1** Conflict, encounter, war, battle. —2 A calamity, misfortune. —3 Future state, futurity. —4 A son.

**संपराय(यि)कं** Encounter, war, battle.

**संपा** Lightning.

**संपाक a.** 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. —2 Cunning, subtle. —3 Lustful, lewd. —4 Small, little. —*कः* 1 Maturing. —2 N. of a tree (आरा-ग्वध).

**संपादः 1** Intersection. —2 A spindle.

**संपिंडित p. p.** 1 Formed into a mass. —2 Contracted.

**संपिष्ट 7 P.** 1 To pound to pieces, bruise, crush. —2 To destroy, kill. —*संपेदणं* Rubbing together, pounding.

**संपीड 10 U.** 1 To compress, press or squeeze together. —2 To torture, harass, oppress, pinch, pain; *कंठे जीर्णलताप्रतानवलयेनात्यर्थसंपीडितः* S. 7. 11; *Ch. P.* 3. —3 To compute, reckon. —4 To obscure, eclipse.

**संपीडः 1** Squeezing together, compression. —2 Pain, torture. —3 Agitating, disturbing. —4 Sending, directing; *संपीडयुभितजलेषु तोयदेसु* Ki. 7. 12. —*डा* Torment.

**संपीडनं 1** Squeezing, pressing together. —2 Sending. —3 Punishment, castigation. —4 Stirring up, agitating. —5 Paining, torturing.

**संपीतिः f.** Drinking together, computation.

**संपुटः 1** A cavity; *स्वात्पां सागरशु-क्तिः संपुटगतं (पयः) सन्मौक्तिकं जायते* Bh. 2. 67 v. 1; *Kāv.* 2. 288; *Ra.* 1. 21. —2 A casket, covered box. —3 The Kurabaka flower.

**संपुटका, संपुटिका** A box, casket; *Pt.* 2. 165.

**संपूज 10 U.** 1 To worship, revere, honour. —2 To present or honour with.

**संपूजनं 1** Honouring, reverence. —2 Presenting with.

**संपूर्ण a.** 1 Filled &c. —2 All, whole; see *पूर्ण*. —*र्णः* A mode of music in which all the notes of the gamut are used. —*र्णः* Ether.

**संपृच् 7 P., 2 A.** 1 To bring in contact with, join, unite; *Bk.* 17. 106. —2 To be united or mixed together, be in contact. —3 To fill up, complete. —4 To present with.

**संपर्कः 1** Mixture. —2 Union, contact, touch; *पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमार्जितचूरेण* Ku. 3. 26; *Me.* 25; *V.* 1. 12. —3 Society, association, company; *न मूर्खजनसंपर्कः सुरेन्द्रमवनेष्वपि* Bh. 2. 14. —4 Sexual union, copulation.

**संपृक्त p. p.** 1 Blended, mixed. —2 Connected together, related, in close relation; *वागर्थविषयं संपृक्तौ* R. 1. 1. —3 Touching. —4 Interspersed, inlaid.

**संप्रक्षालनं 1** Complete ablution. —2 Bathing. —3 Inundation.

**संप्रेषणं m.** A ruler, judge.

**संप्रतापनं 1** Heating burning. —2 Afflicting, torturing, tormenting.



संप्रति *ind.* Now, at present, at this time ; अयि संप्रति देहि दिर्शनं Ku. 4. 23.

संप्रतिपद 4 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To deem, consider, regard ; न मां परं संप्रतिपद्यते Ku. 5. 3. -3 To assent to, agree upon, concur in. -4 To admit, acknowledge. -5 To attain to, reach. -6 To obtain, receive. -7 To regain, recover. -8 To perform, accomplish. —*Caus.* To grant, bestow.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Presence. -3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. -4 An agreement. -5 Admission, confession ; Mu. 5. 18. -6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. -7 Assault, attack. -8 Occurrence. -9 Co-operation. -10 Doing, performing.

संप्रतिपादनं 1 Delivering over. -2 Granting, giving.

संप्रतिरोधकः—कं 1 Complete obstruction. -2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रती 2 P. 1 To trust in, believe firmly in. -2 To decide, settle, determine, judge ; किं तत्कथं वेत्युपलब्ध-नञा विकल्पयंतोऽपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11. 10.

संप्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Fully convinced. -3 Proved, admitted. -4 Renowned. -5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. -2 Compliance. -3 Fame, celebrity, notoriety ; Ki. 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. -2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation ; hope.

संप्रदा 3 U. 1 To give, grant, bestow or confer on ; तं तेऽहं संप्रदास्यामि. -2 To hand down by tradition ; see संप्रदाय. -3 To bequeath. -4 To give completely up or deliver over. -5 To give in marriage.

संप्रतिः *f.* Giving completely up, delivering over.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. -2 Bestowal, gift, donation. -3 Giving in marriage. -4 The sense expressed by the dative case ; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स संप्रदानं P. I. 4. 32.

संप्रदानीयं A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction ; U. 2 ; 5. 15. -2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. -3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रधृ 10 U. 1 To know, determine, ascertain ; Si. 9. 60. -2 To reflect, think, consider, ponder over ; Ms. 10. 73 ; एवं संप्रधार्य Pt. 1. -3 To fix upon, direct towards.

संप्रधारणं—णा 1 Deliberation. -2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रपद 4 A. 1 To set out (on a journey). -2 To come to, arrive at. -3 To have recourse to, betake oneself to. -4 To set about, begin. -5 To succeed. -6 To become, turn out to be.

संप्रपदः Roaming about.

संप्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arrived at. -2 Endowed with, possessed of. -3 Entered, fallen into.

संप्रभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. -2 In rut.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोयः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

संप्रमोहः Complete bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संयुज् 7 U. 1 To yoke together, harness. -2 To join, connect. -3 To apply, employ, make use of. -4 To perform, executes. -5 To instigate, induce. —*Caus.* 1 To join together, unite. -2 To equip, prepare. -3 To employ, use.

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked or joined together. -2 Sexually united. -3 Intent upon. -4 Devoted or addicted to ; see above.

संयोजः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact ; ( जलस्य ) उष्णत्वमग्न्यातपसंयोजात् R. 5. 54 ; M. 5. 3. -2 A connecting link, fastening ; एतेन मोचयति भूषण-संयोजात् Mk. 3. 16. -3 Relation, dependence. -4 Mutual relation or proportion. -5 Connected series or order. -6 Sexual union, coition. -7 Application. -8 Magic. -9 Mutual intercourse.

संयोजित् *a.* 1 Joining together. -2 Wanton, addicted to sexual intercourse. —*m.* 1 A joiner, uniter. -2 A conjuror. -3 A libertine. -4 A catamite.

संप्रवद 1 U. 1 To speak loudly or distinctly (as men) ; संप्रवदते ब्राह्मणः Sk. -2 To cry, utter a cry (Paras). ( वरतड ) संप्रवदति कुकुदाः Mbh. -3 To converse together (Atm.).

संयवदनं Conversation, dialogue.

संयविष् 6 P. 1 To enter together. -2 To have sexual intercourse with. —*Caus.* To lead into, introduce.

संयवेशः 1 Complete entrance. -2 Introduction.

संयवृत् 1 A. 1 To take place, happen. -2 To begin, set about, commence. -3 To proceed, go on. -4 To attack, assail. -5 To be present. —*Caus.* 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To set in motion.

संयवर्तेन Undertaking, beginning.

संयवृष्टं Complete rain-fall.

संयश्चः 1 Full or courteous inquiry. -2 An inquiry. -3 Ved. A refuge, an asylum.

संयसादः 1 Propitiation. -2 Favour, grace. -3 Serenity, sedateness. -4 Trust, confidence. -5 The soul.

संयसाधनं 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 Accomplishing or performing well.

संयसारणं The change of य, व, र, and ल to इ, उ, ऋ, and ॠ respectively ; इग्यणः संयसारणं P. I. 1. 45.

संयस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart. -2 To proceed, advance.

संयस्थानं Departure, advance.

संयहारः 1 Mutual striking. -2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict ; U. 6. 7. -3 Going, motion.

संयप्राप् 5 P. 1 To reach, arrive at. -2 To gain, obtain. -3 To meet with, encounter, come upon, fall in with ; as in संयामुवत्यापदं.

संयप्राप्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संयप्री 4 A. To be completely pleased or satisfied.

संयप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. -2 Friendly assent. -3 Delight, joy.

संयक्ष् 1 A. 1 To observe carefully, mark, perceive. -2 To consider carefully, investigate, inquire into. संयक्षणं 1 Observing, beholding. -2 Considering, investigating.

संयिष् *Caus.* 1 To send, despatch, dismiss. -2 To send a message to.

संयिदः 1 Sending away, dismissing. -2 Direction, command, order.

संयिदक्षणं Sprinkling over, consecration.

संयु 1 A. 1 To fluctuate, float about. -2 To flow together, meet (as waters) ; Bg. 2. 46 ; U. 4. 8. —*Caus.* To inundate, flood over, submerge, deluge.

संयवः 1 Submersion, inundation. -2 Surge. -3 Flood. -4 Falling into ruin. -5 Subversion.



संफालः A ram, sheep.

संफुल्ल *a.* Full-blown, blossomed.

संफटः An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; *e.g.* the encounter between माधव and अचोरवंट, in Māl. act 5.

संघ I. 1 P. ( संवति ) To go, move. —II. 10 U. ( संवयति-ते ) To collect, accumulate.

संघ 1 The second ploughing of a field; ( संवाह्य to plough twice ); see शंघ also. —2 Water.

संघ 9 P. 1 To bind or tie together, unite, join, connect, attach. —2 To make, construct, form. —*Pass.* 1 To be connected with, go with, belong to. —2 To be furnished or supplied with.

संघ *p. p.* 1 Bound or fastened together. —2 Attached to. —3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. —4 Endowed with. —5 Connected in sense. —6 Closed, shut.

संघ *a.* 1 Able, capable. —2 Fit, proper, right. —*घ:* 1 Connection, union, association. —2 Relation, relationship. —3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. —4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30; U. 1. 17. —5 Friendly connection, friendship; संघमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58. —6 Fitness, propriety. —7 Prosperity, success. —8 A relation, kinsman.

संघक *a.* 1 Relating, concerning. —2 Fit, suitable. —*क:* 1 A friend. —2 A relation by birth or marriage. —3 A kind of peace.

संघिन् *a.* 1 Relating or belonging to. —2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. —3 Possessing good qualities. —*m.* 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. —2 A relation, kinsman ( in general ); U. 1. 16; R. 2. 38.

संघरः 1 A dam, bridge. —2 A kind of deer. —3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see शंघर and प्रद्युम्न. —4 N. of a mountain. —*रं* 1 Restraint. —2 Water. —3 A kind of religious observance ( with the Buddhists ). —*Gomp.* —*अरि:*, —*रिदु:* Cupid.

संघलः—लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. —लं Water.

संवाध् 1 A. 1 To press heavily, to oppress, afflict, torment; injure, hurt. —2 To compress, contract. —3 To block up, throng, crowd. —4 To bind firmly together.

संवाध *a.* Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संवाध

बृहदपि तद्वधूव वर्त्म Si. 8. 2; व्योम्नि संवाधवर्त्मभिः R. 12. 67; अनेकसिद्ध-साध्यसंवाधे K. —*घ:* 1 Being thronged with. —2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; स्तनसंवाधयुरो जघान च Ku. 4. 26. —3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. —4 The road to hell. —5 Fear, dread. —6 The vulva.

संवाधनं 1 Blocking up, obstructing. —2 Compressing. —3 A barrier, gate. —4 The vulva. —5 The point of a stake. —6 A door-keeper ( *m.* ? )

संबुध् 1 U., 4 A. 1 To know, understand, learn; become aware of; Bk. 19. 30. —2 To perceive, observe, notice. —3 To wake up, rise from sleep. —*Caus.* 1 To inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतिज्ञं समबोधयन्मां R. 13. 25. —2 To address, call out to. —3 To instruct. —4 To admonish, advise. —5 To wake up, rouse. —6 To explain.

संबुध् *p. p.* 1. Well-understood. —2 Very wise or prudent. —3 Wide awake. —*बु:* A Buddha or Jaina deified saint.

संबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. —2 Full consciousness. —3 Calling to, addressing. —4 ( In gram. ) The vocative case; एङ् इस्वात्संबुद्धेः P. VI. 1. 69. —5 An epithet.

संबोधः 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. —2 Full or correct perception. —3 Sending, throwing. —4 Loss, destruction.

संबोधनं 1 Explaining. —2 Addressing. —3 The vocative case. —4 An epithet ( used in calling a person ); Bv. 3. 13.

संभक्षः 1 Eating together. —2 Food in common.

संभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute, allot, apportion. —2 To possess, enjoy. —3 To bestow, grant. —4 To favour, serve, help.

संभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, shared. —2 Possessing, enjoying. —3 Faithful or attached to, devoted to.

संभक्तिः *f.* 1 Sharing in, possessing. —2 Distributing. —3 Favouring, honouring.

संभङ्ग *p. p.* Shattered, dispersed. —*ङ्ग:* An epithet of Siva.

संभली A procuress; see शंभली.

संभव्यः The wood-apple.

संभाष् 1 A. 1 ( *a* ) To speak together, converse; Ms. 8. 55. ( *b* ) To say or speak in general. —2 To speak to, address. —3 To greet, salute. —4 To agree together, consent.

—*Caus.* 1 To converse with. —2 To persuade, prevail upon.

संभाषः Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संभाषा, संभाषणं 1 Discourse, conversation. —2 Greeting. —3 Criminal connection. —4 An agreement, a contract. —5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभाषित *p. p.* 1 Addressed. —2 Said, spoken. —*तं* Conversation.

संभिद् 7 U. 1 To break or tear asunder, break to pieces. —2 To mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्योन्यसंभिक्तृणां सखीनां Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5. —3 To contract, compress.

संभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Completely broken. —2 Shattered, shaken, agitated. —3 Combined or united with. —4 Fully blown or opened; Vo. 1. 1. —*जः* An epithet of Siva. —*Comp.* —*वृत्त a.* one who has abandoned good conduct.

संभेदः 1 Breaking, splitting. —2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोकतिभिरसंभेदः Māl. 10. 11; हर्षोद्वेगसंभेद उपनतः Māl. 8. —3 Meeting ( as of glances ). —4 Confluence, junction ( of two rivers ); तदुच्छिद् पारासिन्धु-संभेदमत्रगाह्य नगरानि प्रविश्यावः; अयमसौ महानद्योः संभेदः Māl. 4; मधुमतीसिन्धु-संभेदपावनः 9. —5 Blossoming, opening. —6 Uniformity.

संभुज् 7 A. 1 To eat. —2 To enjoy. —3 To enjoy carnally.

संभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. —2 Well enjoyed. —3 Made use of.

संभोगः 1 Enjoyment ( in general ), pleasure, delight; सत्संभोगफलाः श्रियाः Subhāsh. —2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. —3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगांते मम सङ्घचितो हस्तसंवाहनानां Me. 36. —4 A lecher, catamite. —5 A sub-division of the sentiment of love; see under शृंगार.

संभोगिन् *a.* 1 Sensual. —2 Employing, using. —*m.* A sensualist, libertine.

संभोजकः An eater, a taster.

संभोजनं Eating in company, a dinner-party.

संभू 1 P. 1 To arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि भुव-नेऽस्मिस्तादृशाः संभवन्ति Māl. 2. 9; धर्मे-संस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 155. —2 To be, become, exist. —3 To happen, occur, take place. —4 To be possible. —5 To be adequate for, be competent for ( with inf. ); न यत्किं-यत्तुं समभाषि भावना Si. 1. 27. —6 To meet, be united or joined with;



संभवो विद्यमानो महानद्या नगोपगा Si. 100; संयुज्येव सुखानि चेतसि Mál. 5. 18. -7 To be consistent. -8 To have sexual intercourse with. -9 To be capable of existing in, be combined in. —Caus. 1 To produce, effect, make. -2 To imagine, conceive, fancy, think. -3 To guess or conjecture; S. 2. -4 To consider, regard. -5 To honour, respect, esteem, show respect to; प्रतोऽसि संभावयितुं वनाम्नां R. 5. 11; 7. 8. -6 To honour or present with, treat with; Ku. 3. 37. -7 To ascribe or impute to; Mk. 1. 36. -8 To come or go to, approach. -9 To take part in, enjoy; U. 4. -10 To greet, salute. -11 To manifest, exhibit. -12 To expect. —Pass. of caus. To be possible; कथमेतद्भवति संभाव्यते S. 2.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; मियस्य सुहो यत्र मम तत्रैव संभवो भूयात् Mál. 9; मातृवीपु कथं वा स्वादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26; Bg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अत्तरः संभवेया S. 1. -2 Production and bringing up; Ms. 2. 227; (see Kull. thereon). -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 Mixing, union, combination. -5 Possibility; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संख्यति संभवं Subhāsn. -6 Compatibility, consistency. -7 Adaptation, appropriateness. -8 Agreement, conformity. -9 Capacity. -10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). -11 Acquaintance. -12 Loss, destruction.

संभावनं -ना 1 Considering, reflecting; R. 5. 28. -2 Fancying, supposition; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य तमेन यत् K. P. 10. -3 An idea, fancy, thought. -4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संभावनायुगमवेहि तमिश्चराणां S. 7. 4. -5 Possibility. -6 Fitness, adequacy; Ki. 3. 39. -7 Competency, ability. -8 Doubt. -9 Affection, love. -10 Celebrity.

संभाविता p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; पित्राहं दोषेषु संभाविताः K. -2 Esteemed, honoured, respected; Bh. 2. 34; Ku. 3. 11. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. -5 Possible. -6 Derived, produced, got; Mál. 5. -7 Satisfied.

संभाव्य α. 1 Probable, likely, possible. -2 To be expected or deemed probable. -3 Capable, suitable.

संभूत p. p. 1 Born, produced. -2 Formed or composed of. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Adequate, equal.

संभूतिः f. 1 Birth, origin, production; Ms. 2. 147. -2 Combination,

union. -3 Fitness, suitability. -4 Power.

संभूय ind. 1 Coming or meeting together. -2 Being united or combined, in company or concert. —Comp. —कारिन् α. a coadjutor or colleague. —संभूत्यान् partnership in trade.

संभृ 3 U. 1 To collect, hoard, place or bring together; त्यागार्थं संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; 5. 5; 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. -2 To effect, produce, bring on, accomplish; सुरतश्च संभृतो ह्युले (स्वेदलवः) R. 8. 51; Ki. 9. 49; Me. 115. -3 To maintain, cherish, foster. -4 To make ready, prepare; V. 5; R. 19. 54. -5 To give, offer, present.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting. -2 Preparation, provisions, necessities, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; सविशेषमद्य पूजासंभारो मया संनिधापनीयः Mál. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. -3 An ingredient, a constituent part. -4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in शस्त्रास्त्रसंभार. -5 Fulness. -6 Wealth, affluence. -7 Maintenance, support.

संभृत p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. -2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Placed, deposited. -5 Full, complete, entire. -6 Gained, obtained. -7 Carried, borne. -8 Nourished. -9 Produced, caused.

संभृतिः f. 1 Collection. -2 Preparation, equipment, provision. -3 Fulness. -4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभ्रष्ट 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, rove. -2 To be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered. —Caus. To perplex, bewilder.

संभ्रमः 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -2 Haste, hurry. -3 Confusion, agitation, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Fear, alarm, fright; S. 1; Ki. 15. 2. -5 Error, mistake, ignorance. -6 Zeal, activity. -7 Respect, reverence; गृह्यसुगते संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 2. 64; तव वीर्यवतः कश्चिद्यद्यस्ति मयि संभ्रमः Rām. -8 Uproar, tumult. -9 Ignorance. —Comp. —ज्वलित α. excited by agitation. —भृत् α. embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रांत p. p. 1 Whirled about. -2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संभ्र 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated. -2 To rejoice, be glad. —Caus. 1 To exhilarate, rejoice, put in good spirits. -2 To be completely intoxicated (Atm.).

संभ्रत p. p. 1 Completely drunk. -2 Overjoyed, enraptured. -3 Rutting, being in rut, furious.

संभ्रद α. Greatly delighted, happy. —दः Great joy, delight, happiness; Si. 15. 77.

संभादः Intoxication, frenzy.

संमन् 4 A. 1 To agree, concur, be of the same opinion. -2 To assent or consent to, approve of, like. -3 To think, suppose, regard. -4 To sanction, authorize. -5 To esteem, honour, value highly; कश्चिदग्निमिवानाद्यं काले संमन्यसेऽतिथिं Bk. 6. 65; सममस्तं वधून् 1. 2. -6 To allow, permit. —Caus. 1 To honour, respect, value highly. -2 To consider, regard. -3 To instruct, teach.

संमत p. p. 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. -2 Liked, dear, beloved; R. 1. 28. -3 Like, resembling. -4 Regarded, considered, thought. -5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed; Pt. 1. 56. —तं 1 Agreement; see संमति. -2 Impression, opinion.

संमतिः f. 1 Agreement. -2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Knowledge of self, knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. -5 Regard, respect, esteem; कथमिव तव संमतिर्भवित्रा सम-सुतुभिर्भुजिनावधीतस्य Ki. 10. 36. -6 Love, affection. -7 Command, order.

संमानः Honour, respect. —नं 1 A measure. -2 Comparing.

संमाननं 1 Honouring, worshipping. -2 Instructing, teaching.

संमंत्र 10 A. 1 To consult or take counsel with; मम हृदयेन सह संमंत्रचो-क्त्वानसि Mu. 1. -2 To salute, greet.

संमंत्रणं Consultation.

संमातुर = सम्मातुर q. v. under सत्.

संमा 3 A, 2 P. 1 To measure. -2 To make equal, equalize; see संमित. -3 To liken, compare. -4 To be comprised or contained in; मृणालसूत्रमपि तेन संमाति स्तनांतरे Subhāsh. -5 To distribute, grant, bestow (Ved.).

संमित p. p. 1 Meted, measured out. -2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; कांतासंमिततयोपदेशयुजे K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. -3 As large as, reaching to. -4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. -5 Provided or furnished with. -6 Equalized, adapted.

संमिल 6 P. To meet or come together, assemble.

संमेलनं 1 Meeting together, union. -2 Mixture. -3 Assembling, collecting.

संमिश्र See मिश्र.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित α. Mixed together, intermixed.



सरव्य Soc शरव्य.



**सरस्** *n.* [सृ-अधु] 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरसाम-ति सागरः Bg. 10. 24. -2 Water. -Comp. —जं, —जन्मन् *n.*, —रुहं (सरोजं, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरुहं), also सरसिजं, सरसिहं a lotus; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि लक्ष्मी S. 1. 20; सरोरुहयुतिषुपः पादांस्त-वतिवितु Ratn. 1. 30. —जः (also सर-सिजः) the Sārāsa bird. (सरोजिन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman). —जिनी, —रु-हिणी 1. a lotus-plant; भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजति Bv. 1. 100. -2. a pond abounding in lotuses. -3. a multitude of lotus- es. -4. a lotus. —रक्षः (सरोरक्षः) the guardian of a pool. —रुहं (सरोरुहं) a lotus. —वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

**सरस** *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasty, sapid. -3 Wet; Si. 11. 54. -4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 85. -5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). -6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवसते Git. 1; Māl. 4. 8. -7 Fresh, new, bloom- ing; Māl. 9. 10. -8 Expressive of poetical sentiment; see स.

**सरसि (सी) कः** The Sārāsa bird (crane).

**सरसी** A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -Comp. —रुहं a lotus. (—रुहः) the Sārāsa bird.

**सरस्वती** *a.* 1 Having water, watery. -2 Juicy, succulent. -3 Elegant. -4 Sentimental. -5 Tasty, sapid. —*m.* 1 The ocean. -2 A lake. -3 A male river (नद). -4 A buffalo. -5 N. of Vāyu.

**सरस्वती** 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. -2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. -3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). -4 A river in general. -5 A cow. -6 An excellent woman. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. -9 The Soma plant. -10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मती.

**सरहस्य** *a.* 1 Mystical, magical. -2 Having or attended with mystical teaching or doctrine; U. 2.

**सराग** *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted; (अकारि) सरागमस्या रसनायुगा- लक्ष्मी Ku. 5. 10. -2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 15. -3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; सुनेरपि मनोऽवश्यं सरागं कुरुतेऽगता Subhāsh.

**सराव** *a.* Sounding, making a noise. —वः 1 A lid, cover. -2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

**सरिः** *f.* 1 A spring, fountain. -2 A cascade (*m.*).

**सरिका** 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A kind of drug (हिषपत्री). -3 A woman going.

**सरित्** *f.* [सृ-इति] 1 A river; अन्य-सरितां ज्ञानानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्यन्धि M. 5. 19. -2 A thread, string. -Comp. —नाथः, पतिः (also सरितापतिः). —भर्तृ *m.* the ocean. —वरा (also सरितावरा) N. of the Ganges. —सुतः an epithet of Bhishma.

**सरित्** *m.* The ocean.

**सरि(री)मन्** *m.* 1 Motion, creep- ing. -2 Wind.

**सरिलं** Water; cf. सलिल.

**सरिषः** Mustard.

**सरोरुपः** A serpent.

**सरु** *a.* Thin, fine, small. —रुः The handle of a sword.

**सरूप** *a.* 1 Having the same form. -2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59.

**सरूपता**, त्वं 1 Likeness. -2 Assimila- tion to the deity, one of the four states of Mukti.

**सरोप** *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Enraged.

**सर्कः** 1 Wind, air. -2 The mind.

**सगः** [सृ-वञ्] 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. -2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरनुष्टुप् द्वौ च कतिपयः V. 1. 8. -3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. -4 Nature, the universe. -5 Natural property, na- ture. -6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण शस्त्रं यदि सर्ग एष ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. -7 Assent, agree- ment. -8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem). -9 Rush, onset, ad- vance (of troops). -10 Voiding of excrement. -11 N. of Siva. -12 Fainting, swoon (मोह). -13 Ved. A horse. -Comp. —क्रमः the order of creation. —बन्धः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्ग-बन्धो महाकाव्यं S. D.

**सर्ज** 1 A. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. -2 To earn by labour.

**सजः** 1 N. of a tree (साल). -2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree. -3 A timber tree; Māl. 9. 17. -Comp. —निर्यासकः, —मणिः, —रसः, resin.

**सर्जकः** The Sāla tree.

**सर्जनं** [सृ-ल्यट्] 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Letting loose. -3 Creat- ing. -4 Voiding. -5 The rear of an army.

**सर्जिः, सर्जिका, सर्जी** *f.* Natron.

**सर्जुः** A trader. —*f.* 1 Lightning. -2 Necklace. -3 Going, following.

**सर्ज्यः** The resin of the Sāla tree.

**सर्पः** 1 [सृ-वञ्] Serpentine or winding motion, gliding. -2 Flow- ing, going. -3 A snake, serpent. -4 N. of a tree (नागेश्वर). -5 The Asle- shā constellation. -6 N. of a tribe of Mlechchhas or barbarians. -Comp. —अरातिः —अरिः 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. -3. an epithet of Garuḍa. —अशनः a peacock. —आवासं, —इष्टं the sandal tree. —इश्वरः N. of Vāsu- ki. —छत्रं a mushroom. —चूणः an ichneumon. —दंष्ट्रा a snake's fang. —धारकः a snake-charmer. —फणिजः the gem found in a snake's head, the snake-gem. —भुज *m.* 1. a peacock. -2. a crane. -3. a large snake. —मणिः a snake-gem. —राजः N. of Vāsuki. —विद् *m.* a conjuror, snake-charmer. —सत्रं a sacrifice for the destruction of serpents (performed by king Ja- namejaya). —सन्निभ *m.* N. of king Janamejaya; see जनमेजय. —हन् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. -2. N. of Garuḍa.

**सर्पणं** [सृ-ल्यट्] 1 Creeping, glid- ing. -2 Tortuous motion. -3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

**सर्पिणी** 1 A female serpent. -2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

**सर्पिन्** *a.* 1 Creeping, gliding, wind- ing, going tortuously. -2 Moving, going (in general); यूक्ता मंदविसर्पि- णी Pt. 1. 252.

**सर्पिस्** *n.* [सृ-इति] Clarified butter; (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिस् see आज्य). -Comp. —आहुतिः an epithet of Agni. —कुंडिका a butter- jar. —समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

**सर्पिम्बत्** *a.* Dressed with clarified butter.

**सर्व** 1 P. (सर्वति) To go, move.

**समः** 1 Going, motion. -2 The sky. -3 Heaven.

**सर्व** 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

**सर्व** *pron. a.* [सूतमनेन विश्वमिति- सर्वे Un. 1. 151] (nom. pl. सर्वे *m.*) 1 All, every; उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्वे एव दरिद्राति H. 2. 2; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20, 63. -2 Whole, entire, complete. —वः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -Comp. —अंशं 1. the whole body. -2. all the Vedāngas. (—अः or रूपः) N. of Siva. —अंगीण *a.* pervading or thrilling, through the whole body; सर्वंगीणः स्पर्शः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. —अधिकारिन् *m.*, —अध्यक्षः a general superintendent. —अनुक्रमणिका, —क्रमणी a general index. —अजीन *a.* eating every kind of food; so सर्वाभिभोजिन् &c. —अभिसंधिन् *m.* 1. a traducer, calumniator. -2. a religi.



ous hypocrite. —अभिसारः a complete army (of elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry). —अर्थसाधिका N. of Durgā. —अर्थसिद्धः the great Buddha or Sākyamuni. —अवसरः midnight. —आकार (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely; सर्वाकारहृदयगमा-यास्तस्याः Māl. 1. 7; 1. 14. —आत्मन् m. 1. the whole soul; (सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly.) —2. N. of Siva. —आशयः —आश्रयः N. of Siva. —ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. —2. a paramount lord. —उत्तम a. best of all, excellent, supremely good. —ओघः = सर्वाभिसार above. —करः, कर्मन् m. N. of Siva. —कर्तृ m. 1. N. of Brahman. —2. the Supreme Being. —कर्मण a. performing everything. —कामः, कामदः, कामवरः N. of Siva. —कालीन a. for all time, perpetual. —केशिन् m. an actor. —क्षारः impure carbonate of soda or potash. —ग a. all-pervading, omnipresent. —(गः) 1. Siva. —2. the Supreme Being. —3. Brahman. —4. The spirit, soul. —(गं) water. —गा the plant called प्रियङ्गु. —गामिन्, गति a. all-pervading, omnipresent. —ग्रन्थिः, ग्रन्थिकं the root of long pepper. —चारिन् m. N. of Siva. —जनीन a. world-wide, famous. —जित् a. 1. excellent, incomparable. —2. all-conquering, invincible. —ज्ञ, विद् a. all-knowing, omniscient. —(म.) 1. an epithet of Siva —2. of Buddha. —3. the Supreme Being. —ज्ञा N. of Durgā. —तन्त्रः one who has studied all the Tantras. —सिद्धांतः a doctrine admitted by all the schools. —तापनः the god of love. —दः N. of Siva. —दम, दमन a. all-subduing, irresistible. —(म.) N. of Bharata, son of Dushyanta; इहायं सत्त्वानां प्रसभदमनात् सर्वदमनः S. 7. 33. —दर्शन-संग्रहः a compendium of all the schools or systems of philosophy by Mādha-vāchārya. —दर्शिन् m. 1. a Buddha. —2. the Supreme Being. —देवमय a. comprising all the gods. —(यः) N. of Siva. —देवमुखः an epithet of Agni. —घनं (in arith.) the total of a sum in progression. —घारिन् m. N. of Siva. —नामन् n. a class of pronominal words. —स्थानं N. for the nom. (all numbers) and acc. sing. and dual of masculine and feminine nouns and nom. and acc. pl. of neuter nouns; cf. हुट् also. —प्रिय a. popular, liked by all. —भक्षा a female goat. —भावः all-being or nature; (सर्वभावेन 'with all one's heart, sincerely, heart and soul'). —भावकरः, भावनः N. of Siva. —संगला an epithet of Pārvatī. —सूषकः 'all-stealing', time. —योगिन् m. N. of Siva. —रसः 1. the resinous exudation of the Sāla tree, resin. —2. salt, saltiness. —3. a kind of musical in-

strument. —4. a learned man. —उत्तमः salt. —लालसः N. of Siva. —लिगिन् m. an impostor. —लोकः the universe. —लोहः an iron arrow. —बहुभा an unchaste woman. —वासः, वासिन् m., विख्यातः, विग्रहः N. of Siva. —वेदः a man who has studied the four Vedas. —वेदस् m. one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. —वेशिन् m. an actor. —व्यापिन् a. all-pervading. —शक् a. omnipotent, all-powerful. —संगतः a kind of quick-growing rice. —संग्रहः a general or universal collection. —संनहनं, संनाहः assembling of a complete army, a complete armament; see —अभिसारः. —सह a. all-forbearing, very patient. —(हः) bdellium. —(हा, also सर्वतहा) the earth. —साक्षिन् a. all witnessing. —(म.) 1. N. of the Supreme Being. —2. N. of wind. —3. of Agni. —साधनः Siva. —सिद्धिः f. universal success. —(म.) the Bilva tree. —स्वं 1. everything, the whole of one's possessions, as in सर्वस्वदंडः, सर्वस्वहरणं 'confiscation of the whole property.' —2. the very essence, the all-in-all of anything; सर्वस्वं तदहो महाकविगिरां कामस्य चांभोरुह Sudhāsh., see S. 1. 24; 6. 1; Māl. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63. —हरः death. —हितं black pepper.

सर्वक a. 1 All, every. —2 Whole, entire. —के ind. Everywhere, universally.

सर्वकष a. 'All-destroying', all-powerful; सर्वकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Māl. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. —बः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतस् ind. 1 From every side or quarter. —2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. —3 Completely, entirely. —Comp. —गामिन् a. 1. having access everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. —2. all-pervading. —भद्रः 1. the car of Vishnu. —2. a bamboo. —3. a kind of verse artificially arranged; e. g. see Ki. 15. 25. —4. a temple or palace having openings on four sides; (n. also in this sense). —5. the Nimba tree. —6. a kind of military array. —(द्रा) a dancing girl, an actress. —मुख a. of every kind, complete, unlimited; S. 5. 26. —(खः) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3 (having faces on all sides). —3. the Supreme Being. —4 the soul. —5. a Brāhmana. —6. fire. —7. heaven or Svarga (of Indra). —(खं) 1. water. —2. sky. —छुभा the Priyangu plant.

सर्वत्र ind. 1 Everywhere, in all places. —2 At all times. —Comp. —गः, गामिन् m. air, wind.

सर्वथा ind. 1 In every way, by all means; U. 1. 5. —2 At all, altogether

(usually with negation). —3 Completely, entirely, utterly. —4 At all times. —5 Exceedingly, very much. सर्वदमः = सर्वदमनः Q. V.

सर्वग्रन्थ a. Honouring or worshipping all.

सर्वदा ind. At all times, always, for ever.

सर्वशस् ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. —2 Everywhere. —3 On all sides.

सर्वरी See शर्वरी.

सर्वला, ली An iron club.

सर्वाणी See शर्वाणी.

सर्षपः [ Up. 3. 141 ] 1 Mustard; खलः सर्षपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यति Subhāsh.; Māl. 10. 6. —2 A small measure of weight. —3 A sort of poison.

सर् 1 P. (सलति) To go, move.

सलं Water.

सलज्ज a. Bashful, modest.

सलिलं [सलति गच्छति निम्नं सर्-इलच् Up. 1. 54] 1 Water; सुभगसलिलावगा-हाः S. 1. 3. —2 The constellation उत्तराषाढा. —Comp. —अर्थिन् a. thirsty. —आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. —दधनः the submarine fire. —उपहवः inundation, deluge, flood of water. —कुंतलः moss. —क्रिया 1. the funeral rite of washing a corpse. —2. = उदक-क्रिया q. v. —जं a lotus. —निधिः, राशिः the ocean. —रयः a current, stream.

सलील a. Sportive, wanton, amorous. —लं ind. 1 Playfully. —2 Affectionately.

सलोकता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of Mukti).

सलुका A kind of tree; cf. शलुकी.

सवः [स-व-अच्] 1 Extraction of Soma juice. —2 An offering, a libation. —3 A sacrifice. —4 The sun. —5 The moon. —6 Progeny. —7 A generator. —8 The Arka plant. —व-1 Water. —2 The honey of flowers. —3 Extracting the Soma juice. —4 Making libations.

सवनं [सु-व-वा-ल्युट्] 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. —2 A sacrifice; अथ तं सवनाय दीक्षितः R. 8. 75; S. 3. 27. —3 A libation, sacrificial libation. —4 Bathing, purificatory ablution. —5 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

सवयस् a. Of the same age; R. 3. 28. —m. 1 A contemporary, co-eval. —2 A companion of the same age. —f. A woman's female companion or confidante.



सर्वर 1 N. of Siva. -2 Water.

सर्वण *a.* [ समानो वर्णो यस्य ] 1 Of the same colour. -2 Of like appearance, like, resembling; दुर्वर्णभित्तिरिह सांद्र-  
सुधासर्वण Si. 4. 28; Me. 18; R. 9.  
3. -3 Of the same caste or tribe.  
4. -4 Of the same kind, similar. -5 Be-  
longing to the same class of letters,  
requiring the same effort (of the  
organs of speech) in pronunciation;  
सुधासर्वणस्य सर्वण P. 1. 1. 9.

सर्वणन Reduction of fractions to the same denominator.

सर्विकल्प, सर्विकल्पक *a.* 1 Optional. -2 Doubtful. -3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known (opp. निर्विकल्पक q. v.).

सर्विश *a.* 1 Fully blown or expanded. -2 Extended, extensive.

सर्विग्रह *a.* 1 Possessing a body, embodied. -2 Having meaning or import. -3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

सर्वितर्क सर्विनर्श *a.* Thoughtful. -*कै.* -*ई* *ind.* Thoughtfully.

सर्वितृ *a.* ( *त्री. f.* ) [ *सृ. नृ.* ] Gene-  
rating, producing, yielding; सर्वित्री  
कामानां यदि जगति जागति भवती G. L.  
23. -*m.* 1 The sun; उदेति सविता  
वाग्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च K. P. 7. -2 N.  
of Siva. -3 Of Indra. -4 The Arka  
tree. -5 The creator of the world.

सर्वितृल *a.* Solar.

सर्वित्रं Cause of generation.

सर्वित्रिय *a.* Solar.

सर्वित्री 1 A mother; Ku. 1. 24. -2 A cow.

सर्विध *a.* 1 Of the same kind or sort. -2 Near, adjacent, proximate; धूपो भूयः सर्विधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यदंतं Māl. 1. 15. -*धं* Proximity, vicinity; यस्य न सर्विधे दयिता दयदहनस्तुहिनदीधिति-  
स्तस्य K. P. 9; किमासेव्यं पुंसां सर्विध-  
मनवद्यं सुसरितः 10; N. 2. 47; Si. 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182.

सर्विनय *a.* Modest, humble. -*यं* *ind.* Modestly, respectfully.

सर्विभ्रम, सर्विलास *a.* Sportive, coquettish, wanton; Pt. 1. 135.

सर्विशेष *a.* 1 Possessing charac-  
teristic qualities. -2 Peculiar, extra-  
ordinary. -3 Special, particular;  
U. 4. -4 Pre-eminent, superior, ex-  
cellent. -5 Discriminative. (सर्विशेषं  
and सर्विशेषतस् are used adverbially  
in the sense of 'especially', 'parti-  
cularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन धर्मः  
सर्विशेषमय मे त्रिवर्गसारः प्रतिभाति भामिनी  
Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp.; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

सर्विशेषक *a.* 1 Possessing peculiar or distinguishing properties. -2 Dis-  
criminated. -*कं* A distinguishing  
characteristic, peculiar property.

सर्विस्तर *a.* Detailed, minute, complete. -*रं* *ind.* In detail, in ex-  
tensio.

सर्विस्मय *a.* 1 Surprised, astonish-  
ed. -2 Doubtful. -*यं* *ind.* With surprise.

सर्ववृद्धि *a.* Bearing interest.

सर्वेश *a.* 1 Decorated, ornament-  
ed, dressed. -2 Near, proximate.

सर्वैलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Unnatural, forced;  
affected. -2 Embarrassed; सर्वैलक्ष्य-  
स्मितं 'with a forced smile'.

सर्वय *a.* [ *Uṇ. 4. 109* ] 1 Left,  
left-hand. -2 Southern. -3 Contrary,  
backward, reverse. -4 Right. -*यः*  
An epithet of Vishnu. -*यं* *ind.*  
The usual position of the sacred  
thread when it hangs down over the  
left shoulder; cf. अपसर्वय. -*Comp.*  
-*इतर* *a.* right. -*साचिन्* *m.* an epi-  
thet of Arjuna; निमित्तमात्रं भव सर्वय-  
साचिन् Bg. 11. 33; (the name is  
thus derived in Mb.: -उमौ मे दक्षिणौ  
पाणी गंडीवस्य विकर्षणे । तेन देवमनुष्येभ्यु सर्वय-  
साचीति मां विदुः ॥ ).

सर्वयपेक्ष *a.* Connected with, de-  
pendent on; स्नेहश्च निमित्तसर्वयपेक्षश्चेति  
विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Māl. 1; U. 6.

सर्वयभिचारः One of the five main  
divisions of *Hetubhāsa* (in logic),  
a too general middle term; for ex-  
planation, see अनेकात्मिक.

सर्वयाज *a.* 1 Artful, pretended. -2  
Plausible, cunning. -*जं* *ind.* Art-  
fully, under a pretext.

सर्व्यापार *a.* Engaged, employed.

सर्व्रीड *a.* 1 Bashful. -2 Ashamed.

सर्व्येष्ट *m.* A charioteer.

सर्वशब्द *a.* 1 Sounding. -2 Pro-  
claimed. -*ब्दं* *ind.* With a loud  
noise; भग्नं सर्वशब्दं शिरः Bh. 2. 90.

सर्वशल्य *a.* 1 Thorny. -2 Pierced  
by darts or thorns. -3 Troublesome,  
difficult.

सर्वशस्य *a.* Having or yielding  
corn. -*स्या* A variety of sun-flower.

सर्वश्च 1 U. (सर्वश्चित्ते) Ved. 1 To  
cling or stick to, follow. -2 To serve,  
worship, honour. -3 To pervade;  
see सर्व.

सर्वमशु *a.* Bearded. -*f.* A woman  
with a beard.

सर्वश्रुति *a.* 1 Prosperous, fortunate.  
-2 Lovely, beautiful.

सर्वस 2 P. (सर्वस्ति) To sleep.

सर्वसत्त्व *a.* 1 Possessed of vitality,  
energy, vigour, courage &c. -2  
Pregnant, big with child; R. 3. 9.  
-3 Full of animals or creatures. -*स्य*  
A pregnant woman.

सर्वसंदेह *a.* Doubtful. -*हः* N. of a  
figure of speech; see संदेह.

सर्वसनं Immolation.

सर्वसंधय *a.* Evening, vespertine.

सर्वसंभ्रम *a.* Flurried, agitated,  
hurried, confused. -*सं* *ind.* 1  
Hurriedly, hastily. -2 In fear or  
confusion, in great perplexity.

सर्वसाध्वस *a.* Alarmed, frightened,  
timid.

सर्वस्व See सर्व.

सर्वस्पृह *a.* Desirous, longing, eager.  
-*हं* *ind.* Eagerly, wistfully.

सर्वस्मित *a.* Smiling, attended with  
a smile.

सर्वस्य [ *ससृ. यत्* ] 1 Corn, grain;  
(एतानि) सर्वस्यैः पूर्णे जडरपिठरे प्राणिनां  
संभवति Pt. 5. 97; see शस्य also. -2  
Fruit or produce of any plant. -3  
A weapon. -4 A good quality, merit.

-*Comp.* -*अद्*, -*भक्षक* *a.* granivorous.  
-*हृदि* *f.* a sacrifice made on the  
ripening of new grain. -*प्रद्* *a.*  
fertile. -*नारिन्* *a.* destructive of  
grain. (-*m.*) a kind of rat or  
mouse. -*सर्वरः* the Sāla tree.

सर्वस्यक *a.* Possessed of good  
qualities, meritorious. -*कः* 1 A sword.  
-2 A weapon. -3 A kind of precious  
stone.

सर्वस्वेद *a.* Covered over or moist  
with sweat, perspired; U. 3. 42.  
-*दा* A girl recently deflowered.

सर्व I. 4 P. (सर्वति) 1 To satisfy.  
-2 To be pleased. -3 To endure,  
bear. -II. 1 A. (सर्वते epic Paras.  
also; मोद) the *स्* of *सर्व* is changed  
to *प्* after prepositions ending in *इ*,  
as *नि*, *परि*, *वि*, except when *ह* is  
changed to *ङ*) 1 (a) To bear,  
endure, suffer, put up with; खलो-  
ह्वापाः सोढा; Bh. 3. 6; पदं सहेत भ्र-  
मरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः  
Ku. 5. 4; so दुःखं, संतापं, क्लेशं &c.;  
R. 12. 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (b)  
To tolerate, allow; प्रकृतिः खलु सा  
महीयतः सहेत नान्यसमुच्चति यया Ki. 2.  
21; Me. 105; R. 14. 63. -2 To  
forgive, forbear; वारंवारं नयैतस्यापराधः  
सोढा H. 3; Bg. 11. 44. -3 To wait,  
be patient; द्वित्राप्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन्  
R. 5. 25, 15. 45. -4 To bear, support,  
bear up; क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्ल-  
वितामतिमुकलतां सहेत S. 3. -5 To  
conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to  
resist. -6 To suppress, stop. -7 To  
be able (with *inf.*). -*Caus.* (साहयति-



हे) 1 To cause to bear or suffer. -2 To make bearable or supportable; **सह्यपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः साहयति** S. 4. 15. —*Desid.* (सिंहिते) To wish to bear &c.

**सह** *a.* [सहेत् सह-अच्] 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. -2 Patient. -3 Able; see असह. —हः 1 The month मार्गशीर्षे. -2 N. of Siva. —हः, इं Power, strength.

**सहन** *a.* Bearing, enduring. —नं 1 Bearing, enduring. -2 Patience, forbearance. —*Comp.* —शील *a.* patient, forgiving.

**सहित्रं** Patience, forbearance.

**सहिष्णु** *a.* [सह-इष्णुच्] 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रविकिरणसहिष्णु क्लेशलेनैरभिज्ञं S. 2. 4. -2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरस्तस्वसहिष्णुना रिपुसन्मूलयितुं महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

**सहिष्णुता** —त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. -2 Patience, resignation.

**सह** *ind.* 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.); जज्ञिना सह याति कौस्तुभे सह मेवेन तद्विपरीत्यते Ku. 4. 33. -2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time; अस्तौद्यौ सहैवासौ कुरुते नृपति-द्विषां Subhāsh. (The following senses are given of this word: —सा-कृत्य, सादृश्य, संगपद्य, विद्यमानत्व, समुद्रि, संवध and सामर्थ्य). —*Comp.* —अध्ययनं 1. studying together; U. 2. -2. fellow-studentship. —अध्यायिन् *m.* a fellow-student. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the same object. -2. synonymous. (—र्थः) the same or common object. —आसनं sitting on the same seat. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in Rhetoric; सा सहोक्तिः सहायस्य बलादेकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10; c g. पपात धूमौ सह सेनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. —उदजः a hut made of leaves. —उदरः a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; Vikr. 1. 21. —उपमा a kind of Upamā. —उदः, उदजः the son of a woman pregnant at marriage; (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognized in old Hindu law). —कार *a.* having the sound ह, Nalod. 2. 14. (—रः) 1. co-operation. -2. a mango; tree; क इदानीं सहकारमन्तरेण पल्लवितामतिमुकलवां सहते S. 3. —भंजिका a kind of game. —कारिन्, कृत, कृत्वन् *a.* co-operating. (—*m.*) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. —कृत *a.* co-operated with, assisted or aided by. —गमनं 1. accompanying. -2. a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self-immolation of a widow. —चर *a.* accompanying, going or living with; U. 3. 8. (—रः) 1. a companion, friend, associate. -2. a follower, servant. -3. a hus-

band. -4. a surety. (—रि *f.*) 1. a female companion. -2. a wife, mate. —चरित *a.* accompanying, attending, associating with. —चारः 1. accompaniment. -2. agreement, harmony. -3. (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *sūlha* (major term). -4. right course (opp. व्याभिचार). —चारिन् see सहचर. —ज *a.* 1. in-born, natural, innate. -2. hereditary; S. 6. 1. (—जः) 1. a brother of whole blood. -2. the natural state or disposition. —अरिः a natural enemy. —उदासीनः a born neutral. —मित्रं a natural friend. —जात *a.* 1. natural; see सहज. -2. born together, twin-born. —दार *a.* 1. with a wife. -2. married. —देवः N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavas; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mādri by the gods Asvins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. —धर्मः same duties. —चारिन् *m.* a husband. —चारिणी 1. a lawful wife, one legally married; (also सहधर्मिणी in this sense). -2. a fellow-worker. —पथिन् *m.*, —पथाः *m. f.* a fellow-traveller. —पांशुकीर्तिन्, —पांशुकिर्ल *m.* a friend from the earliest childhood. —भाविन् *m.* a friend, partisan, follower. —भू *a.* natural, innate; Ratn. 1. 2. —भोजनं eating in company with friends. —मरणं see सहगमन. —भृता a woman who has burnt herself with her husband. —सुध्वन् *m.* a brother in arms. —रक्षस् *m.* one of the three kinds of sacrificial fires. —वसतिः, —वासः dwelling together; सहवसति-मुपेत्य येः प्रियायाः कृत इव सुग्धविलोकिता-पदेशः S. 2. 3. —वासिन् *m.* a fellow-lodger.

**सहता** —त्वं Union, association.

**सहरिः** The sun.

**सहर्ष** *a.* Glad, delighted. —ई *ind.* Gladly, delightedly.

**सहस्र** *m.* [सह-असि] 1 The month called Mārgasīrsha; Śi. 6. 57; 16. 47. -2 The winter season. —*n.* 1 Power, might, strength. -2 Force, violence. -3 Victory, conquering. -4 Lustre, brightness. -5 Water.

**सहसा** *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. -2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विदधीत न क्रियामवि-वेकः परमापदां पदे Ki. 2. 30. -3 Suddenly, all at once; मातंगनकैः सहसो-त्पतद्भिः R. 13. 11. -4 With a smile, smiling.

**सहसान** *a.* 1 Patient. -2 Overpowering. —नः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

**सहस्यः** The month called Pau-  
sha; सहस्यरात्रीरुद्वासातत्परा Ku. 5. 26.

**सहस्रं** [समानं हसति हस् -र Tv.] 1 A thousand. -2 A large number. —*Comp.* —अंशु, —अर्चिस्, —कर, —किरण, —दीधिति, —धामन्, —पाद, —मरीचि, —रश्मि, *m.* the sun; S. 7. 4; R. 13. 44; Mu. 3. 17. —अक्ष *a.* 1. thousand-eyed. -2. vigilant. (—क्षः) 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Puruṣa; Rv. 10. 90. -3. of Siva. -4. of Viṣṇu. —आननः N. of Viṣṇu. —अधिपतिः a governor of one thousand villages. —अवरः a line below a thousand, or from five hundred to a thousand Paṇas. —कांडर white Dūrvā grass. —कृत्वस् *ind.* a thousand times. —गुण *a.* a thousand-fold. —वृ *a.* liberal. (—वृः) an epithet of Siva. —वृष्टः a kind of fish. —वृश्, —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन *m.* 1. epithets of Indra. -2. of Viṣṇu. —दोष *m.* an epithet of Arjuna Kārtavīrya. —धारः the discus of Viṣṇu. (—रा) a stream of water for the ablution of an idol poured through a vessel pierced with a number of holes. —पत्रं 1. a lotus; R. 7. 11. -2. the Sārāsa bird. —पाद् *m.* 1. an epithet of Puruṣa. -2. of Siva. -3. of Viṣṇu. -4. of Brahman. —बाहुः 1. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya q. v. -2. of the demon Bāṇa -3. of Siva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). —भुजः, —मौलि *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. —भुजा N. of Durgā. —मूर्धन् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. —रोमन् *n.* a blanket. —वदनः N. of Viṣṇu. —वीर्या Dūrvā grass. —वेधं 1. sorrel. -2. a kind of sour gruel. —वेधिन् *m.* musk. (—*n.*) asa-fœtida. —शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain. —श्रवणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —हयश्चः the car of Indra. —हस्तः an epithet of Siva.

**सहस्रतय** *a.* (यी *f.*) Thousand-fold. —यं A thousand.

**सहस्रधा** *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; दीर्घे किं न सहस्रधा-हमथवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40.

**सहस्रशस्** *ind.* By thousands.

**सहस्रिन्** *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्ष्मीहते Pt. 5. 82. -2 Consisting of thousands. -3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376. —*m.* 1 A body of a thousand men &c. -2 The commander of a thousand.

**सहस्रवत्** *a.* Strong, powerful.

**सहा** 1 The earth. -2 The aloo-plant or flower.

**सहायः** [सह एति इ-अच्] 1 A friend, companion; सहायसाध्याः प्र-दिशन्ति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. -2 A follower, an adherent. -3 An ally. -4 A helper, patron. -5



The ruddy goose. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 N. of Siva.

सहायता. -त्वं 1 A number of companions. -2 Companionship, union, friendship. -3 Help, assistance; कुमुदास्तरण सहायतां बहुशः सौम्य गतस्त्वनावयोः Ku. 4. 35; R. 9. 19.

सहायवत् *a.* 1 Having a friend. -2 Befriended, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. -2 Universal destruction.

सहित *a.* 1 Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनसिसमागतो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यदुद्धतेजसा R. 8. 4. -2 Borne, endured. -तं *ind.* Together with, with.

सहिदु *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहुरिः The sun. -*f.* The earth.

सहृदय *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. -2 Sincere. -यः 1 A learned man. -2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिष्कुर्वन्त्ये सहृदयधुरिणाः कतिपये R. G.

सहलेख *a.* Questionable, doubtful. -खं Questionable food.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोढः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोर *a.* Good, excellent. -रः A saint, sage.

सह्य *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, endurable; अपि सह्या ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. -2 To be borne or endured; कथं तूष्णीं सह्यो निरवधिरिदानीं तु विरहः U. 3. 44. -3 Able to bear. -4 Adequate or equal to. -5 Sweet, agreeable. -6 Strong, powerful. -ह्यः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामास्त्रोत्सारितोप्यासीत्सह्य इवार्णवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -सं 1 Health, convalescence. -2 Assistance. -3 Fitness, adequacy. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of the river Kāveri.

सा 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Of Pārvati.

सायात्रिकः A sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea (पोतयणिक); Pt. 1. 316.

सांयुगीन *a.* [संयुगे सायुः ख] Warlike, skilled in war; भवांश्च सांयुगीनः सहायो नः V. 5; R. 11. 30. -नः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणं [cf. P. III. 3. 44, V. 4. 15] A general or loud shout, tumultuous uproar; उच्चारः कटपूतना-प्रभृतयः सांराविणं कुर्वते Māl. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांवत्सर (री *f.*), सांवत्सरिक (की *f.*) *f.* *a.* Annual, yearly. -कः 1 An astrologer. -2 An almanac-maker.

सांवादिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Colloquial. -2 Controversial. -कः A disputant.

सांवृत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांशयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Doubtful. -2 Uncertain, irresolute. -कं A doubtful or dangerous deed; Pt. 3. 12.

सांसारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worldly, mundane; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22.

सांसिद्धिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. -2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. -3 Absolute. -4 Effected by supernatural means. -Comp. -द्रवः natural fluidity (opp. नेमित्तिक 'generated') (belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांस्त्राविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहननिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporeal.

साकं A vegetable, herb; cf. शाक.

साकम् *ind.* 1 With, together with (with instr.); यांती युरुजनेः साकं स्मयमानानां बुद्ध्या Bv. 2. 132; 1. 41; Mu. 3. 10. -2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकांक्ष *a.* 1 Desirous -2 Having significance.

साकूत *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकूतस्मितं Gīt. 2; साकूतं वचनं &c. -2 Intentional. -3 Amorous, wanton. -तं *ind.* 1 Meaningfully, significantly; as in साकूतं मां निर्वर्त्य. -2 Amorously. -3 Feelingly, pathetically. -4 Attentively.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेतनार्योऽजलिभिः प्रणेष्टुः R. 14. 13, 13. 79, 18. 36; अरुणचवनः साकेतं Mbh. -ताः (*m. pl.*) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā. -कं = साकेत.

साकुक A quantity of fried grain (सकु). -कः Barley.

साक्षात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. -2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् प्रियासुपगतमपहाय पूर्व S. 6. 15; 1. 6. -3 Directly. In comp. it is often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षाद्यमः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्प्रतिपद्यः कोपाय Māl. 1. 11. (साक्षात्कु 1. to see with one's own eyes, realize personally. -2. to have an intuitive perception or manifestation of; साक्षात्कुतधर्माणं कथयः U. 7). -Comp. -करणं 1. causing to be visibly present. -2. making evident to the senses. -3. intuitive perception. -कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) [सह अक्षि अत्य; साक्षाद् दृष्टा साक्षी वा P. V. 2. 91] 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. -2 Attesting, testifying. -मः 1 A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; फले तपःसाक्षिषु दृष्टमेव वा Ku. 5. 60. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -द्वैधं divergent evidence, discrepancy between witnesses. -प्रत्ययः the evidence of witnesses. -भावित *a.* borne out or proved by evidence.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -2 Attestation.

साक्षेप *a.* Taunting, abusive.

साख्य *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Relating to a friend. -2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्यं Friendship.

सागरः [सगरेण निर्बुधः अण] 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सागरोपमः; (fig. also); दयासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; cf. सगर. -2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. -3 A kind of deer. -Comp. -अनुकूल *a.* situated along the sea-coast. -अंत *a.* bounded by the sea, sea-girt. -अंबरा, -नेमिः, -मेखला the earth. -आलयः N. of Varuṇa -उत्थं sea-salt. -गा 1. a river. -2. the Ganges. -गामिनी a river. -सूचनं navigating (the ocean).

साग्नि *a.* 1 Having fire. -2 Taking the sacred fire.

साग्निक *a.* 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. -2 Attended by fire. -कः A house-holder who maintains the sacred fire.

साग्र *a.* 1 Entire. -2 With a surplus, more than.

सांकर्यं Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल *a.* (ली *f.*) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्यं-इया N. of the capital of Kusadhvaja, brother of Janaka.



सांकेतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. -2 Conventional.

साक्षेपिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Abridged, short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* [संख्यया निर्वृत्तं अणु] 1 Relating to number. -2 Calculating, enumerating. -3 Discriminative. -4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं गतिः सर्वसांख्यानां योगिनां त्वं परायणं Mb. -ख्यः, -ख्ये *N.* of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Puruṣa* or soul, from the bonds of this wordly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe as a development of an inanimate principle called *Prakṛiti* q. v., while the *Puruṣa* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the *Vedānta* in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical *Nyāya* or *Vaiśeṣika*; but its great point of divergence from the *Vedānta* is that it maintains two principles which the *Vedānta* denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the *Vedānta* affirms); सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितं K. -ख्यः 1 A follower of the *Sāṅkhya* philosophy; Bg. 3. 3, 5. 5. -2 An epithet of *Siva*. -Comp. -प्रसादः, -सुखः epithets of *Siva*.

सांग *a.* [सहागेन अंगैर्वा] 1 Having members. -2 Complete in every part. -3 Together with the six *angus* or auxiliary members.

सांगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. -कः 1 A visitor, guest, new-comer. -2 One who comes to transact business.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22. -कः A general, commander.

सांघातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Greatly destructive, very deadly or fatal.

साचि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a side-long manner; साचि लोचनयुगं नमयंती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. -Comp. -वाटिका the white-flowered hog-weed. -विलोकिता a side-long look, leer. (साचीकृ 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked'; निनाय साची-

कृतचारुक्कः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साचीकरोत्याननं M. 4. 14).

साचिव्यं 1 The office of a minister, ministership. -2 Ministry, administration. -3 Friendship.

साजात्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind. -2 Community of genus, homogeneousness.

साजनः A lizard.

साट् 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. -2 Majestic, stately. -3 Swollen, filled or charged with, (as with water); Pt. 1. -इ *ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly; as in साटोपं परिक्रामति.

सात् *ind.* A *Taddhita* affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निं सात्कृत्वा M. 5; भस्मसात्कृतवतः पितृद्विषः पात्रसात् वसुधां ससागरं R. 11. 86; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदधिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16; so ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c.; Si. 14. 36.

सात *p. p.* 1 Given. -2 Destroyed. -तं Pleasure, delight.

सातत्यं Continuity, permanence.

सातवाहनः *N.* of king *Sālivāhana*.

सातिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. -2 Gaining, obtaining. -3 Help. -4 Destruction. -5 End, conclusion. -6 Sharp or acute pain. -7 Cessation. -8 Wealth.

सातीनः, सातीनकः, सातीलकः Pease.

सात्त्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [सत्त्वयुगेन तत्कार्येण मत्ता वा निर्वृत्तः दृक्] 1 Real, essential. -2 True, genuine, natural. -3 Honest, sincere, good. -4 Virtuous, amiable. -5 Vigorous. -6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). -7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. -8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तदधुरिसात्त्विकविकारमपास्तधैर्यमाचार्यकं विजयि मान्धमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhāvas* in poetry; (these are eight:—स्तंभः स्वेदोऽथ रोमांचः स्वरमंगोऽथ वेपथुः। वैषर्ण्यमथ प्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः स्मृताः ॥ see S. D. 164 also. -2 A *Brāhmaṇa*. -3 *N.* of *Brahman*. -की *N.* of *Durgā*.

सात्यकिः *N.* of a *Yādava* warrior, who acted as charioteer to *Krishna*,

and took part with the *Pāṇḍavas* in the great war.

सात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः A metronymic of the sage *Vyāsa*.

सात्वत् *m.* 1 A follower, worshipper (of *Krishna* &c.). -2 A man of the *Yādava* tribe.

सात्यतः 1 *N.* of *Vishṇu*. -2 Of *Balarāma*. -3 The son of an outcast *Vaiśya*. -तः (*m. pl.*) *N.* of a people; Si. 16. 14.

सात्वती 1 *N.* of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. -2 *N.* of the mother of *Sisupāla*; Si. 2. 11.

सादः [सद्-वञ्] 1 Sinking, settling down. -2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोरसादनमतिवेपथुमत् Si. 9. 77. -3 Leanness, thinness, emaciation; शरीरसादादसमयभूदणा R. 3. 2. -4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा R. 8. 58; Nalod. 3. 24. -5 Pain, torment. -6 Clearness, purity. -7 Going, motion.

सादनं 1 Wearying, fatiguing. -2 Destroying. -3 Exhaustion. -4 A house, dwelling. -नी Exhaustion, decay, fatigue.

सादिः [सद्-इण्] 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 A dispirited person. -4 Air, wind.

सादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Depressed, dispirited. -3 Wearied, exhausted. -4 Destroyed, exterminated. -5 Wasted, decayed.

सादिन् *a.* [सद्-णिनि] 1 Sitting down. -2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -*m.* 1 A horseman. -2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car. -3 A charioteer.

सादृश्यं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सन्ति पुनर्नान्धेयसादृश्यानि S. 7; तवाक्षिसादृश्यमिव प्रयुजते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16; R. 1. 40; 15. 67. -2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्सादृश्यं विरहत्तु वा भावगम्यं लिखंती Me. 85.

साद्यंत *a.* Entire, whole, complete.

साद्यस्क *a.* (स्की *f.*) Quick, instantaneous.

साह I. 5 P. (साम्नोति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. -2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साधयति) To be completed or accomplished. -*Caus.* 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अपि साधय साधयेप्सितं N. 2. 62; यावद्यते साधयितुं तवार्थं R. 5. 25, Ku. 2. 33. -2 To complete, finish, conclude. -3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ms. 6. 75. -4 To prove, substantiate. -5 To subdue, overpower,







done, very nice, bravo ; साधु गतिं S. 1 ; साधु रे पिंगल वानर साधु M. 4. -2 Enough, away with. -Comp. -आचार a. well-conducted, pious, virtuous. -ज a. noble, of a noble family. -दर्शन a. 1. good-looking. -2. thoughtful, prudent. -धी a. kind, well-disposed. (-f.) a mother-in-law. -भावः kindness. -वादः a cry of 'well done,' a cry of approbation ; Si. 18. 55. -बाहः, -बाह्वि m. a well-trained horse. -वृक्षः the Kadamba tree. -वृत्त a. 1. well-conducted, upright, virtuous ; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85 ; (where the next sense is also intended). -2. well-rounded. (-त्तः) a virtuous man. (-त्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety, righteousness ; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधित a. 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. -2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or बाह q. v.).

साधीयस् a. 1 Better, more excellent ; Bv. 1. 88. -2 Harder, stronger ; (compar. of साधु or बाह q. v.). -3 More handsome. -4 More proper or right.

साधुता -त्वं Goodness, purity, chastity &c. ; U. 1. 5 ; सत्संगात्मवति हि साधुता खलानां Subhāsh.

साधृतं 1 A stall, shop. -2 An umbrella. -3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्वसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror ; कुलुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. -2 Torpor. -3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. -2 A faithful wife. -3 N. of a kind of root.

सानन्द a. Happy, delighted. -दं Joyfully, delightfully ; Māl. 1. 1.

सानलः The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree.

सानासिः Gold.

सानिका, सानेयिका, सानेयी A pipe, flute.

सानु m., n. 1 A peak, summit, ridge ; सानुनि गंधः सुरभीकरोति Ku. 1. 9 ; Me. 2 ; Ku. 1. 5 ; Ki. 5. 36. -2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. -3 A shoot, sprout. -4 A forest, wood. -5 A road. -6 Any surface, point, end. -7 A precipice. -8 A gale of wind. -9 A learned man. -10 The sun.

साधुमन् m. A mountain. -ती N. of an Apsaras ; S. 6.

साधुक्य a. Feeling pity, sympathising, kind.

साधुक्रोश a. Tender, compassionate.

साधुनय a. Courteous, civil.

सानुबंध a. Uninterrupted, continuous ; R. 1. 64.

सानुराग a. Attached, enamoured, in love.

सांतपनं A kind of rigid penance ; cf. Ms. 11. 213.

सांतर a. 1 Having interstices or intervals. -2 Open in texture.

सांतानिक a. (की. f.) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). -2 Relating to offspring or descendants. -3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v. -कः A Brāhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

सांत् 10 U. (सांत्वयति-ते) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort ; Bk. 3. 23.

सांत्वः, सांत्वनं -ना [सांत् अच् ल्युट् वा] 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. -2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means ; Pt. 3. 27. -3 Kind or conciliatory words. -4 Mildness. -5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

सांदीपनिः N. of a sage. [According to Vishnu Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Krishna and Balarāma, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

सांदृष्टिक a. (की. f.) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. -कं Immediate consequence.

सांद्र a. 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. -2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense ; दुर्बर्णभित्तिरिह सांद्रमुधासवर्णा Si. 4. 28, 64 ; 9. 15 ; R. 7. 41 ; Rs. 1. 20. -3 Clustered together, collected. -4 Stout, strong, robust. -5 Excessive, abundant, much ; सांद्रानंदमुभितहृदयमस्रवेणेव सिक्तः U. 7. 22. -6 Intense, strong, vehement ; व्यासांतराः सांद्रकुतूहलानां R. 7. 11 ; Si. 9. 37. -7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. -8 Bland, soft, smooth. -9 Pleasing, agreeable. -द्रः 1 A heap, cluster. -2 A thicket, wood. -Comp. -कुतूहल a. greatly curious, seized with great curiosity.

सांधिकः A distiller.

सांधिविग्रहिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांध्य a. (घी. f.) 1 Relating to the twilight or evening ; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजवायुस्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36 ; Ki. 5. 8 ; R. 11. 60 ; Si. 9. 15. -2 Relating to the morning twilight or dawn.

सांनहानिक a. (की. f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. -2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle ; Si. 15. 72. -कः An armour-bearer.

सांनार्यः Any substance mixed with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire ; Si. 11. 41.

सांनिध्यं 1 Vicinity, proximity ; वदनामलेंसांनिध्यतः Māl. 3. 5. -2 Presence, attendance ; R. 4. 6 ; 7. 3 ; Ku. 7. 33.

सांनिपातिक a. (की. f.) [सन्निपातात् विद्वांश्चिकारात् आगतः तेन निर्द्वयो वा अयं] 1 Miscellaneous. -2 Complicated. -3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours ; Ku. 2. 48 ; Pt. 1. 127.

सांन्यासिकः [संन्यासः प्रयोजनमभ्युत्थं] 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life ; see संन्यासिन्. -2 A mendicant in general.

सान्वय a. Hereditary.

सापत्न a. (नी. f.) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. -त्नः (m. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापत्न्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. -2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. -स्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 An enemy.

सापराध a. Guilty, criminal.

सापवाद a. 1 Spreading or indulging in scandal ; U. 1. 6. -2 Attended with a scandal ; U. 2. -दं incl. Censuringly.

सापिड्यं Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापेक्ष a. Having regard to, dependent on, (usually in camp.).

सातपद a. (दी. f.), सातपदीन a. [cf. P. V. 2. 22] Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words ; यतः सप्तो संनतगात्रि संगतं मनीषिभिः सातपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better) ; Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. -दं, -नं 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). -2 Friendship, intimacy.

सातपौरुष a. (बी. f.) Extending to or including seven generations ; Ms. 3. 146.



साफल्यं 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

साबाध *a.* Disordered, deranged ; 3. 9.

साब्दी A kind of grape.

सायसूय *a.* Envious, jealous.

साम् 10 U. ( सामयति-ते ) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

सामग्र्यी [ समग्रस्य भावः व्यञ्जं स्त्रीत्वश्चेति उल्लेखः Tv. ] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture ; Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods. -3 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality ; प्रायेण सामग्र्य-विधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Mn. 3. 28. -2 Train, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects.

सामंजस्यं 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety ; cf. असमंजस. -2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् *n.* [ सो-मनिन् Up. 4. 152 ] 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upayas* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy) ; सामदेहो प्रशंसति नित्यं राष्ट्रभिर्वृद्धये Ms. 7. 109. -3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words ; Pt. 4. 26, 48. -4 Mildness, gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or song of praise ; सप्तसामोपणीतं त्वां R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. -7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun ; cf. Ms. 1. 23).

-Comp. -उद्भवः an elephant. -उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -यः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. -गर्भः -गायनः N. of Vishnu. -जः, -जात *a.* 1. produced by the Sāmaveda. -2. produced by conciliatory means. ( -जः, -तः ) an elephant ; Si. 12. 11, 18. 33. -योनिः 1. Brahman. -2. an elephant. -वादः kind words, conciliatory words ; Si. 2. 55 ; Pt. 3. 28. -वेदः the third of the four Vedas. -वेदिन् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Sāmaveda. -वेदीयः a Chhândogya priest.

सामक *a.* Belonging to the Sāmaveda.

सामन् *a.* Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

सामान्यः 1 A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Sāmaveda. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

सामनी, साम्नी A rope for tying cattle.

सामेन *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -2 Universal. -तः 1 A neighbour. -2 A neighbouring king. -3 A feudatory or tributary prince ; सामंतमौलिमणिरंजितपादपीठं V. 3. 19, R. 5. 28, 6. 33. -4 A leader, general. -तं Neighbourhood.

सामयाचारिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Relating to conventional practice or usage (समयाचार). -Comp. -सूत्रं N. of certain Śūtras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

सामयिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ समय उच्च् ] 1 Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement ; देवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely ; Ki. 2. 40. -6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. -Comp. -अभावः temporary, non-existence.

सामर्थ्यं 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. -2 Sameness of aim or object. -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest, advantage. -7 Wealth. ( सामर्थ्योत् ' by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of' ).

सामवायिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ सनवाये प्रवृत्तः उच्च् ] 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -कः 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

सामाजिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ समाजः समावेशनं प्रयोजनस्य उच्च् ] Belonging to an assembly. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting ; तेन हि तत्प्रयोगदेवात्र भवतः सामाजिकाहुपास्महे Māl. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य *a.* [ समानस्य भावः व्यञ्जं ] 1 Common, general ; सामान्यमेवां प्रथमावरत्नं Ku. 7. 44 ; आहारनिद्राभयमैधुनं च सामान्यमेतत्पञ्चभिर्नाराणां Subhāsh ; R. 14. 67 ; Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal, same. -3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree ; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यम-भूतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन वे Bh. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -5

Entire, whole. -न्यं 1 Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic property, general characteristic ; नित्यमेकमेकसमेवेतं सामान्यं Tarka K. -3 Totality, entireness. -4 Kind, sort. -5 Identity. -6 Equanimity, equability. -7 Public affairs. -8 A general proposition ; उक्तिरर्थतिरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्य-विशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120. -9 ( In Rhet. ) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata: -प्रस्तुतस्य यदर्थेन गुण सामान्यविषयश्च । ऐकान्त्यं बध्यते योगात्तत्सामान्यमिति सूत्रम् K. P. 10. -न्या A harlot, prostitute. -Comp. -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -पक्षः the mean. -पदार्थः the category called सामान्य or generality. -प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकं *ind.* with equal respect ; S. 4. 16. -लक्षणं a generic definition ; इति द्वयसामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. -चनिता a common woman, prostitute. -ज्ञानं a general rule.

सामान्यतः *ind.* Commonly, generally, usually. -Comp. -दृष्टं ( in logic ) a kind of inference ( neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect nor from that of effect to cause ).

सामासिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. -2 Condensed, concise, brief. -3 Relating to a compound word. -4 Compounded, composite. -कं The whole class of compounds ; इन्द्रः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 35.

सामि *ind.* 1 Half, i. e. unfinished ; अभिवीक्ष्य सामिकृतमंडनं यतीः कररुद्धनी-विगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. -2 Blamable, vile, contemptible. [ Cf. L. *semi* ; Gr. *hemi* ].

सामिधेनी [ सम्+इच् करणे ल्युट् निच् ] 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. -2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामिप्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -यः A neighbour.

सामुद्र *a.* ( द्वी *f.* ) [ समुद्रे भवः अच् ] Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्रे लवणं. -द्रः A mariner, voyager. -द्रं 1 Sea-salt. -2 The cuttle-fish bone. -3 A mark or spot on the body.

सामुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सामुद्रिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ समुद्रेण प्रोक्तं वेत्यधीते वा उच्च् ] 1 Sea-born, oceanic. -2 Relating to marks on the body ( which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune ). -कः 1 One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -2 A for-



tune-teller. —कं The science of palmistry.

सांपराय *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Relating to war, warlike. —2 Relating to the other world, future. —यः, —यं 1 Conflict, contention. —2 Future life, the future. —3 The means of attaining the future world. —4 Inquiry into the future. —5 Inquiry, investigation. —6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Warlike. —2 Military, strategic. —3 Calamitous. —4 Relating to the other world. —कं War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 8. —कः A war-chariot. —Comp. —कल्पः a strategic array ( of troops ).

सांप्रत *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 3. —2 Relevant. —तं *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; इत स्थानं क्रोधस्य सांप्रतं देव्याः Ve. 1. —2 Immediately. —3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Belonging to the present time. —2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांवः N. of Siva.

सांवाधिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Arising from relationship. —कं Relationship, alliance.

सांवरं Salt produced in Sambara.

सांवरी A sorceress.

सांभवी 1 The red Lodhra tree. —2 Possibility.

सांमुख्यं 1 Presence. —2 Favour, countenance, propitiousness.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 31. —2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्पष्टं प्राप्तसाम्य-सुविधरस्य Si. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. —3 Equability. —4 Concord, harmony. —5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्य-ज्ञसिनो भावाः कुञ्जस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. —2 Empire, dominion.

सायः [ सो-चञ् ] 1 End, close, termination. —2 Close of day, evening. —3 An arrow. ( साये ' in the evening, at the close of the day. ) —Comp. —अह्न *m.* ( forming सायाह्नः ) evening, evening time; Bv. 2. 157.

सायंतन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंतने सवनकर्मणि संप्रवृत्ते S. 3. 27; अलिनारमतालिनी शिलिभि सह सायंतनदीपपादलाभे Si. 6. 72.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening; प्रयता प्रा-तरन्वेतु सायं प्रत्युद्भजेदपि R. 1. 90. —Comp. —कालः evening. —धृतिः *f.* the evening oblation. —मंडनं 1. sun-set. —2. the sun. —संख्या 1. the evening twilight. —2. the evening prayer. —3. the goddess to be worshipped in the evening. देवता N. of Sarasvati.

सायकः [ सो-यङ् ] 1 An arrow; त-सायुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकं S. 1. 11. —2 A sword. —Comp. —धुक्कः the feathered part of an arrow; सक्तांशुलिः सायकधुक् एव R. 2. 31.

सायणः N. of a very learned Brāhmaṇa supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायिन् *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity ( one of the four states of Mukti ). —2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* [ स-चञ्, सार्-अच् वा ] 1 Essential. —2 Best, highest, most excellent; Mu. 1. 13. —3 Real, true, genuine. —4 Strong, vigorous. —5 Sound, thoroughly proved. —6 Highest or best ( at the end of comp. ); त्रिवर्गसारः Ku. 5. 38. —रः, —रं ( but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses ) 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; स्नेहस्य तत्फलमसौ प्रणयस्य सरः Māl. 1. 9; U. 6. 22; असारे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयम् । काद्यां वासः सतां संगो गंगाभः शंभुसेवनं ॥ Dharm. 14. —2 Substance, pith. —3 Marrow. —4 Real truth, main point. —5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खदिरसारः, सर्जसारः. —6 Summary, epitome, compendium. —7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. —8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. —9 Firmness, hardness. —10 Wealth, riches; गामात्त-सारं R. 5. 26. —11 Nectar. —12 Fresh butter. —13 Air, wind. —14 Cream, coagulum of curds. —15 Disease. —16 Matter, pus. —17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. —18 A man at chess. —19 Impure carbonate of soda. —20 A figure of speech corresponding to English ' climax ' ; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षो भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. —21 The heart. —रा 1 Dūrvā grass. —2 Kusa grass. —रं 1 Water. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Wood, thicket. —4 Steel. —Comp. —असार *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. ( —रं ) 1. worth and worthlessness. —2. substance and emptiness. —3. strength and weakness. विचारः consideration

of strong and weak points &c. —गंधः sandal wood. —घीवः N. of Siva. —जं fresh butter. —तरुः the plantain tree. —दा 1. N. of Sarasvati. —2. of Durgā. —हुमः the Khadira tree. —भंगः loss of vigour. —भांडं 1. a natural vessel. —2. a bale of goods, merchandise. —3. implements. —मितिः the Veda. —लोहं steel.

सारतम् *ind.* 1 According to wealth. —2 Vigorously.

सारवत् *a.* 1 Substantial. —2 Fertile. —3 Having sap.

सारक *a.* Purgative, cathartic.

सारघं Honey.

सारंग *a.* ( गी *f.* ) [ सारं अंगमस्य सङ्कः ] Spotted, variegated. —गः 1 The variegated colour. —2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एष राजेव दुष्यंतः सारंगेणातिरंहसा S. 1. 5. —3 A deer in general; सारंगास्ते जलवसुचः सूचयिष्यन्ति मार्गं Me. 21 ( where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of ' elephant ' or ' bee ' ). —4 A lion. —5 An elephant. —6 A large black bee. —7 The cuckoo. —8 A large crane. —9 The flamingo. —10 A peacock. —11 An umbrella. —12 A cloud. —13 A garment. —14 Hair. —15 A conch-shell. —16 N. of Siva. —17 The god of love. —18 A lotus. —19 Camphor. —20 A bow. —21 Sandal. —22 A kind of musical instrument. —23 An ornament. —24 Gold. —25 The earth. —26 The Chātaka bird. —27 A flower. —28 Night. —29 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. —2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Causing to go or flow. —णः 1 Dysentery. —2 The hog-plum. —णं A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected.

सारणिः —णी *f.* 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. —2 A small river.

सारणिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Travelling, journeying. —कः A traveller, wayfarer.

सारंडः The egg of a serpent.

साराधिः [ स-अधिण, सह रथेन सरथः चोदकः तत्र नियुक्तः इञ् वा Tv; cf. Up. 4. 89 ] 1 A charioteer; स ज्ञापो न त्वया राजञ्च न च साराधिनः श्रुतः R. 1. 78; मातलिसाराधिर्यो 3. 67. —2 A companion, helper; R. 3. 37. —3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

सारमेयः A dog. —की A bitch,



**सारल्य** Straightness (fig. also), plainness, honesty, uprightness.  
**सारस** *a.* (सी. *f.*) [सरस इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to a lake; Kāv. 3. 14; Salod. 2. 40. -2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sārasa. —सः 1 The (Indian) crane, or swan (according to some); विभिद्यमाना विस-  
 सरसारसबुद्धस्य तरेषु तरंगसंहतिः Ki. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31; R. 1. 41. -2 A bird in general. -3 The zone. —सं 1 A lotus. -2 The zone or girdle of a woman. —सी A female (Indian) crane.

**सारस (ज्ञ)** नं 1 A girdle or zone; सारसं महानाहिः Ki. 18. 32. -2 A military girdle.

**सारस्वत** *a.* (ती. *f.*) [सरस्वती देवतास्य, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. -2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī; कृत्वा तासांभिम-  
 मया सौम्य सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. -3 Eloquent. -4 Belonging to the Sarasvatī country. —तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. -2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmaṇas. -3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. -4 A staff of the Bilva tree. —तः ( *m.* pl. ) The people of the Sārāsavatī country. —तं Speech, eloquence; झंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

**सारलः** Sesamum.

**सारिः** —सी. *f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman. -2 A kind of bird. —Comp. —फलकः a chess-board.

**सारिका** [सरति गच्छति सृ-ण्वल्] A kind of bird; आत्मनो सुखदोषण चक्ष्य-  
 वे शुक्रसारिकाः Subhāsh. ; सारिकां प-  
 जारत्यां Me. 85.

**सारिन्** *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Going, re-  
 sorting to. -2 Having the essence or substance of.

**सारूप्यं** 1 Sameness of form; si-  
 milarity, likeness, conformity, re-  
 semblance; अंतर्दृष्टिसारूप्यतः Māl. 5. -2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; see S. D. 464. -4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

**सारोद्धिकः** A kind of poison.

**सार्गल** *a.* Barred, obstructed, im-  
 peded; R. 1. 79.

**सार्थ** *a.* [अर्थेन सहितः; सृ-थन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable. -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent.

—र्थः 1 A rich man. -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders); सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चैरुर्वैमस्विवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men; सार्थः प्रवसतो मित्रं Mb. -4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species); अथ कदाचित्तरित-  
 स्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद् भ्रष्टः कथनको नामोद्गो दृष्टः Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general; अर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1; त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3. -6 One of a company of pil-  
 grims. —Comp. —ज *a.* bred in a car-  
 van. —वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader; S. 6.

**सार्थक** *a.* 1 Having sense, signi-  
 ficant. -2 Useful, serviceable, ad-  
 vantageous.

**सार्थवत्** *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large com-  
 pany.

**सार्थिकः** A merchant, trader.

**सार्द्र** *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

**सार्ध** *a.* Increased by half, plus  
 one-half, having a half over; as in  
 सार्धकतं &c.

**सार्धम्** *ind.* Together with, with,  
 in company with (with instr.);  
 वनं मया सार्धमसि प्रयत्नः R. 14. 63, Ms.  
 4. 43; Bk. 6. 26; Mo. 89.

**सार्पः** (प्यः) N. of the constel-  
 lation Asleśhā.

**सार्पिष** *a.* (पी. *f.*), सार्पिष्क (ष्की  
*f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified  
 butter.

**साव** *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 General, uni-  
 versal. -2 Fit or suitable for all.  
 —वः A Buddhist or Jaina saint.

**सार्वाकामिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Satisfying  
 every desire, granting all wishes;  
 Ki. 18. 25.

**सार्वालिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Eternal,  
 everlasting.

**सार्वजनिक** *a.* (की. *f.*), सार्वजनीन  
*a.* (नी. *f.*) Public, universal, general.

**सार्वज्ञं** Omniscience.

**सार्वत्रिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to  
 every place, general, applicable to all  
 places or circumstances; as in सार्व-  
 त्रिको नियमः.

**सार्वधातुक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Applicable to  
 the whole of a radical term, or to the  
 complete form of the verbal base  
 after the conjugational character-  
 istics have been affixed, i. e. to the  
 four conjugational or special tenses.  
 —कं N. of the verbal terminations of  
 the four conjugational tenses (strict-  
 ly, the personal terminations of all  
 tenses and moods except the Perfect

and Benedictive and the affixes dis-  
 tinguished by a mute झ्).

**सार्वभौतिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belong-  
 ing or relating to all elements or  
 beings. -2 Comprising all animate  
 beings.

**सार्वभौम** *a.* (मी. *f.*) Relating to,  
 or consisting of the whole earth, uni-  
 versal. —मः 1 An emperor, a uni-  
 versal monarch; नाज्ञाभंगं सहते नृवर  
 नृपतयस्त्वाद्गुहाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22.  
 -2 N. of the elephant presiding  
 over the north, the quarter of Ku-  
 bera.

**सार्वलौकिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Known to  
 all people, prevailing throughout the  
 whole world, public, universal; अन्त-  
 रागमवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Māl.  
 1. 13.

**सार्ववर्णिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Of every  
 kind or sort. -2 Belonging to every  
 tribe or class.

**सार्वविभक्तिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Applicable  
 or belonging to all the cases  
 of a noun.

**सार्ववेदसः** One who gives away  
 all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred  
 rite.

**सार्ववेद्यः** A Brāhmaṇa conversant  
 with all the Vedas.

**सार्षप** *a.* (पी. *f.*) Made of mus-  
 tard. —र्ष Mustard-oil.

**साष्टि** *a.* Possessing the same sta-  
 tion, condition, or rank, having the  
 same power.

**साष्टिता** 1 Equality in rank, condi-  
 tion, or power. -2 Equality with the  
 Supreme Being in power and all the  
 divine attributes, the last of the four  
 states or grades of *Mukti*; ब्रह्मदो  
 ब्रह्मसाष्टितां (प्राप्नोति) Ms. 4. 232.

**साष्टि** The fourth grade of *Mukti*;  
 see above.

**सालः** 1 N. of a tree or its resin.  
 -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल,  
 रसालसाल. -3 A rampart, a fence or  
 wall round a building. -4 A wall in  
 general. -5 A kind of fish. (For  
 compounds see under शाल).

**सालनः** 1 The resin of the Sāla  
 tree. -2 Resin in general.

**साला** 1 A wall, rampart. -2 A  
 house, an apartment; see शाला.  
 —Comp. —करी 1. a house-worker. -2.  
 a male captive (particularly one  
 taken in battle). —वृकः see शालावृक.

**सालारं** A peg projecting from a  
 wall, bracket.

**सालूरः** A frog; see शालूर.

**सालेय** A kind of fennel; see  
 शालेय.



**सालोक्त्य** 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. -2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity.

**साल्वः** 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). -2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. -Comp. -हन् m. an epithet of Vishnu.

**साल्विकः** The bird called चारिका q. v.

**सावः** A libation.

**सावक** a. (विका f.) Productive, generative, causing birth, obstetric. -कः The young of an animal; (for शावक q. v.).

**सावकाश** a. Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. -इं ind. Leisurely, at one's convenience.

**सावग्रह** a. Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

**सावज्ञ** a. Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt; M. 5. 8.

**सावयं** (i. e. देवयं). One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निरवय and ह्ययं).

**सावधान** a. 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. -नं ind. Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

**सावधि** a. Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; सावधित्तोरराशिस्ते यशोराशेस्तु नावधिः Subhāsh.

**सावन** a. (नी f.) [ सवनं यागं स्नानं सोमनिष्पीडनं वा तत्संज्ञम् ] Relating to, or comprising the three *savanas*. -नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year.

**सावयव** a. Composed of parts; सावयवत्वे चानित्यप्रसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपभेदेन सावयवं वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.

**सावरः** 1 Fault, offence. -2 Sin, wickedness, crime. -3 The Lodhra tree.

**सावरण** a. 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. -2 Covered, closed, shut; R. 16. 7. -3 Fenced.

**सावर्ण** a. (नी f.) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. -र्णः A metronymic of the eighth Manu; see सावर्णि. -Comp. -लक्ष्यं 1. a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. -2. the skin.

**सावर्णिः** A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarnā).

**सावर्ण्य** 1 Sameness of colour. -2 Identity of class or caste. -3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

**सावलेप** a. Full of pride, proud, haughty. -दं ind. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

**सावशेष** a. 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. -2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

**सावष्टभ** a. 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. -2 Courageous, resolute. -3 Bold, vigorous, vehement; Mā. 5. 22. -4 Full of firmness; Pt. 1. 200. -भं ind. Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

**सावहेल** a. Disdainful, disdainful, despising. -लं ind. Disdainfully, scornfully.

**साविका** A midwife.

**सावित्र** a. (त्री f.) [ सविता देवतास्य अण् ] 1 Belonging to the sun. -2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty (of kings); यत्सावित्रैर्दीपितं भूमिपालैः U. 1. 43. -3 Accompanied by the *Gāyatri*. -वः 1 The sun. -2 An embryo or foetus. -3 A Brāhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 Of Karna. -वः The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatri* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread).

**सावित्री** 1 A ray of light. -2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called गायत्री q. v. for further information. -3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -4 N. of a wife of Brahman. -5 N. of Pārvatī. -6 N. of a wife of Kasyapa. -7 An epithet of Sāryā (daughter of Savitri). -8 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Sālva. [ She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Sālva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was

very sorry to hear of the choice she had made, for though Satyavat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitri would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time and Savitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitri fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the *beau ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation ]. -Comp. -पतितः, परिभ्रष्टः a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. ब्राह्म. -व्रतं N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshṭha to preserve them from widow-hood.

**साविष्कार** a. 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Manifest.



**सांश** *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. — *सं ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

**सांशक** *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

**सांशयदं** *a.* A small house-lizard.

**सांशकः** A blanket.

**सांशय** *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvelous. — 2 Struck with wonder. — *सं ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

**सांश (स)** *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. — 2 Tearful, weeping.

**सांशु** *a.* Tearful, full of tears, shedding tears.

**सांशुध्री** A wife's or husband's, mother, a mother-in-law.

**सांशगम** *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members); see अष्टांगप्रणाम under अष्ट.

**सांस** *a.* Having a bow; Ki. 15. 5.

**सांसु** *a.* Having arrows; Ki. 15. 5.

**सांसूय** *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. — *सं ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; S. 2. 2.

**सांसना** The dew-lap of an ox; गोः सांसनादिमत्त्वं लक्षणं T. S.; रोमधर्मधरचल-दुस्सांसनासांचक्रे निमीलदलसेक्षणमौक्ष-कण Si. 5. 62.

**सांसचर्य** Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance; किं न स्मरसि यदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहाय नानादिगंतवासिनां सांसचर्यमासीत् Māb. 1; Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, Ve. 1. 20, Si. 15. 24. — *Comp.* — नियमः a rule of invariable concomitance.

**सांसने** Endurance, suffering.

**सांस** [ सहसा बलेन निर्वृत्तं अणु ] 1 Violence, force, rapine; Ms. 7. 48. — 2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. — 3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9. 59. — 4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; सांससे श्रीः प्रति-पसति Mk. 4. — 5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act; तद-वि सांससाभासं Māl. 2; किमपरमतो नि-पुणं यत्कार्यसांस 9. 10; Pt. 1. 191; Ki. 17. 42. — 6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (*m.* also in this sense), see Ms. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. — *Comp.* — अंकः 1. an epithet of king Vikramāditya. — 2. of a poet. — 3. of a lexicographer. — अघ्यवसा-वि *a.* acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. — एकरसिक *a.* wholly

intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. — कारि *a.* 1. bold, audacious. — 2. rash, inconsiderate. — लांडन *a.* characterized by boldness.

**सांसिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [सहसे प्रवृत्तः दृक्] 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. — 2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न सांसि सांस-समसांसिकी Si. 9. 59; केचित्तु सांसि-कांसिलोचनमिति पेटुः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. — 3 Castigatory, punitive. — कः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5. 31. — 2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या किल विविधजीवोपहारभियेति सांसिकानां प्रवादः Māl. 1; सांसिकः खल्वेवः 6. — 3 A felon, freebooter, robber. — 4 An adulterer.

**सांसिक** *a.* [ सांस-इति ] 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. — 2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

**सांस** *a.* (की *f.*) [ सहस्र-अणु ] 1 Relating to a thousand. — 2 Consisting of a thousand. — 3 Bought with a thousand. — 4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). — 5 A thousand-fold.

— सः An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. — सं An aggregate of a thousand.

**सांसक** 1 Assistance, help, aid; स कुलेचित्तमिदं सांसकमुपेयिवात् R. 17. 4. — 2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. — 3 A number of companions or associates. — 4 Auxiliary troops.

**सांसक** 1 Assistance, help, succour. — 2 Friendship, alliance.

**सांसिक** 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. — 2 Literary or rhetorical composition; सांसिकसं-गीतकलाविहीनः सांसिकः शुद्धविषाण-हीनः Bh. 2. 12. — 3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; सांसिकदर्पण &c. — 4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense).

**सांस** 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. — 2 Assistance, help. — *Comp.* — कृत *m.* a companion.

**सांस** *a.* Gambling with fighting animals.

**सि ५, ९ U.** (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनाति, सिनीति) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. — 2 To ensnare.

**सिंहः** [ हिंस्र-अणु पृषो. ] 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from हिंस्र; cf. भवेद्वर्णनाज्ज्ञः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.); न हि सुस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशति मुखे Subhāsh. — 2 The sign *Leo* of the zodiac. — 3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; *e. g.* रघुसिंह, दुर्योधनसिंह; Pt. 1. 361; U. 5. 22. — *Comp.* — अवलोकनं the (backward) glance of a lion. न्यायः the

maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; (for explanation see under न्याय). — आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (—नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. — आस्यः a particular position of the hands. — केशरः 1. the Bakula tree. — 2. a lion's mane. — गः an epithet of Siva. — तलं the palms of the hands opened and joined together. — तुंडः a kind of fish. — दंष्ट्रः an epithet of Siva. — दर्प *a.* as proud as a lion. — द्वारं the main or principal gate (of a palace &c.). — ध्वनिः, — नादः 1. the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. — 2. a war-cry. — नादः N. of Siva. — याना, — रथा N. of the goddess Pārvatī. — लीलः a kind of coitus. — वाहनः an epithet of Siva. — वाहिनी an epithet of Durgā. — वि-क्रांतः a horse. — संहनन *a.* 1. as strong as a lion. — 2. handsome. (—नं) the killing of a lion. — रथः an epithet of the planet Jupiter when in the constellation *Leo*.

**सिंहि** 1 A lioness. — 2 N. of the mother of Rāhu.

**सिंहलं** [ सिंहोऽस्यस्य लब् ] 1 Tin. — 2 Brass. — 3 Bark, rind. — 4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः प्रत्यागच्छता, सिंहलेश्वरद्विदुः फलकासादृशं Ratn. 1. — लाः (*m. pl.*) The people of Ceylon.

**सिंहलकं** The island of Ceylon.

**सिंहाणं (नं)**, सिंहाणकः — कं 1 Rust of iron. — 2 The mucus of the nose.

**सिंहिका** The mother of Rāhu. — *Comp.* — तनयः, — पुत्रः, — सुतः, — सुहृदः epithets of Rāhu.

**सिकता** 1 Sandy soil. — 2 Sand (generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पठियन् Bh. 2. 5. — 3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

**सिकतामय**, सिकतावत् *a.* Sandy. — यं 1 A sand-bank. — 2 An island with sandy shores.

**सिकतिल** *a.* [ सिकताः संयुक्त इलब् ] Sandy; Bh. 3. 38.

**सिक्थः** [ सिक्थ-यक् ] 1 Boiled rice. — 2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; यासोद्वलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. — ज्यं 1 Bees'-wax. — 2 Indigo.

**सिक्थकं** Bees'-wax.

**सिक्थं** See सिक्थ.

**सिक्थः** Crystal, glass.

**सिंघ(घा)णं**, सिंघाणकं 1 The mucus of the nose. — 2 Rust of iron.

**सिंघिणी** The nose.

**सिंह** 6 U. (सिंचति-ते, सिंच-सिंचि, अ-सिंच-त, असिंच, सिंचति-ते, सेचु, सिंच; स-सिंच-त, असिंच, सिंचति-ते, सेचु, सिंच; स-सिंच-त, असिंच, सिंचति-ते, सेचु, सिंच; स-



preposition ending in इ or उ ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops ; Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten, soak, wet ; विश्रातः सन् व्रज वननदीती-  
रजातानि सिंचन् Me. 26 ; Ms. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed ; R. 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in ; जाड्यं धियो हरति सिंच-  
ति पाचि सत्ये Bh. 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to ; अन्यथा तिलोदकं मे सिंचत S. 3. -6 To impregnate. —Caus. ( सेचयति ते ) To cause to sprinkle. —Desid. ( सिचिष्यति ते ) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered. -2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated ; see सिच्.

सिक्तिः *f.* 1 Sprinkling. -2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

सिचयः [ सिच्-अयच् किञ्च ] 1 Cloth, garment. -2 Old or ragged raiment.

सिंचिता Long pepper.

सिंजा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिंजितं Tinkling, jingling ; आदि-  
भूमिपुंरसिंजितानि Ku. 1.34, V. 4.14.

सिद् 1 P. ( सेदति ) To disregard, despise.

सित *a.* [ स्रो-क्त ] 1 White. -2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. -3 Surrounded. -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended. —सः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month. -3 The planet Venus. -4 An arrow. —सं 1 Silver. -2 Sandal. -3 Radish. —Comp. —अंशुः = सितकर q. v. —अश्रः a thorn. —अंगः the श्वेतरोहित tree. —अजाजी white cumin. —अर्पांगः a peacock. —अश्रः, अंशं camphor. —अंशः an ascetic dressed in white garments. —अर्जकः white basil. —अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. —असितः an epithet of Balarāma. ( —तौ ) Venus and Saturn. —आदिः molasses. —आननः N. of Garuda. —आभः camphor. —आलिका a cockle. —इतर *a.* other than white, i. e. black. —गतिः fire. —उदूरः an epithet of Kubera. —उद्ध-  
व white sandal. —उपलः a crystal. —उपला candied sugar. —उपलः chalk. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —धातुः a white mineral, chalk. —रश्मिः the moon. —वाजिन् *m.* N. of Arjuna. —शर्करा candied sugar. —शि-  
बिकः wheat. —शिवं rock-salt. —शूकः burley.

सिता 1 Candied sugar, sugar ; पिप्पेन  
दूने दूरसने सितापि तिक्तायते हंसकुलावतंस  
N. 3. 94 ; Bv. 4. 13. -2 Moon-light. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dūrvā grass. -6 Arabian jasmine. —Comp. —खंडः a

kind of refined sugar. —लता white Dūrvā grass.

सिति *a.* 1 White. -2 Black. —तिः 1 White or black colour. -2 Binding, fastening. —Comp. —कंठ, —वासस् see शितिकंठ, शितिवासस्.

सितिम् *m.* Whiteness.

सिध् I. 4 P. ( सिध्यति, सिष्ये, असिध्यत्. सेत्स्यति, सेद्ध, सिद्ध ; caus. साधयति or सधय-  
ति ; desid. सिष्यति ) 1 To be accom-  
plished or fulfilled ; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31 ; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः 36 ; Pt. 15. 8. -2 To be successful, succeed ; सिध्यति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः S. 7. 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on ; उ-  
त्कर्षः स च धान्विना यदिपवः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -4 To attain one's ob-  
ject. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid ; यदि वचनमात्रेणैवा-  
धिपत्यं सिध्यति H. 3. -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered ; Pt. 2. 36. —II. 1 P. ( सधति, सिद्ध ; the स of सिध् is chang-  
ed to ष् after a preposition end-  
ing in इ or उ ) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effect-  
ed, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successful. -4 Settled, established ; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिनं चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. -5 Proved, demonstrated, sub-  
stantiated ; तस्मादिद्विषयं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धं T. S., Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound ( as a rule ). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated ( as a law-suit ). -9 Paid, discharged, liquidated ( as debt ). -10 Cooked, dressed ( as food ) ; Pt. 2. 114. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked to-  
gether ( as drugs ). -13 Ready ( as money ). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated ( as by magic ). -15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. -16 Thoroughly conver-  
sant with or skilled in, proficient in ; as in रससिद्ध q. v. -17 Perfected, sanctified ( as by penance ). -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, im-  
mortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious. -23 Shining, splendid. —इः 1 A semi-divine be-  
ing supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particu-  
larly characterized by eight super-  
natural faculties called Siddhis

q. v. ; उद्देजिता वृद्धिभिराश्रयते शृंगानि य-  
स्यात्पचन्ति सिद्धाः Ku. 1. 5. -2 An in-  
spired sage or seer ( like Vyāsa ). -3 Any sage or seer, " prophet ; सि-  
द्धादेश Ratn. 1. -4 One skilled in  
magical arts, a magician. -5 A law-  
suit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard  
sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple. —इ-  
बलिष्ठ end. -2. the demonstrated  
conclusion of an argument, establish-  
ed view of any question, establish-  
logical conclusion ( following on the  
refutation of the Pūrvapaksha ). -3.  
a proved fact, established truth,  
dogma, settled doctrine. -4. any esta-  
blished text-book resting on conclu-  
sive evidence. —कोटिः *f.* the point in  
an argument which is regarded as a  
logical conclusion. —पक्षः the logically  
correct side of an argument. —अन्नं  
cooked food. —अर्थ *a.* one who has  
accomplished his desired object,  
successful. ( —र्थः ) 1. white mustard. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of the great  
Buddha. —आसनं a particular posture  
in religious meditation. —क्षेत्रं the  
abode of sages or Siddhas. —गंगा,  
—नदी, —सिंधुः the celestial Ganges. —ग्रहः N. of a particular kind of  
madness or dementia. —जलं, —सलिलं  
sour rice-gruel. —देवः N. of Siva. —धातुः quick silver. —पक्षः the estab-  
lished or logical side of an argu-  
ment. —पुरुषः = सिद्धः ( 1, 3, 4 ) above. —पुष्पः the Karavīra plant. —प्रयोजनः  
white mustard. —यात्रिकः one wander-  
ing about for the acquisition of  
magical power ; Pt. 5. —योगिन् *m.* an  
epithet of Siva. —रस *a.* mineral,  
metallic. ( —रसः ) 1. quick-silver. -2.  
an alchemist. —संकल्प *a.* one who  
has accomplished his desired object. —  
साधकः N. of Siva. —साधनः  
white mustard. ( —नः ) 1. the per-  
formance of magical rites for the  
acquisition of supernatural powers  
&c. ). -2 the materials employed  
in mystical or chemical processes. —  
साध्य *a.* accomplished, proved. ( —द्यः ) a dogma, demonstrated con-  
clusion. —सेनः N. of Kārttikeya. —  
स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer ;  
( it is supposed to be a vessel which  
is gifted with the property of over-  
flowing with any kind of food at the  
desire of the possessor ).

सिद्धकः The Sāla tree.

सिद्धता त्वं 1 Accomplishment, ful-  
filment, perfection. -2 Validity of a  
rule or doctrine.

सिद्धांतिन् *m.* 1 One who establishes  
a conclusion after noticing and  
answering objections ( or पृथक्पृथक् ). -2  
One learned in scientific textbooks.



3 A follower of the Mimāṃsā philosophy.

सिद्धिः *f.* [सिध्-क्ति] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object); क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वं भवति मन्त्रोपकरणे Subhāsh. -2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. -3 Establishment, settlement. -4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. -5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). -6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a law-suit). -7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. -8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). -10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power or faculty; (these faculties are eight:—अणिमा लाघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकान्य महिमा तथा । विदित्वं च वदित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता ।) -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. -15 Marvellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. -20 A magical shoe. -21 A kind of Yoga. -22 N. of Durgā. -23 Complete knowledge. -24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of Siva (*m.* in this sense). -Comp. —*द* *a.* 1. granting success or supreme felicity. -2. giving the eight superhuman faculties; Māl. 5. 1. (—*द*;) an epithet of Siva. —*दात्री* an epithet of Durgā. —*योगः* a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्धं, सिद्धम् *n.* [सिध्-मन्-क्ति] 1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A leprous spot.

सिद्धमल, सिद्धमलम् *a.* Scabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. —*ला* See सिद्धं above.

सिद्धमा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy.

सिध्यः The asterism Pushya.

सिध् *a.* 1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. —*ध्रः* 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिध्कारवर्णं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिन् *a.* 1 White. -2 One-eyed. —*नः* A morsel, mouthful. —*नं* 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिनी A woman having a white complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visi-

ble crescent; या पूर्वाभावास्या सा सिनीवाली योत्तरा सा कुहूः Ait. Br.; or सा वृष्टेन्दुः सिनीवाली सा नष्टेकुला कुहूः Ak.

सिंदुकः, सिंदुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंदुरः [सिन् उल् संप्रसारणं Un. 1. 68] A kind of tree. —*र* Red lead; स्वयं सिंदुरेण द्विपरणहुदा हृदित इव Git. 11; N. 22. 45. —Comp. —*कारणं* lead. —*तिलकः* an elephant. (—*जा*) a woman whose husband is living.

सिंदुरिका Red-lead.

सिंदुरित *a.* Reddened, made red.

सिंदुरी Red cloth or clothes.

सिन्धुः [सिन् उल् संप्रसारणं दस धश्च Tv.] 1 The sea, ocean. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N. of a river in Mālva; Me. 29 (where Malli's remark सिन्धुनाम नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्ति is gratuitous); Māl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note *ad. loc.*). -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. -6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. -7 An elephant. -8 N. of Varuṇa. -9 White borax. -10 A kind of musical mode (रग). —*pl.* The inhabitants of the Sindhu country. —*f.* 1 A great river or river in general; पितृत्यसौ पाययते च सिन्धुः R. 13. 9; Me. 46; S. 5. 21; Ku. 3. 6; 5. 85. -2 The river Sindhu. —Comp. —*उत्थं*, —*उपलं* rock-salt. —*ककः* cuttle-fish bone. —*खलः* the country Sindha. —*ज*, —*जन्मन्* *a.* 1. aquatic. -2. river-born. -3. sea-born, born in the Sindhu country. (—*ज*;) the moon. (—*ज*;) rock-salt. —*नाथः* the ocean. —*पुष्पः* a conch-shell. —*राजः*, —*पतिः* N. of Jayadratha; Ve. 3. —*लवणं* rock-salt. —*वारः* a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia). —*जयनः* N. of Vishnu.

सिंधुकः, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंधुरः An elephant.

सिन्ध् 1 P. (सिन्धति) To wet, moisten.

सिन्धः 1 Perspiration, sweat -2 The moon.

सिन्ध्रा 1 A woman's zone or girdle. -2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near Ujjayini; see सिन्ध्रा.

सिम *a.* Every, all, whole, entire.

सिमिसिमायते Den. A. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिंवा-वी See शिवा-वी.

सिरः The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.). -2 A bucket, baling vessel. -3 Ved. A stream. —Comp. —*इत्पात* 1, a dis-

ease of the veins &c. -2. redness and inflammation of the eyes. —*जालः* enlargement of the vessels of the eye. —*मोक्षः*, —*व्यधः*, —*व्यधनं* venesection.

सिध् 4 P. (सीद्यति, स्यूत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभयः सीन्य-ति दुर्ग्रहापदौ N. 1. 80; Māl. 5. 10. -2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि स्नेहात्मकस्तं तुरंतमर्माणि सीद्यति U. 5. 17. —*Wrrh* अद्भु to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिवरः An elephant.

सिसाधयिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिद्धसा Desire to create.

सिद्धुंडः The milk-hedge plant.

सिद्धः, —सिद्धकः Benzoin, incense.

सिद्धकी, सिद्धी The olibanum tree.

सीक् 1. 1 A. (सीकते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. -2 To go, move. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (सीकति, सीकयति ते) 1 To be impatient. -2 To be patient. -3 To touch.

सीकरः [सीकयते सिच्यतेऽनेन, सीक्-अल्] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See सीकर.

सीता [सिन्त पूर्वो द्विः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a plough-share. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; इषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. -3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीताद्रव्य q. v. -4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, and wife of Rāma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonija', 'Dharaputri' &c. She was married to Rāma and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Rāvaṇa who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rāma came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Rāvaṇa and his host of demons, and recovered Sitā. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kusa and



Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage]. -5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. -6 N. of Umā. -7 N. of Lakshmi. -8 N. of one of the fabulous branches of the Ganges. -9 Spirituous liquor. -**Comp.** -द्रव्यं implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; Ms. 9. 293. -पतिः N. of Rāmachandra. -फलः the custard-apple tree. (-लं) its fruit.

सीत्य *a.* Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -त्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः *f.* A sound made by drawing in the breath, ( expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c. ); मया दृष्टाधरं तस्याः ससीत्कारमिवाननं V. 4. 21.

सीथं Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीथु *m.* [ सिध-उ प्र० ] Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; स्फुरदधर-सीथवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचन-चकोरं Git. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16. 52. -**Comp.** -गंधः the Bakula tree. -गुण्यः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -रसः the mango tree. -संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीधं The anus (?).

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f.* [ सि-इमनि प्र० ] न गुणो दीर्घश्च Tv. ] 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमत्यायतयोस्त्यजंतः Si. 3. 57; see निःसीमन् also. -2 The scrotum; सीमनि युष्कलको हतः Sk.; ( for other senses see सीमा below ).

सीमंतः [ सीमंस्तः शकं ] 1 A boundary-line, land-mark. -2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line; सीमंते च त्वद्वपगमजं यत्र नीयं वधूनां Me. 65; Si. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -3 A land-mark. -**Comp.** -उज्जयनं 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samskāras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमंतकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -कं Red lead.

सीमंतयति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. -2 To part or mark by a line ( in general ); सेनां सीमंतयन्तरेः Kir. K. 5. 44.

सीमंतित *a.* 1 Parted ( as hair ). -2 Parted or marked by a line; समीरसीमंतितकेतकी कांः (प्रदेशाः) Si. 3. 80; रथांगसीमंतितसाङ्गकदमान् (पथः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमंतिनी A woman; मा स्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशं H. 2. 7; Me. 100; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. -2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमां प्रति सहस्रपक्षे विवादे Ms. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. -3 A mark, land-mark. -4 A bank, shore, coast. -5 The horizon. -6 A suture ( as of a skull ). -7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. -8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पद्मासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. -9 A field. -10 The nape of the neck. -11 The scrotum. -**Comp.** -अधिपः a neighbouring prince. -अंतः 1. a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. -2. the utmost limit. पूजनं 1. the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village-boundary. -2. worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. -उल्लंघनं transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier ( now performed on the *Dasarū* day ). -निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. -लिङ्गं a boundary-mark, land-mark. -वादः a dispute about boundaries. -विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary-questions. -विवादः litigation about boundaries. धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. -वृक्षः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. -संधिः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 An ant-hill. -3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः [ सि-रक् प्र० ] Up. 2. 25 ] 1 A plough; सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुरभिश्चेत्रमा-रुह्य मालं Me. 16. -2 The sun. -3 The *Arka* plant. -**Comp.** -ध्वजः an epithet of Janaka. -पाणिः, -भृत् *m.* epithets of Balarāma. -योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः 1 A plough. -2 The sun. -3 A porpoise.

सीरिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarāma; Si. 2. 2.

सीव See सिव्.

सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle. -2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसकं, सीसपत्रकं, सीसपत्रं Lead; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.

सीहिडः The milk-hedge plant.

सु I. 1 U. ( सवति-ते ) To go, move. -II. 1, 2 P. ( सवति, सीति ) To pos-

sess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. ( सुजेति, सुते, सुत; the सु of सु is changed to व् after any preposition ending in इ or उ ) 1 To press out or extract juice. -2 To distil. -3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. -4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. -5 To bathe. -6 To churn. -*Desid.* ( सुवति-ते ). -WITH उद् to excite, agitate. -प्र to produce, beget.

सु *ind.* A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrihi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses: -1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगन्धि. -2 Beautiful, handsome; as in सुमन्यना, सुकेशी &c. -3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजीर्णमक्षं सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुशासिता स्त्री द्रुपतिः सुसेवितः &c... सुदीर्घ-कालेऽपि न याति विक्रियां H. 1. 22. -4 Easily, readily, as in सुकर or सुलभ q. v. -5 Much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. -6 Worthy of respect or reverence. -7 It is also said to have the senses of assent, prosperity, and distress. -**Comp.** -अक्ष *a.* 1. having good eyes. -2. having keen organs, acute. -अंग *a.* well-shaped, handsome, lovely. -अच्छ *a.* see s. v. -अंत *a.* having a happy end, ending well. -अल्प, -अल्पक *a.* see s. v. -अस्ति, -अस्तिक *a.* see s. v. -आकार, -आकृति *a.* well-formed, handsome, beautiful. -आगत see s. v. -आदानं taking justly or properly; Ms. 8. 172. -आभास *a.* very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. -इष्ट *a.* properly sacrificed. -कृत् *m.* a form of fire. -उक्त *a.* well-spoken, well-said; अथवा सुक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 3. ( -क्ता ) a kind of bird ( शारिका ). ( -क्तं ) 1. a good or wise saying; नेहं वांछति यः खलान् पथि सतां सुक्तेः सुधास्य-दिभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 97. -2. a Vedic hymn, as in पुरुषसूक्त &c. -दक्षिन् *m.* a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. -वाच् *f.* 1. a hymn. -2. praise, a word of praise. -उक्तिः *f.* 1. a good or friendly speech. -2. a good or clever saying. -3. a correct sentence. -उत्तर *a.* 1. very superior. -2. well towards the north. -उत्थान *a.* making good efforts, vigorous, active. ( -ने ) vigorous effort or exertion. -उन्मद्, -उन्माद *a.* quite mad or frantic. -उपसदन *a.* easy to be approached. -उपस्कर *a.* furnished with good instruments. -कंदकार the aloe plant. -कंदुः itch. -कंदः 1. an onion. -2. a yam. -कर *a.* ( रा or री *f.* ) 1. easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं ( अंशयवसातुं ) दुष्करं Ve. 3. ' sooner



aid than done.' -2. easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-र) charity, benevolence. -कर्मन् *a.* 1. one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2. active, diligent. (-म.) N. of Visvakarman. -कल *a.* one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). -कांडः the Kāraṇel (money &c.). -कांडिका the Kāṇḍira plant. -कांडिन् *a.* 1. having beautiful stems. -2. beautifully joined. (-म.) a bee. -काष्ठ fire-wood. -कुङ्कुम an onion. -कुमार *a.* 1. very delicate or soft, smooth. -2. beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1. a beautiful youth. -2. a kind of sugarcane. -3. a kind of grain (इयमाक). -4. a kind of mustard. -5. the wild Champaka. (-रा) 1. the double jasmine. -2. the plantain. -3. the great-flowered jasmine. -कुमारकः 1. a beautiful youth. -2. rice (शालि). (-कं) the Tamālapatra. -कुमारी the Navamallikā jasmine. -कृत *a.* 1. doing good, benevolent. -2. pious, virtuous, righteous. -3. wise, learned. -4. fortunate, lucky. -5. making good sacrifices or offerings. (-म.) 1. a skilful worker. -2. N. of Tvaṣṭri. -कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. thoroughly done. -3. well-made or constructed. -4. treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. -5. virtuous, righteous, pious. -6. lucky, fortunate. (-तं) 1. any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नादत्ते कस्यचित्पापं कस्यचित्सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15, Me. 17. -2. virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभिर्सेधिसुकृतं वचनमिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47; तद्वित्यमानं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3. fortune, auspiciousness. -4. recompense, reward. -कृतिः *f.* 1. well-doing, a good act. -2. kindness, virtue. -3. practice of penance. -4. auspiciousness. -कृतिन् *a.* 1. acting well or kindly. -2. virtuous, pious, good, righteous; संतः संतु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धते H. 4. 132; Bg. 7. 16. -3. wise, learned. -4. benevolent. -5. fortunate, lucky. -कृत्य *a.* a good action; Pt. 2. 41. -केश(स)रः the citron tree. -कतुः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Siva. -3. of Indra. -4. of Mitra and Varuṇa. -5. of the sun. -6. of Soma. -कन् *a.* 1. going gracefully or well. -2. graceful, elegant. -3. easy of access; Pt. 2. 144. -4. intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1. ordure, feces. -2. happiness. -गत *a.* 1. well-gone or passed. -2. well-bestowed. (-तः) an epithet of Buddha. -गन्धः 1. fragrance, odour, perfume. -2. sulphur. -3. a trader. (-धं) 1. sandal. -2. small cummin

seed. -3. a blue lotus. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. (-घा) sacred basil. -गंधकः 1. sulphur. -2. the red Tulasi. -3. the orange. -4. a kind of gourd. -गंधारः an epithet of Siva. -गंधि *a.* 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. -2. virtuous, pious. (-धिः) 1. perfume, fragrance. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-धि न.) 1. the root of long pepper. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. coriander seed. -त्रिकला 1. nutmeg. -2. areca nut. -3. cloves. -मूल the root Usira. -मुषिका the musk-rat. -गंधिकः 1. incense. -2. sulphur. -3. a kind of rice. (-कं) the white lotus. -गम *a.* 1. easy of access, accessible. -2. easy. -3. plain, intelligible. -गहना an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. -वृत्तिः *f.* the same as above. -गृह *a.* (ही *f.*) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निरुहिकृता Pt. 1. 390. -गृहीत *a.* 1. held well or firmly, grasped. -2. used or applied properly or auspiciously. -नामन् *a.* one whose name is auspiciously invoked, one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhisṭhira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनाम्नः भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1. -ग्रस्तः a dainty morsel. -ग्रीव *a.* having a beautiful neck. (-वः) 1. a hero. -2. a swan. -3. a kind of weapon. -4. N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. -5. of Siva. -6. of Indra. -7. N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vālī. [By the advice of Kabandha Rāma went to Sugriva who told him, how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rāma in recovering his wife Sita. Rāma, therefore, killed Vālī, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted Rāma with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana, and recovering Sita]. -ईशः N. of Rāma. -ग्ल *a.* very weary or fatigued. -चक्षुस् *a.* having good eyes, seeing well. (-म.) 1. a discerning or wise man, learned man. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. -चरित, चरित *a.* well-conducted, well-behaved. (-तं, -त्रं) 1. good conduct, virtuous deeds. -2. merit; तव सुचरितमंशुलीय नूनं प्रतुष्ट S. 6. 10. (-ता, -त्रा) *a.* well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -चर्मन् *m.* the Bhūrja tree -चित्रकः 1. a king-fisher. -2. a kind or speckled snake. -चित्रा a kind of gourd. -चिन्ता, चिन्तन deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. -चिरम् *ind.* for a very long time, very long.

-चिरायुस् *m.* a god, deity. -चूडी a pair of nippers or tongs. -चेलकः a fine cloth. -चुन्नः N. of Siva. (-त्र) the river Sutlej. -जन *a.* 1. good, virtuous, respectable. -2. kind, benevolent. (-नः) 1. a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. -2. a gentleman. -3. N. of Indra's charioteer. -जनता 1. goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूयर्ण सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. -2. a number of good men. -3. bravery. -जन्मन् *a.* 1. of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34. -2. legitimate, lawfully born. -जलं a lotus. -जल्पः 1. a good speech. -2. a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamāni; यत्रार्जवात् सर्गाभीर्थं सदैव्यं सहचापलम् । सोत्कंठं च हरिः स्पृष्टः स सुजल्पो निगद्यते ॥ -जात *a.* 1. well-grown, tall. -2. well made or produced. -3. of high birth. -4. beautiful, lovely; Māl. 1. 16, R. 3. 8. -तुष्ट *a.* 1. having a beautiful body. -2. extremely delicate or slender, very thin. -3. emaciated. (-तुः -तुः *f.*) a lovely lady; एताः सुतुष्टं सुखं ते सख्यः पश्यन्ति हेमकूटगताः V. 1. 10. -तंत्री *a.* 1. well-stringed. -2. (hence) melodious. -तपस् *a.* 1. one who practises austere penance. -2. having great heat. (-म.) 1. an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. -2. the sun. (-न.) an austere penance. -तमां *ind.* most excellently, best. -तरां *ind.* 1. better, more excellently. -2. exceedingly, very, very much, excessively; तथा इहित्रा सुतरां सवित्री स्फुरत्यभामंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 53, 7. 21, 14. 9, 18. 24. -3. more so, much more so; मय्यप्यास्था न ते चेत्त्वयि मम सुतरामेष राजन् गतोस्मि Bh. 3. 30. -4. consequently. -तर्दनः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तलं 1. 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the foundation of a large building. -तिककः the coral tree. -तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very pungent. -3. acutely painful. (-क्ष्णः) 1. the Sigrū tree. -2. N. of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दांतः R. 13. 41. -दक्षः an epithet of Siva. -तीर्थः 1. a good preceptor. -2. N. of Siva. -तुंग *a.* very lofty or tall. (-गः) the cocoa nut tree. -तेजस् *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very bright, or splendid. -3. very mighty. (-म.) a worshipper of the sun. -दक्षिण *a.* 1. very sincere or upright. -2. liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 310. (-ण) N. of the wife of Dilīpa; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा । पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. -दंढः a cane, rutan. -दत् *a.* (ती *f.*) having handsome teeth. -दंतः 1. a good tooth. -2. an actor, a dancer,



(-नी) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. —दर्शन *a.* ( ना or नी *f.* ) 1. good-looking, beautiful, handsome.—2. easily seen. (-नः) 1. the discus of Vishnu; as in कुङ्कोरसुदर्शनः K. —2. N. of Siva. —3. of mount Meru. —4. a vulture. (-नी-ने) N. of Amarāvati, Indra's capital. (-ने) N. of Jambudvīpa. —दर्शना 1. a handsome woman. —2. a woman. —3. an order, a command. —4. a kind of drug. —दा *a.* very bountiful. —दातः *a.* a Buddhist. —दामन् *a.* one who gives liberally. (-मः) 1. a cloud. —2. a mountain. —3. the sea. —4. N. of Indra's elephant. —5. N. of a very poor Brahmana who came to Dvārakā with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Krishna and was raised by him to wealth and glory. —दायः 1. a good or auspicious gift. —2. a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. —3. one who offers such a gift. —दिन 1. a happy or auspicious day. —2. a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so सुदिनाहं in the same sense. —दीर्घ *a.* very long or extended. (-वी) a kind of cucumber. —दुर्लभ *a.* very scarce or rare. —दूर *a.* very distant or remote. (सुदूर means 1. to a great distance. —2. to a very high degree, very much. सुदूरत् 'from afar, from a distance'). —दृढ *a.* very firm or hard, compact. —दृश *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-*f.*) a pretty woman. —धन्वन् *a.* having an excellent bow. (-*m.*) 1. a good archer or bowman. —2. Ananta, the great serpent. —3. N. of Visvakarman. —धर्मन् *a.* attentive to duties. (-*f.*) the council or assembly of gods. (-*m.*) 1. the hall or palace of Indra. —2. one diligent in properly maintaining his family. —धर्मा-मी the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); यथा-बुद्धिस्तालोकः सुधर्मानवमं सभा R. 17. 27. —धित *a.* Ved. 1. perfect, secure. —2. kind, good. —3. happy, prosperous. —4. well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). —धी *a.* having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धीः) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or *pandit*. (-*f.*) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. —उपास्यः 1. a particular kind of royal palace. —2. N. of an attendant on Krishna. (-स्य) the club of Balarāma. —उपास्य 1. a woman. —2. N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. —3. a sort of pigment. —धूम्रवर्ण one of the seven tongues of fire. —नंदा N. of a woman. —नयः 1. good conduct. —2. good policy. —नयन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a woman having beautiful eyes. —2. a woman

in general. —नाभ *a.* 1. having a beautiful navel. —2. having a good nave or centre. (-भः) 1. a mountain. —2. the Maināka mountain q.v. —निधुत *a.* very lonely or private. (-तं) *ind.* very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. —निश्चलः an epithet of Siva. —नीत 1. well-conducted, well-behaved. —2. polite, civil. (-तं) 1. good conduct or behaviour. —2. good policy or prudence. —नीतिः *f.* 1. good conduct, good manners, propriety. —2. good policy. —3. N. of the mother of Dhruva, q.v. —नीय *a.* well-disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-यः) 1. a Brāhmana. —2. N. of Sisupāla q.v. —3. Ved. a good leader. —नील *a.* very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-ला) common flax. (-लं), नीलकः a blue gem. —नेत्र *a.* having good or beautiful eyes. —नौ *n.* water (?). —पक्व *a.* 1. well-cooked. —2. thoroughly matured or ripe. (-क्वः) a sort of fragrant mango. —पत्नी *a.* a woman having a good husband. —पथः 1. a good road. —2. a good course. —3. good conduct. —पथिन् *m.* (nom. sing. सुपथाः) a good road. —पद्मा orris root. —पर्ण *a.* (णी or णी *f.*) 1. well-winged. —2. having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1. a ray of the sun. —2. a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. —3. any supernatural bird. —4. an epithet of Garuda. —5. a cock. —केतुः N. of Vishnu. —पर्णकः = सुपर्ण. —पर्णा, —पर्णी *f.* 1. a number of lotuses. —2. a pool abounding with lotuses. —3. N. of the mother of Garuda. —पर्याप्त *a.* 1. very spacious. —2. well-fitted. —पर्वन् *a.* well-jointed, having many joints or knots. (-*m.*) 1. a bamboo. —2. an arrow. —3. a god, deity. —4. a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). —5. smoke. (-*f.*) white Dhūrvā grass. —पलायित *a.* 1. completely fled or run away. —2. skillfully retreated. —पात्रं 1. a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. —2. a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. —पाद् (पाद् or पदी *f.*) having good or handsome feet. —पाश्वः 1. the waved-leaf fig-tree (पूश). —2. N. of the son of Sampāti, elder brother of Jātāyu. —पीतं a carrot. (-तः) the fifth Muhūrta. —पुंसी a woman having a good husband. —पुष्प *a.* (ष्पा or ष्पी *f.*) having beautiful flowers. (-स्पः) 1. the coral tree. —2. the Sirisha tree. (-ष्पी) the plantain tree. (-स्पं) 1. cloves. —2. the menstrual excretion. —पुष्पित

*a.* 1. well blossomed, being in full flower. —2. having the hair thrilling or bristling. —पूर *a.* 1. easy to be filled; Pt. 1. 25. —2. well-filling. (-रः) a kind of citron (बीजपूर). —पूरकः the Baka-pushpa tree. —प्रकाश *a.* 1. manifest, apparent. —2. public, notorious. —प्रतर्कः a sound judgment. —प्रतिभा spirituous liquor. —प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1. standing well. —2. very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्ठ) 1. good position. —2. good reputation, fame, celebrity. —3. establishment, erection. —4. installation, consecration. —प्रतिष्ठित *a.* 1. well-established. —2. consecrated. —3. celebrated. (-तः) the Udumbara tree. —प्रतिष्ठात *a.* 1. thoroughly purified. —2. well-versed in. —3. well-investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. —प्रतीक *a.* 1. having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. —2. having a beautiful trunk. (-कः) 1. an epithet of Kāmādeva. —2. of Siva. —3. of the elephant of the north-east quarter. —प्रपाणं a good tank. —प्रभ *a.* very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्रभातं 1. an auspicious dawn or day-break; दिव्या सुप्रभातमय यदयं देवो दृष्टः U. 6. —2. the earliest dawn. —प्रयुक्तशरः a skilful archer. —प्रयोगः 1. good management or application. —2. close contact. —3. dexterity. —प्रसन्नः N. of Kubera. —प्रसाद *a.* very gracious or propitious. (-दः) N. of Siva. —प्रिय *a.* very much liked, agreeable. (-यः) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (-या) 1. a charming woman. —2. a beloved mistress. —फल *a.* 1. very fruitful, very productive. —2. very fertile. (-लः) 1. the pomegranate tree. —2. the jujube. —3. the Karṇikāra tree. —4. a kind of bean. (-ला) 1. a pumpkin, gourd. —2. the plantain tree. —3. a variety of brown grape. —4. colocynth. —फेनः a cuttle-fish bone. —पद्मः sesamum. —वल *a.* very powerful. (-लः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. N. of the father of Sakuni. —वाधवः N. of Siva. —वाहु *a.* 1. handsome-armed. —2. strong-armed. (-हुः) N. of a demon, brother of Mārīcha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mārīcha began to disturb the sacrifice of Viśvāmitra, but was defeated by Rāma and Lakshmana; see R. 11. 29. —बोध *a.* easily apprehended or understood. (-धः) good information or advice. —ब्रह्मण्यः 1. an epithet of Kārttikēya. —2. N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. —भग *a.* 1. very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. —2. lovely,



charming, beautiful, pretty ; ननु श्री-  
 सुभगमपराङ्मुखायुतिषु S. 3. 9 ;  
 Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80 ; Māl. 9. -3.  
 pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet ;  
 सुभगसुभग M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. -4. be-  
 loved, liked, amiable, dear ; सुसुखि  
 सुभगः पश्यन् स त्वानुपेक्षु कृतार्थतां Gīt. 5.  
 3. illustrious. (-गः) 1. borax. -2.  
 the Asoka tree. -3. the Champaka  
 tree. -4. red amaranth. (-गं) good  
 fortune. मानिन् सुभगमन्य a. 1. con-  
 sidering oneself fortunate, amiable,  
 pleasing ; वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगमन्य-  
 भावः करोति Me. १4. -2. vain, flatter  
 ing oneself. -भगा 1. a woman beloved  
 by her husband, a favourite wife. -2.  
 an honoured mother. -3. a kind of  
 wild jasmine. -4. turmeric. -5. the  
 Priyangu creeper. -6. the holy basil  
 पुत्रः the son of a favourite wife.  
 -भगा the cocoa nut tree. -भद्र a.  
 very happy or fortunate. (-द्रः) N.  
 of Vishnu. (-द्र) N. of the sister of  
 Balarāma and Krishṇa, married to  
 Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a  
 son named Abhimanyu. -भद्रकः 1.  
 a car for carrying the image of a  
 god. -2. the Bilva tree. -भाषित  
 a. spoken well or eloquent.  
 (-तं) 1. fine speech, eloquence,  
 learning ; जीर्णमंगे सुभाषितं Bh. 3.  
 2. -2. a witty saying, an apoph-  
 thegm, an apposite saying ; सुभाषि-  
 तेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न  
 निघ्नते यस्य स वै सुकोऽथवा पण्डुः  
 Subhāsh. -3. a good remark ; बाला-  
 दपि सुभाषितं (ग्राह्यं). -भिक्षं 1. good  
 alms, successful begging. -2. abund-  
 ance of food, an abundant supply of  
 provisions, plenty of corn &c.  
 -भीरकः the Palāsa tree. -भूतिकः  
 the Bilva tree. -भ्रू a. having beauti-  
 ful eyebrows. (-भ्रूः f.) a lovely  
 woman. (N. B. The vocative singu-  
 lar of this word is strictly भ्रूः ; but  
 भ्रू is used by writers like Bhaṭṭi,  
 Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti ; हा पितः  
 कासि हे भ्रू Bk. 6. 17 ; so V. 3. 22 ;  
 Ku. 5. 43 ; Māl. 3. 8. -मंगल a. 1.  
 very auspicious. -2. abounding in  
 sacrifices. -मति a. very wise. (-तिः  
 f.) 1. a good mind or disposition,  
 kindness, benevolence, friendship.  
 -2. a favour of the gods. -3. a gift,  
 blessing. -4. a prayer, hymn. -5. a  
 wish or desire. -6. N. of the wife  
 of Sagara and mother of 60,000  
 sons. -मदनः the mango tree. -मधुरं  
 a very sweet or gentle speech,  
 agreeable words. -मध्य, -मध्यम a.  
 slender-waisted. -मध्या, -मध्यमा a  
 graceful woman. -मन a. very  
 charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः)  
 1. wheat. -2. the thorn-apple. (-ना)  
 the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस्

a. 1. good-minded, of a good disposi-  
 tion, benevolent. -2. well-pleased,  
 satisfied. (-मः) 1. a god, divinity.  
 -2. a learned man. -3. a student of  
 the Vedas. -4. wheat. -5. the Nimba  
 tree. (-मः, n. said to be pl. only by  
 some) a flower ; रमणीय एव वः सुमन-  
 सां संनिवेशः Māl. 1. (where the ad-  
 jectival sense in 1. is also intended) ;  
 किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तूरि-  
 काजननशक्तिभृता सुमेण R. G. ; Si. 6.  
 66. (-मः) 1. the great-flowered  
 jasmine. -2. the Mālatt creeper.  
 फलः the wood apple. फलं nutmeg.  
 -मंतु a. 1. advising well. -2. very  
 faulty or blameable. (-मः) a good  
 adviser. -मंत्रः N. of the charioteer  
 of Dasaratha. -मित्रा N. of one  
 of the wives of Dasaratha and  
 mother of Lakshmaṇa and Satru-  
 ghna. -मुख a. (खा or खी f.) 1.  
 having a beautiful face, lovely. -2.  
 pleasing. -3. disposed to, eager for ;  
 Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1. a learned man.  
 -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -3. of  
 Gaṇeśa. -4. of Siva. (-खं) the  
 scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, -खी)  
 1. a handsome woman. -2. a mirror.  
 -मूलकं a carrot. -मेखलः the Munja  
 grass. -मेधम् a. having a good  
 understanding, wise, intelligent.  
 (-मः) a wise man. (-मः) heart-pea.  
 -मेरुः 1. the sacred mountain Meru,  
 q. v. -2. N. of Siva. -यवसं beauti-  
 ful grass, good pasturage. -यासुनः  
 N. of Vishnu. -युक्तः N. of Siva.  
 -योधनः an epithet of Duryodhana  
 q. v. -रक्तकः 1. a kind of red chalk.  
 -2. a kind of mango tree. -रंगः 1.  
 good colour. -2. the orange. -3. a  
 hole cut in a house (सुरंग also in this  
 sense). (-रंगं) 1. red sanders. -2.  
 vermilion. धातुः red chalk. शुभ्र m.  
 a house-breaker. -रंगिका the Mūrvā  
 plant. -रजःफलः the jack-fruit tree.  
 -रंजनः the betel-nut-tree. -रत  
 a. 1. much sported. -2. play-  
 ful. -3. much enjoyed. -4. com-  
 passionate, tender. (-रतं) 1. great  
 delight or enjoyment. -2. copula-  
 tion, sexual union or intercourse,  
 coition ; सुरतमुदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2.  
 44. ताली 1. a female-messenger, a  
 go-between. -2. a chaplet, garland  
 for the head. प्रसंगः addiction to  
 amorous pleasures ; Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः  
 f. great enjoyment or satisfaction.  
 -रस a. 1. well-flavoured, juicy,  
 savoury. -2. sweet. -3. elegant (as  
 a composition). (-रसः, -सा) the plant  
 सिधुवार. (-सा) N. of Durgā. (-सा,  
 -सं) the sacred basil. (-सं) 1. gum-  
 myrrh. -2. fragrant grass. -राज्य a.  
 governed by a good king ; सुराज्जि  
 देशे राजन्वा Ak. (-मः) 1. a good  
 king. -2. a divinity. -राष्ट्र N. of a

country on the western side of India  
 (Surat). °जं a kind of poison. °ब्रह्मः  
 a Brāhmaṇa of Surāshtra. -रूप a. 1.  
 well-formed, handsome, lovely ; सु-  
 रूपा कन्या. -2. wise, learned. (-पः)  
 an epithet of Siva. -रेम a. fine-  
 voiced ; Ki. 15. 16. (-रं) tin.  
 -लक्षण a. 1. having auspicious or  
 beautiful marks. -2. fortunate. (-णं)  
 1. observing, examining carefully,  
 determining, ascertaining. -2. a good  
 or auspicious mark. -लभ a. 1. easy  
 to be obtained, easy of attainment,  
 attainable, feasible ; न सुलभा सकलैर्दु-  
 सुखी च सा V 2. 9 ; इदमसुलभमस्तुप्रार्थ-  
 नादुन्निवारं 2 G -2. ready for, adapt-  
 ed to, fit, suitable ; निष्ठुचतश्चरणोपभोग-  
 सुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4. -3.  
 natural to, proper for ; मातृपतासुलभो  
 लविना K. °कोप a. easily provoked,  
 irascible. -लोचन a. fine-eyed. (-नः)  
 a deer. (-ना) 1. a beautiful woman.  
 -2. N. of the wife of Indrajit.  
 -लोहकं brass. -लोहित a. very red.  
 (-ता) one of the seven tongues of  
 fire. -वक्त्रं 1. a good face or mouth.  
 -2. correct utterance. (-वक्त्रः) N. of  
 Siva. -वचनं, -वचस् n. eloquence.  
 -वर्चकः, -वर्चिकः -का, -वर्चिन् m.  
 natron, alkali. -वर्चलं linseed.  
 -वर्चसः N. of Siva. -वर्ण see s. v.  
 -वसंतः 1. an agreeable vernal sea-  
 son. -2. the day of full moon in  
 the month of Chaitra, or a festival  
 celebrated in honour of Kāmadeva  
 in that month ; (also वृषंतकः in this  
 sense). -रह a. 1. bearing well,  
 patient. -2. patient, enduring. -3.  
 easy to be borne. (-हा) a lute.  
 -रसः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a pleasant  
 dwelling. -3. an agreeable perfume  
 or odour. -वासिनी 1. a woman mar-  
 ried or single who resides in her  
 father's house. -2. a married woman  
 whose husband is alive. -विक्रान्त a.  
 very valiant or bold, chivalrous.  
 (-तः) a hero. (-तं) heroism. -विद्  
 m. a learned man, shrewd person.  
 (-फः) a shrewd or clever woman.  
 -विदः 1. an attendant on the  
 women's apartments. -2. a king.  
 -विदत् m. a king. -विदित्रं 1. a house-  
 hold, family. -2. wealth. -विद्वहः an  
 attendant on the women's apart-  
 ments (wrongly for सैविद्वह q. v.).  
 (-हं) the women's apartments,  
 harem. -विद्वहा a married woman.  
 -विध a. of a good kind. -विधम् ind.  
 easily. -विनीत a. well-trained,  
 modest. (-ता) a tractable cow.  
 -विहित a. 1. well-placed, well-de-  
 posited. -2. well furnished, well-  
 supplied, well-provided, well-arrang-  
 ed ; सुविहितप्रयोगतया आर्यस्य न किमपि  
 परिहास्यते S. 1 ; कलहंसमकरदम्बेशाव-  
 सरे तत्सुविहितं Māl. 1. -3. well done



or performed. —वी(वी)ज *a.* having good seed. (—जः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. the poppy. (—जं) good seed. —वीरान्नं sour rice-gruel. —वीर्य *a.* 1. having great vigour. —2. of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (—ई) 1. great heroism. —2. abundance of heroes. —3. the fruit of the jujube. (—र्य) wild cotton. —वृक्ति *f.* 1. a pure offering. —2. a hymn of praise. —वृत्त *a.* 1. well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य सुवृत्तवर्तते लघुतंदेहपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. —2. well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; मृदुनातिमुत्तेन सुमृदेनातिहारिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्यस्य सेवया; or सुमुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोपि सम्मार्गपतितोऽपि च। महतां पादलघोऽपि व्यथयत्येव कंदकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). (—त्तं) *a.* good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 1. 69. —वेल *a.* 1. tranquil, still. —2. humble, quiet. (—लः) N. of the Trikūṭa mountain. —व्रत *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (—तः) *a.* religious student. (—तर) 1. a virtuous wife. —2. a tractable cow, one easily milked. —वस *a.* well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. —शक *a.* capable of being easily done. —शल्पः the Khadira tree. —शकं undried ginger. —शारदः N. of Siva. —शासित *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. —शिक्षित *a.* well-taught, trained, well-disciplined. —शिश्रः fire. (—खर) 1. a peacock's crest. —2. a cock's comb. —शीत yellow sandal-wood. —शीम *a.* cold, frigid. (—मः) coldness. —शील *a.* good-tempered, amiable. (—ला) 1. N. of the wife of Yama. —2. N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Krishna. —श्रीका the gum olibanum tree. —श्रुत *a.* 1. well-heard. —2. versed in the Vedas. (—तः) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. —श्लिष्ट 1. well-arranged or united. —2. well-fitted; Māl. 1. —श्लेषः close union or embrace. —सत्या N. of the wife of Janaka. —सदृश *a.* agreeable to look at. —सजत *a.* well-directed (as an arrow). —सरणः N. of Siva. —सह *a.* 1. easy to be borne. —2. bearing or enduring well. (—हः) an epithet of Siva. —सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (—रः) 1. good sap, essence, or substance. —2. competence. —3. the red-flowering Khadira tree. —सारवत् *n.* crystal. —सिकता 1. good sand. —2. gravel. —3. sugar. —स्थ *a.* 1. well-suited, being in a good sense. —2. in health, healthy, faring well. —3. in good

or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. —4. happy, fortunate. (—स्थं) *a.* happy state, well-being; सुस्थे को वान पंडितः H. 3. 121. (सुस्थित in the same sense). —स्थता—स्थितिः *f.* 1. good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. —2. health, convalescence. —स्मित *a.* pleasantly smiling. (—ता) *a.* woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. —स्वपनः an epithet of Siva. —स्वर *a.* 1. melodious, harmonious. —2. loud. —हित *a.* 1. very fit or suitable, appropriate. —2. beneficial, salutary. —3. friendly, affectionate. —4. satisfied. (—ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. —हृद् *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (—म्) 1. a friend; सुहृदः पश्य वसंतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27; मंदार्यते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. —2. an ally. —भेदः the separation of friends. —वाक्यं the counsel of a friend. —हृद् *a.* a friend. —हृदय *a.* 1. good-hearted. —2. dear, affectionate, loving.

सुख 10 P. (सुखयति) To make happy, please, delight; (properly a denom. of सुख).

सुख *a.* [सुख-अच्] 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. —2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो बधुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; so सुखश्च निस्वनाः 3. 19. —3 Virtuous, pious. —4 Taking delight in, favourable to; S. 7. 18. —5 Easy, practicable; श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनितरायैः Ki. 5. 49. —6 Fit, suitable. —खा The capital of Varuṇa. —खं 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्वसवत्तरं V. 3. 21. —2 Prosperity; अद्वैतं सुखदुःखयोरनुगुणं सर्वास्वस्थासु यत् U. 1. 40. —3 Well-being, welfare, health; देवीं सुखं प्रष्टुं गता M. 4. —4 Ease, comfort, alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in comp.; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय &c. —5 Facility, easiness, ease. —6 Heaven, paradise. —7 Water. —खं *ind.* 1 Happily, joyfully. —2 Well; सुखमास्तां भवान् 'may you fare well'. —3 At ease, comfortably; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10. —4 Easily, with ease; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bh. 2. 3; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. —5 Rather, willingly. —6 Quietly, placidly. —Comp. —अंत *a.* 1. ending in happiness. —2. friendly. —3. destroying happiness. —आधारः paradise. —आह्व *a.* suitable for bathing. —आजातः N. of Siva. —आयतः, —आयनः a good or well-trained horse. —आरोहः *a.* of easy ascent. —आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely, charming. —आवह *a.* conducting to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. —आज्ञाः 1. eating at ease. —2.

pleasant food. —3. N. of Varuṇa. —आशकः a cucumber. —आसक्तः an epithet of Siva. —आस्याद् *a.* 1. having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. —2 agreeable, delightful. (—द्) 1. a pleasant flavour. —2. enjoyment (of pleasure). —उत्सवः 1. merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. —2. a husband. —उदकं, —उष्ण warm water. —उदयः dawn or realization of happiness. —उदकं *a.* resulting in happiness. —उद्य *a.* to be spoken easily or agreeably. —उपविष्ट *a.* comfortably seated, sitting at ease. —एषिन् *a.* desiring happiness, wishing well to. —ऊर्जिकः natron. —कर, —कार, —दायक *a.* giving pleasure, pleasant. —चारः a good horse. —जात *a.* happy. —द *a.* giving pleasure. (—द्) N. of Vishṇu. (—दा) 1. a courtesan of Indra's heaven. —2. the river Ganges. —3. the Sami tree. (—दं) the seat of Vishṇu. —दोह्या a cow easily milked. —नोधः 1. sensation of pleasure. —2. easy knowledge. —भागिन्, —भाज् *a.* happy. —भेद्य *a.* easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle. —मोदा the gum olibanum tree. —रात्रिः 1. the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honor of Lakshmi). —2. a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. —वर्चकः, —वर्चस् *m.* natron, alkali. —वासः a water-melon. —अव, —श्रुति *a.* sweet to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. —3. —संगिन् *a.* attached to pleasure; S. 5. 11. —साध्य *a.* easy to be accomplished or cured &c. —स्पर्श *a.* 1. agreeable to the touch. —2. gratifying, pleasant; R. 1. 38.

सुखंकर *a.* = सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight; Māl. 9. 25.

सुखाकृ 8 U. To make happy, please.

सुखायते Den. A. 1 To feel happy or glad. —2 To rejoice. —3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित *a.* Pleased, delighted, happy. —तं Happiness.

सुखिन् *a.* Happy, glad, joyful. —म्. A religious ascetic.

सुखंघुणः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of Siva); see खट्वांग.

सुद् A technical term used by Pāṇini for the first five case-inflections; cf. सर्वनामस्थान.

सुद् 10 U. (सुदयति-ते) 1 To despise, disregard. —2 To be small, low, or shallow.



सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. -2 Ex-  
pressed or expressed (as Soma juice).  
-3 Begotten, produced, brought  
forth. -तः 1 A son. -2 A child,  
offspring. -3 A king. -तः-तं A Soma  
offspring. -Comp. -अर्धः *a.* desirous  
of progeny. -आत्मजः a grandson.  
-जा) a grand-daughter. -उत्पत्तिः  
(-जा) a son. -निर्विशेषम् *ind.*  
not differently from a son, just  
like a son; R. 5. 6. -वस्करा the  
mother of seven children. -स्नेहः  
paternal affection.

सुतंगमः The father of a son.  
सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. -*m.* The  
father of a son.

सुता A daughter; तन्मन्त्रिव भारत्या  
सुता योजुर्महसि Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः *f.* Extraction of Soma juice.

सुदिनः *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a child or  
children. -*m.* A father.

सुतिनी A mother; तेनां वा यदि सुति-  
नी वदं ध्याया कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुतीयति Den. P. 1 To long for  
progeny or son. -2 To treat like a  
son.

सुतुषः *a.* Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation  
of Soma juice. -2 A sacrificial obla-  
tion. -3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् *m.* N. of Indra. -*f.* The  
earth.

सुत्वन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker  
of Soma juice. -2 A student who has  
performed his ablutions (subsequent  
or preparatory to a sacrifice.)

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight  
of a lunar month; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast  
Vaiśya by a woman of the same  
class; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा [सुदु धीयते पीयते धे-धा वा क Tv.]

1 The beverage of the gods, nectar,  
ambrosia; निधीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां  
तथाद्रियते न दुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2

The nectar or honey of flowers. -3  
Juice. -4 Water. -5 N. of the Ganges

-6 Whitewash, plaster, mortar;  
कैलासगिरिणेषु सुधासितेन प्राकारेण परिगता  
K., R. 16. 18. -7 A brick. -8

Lightning. -9 The milk-hedge plant.

-10 Emblic myrobalan. -11 Yellow  
myrobalan. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the  
moon. -2. camphor. -रत्नं a pearl.

-अंगः, -आकारः, -आधारः, -आवासः  
the moon. -उद्भवः N. of Dhanvantari.

-जीविन् *m.* a plasterer, bricklayer.

-द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. -धवलित *a.*  
plastered, white-washed. -निधिः 1.  
the moon. -2. camphor. -पाणिः an

epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician

of the gods. -भवन् a stuccoed house.

-भित्तिः *f.* 1. a plastered wall. -2. a  
brick-wall. -3. the fifth Muhūrta or

hour after noon. -भुज् *m.* a god, deity.

-भृतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor.

-3. a sacrifice, an oblation. -नयं  
1. a brick or stone building. -2.

a royal palace. -मोदकः camphor.

-वर्षः a shower of nectar -वर्षिन्  
*m.* 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2.

the moon. -3. camphor. -वासः  
1. the moon. -2. camphor. -वासा

a kind of cucumber. -सित *a.* 1.  
white as mortar. -2. bright as

nectar. -3. bound by nectar; ज-  
गतीशरणे युक्तो हरिकान्तः सुवासितः Ki.

15. 45. (where it has senses 1 and  
2 also). -वृत्तिः 1. the moon. -2.

a sacrifice. -3. a lotus. -स्यंदिन्  
*a.* ambrosial, flowing with nectar; Bh.

2. 6. -व्रजा uvula or soft palate.  
-हरः an epithet of Garuḍa; see गरुड.

सुधितिः *m. f.* An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. -2  
The egg of a snake. -3 A sparrow.

सुनासी (शी) रः An epithet of  
Indra.

सुन्दः N. of a demon and brother  
of Upasunda, who were sons of Ni-

kumbha. [They got a boon from the  
Creator that they would not die until

they should kill themselves. On the  
strength of this boon, they grew

very oppressive, and Indra had at  
last to send down a lovely nymph

named Tilottama, and while quarrel-  
ling for her, they killed each other].

सुन्दर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lovely, beau-  
tiful, handsome, charming. -2 Right.

-रः N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful  
woman; एका भार्या सुन्दरी वादरी वा Bh.

2. 115; विद्याधरसुन्दरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप् 1 A technical term used by  
Pāṇini for the termination of the

Locative plural. -2 A name for any  
one of the several case-endings or

terminations.

सुप्त *p. p.* [स्वप्-कर्तरि क] 1 Slept,  
sleeping, asleep; न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य

प्रविशति सुखे मृगाः H. Pr. 36. -2 Para-  
lyzed, benumbed, insensible; see

स्वप्. -सं Sleep, sound sleep. -Comp.  
स्वप्. -सं Sleep, sound sleep. -जानं a dream.

-जनः midnight. -ज्ञानं a dream.  
-त्वच *a.* paralytic.

सुप्तिः *f.* [स्वप्-क्तिन्] 1 Sleep, sleepi-  
ness, drowsiness. -2 Insensibility,

paralysis, numbness. -3 Trust, con-  
fidence. -4 A dream.

सुमः 1. The moon. -2 Camphor.

-3 Sky. -सं A flower; Bv. 1. 84.

सुम्नं 1 A hymn. -2 Joy, happi-  
ness. -3 Favour, protection. -4 A

sacrifice.

सुर I. 6 P. (सुरति) 1 To rule, govern.  
-2 To shine. -II. 10 P. = स्वर q. v.

सुरः [सुदु राति द्वात्यमीदं सुर-क] 1 A  
god, deity; सुराप्रतिग्रहाद् देवाः सुरा

इतरभिर्विश्रुताः Rām.; सुधया तर्पयते सु-  
रान् पितृंश्च V. 3. 7; R. 5. 16. -2 The  
number 'thirty-three. -3 The sun.

-4 A sage, learned man. -Comp.  
-अंगना a celestial woman or dam-  
sel, an *apsaras*, R. 8. 79. -अधिपः

an epithet of Indra. -अध्यक्षः N. of  
Siva. -अरिः 1. an enemy of gods, a

demon. -2. the chirp of a cricket.

-हन् *m.* N. of Siva. -हेतु *m.* N. of  
Vishnu. -अर्द्ध 1. gold. -2. saffron.

-आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati.

-आपगा 'heavenly river', an epithet  
of the Ganges. -आलयः 1. the

mountain Meru. -2. heaven, paradise.

-इज्यः N. of Brihaspati. -इज्या the  
sacred basil. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N.

of Indra. -गोपः a cochineal. -जित *m.*  
N. of Garuḍa. -इभः a celestial ele-  
phant. -इष्टः the Sāla tree. -ईशः,

-ईश्वरः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Siva.

(-री) 1. the celestial Ganges. -2.  
Durgā. -उत्तमः 1. the sun. -2. Indra.

-उत्तरः sandal-wood. -ऋषिः (सुरपिः)  
a divine sage. -कारः an epithet of

Visvakarman. -काशुकं rain-bow.

-नगः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a host of  
gods. -युरः an epithet of Brihaspati.

-ग्रामणी *m.* N. of Indra. -ज्येष्ठः an  
epithet of Brahmā. -तरुः a tree of

paradise. -तोषकः the jewel called  
Kaustubha q. v. -दारु *n.* the De-

valāru tree. -दीर्घिका an epithet of  
the Ganges. -इन्दुमी the sacred basil.

-द्विपः 1. an elephant of the gods.

-2. N. of Airāvata. -द्विप् *m.* 1. a  
demon; R. 10. 15. -2. Rāhu; R. 2.

39. -धनुस् *n.* rain-bow; सुधधरिदं  
द्विराकृतं न नान शरासनं V. 4. 1. -धूपः

turpentine, resin. -नदी, -निम्नगा an  
epithet of the Ganges. -पतिः an

epithet of Indra. -पथं the sky,  
heaven. -पर्वतः the mountain Meru

q. v. -पादपः a tree of paradise, such  
as the कल्पतरु. -मियः 1. N. of Indra.

-2. of Brihaspati. -सुयं identification  
with a deity, deification, apotheosis.

-सूरुहः the Devadāru tree. -संदिर् a  
temple, Māl. 9. 1. -युवतिः *f.* a cele-

stial damsel. -लासिका a flute, pipe.

-लोकः heaven. -सुन्दरी 1. a celestial  
woman. -2. N. of Durgā. -वर्त्मन् *n.*

the sky. -वल्गुमा white Dūrvā grass.

-वल्ली the sacred basil. -विद्विष्, -वैरिन्.

-शत्रु *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. -वि-

लासिनी an *apsaras*. -शास्त्रिन् *m.* the

Kalpitaru q. v. -सन्नन् *n.* heaven,

paradise. -सरित्, -सिन्धु *f.* the Gan-

ges; सुरसरिदिव तेजो वह्निनिष्ठचूतमेषा य

R. 2. 75. -सुन्दरी, -स्त्री 1. a celestial



woman ; V. 1. 3. -2. N. of Dārgā.  
—स्थानं a temple.

**सुरंगः** —गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. -2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building ; ऐकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरंगां कारयित्वा Dk., सुरंगया बहिरपगतेषु युष्मासु Mu. 2 ; ( written also सुरंगा ).

**सुरभि** *a.* 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous ; पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवन-वाताः S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 21, 32. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Shining, handsome ; तां सौभेयीं सुरभिर्ज्योतिः R. 2. 3. -4 Beloved, friendly. -5 Celebrated, famous. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Good, virtuous. —भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. -2 Nutmeg. -3 Resin of Sāla, or resin in general. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 The Sami tree. -6 The Kadamba tree. -7 A kind of fragrant grass. -8 The season of spring ; V. 2. 20. -9 The month of Chaitra. -10 The Bakula tree. —*f.* 1 The gum olibanum tree. -2 The sacred basil. -3 Jasmine. -4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 The earth. -7 A cow. -8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty ; सुतां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिं R. 1. 81, 75. -9 N. of one of the Mātṛis. -10 The east. —*n.* 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. -2 Sulphur. -3 Gold. —*Comp.* —घृतं fragrant butter, well seasoned ghee. —विकला 1. nutmeg. -2. cloves. -3. areca nut. —त्वच् *f.* large cardamoms. —दारुः the Sarala tree. —पत्रा the rose-apple. —वाणः an epithet of Cupid. —मासः the spring. —सुरं the commencement of spring. —स्रवा the gum olibanum tree.

**सुरभिका** A kind of plantain.

**सुरभिमत** *m.* N. of fire.

**सुरभित** *a.* Perfumed, scented.

**सुरभी** 1 Gum olibanum. -2 N. of the cow of plenty.

**सुरा** 1 A spirituous liquor, wine ; सुरा वै मलमन्त्रानां Ms. 11. 94 ; गोदी पै-ष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 95. -2 Water. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A snake. —*Comp.* —आकरः a distillery. —आजीवः, —आजीविन् *m.* a distiller. —आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. —आसवः spirituous liquor. —उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. —करः the cocoa nut tree. —ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor. —ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. —प *a.* 1. a drinker of spirituous liquor. -2. pleasant, agreeable. -3. wise, sage. —पाणं, —पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. —पात्रं, —माहं a wine-glass or cup. —भागः yeast. —महः the froth or scum

of spirituous liquor during fermentation. —संधानं distillation of spirituous liquor. —सुः 1. a drunkard. -2. a heretic.

**सुरंगा** See सुरंग.

**सुवनः** 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

**सुवर्ण** *a.* [ शोभनो वर्णोऽस्य ] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. -2 Of a good tribe or caste. -3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. —र्णः 1 A good colour. -2 A good tribe or caste. -3 A sort of sacrifice. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 The thorn-apple. —र्ण 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. -2 Black aloe-wood. -3 Turmeric. -4 Colocynth. —र्ण 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin (*m.* also) ; नन्वहं दृष्टा सुवर्णान् प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. -3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Māshas or about 175 grains Troy (*m.* also). -4 Money, wealth, riches. -5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. -6 A kind of red chalk. -7 N. of a tree ( नागकेशर ). —*Comp.* —अक्षः N. of Siva. —आख्यः 1. N. of a tree ( नागकेशर ). -2. the thorn-apple. —अभिवेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. —कदली a variety of plantain. —कर्तुः, —कार, —कृत् *m.* a goldsmith. —गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. —गैरिकं a kind of red-chalk. —जीविकः N. of a tribe, ( गंधिकः शांखिकश्चैव कांस्यको मणिकारकः । सुवर्णजीविकश्चैव पथैते वणिजः स्मृताः॥ ) —गुणः the globe-amaranth. —गुणित *a.* abounding in gold ; *e. g.* सुवर्णगुणितं पृथ्वीं विचित्रं च त्रयो जनाः । सूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं Pt. 1. 45. —गुण्ड *a.* coated with gold, gilded. —भिदुः 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. a form of Siva. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. —यूथी yellow jasmine. —रूपकः *a.* abounding in gold and silver. —रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —गणिज् *m.* N. of a mixed caste. —वर्णः N. of Vishṇu. —वर्णी turmeric. —सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. —स्तेयं stealing of gold ( one of the five Mahāpātakas q. v. ).

**सुवर्णकं** 1 Brass, bell-metal. -2 Lead. -3 Gold.

**सुवर्णवत्** *a.* 1 Golden. -2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

**सुषम** *a.* 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -2 Same; all. —मा Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour ; कुरवककुसुमं चपलासुषमं Git. 7 ; सुषमाविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं पद्मभा-जि तन्मुखात् N. 2. 37, Bv. 1. 26, 2. 12, 74, 82, 3. 7.

**सुषवी** 1 A sort of gourd. -2 Black cumin. -3 Cumin-seed.

**सुषाढः** An epithet of Siva.

**सुषिः** *f.* 1 A hole ; cf. शुषि. -2 A tube, pipe.

**सुषि(षी)म** *a.* 1 Cold, frigid. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. —सः 1 Cold. -2 A kind of snake. -3 The moon-stone.

**सुषिर** *a.* 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. -2 Slow in articulation. —र 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. -2 Any wind-instrument.

**सुषुप्तिः** *f.* 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. -2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance ; अधिद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्दनिर्देश्या परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तियस्यां स्वरूपप्रतीतिधरहिताः शैते संसारिणो जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3.

**सुसुम्नः** N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —स्मृग् A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between इडा and पिंगला, two of the vessels of the body.

**सुषेणः** 1 N. of a tree ( कर्मद ). -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 A cane or ratan.

**सुष्ठु** *ind.* 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. -2 Very much, exceeding ; सुष्ठु शोभते आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1. -3 Truly, rightly ; शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S. ; अथवा सुष्ठु खल्विदमुच्यते.

**सुष्ठमं** A rope, cord, string.

**सुह्राः** (*m. pl.*) N. of a people ; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुहृद्भित्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीय R. 4. 35.

**सू** I. 2, 4 A. ( सूते, सूयते, सूय ) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (*fig.* also) ; असूत सा नागवधूपभोग्यं Ku. 1. 20 ; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं वा हिनस्ति U. 5. 31. —WITH प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. —II. 6 P. ( सूयति ) 1 To excite, incite, impel. -2 To remit (as debt).

**सू** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. —*f.* 1 Birth. -2 A mother.

**सूकः** 1 An arrow. -2 Air, wind. -3 A lotus.

**सूकरः** 1 A hog, pig ; see शूकर. -2 A sort of deer. -3 A potter. —री 1 A sow. -2 A sort of moss.

**सूक्ष्म** *a.* [ सूक्ष्मन् सूक्ष्मं च नेदः ; Up. 4. 176 ] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic ; जा-लांतरस्थसूर्यशौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः -2 Little, small ; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रथिना स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19 ; R. 18. 49. -3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. -4 Nice. -5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. -6 Crafty,



artful, subtle, ingenious. -7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. -इमः 1 An atom. -2 The clearing-nut plant. -3 An epithet of Siva. -इमः 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. -2 Minuteness. -3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. साधन. -4 Craft, ingenuity. -5 Fraud, cheating. -6 Fine thread &c. -7 N. of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mamma-  
 १०:—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सहनोपयोग्यस्मि प्रकाशयते ।  
 इमे केनचित्तर तत्सूत्रं परिचक्षते K. P. 10.  
 -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* N. of Siva. -एता small cardamoms. -तंडुलः the poppy. -तंडुल 1. long pepper. -2. a kind of grass. -दक्षित quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. -दक्षिन्, -दृष्टि *a.* 1. sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. -2. of acute discernment. -3. acute, sharp-minded. -दारु *n.* a thin plank of wood, a board. -देहः, -शरीर the subtle body which is invested by the grosser material frame ( =लिङ्गशरीर q. v. ). -पत्रः 1. coriander seed. -2. a kind of wild cumin. -3. a sort of red sugar-cane. -4. the gum Arabic tree. -5. a sort of mustard. -पर्णी a kind of basil. -पिप्पली wild pepper. -पीजः the poppy. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. ( -द्विः *f.* ) sharp wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. -मक्षिक, -कृ a mosquito, gnat. -मानं a nice or exact measurement, precise computation ( opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement,' 'rough calculation' ). -शर्करा small gravel, sand. -शालिः a kind of fine rice. -पट्टचरणः a sort of louse.

सूत्र 10 U. ( सूचयति-ते, सूचित ) 1 To pierce. -2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; त्वां सूचयिष्यति तु मात्यसमुद्भवोयं ( गंधः ) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21; S. 1. 14. -3 To betray, divulge, reveal; स जातु सेच्यमानोऽपि शुभद्वारे न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. -4 To hint, intimate, suggest. -5 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिस्पर्दनं सूचयति, रथवेगं सूचयति &c. -6 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -WITH अभि to show, indiate; अमन्यत नलं प्राप्तं कर्मचेष्टाभिसूचितं Mb.

सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूचक *a.* ( चिका *f.* ) [ सूच-प्पुल ] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. -2 Betraying, informing. -कः 1 A piercer. -2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. -3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. -4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. -5 The manager or chief actor of a company. -6 A Buddha. -7 A Siddha. -8 A villain,

scoundrel. -9 A demon, goblin. -10 A dog. -11 A crow. -12 A cat. -13 A kind of fine rice. -Comp. -वाक्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -ना [ सूच-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. -2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. -3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. -4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gestures. -5 Hinting, hint. -6 Information. -7 Teaching, showing, describing. -3 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. -9 Villainy, wickedness. -10 Hurting, killing.

सूचा 1 Piercing. -2 Gesticulation. -3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः -ची *f.* [ सूच-इत् वा डीप् ] 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 A needle. -3 Sharp point or pointed blade ( as of Kusa grass ); अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षितं मे चरणं S. 1; so मुखे कुशसूचिविद्धे S. 4. 13. -4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पत्नगरत्नसूचये Ku. 5. 43. -5 The point of a bud. -6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; दंडव्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायातु शक्येन वा । बराहमकरभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा Ms. 7. 187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses ( in astr. ). -Comp. -अग्र *a.* needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminate. ( -ग्रं ) the point of a needle. -आस्यः a rat.

-कटाहन्यायः see under न्याय. -खातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. -पत्रकं an index, a table of contents. ( -कः ) a kind of pot-herb. -पुष्पः the Kotaka tree. -भिक्ष *a.* bursting open at the points of the buds; पांडुच्छायोपवनवृत्तयः केतकैः सूचिभिः Me. 23. -भेद्य *a.* 1. to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2. thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे सूचिभेद्यस्तमोभिः Me. 37. -3. palpable, tangible. -सूच *a.* 1. needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2. pointed. ( -खः ) 1. a bird. -2. white Kusa grass. -3. a particular position of the hands. ( -खं ) a diamond. -रोमन् *m.* a hog. -वदन *a.* needle-faced, having a pointed beak. ( -नः ) 1. a gnat, mosquito. -2. a mungoose. -शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [ सूचि स्वार्थे क ] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -धरः an elephant. -सूच *a.* having a pointed mouth or head. ( -खं ) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित *p. p.* [ सूच-क ] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचित्र *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. -*m.* A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् *a.* Pointed. -*m.* N. of Garuda.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य *a.* Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् *ind.* An imitative sound ( snorting, snoring &c. ).

सूत *p. p.* [ सू-क ] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. -तः 1 A charioteer; सूतचोदयाभ्यान् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1. -2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste ( his business being that of a charioteer ); क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जतितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve. 3. 33. -3 The son of a Vaisya by Kshatriya wife ( his business being that of a bard ). -4 A bard. -5 A carpenter. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. -तः -तं Quick-silver. -Comp. -तनयः an epithet of Karna. -राज *m.* quick-silver.

सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth ( or miscarriage ) in a family; ( also called जननाशीचं q. v. ). -कः, -कं Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः *f.* [ सू-क्ति ] 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head; तपसां सूतिरसूतिरापदां Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. -Comp. -अशौचं impurity caused by child-birth in a family ( which lasts for 10 days ). -गृहं the lying-in-chamber. -मासः ( also सूतीमासः ) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.



**सूतिका** A woman recently delivered. —**Comp.** —अगारं, —गृहं, —गेहं, —भवनं the lying-in chamber. —**रोगः** sickness subsequent to child-birth, puerperal sickness. —**षष्ठी** N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

**सूत्या** See सूया.

**सूतपरं** The distillation of spirituous liquor.

**सूत्र** 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. —2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्र्यते हि भगवता पिंगलेन; जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्म-लक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. —3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निष्पन्नं मया नि-सृष्टार्थद्वितीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. —4 To relax, unbind.

**सूत्रं** [ सूत्र-अच् ] 1 A thread, string, line, cord; युष्मन्मालासुपंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhāsh. ; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णं सूत्र-स्वेवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. —2 A fibre; सुरांगना कर्षति खड्गितायात्सूत्रं सूणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 18, Ku. 1. 40. —3 A wire. —4 A collection of threads. —5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिखासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः Tarka K. —6 The string or wire of a puppet. —7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. —8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined:—स्वल्पाक्षरमसंदिग्धं सारवद्वि-श्वतोमुखम् । अस्तीममनवयं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदां विदुः. —9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; e. g. मानवकार-सूत्र, आपस्तम्बसूत्र, शुद्धसूत्र &c. —10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). —**Comp.** —आत्मन् *a.* having the nature of a string or thread. (—*m.*) the soul. —आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. —कंठः 1. a Brāhmaṇa. —2. a pigeon, dove. —3. a wag-tail. —कर्मन् *n.* carpentry. —कारः, कृत् *m.* an author or com-poser of Sūtras. —कोणः, —कोणकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (डमरु). —गंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. —चरणं N. of a class of *charanas* or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra works. —तंतुः a thread, string. —तर्कुटी a distaff, spindle. —दरिद्र *a.* 'poor in threads,' having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतः Mk. 2. 9. —धरः, —धारः 1. 'the thread-holder,' a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastāvanā or prelude; he is thus defined:—नाटयस्य यदुद्यतं तत्सूत्रं स्यात्स-वीजकम् । रंगदेवतपूजाकृत् सूत्रधार इति सूत्रः ॥

—2. a carpenter, an artisan. —3. the author of a set of aphorisms. —4. an epithet of Indra. —**पिटकः** N. of one of the three collections of Buddhist writings. —**गुप्पः** the cotton plant. —**भिद्** *m.* a tailor. —**भृत्** *m.* = सूत्रधार. q. v. —**यंत्रं** 1. 'a thread-machine', shuttle. —2. a weaver's loom. —**वीणा** a kind of lute. —**वेदनं** a weaver's shuttle.

**सूत्रणं** 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. —2 Arranging in aphorisms.

**सूत्रला** A spindle or distaff.

**सूत्रामन्** = सूत्रामन् q. v.

**सूत्रिका** A kind of dish (Mar. शंखण).

**सूत्रित** *p. p.* [ सूत्र-क्त ] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. —2 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in aphorisms.

**सूत्रिन्** *a.* ( गी *f.* ) [ सूत्र अस्त्यर्थे इति ] 1 Having threads. —2 Having rules. —*m.* A crow.

**सूद्** I. 1 A. ( सूदते ) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. —2 To effuse, pour out. —3 To deposit. —4 To distil, flow. —5 To eject, throw away. —II. 10 U. ( सूदयति-ते ) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. —2 To strike, hurt, kill. —3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. —4 To pour out, effuse. —5 To assent, agree, promise. —6 To eject, throw away.

**सूदः** [ सूद्-अच् ] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. —2 Pouring out, distilling. —3 A well, spring. —4 A cook. —5 Sauce, soup. —6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. —7 Split pease. —8 Mud, mire. —9 Sin, fault. —10 The office of a charioteer. —11 The Lodhra tree. —**Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.* cookery. —शाला a kitchen.

**सूदन** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ सूद्-भावे-ल्युट् ] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive. दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c. —2 Dear, beloved. —नं 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. —2 Assenting to, promising. —3 Ejecting, throwing away.

**सून** *p. p.* [ सूक् कस्य नः ] 1 Born, produced. —2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. —3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for सून् or सूत्य in this sense). —नं 1 Bringing forth, parturition. —2 A bud, blossom. —3 A flower.

**सूनरी** A happy woman.

**सूना** 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनापरिचर इव गृध्र आमिषलोलुपो भीरुकश्च M. 2. —2 The sale of meat. —3 Hurting, killing, destroying. —4 The soft palate, uvula. —5 A girdle, zone. —6 Inflammation

of the glands of the neck called mumps. —7 A ray of light. —8 A river trunk. —9 A daughter. —10 An elephant's in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under सूना or पंचसूना.

**सूनिन्** *m.* 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. —2 A hunter.

**सूनुः** [ सूनुकृ ] 1 A son; पितरुहने-वेको सूनुर्भव K. —2 A child, an off-spring. —3 A grandson (daughter's son). —4 A younger brother. —5 The sun. —6 The Arka plant.

**सूनू** *f.* A daughter.

**सूनुत** *a.* 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तच्च सूनुतविरश्च सू-यः पुण्यसूनुयुषमध्यगीपत् Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. —2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चारुयेतां मातरं मंगलानां धेनुं धीराः सूनुतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31; तुणानि सुभिरुद्धं वाक् चतुर्थी च सूनुता । एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. —3 Auspicious, fortunate. —4 Beloved, dear. —5 Ved. Quick, active. —ता 1 The goddess of true speech. —2 An excellent song. —3 N. of Ushas. —4 Food. —तं 1 True and agreeable speech. —2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; R. 8. 92. —3 Auspiciousness.

**सूपः** [ सूत्वेन पीयते, सु-पा चञर्थे क प्रोः Tv. ] 1 Broth, soup; न स जानाति शा-स्त्रार्थं दूर्वां सुपरसानिव Subhāsh. ; Ms. 3. 226. —2 A sauce, condiment. —3 A cook. —4 A pan, vessel. —5 An arrow. —6 Split pease. —**Comp.** —अंणं asa-foetida. —कारः a cook. —धूपनं, —धूपकं asa-foetida.

**सूमः** [ सू-मक् ] 1 Water. —2 Milk. —3 Sky or heaven.

**सूर** 4 A. ( सूर्यते ) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To make firm or be firm.

**सूर्ण** *a.* Hurt, injured.

**सूरः** [ सुवति प्रेरयति कर्मणि लोकादुदयेन, सू-क्त् ; Up. 2. 24 ] 1 The sun. —2 The Arka plant. —3 The Soma. —4 A wise or learned man. —5 A hero; king. —**Comp.** —चक्षुन् *a.* radiant as the sun. —सुतः an epithet of Saturn. —सूतः the charioteer of the sun, i. e. Aruṇa.

**सूरणः** N. of an esculent root.

**सूरत** *a.* 1 Kindly-disposed, com-passionate, tender. —2 Calm, tranquil. —ता A tractable cow.

**सूरिः** [ सू-क्त्रिन् ] 1 The sun. —2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंद्योऽस्मिन्पूर्वसूरिभेः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. —3 A priest. —4 A wor-shipper. —5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; e. g. महिनाथसूरि. —6 N. of Kṛishṇa.



**सूरि** *a.* (जी *f.*) Wise, learned.  
—*m.* A wise or learned man, scholar,  
*pandit*.

**सुरी** 1 *N.* of the wife of the  
sun. —2 *N.* of Kuntī q. v. —3 Black  
mustard.

**सूर्य** (सूर्य) 1. 4. *P.* (सूर्यति, सूर्यति)  
1 To respect, honour. —2 To dis-  
respect, disregard, slight.

**सूर्य** (सूर्य) *ण* Disrespect.

**सूर्य** *A* kind of bean.

**सूर्य** See सूर्य.

**सूरि**—**सूरि** *f.* 1 An iron or metallic  
image; *Ms.* 11. 103. —2 The pillar of  
a house. —3 Radiance, lustre. —4 A  
flame.

**सूर्य** [सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा सुवति  
वर्तमाने लोकप्रसिद्धि; cf. *Sk.* on *P.* III.  
1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्ये तपस्यावर-  
णाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिन्ना *R.*  
5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is re-  
garded as a son of Kāśyapa and Aditi  
cf. *S.* 7. 20. He is represented as mov-  
ing in a chariot drawn by seven hor-  
ses, with Aruna for his charioteer. He  
is also represented as all-seeing, the  
constant beholder of the good and bad  
deeds of mortals. Sanjna (or Chhaya  
or Asvini) was his principal wife, by  
whom he had Yama and Yamuna, the  
two Asvins and Saturn. He is also de-  
scribed as having been the father of  
Manu Vaivasvata the founder of the  
solar race of kings]. —2 The tree called  
*Arka*. —3 The number 'twelve' (derived  
from the twelve forms of the sun).  
—4 The swallow-wort. —5 *N.* of Siva.  
—**Comp.**—**अपायः** sunset; *Me.* 80. —**अर्घ्यं**  
the presentation of an offering to the  
sun. —**अश्मन्** *m.* the sun-stone. —**अश्वः**  
a horse of the sun. —**अस्तं** sunset.  
—**आतपः** heat or glare of the sun,  
sunshine. —**आलोकः** sunshine. —**आवर्तः**  
a kind of sun-flower. —**आह** *a.*  
named after the sun. (—**हः**) the  
gigantic swallow-wort. (—**हः**) copper.  
—**इंद्रसंगमः** the day of the new moon  
(the conjunction of the sun and  
moon); **दर्शः** सूर्येन्द्रसंगमः *Ak.* —**उत्थानं**,  
—**उदयः** sunrise. —**अहः** 1. 'brought by  
the sun', an evening guest; *Pt.* 1.  
170. —2. the time of sunset. —**उपस्थानं**,  
—**उपासना** attendance upon or worship  
of the sun; *V.* 1. —**कुमलं** the sun-  
flower, a heliotrope. —**कांतः** 1. the  
sun-stone, sun-crystal; *S.* 2. 7. —2.  
a crystal. —**कांतिः** *f.* 1. sun-light. —2.  
a particular flower. —3. the flower of  
sesamum. —**कालः** day-time, day.  
—**अनलचक्रं** a particular astrological  
diagram for indicating good and bad  
fortune. —**ग्रहः** 1. the sun. —2. an  
eclipse of the sun. —3. an epithet of  
Rāhu and Ketu. —4. the bottom of a

water-jar. —**ग्रहणं** a solar eclipse.

—**चंद्रौ** (also सूर्याचंद्रमसौ) *m.* du.

the sun and moon. —**जः**, —**तनयः**, —**पुत्रः**

1. epithets of Sugriva. —2. of Karna.

—3. of the planet Saturn. —4. of

Yama. —**जः**, —**तनया** the river

Yamunā. —**तेजस्** *n.* the radiance or

heat of the sun. —**नक्षत्रं** that con-

stellation (out of the 27) in which

the sun happens to be. —**पर्वन्** *n.* a solar

festival, (on the days of the

solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.).

—**पुत्री** 1. lightning. —2. the river

Yamunā. —**प्रभव** *a.* sprung or de-

scended from the sun; *R.* 1. 2.

—**कणिचक्रं** = सूर्यकालचक्रं *q. v.* above.

—**भक्त** *a.* one who worships the sun.

(—**क्तः**) the tree Bandhūka or its

flower. —**मणिः** the sun-stone. —**मंडलं**

the orb of the sun. —**यंत्रं** 1. a repre-

sentation of the sun (used in

worshipping him). —2. an instru-

ment used in taking solar observ-

ations. —**रश्मिः** a ray of the sun,

sun-beam. —**लोकः** the heaven of the

sun. —**वंशः** the solar race of kings

(who ruled at Ayodhyā). —**वर्चस्** *a.*

resplendent as the sun. —**विलोकनं**

the ceremony of taking a child out

to see the sun when four months old;

cf. उपनिष्क्रमणं. —**संक्रमः**, —**संक्रांतिः**

*f.* the sun's passage from one zodiacal

sign to another. —**संज्ञं** saffron. —**सारथिः**

an epithet of Aruna. —**सिद्धांतः** a cele-

brated astronomical work (supposed

to have been revealed by the god

Sun). —**स्तुतिः** *f.*, —**स्तोत्रं** a hymn

addressed to the sun. —**हृदयं** *N.* of a

hymn to the sun.

**सूर्या** 1 The wife of the sun. —2 The

daughter of the sun. —3 The hymn

about the marriage of Sūryā. —4 A

new bride. —5 A drug. —6 The

colocynth.

**सूख** 1 *P.* (सूरति) To bring forth,

bear, produce, beget.

**सूपणा** A mother.

**सूर्यती** A woman about to be

confined, one who is parturient.

**सू** 1, 3 *P.* (सरति, ससर्ति, also वावति;

ससार, असावति-असरत्, सरिष्यति, सर्तु, सूत)

1 To go; move, proceed; सूगाः प्रदक्षिणं

ससुः *Bk.* 14. 14. —2 To go towards,

approach; निष्पाद्य हरयः सेतुं प्रतीताः

ससुरणं *Rām*. —3 To rush upon, assail;

ससुरणं *Rām*. —3 To rush upon, assail;

(तं) ससारामिदुःखः शूरः शार्दूल इव कुंजरं

*Mb.* —4 To run, go fast, slip away

from; सरति सहसा बाहोर्मध्यं गताप्यवला

सती *M.* 4. 11. —5 To blow (as wind);

तं चेद्वायौ सरति सरलस्कंधसंवहजन्मा *Me.*

53. —6 To flow. —**Caus.** (सारयति-ते)

1 To cause to go or move. —2 To

extend. —3 To rub, touch gently

(with the fingers); तं त्रीमाद्रीं नयन-

सलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् *Me.* 86. —4

To push back or away, remove;

सारयती गंडाभोगात्कटिनविषमामेकवेणीं

करेण *Me.* 92. —**Desid.** (सिरीयति) To

wish to go &c.

**सूकः** [सूक] 1 Air, wind. —2 An

arrow. —3 A thunderbolt. —4 A lotus

(केरव).

**सूकंडु** *f.* Itch, scab.

**सूकालः** A jackal; see शृगाल.

**सूकं**

**सूकणी**

**सूकन्** *n.*

**सूकिणी**

**सूकिन्** *n.*

**सूकं**

**सूकणी**

**सूकन्** *n.*

**सूकिणी**

**सूकिन्** *n.*

**सूगः** A sort of arrow or javelin, a

sling (भिदिगाल).

**शृगालः** A jackal; see शृगाल.

**सृज** *L.* 6 *P.* (सृजति, ससर्ज, अज्ञाक्षित्,

सृजयति, सृजं, सृष्ट) 1 To create, produce,

make (in general); to procreate,

beget (progeny &c.); अर्थेन नारी

तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् प्रभुः *Ms.* 1. 32, 33,

34, 36; तंतुनाभः स्वत एव तंतुं सृजति

*S. B.* —2 To put on, place on, apply.

—3 To let go, let loose, release. —4 To

emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out;

अज्ञाक्षुरं कथं रुवंतः *Bk.* 3. 17;

आनंदशीतामिव वाष्पवृष्टिं हिमसृतिं हैमवतीं

ससर्ज *R.* 16. 44, 8. 35. —5 To send

forth, utter (as words); वचस्यवासिते

तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः *Ku.* 2. 53, 7.

—6 To throw, cast, discharge;

ससर्ज वृष्टिं *Ku.* 3. 69. —7 To leave,

quit, abandon, send away; forsake,

give up; *Ku.* 1. 53. —**II.** 4 *A.* (सृज्यते)

To be let loose or sent forth. —**Desid.**

(सिंसृजति) To wish to create &c.

**सृष्ट** *p. p.* [सृज-क्त] 1 Created,

produced. —2 Poured out, omitted.

—3 Let loose. —4 Left, abandoned.

—5 Dismissed, sent away. —6 Ascer-

tained, determined. —7 Connected,

joined. —8 Much, abundant, numer-

ous. —9 Ornamented; see सृज्.

**सृष्टिः** *f.* [सृज-क्ति] 1 Creation,

anything created; किं मानसी सृष्टिः *S.*

4; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या *S.* 1. 1; श्रीरत्न-

सृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे *S.* 2. 9;

सृष्टिराद्यैव घातुः *Me.* 82. —2 The

creation of the world. —3 Nature,

natural property. —4 Letting loose,

emission. —5 Giving away, a gift. —6

The existence of properties or

qualities. —7 The absence of proper-

ties. —**Comp.**—**कर्तृ** *m.* the creator.

**सृजिकाक्षारः** Natron, alkali.

**सृजयाः** *m.* pl. *N.* of a people.



**सृणिः** *f.* A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; **मदांधकरिणां दूरीपशांलै** **सृणिः** H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. —**णिः** 1 An enemy. —2 The moon.

**सृणी** A hook for driving an elephant.

**सृणि (णी) का** Saliva, spittle.

**सृतिः** *f.* 1 Going, gliding; Ms. 6. 63. —2 A way, road, path (fig. also); **नेते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी सुहृति कश्चन** Bg. 8. 27. —3 Hurting, injuring.

**सुत्वर** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) Going, moving. —**सी** 1 A stream, river. —2 A mother.

**सुदरः** A snake.

**सुदाकुः** [ *सृ-काकु* दुक् च Un. 3. 78 ] 1 Air, wind. —2 Fire. —3 A deer. —4 The thunderbolt of Indra. —5 The sun's disc or orb. —*f.* A river, stream.

**सृप्** 1 P. ( *सर्पति*, *सृन्*; *desid.* *सिसृप्सति* ) 1 To creep, crawl, glide gently. —2 To go, move.

**सृपाटः** A kind of measure.

**सृपाटी** A kind of measure.

**सृपाटिका** The beak of a bird.

**सृप्रः** The moon.

**सृभ्, सृभ्र** 1 P. ( *सर्भति*, *सृभति* ) To hurt, injure, kill.

**सृमर** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) Going, moving. —**र** A kind of deer.

**सृ 9 P.** ( *सृणाति* ) To hurt, injure, kill.

**सेक** 1 A. ( *सेकते* ) To go, move.

**सेकः** [ *सिच्-चञ्* ] 1 Sprinkling, watering ( trees ); **सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः कामं** U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. —2 Emission, effusion. —3 Seminal effusion. —4 A libation, an offering. —5 Seminal fluid. —6 A drop of anything. —**Comp.** —**पात्रं** 1. a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. —2. a bucket.

**सेकिमं** A radish.

**सेकृ** *a.* ( *कत्री f.* ) One who sprinkles &c. —**m:** 1 A sprinkler. —2 A husband. —3 A water-bearer.

**सेकत्रं** A bucket, watering-pot.

**सेचक** *a.* ( *चिका f.* ) [ *सिच्-ण्वल्* ] Sprinkling. —**कः** A cloud.

**सेचनं** [ *सिच्-भावे ल्यट्* ] 1 Sprinkling, watering; **वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयासि मे** S. 1. —2 Effusion, aspersion. —3 Oozing, dripping. —4 A bucket. —**Comp.** —**चटः** a watering-pot.

**सेचनी** A bucket.

**सेदुः** 1 Water-melon. —2 A kind of cucumber.

**सेतिका** N. of Ayodhya.

**सेतुः** [ *सि-तृ* Un. 1. 69 ] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, cause-way, dam; **नलिनीं क्षतसेतुबंधनो जलसंचात इवासि विवृणुतः** Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. —2 A bridge in general; **वेदेहि पद्म्या मलयाद्रिमक्तं मत्सेतुना फेनिलमंबुराशि** R. 13. 2; **सैन्यैर्वज्रद्विरदसेतुभिः** 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. —3 A land-mark; Ms. 8. 245. —4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. —5 A boundary, limit. —6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; **द्वयेयुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः** Subhāsh. —7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. —8 The sacred syllable *om*; **मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तसेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः** **स्रवत्यनोद्धतं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीर्यते** Kālikā. P. —**Comp.** —**बंधः** 1. the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c.; **वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबंधः** Subhāsh. ; Ku. 4. 6. —2. the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon ( said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Lankā by Nala and the other monkeys ). —3. any bridge or cause-way. —**भेदिन्** *a.* 1. breaking down barriers. —2. removing obstructions. ( —*m.* ) N. of a tree ( *दंती* ).

**सेतुकः** 1 A bank, cause-way, bridge. —2 A pass.

**सेत्रं** A bond, fetter.

**सेदिवस्** *a.* ( *सेदुषी f.* ) Sitting.

**सेधः** 1 Going, reaching. —2 A tail.

**सेन** *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

**सेना** [ *सि-न*, सह इवेन प्रभुणा वा ; Un. 3. 10 ] 1 An army; **सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं** R. 1. 19. —2 Army personified as the wife of Kārttikeya, the god of war; cf. **देवसेना**. —**Comp.** —**अग्रं** the van or front of an army. —**नः** the leader or general of an army. —**अंगं** a component part of an army; ( these are four : —**हस्त्यश्वरथपादांतं** सेनां स्याच्चतुष्टयम् ). —**कल्पः** an epithet of Siva. —**चरः** 1. a soldier. —2. a camp-follower. —**निवेशः** the camp of an army; **सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार** R. 5. 49. —**नी m.** 1. a leader of an army, commander, general; **सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः** Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. —2. N. of Kārttikeya; **अथैनमद्वेस्तनया शुशोच सेनान्यमालादमिवासुरास्त्रैः** R. 2. 37. —**पतिः** 1. a general. —2. N. of Siva. —3. N. of Kārttikeya. —**परिच्छद्व** *a.* surrounded by an army; ( in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words ). —**पृष्ठं** the

rear of an army. —**भंगः** the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. —**सुखं** 1. a division of an army. —2. particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot. —3. a mound in front of a city gate. —**योगः** the equipment of an army. —**रक्षः** a guard, sentinel.

**सेफः** The penis; cf. **क्षेफ**.

**सेमंती** The Indian white rose.

**सेरः** A kind of measure ( *Mar. शेर* ); it is thus defined in *Lilāvati*—**पादोनग्यानकतुल्यदंके द्विसततुल्यैः कथितोऽत्र सेरः** ॥

**सेराहः** A horse of a milk-white colour.

**सेरु** *a.* Binding, fastening.

**सेर्य** *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

**सेल्** 1 P. ( *सेलति* ) To go, move.

**सेव्** 1 A. ( *सेवते*, *सेवित* ; *caus.* *सेवयति* ते ; *desid.* *सिसेवियते* ; the *स्* of *सेव्* is changed to *ष्* after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि ) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey ; **प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजंति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिन् सेवमानाः** Mu. 4. 21 ; **आचारपूतं पवनः सिपेवे** R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed'; **ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोर्यतः सेवते** 1. 14. —2 To go after, pursue, follow. —3 To use, enjoy ; किं सेच्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधकस्तुरिकाजननशक्तिभृता सुगेण R. G. —4 To enjoy carnally ; **केतकीं सेवसे हंत कथं रोलेव निस्त्रयः** Bv. 1. 118. —5 To attach or devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform ; Ms. 2. 1 ; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. —6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit ; **तत्तं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते** V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. —7 To watch over, guard, protect.

**सेवः** See **सेवन**.

**सेवक** *a.* [ *सेव्-ण्वल्* ] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. —2 Practising, following. —3 Dependent, servile. —**कः** 1 A servant, dependant ; **सेवया धनमिच्छाद्भिः सेवकैः पश्य किं कृतम्** स्वातंत्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मृदेस्तदपि हारितं H. 2. 20. —2 A votary, worshipper. —3 A sewer. —4 A sack.

**सेवनं** [ *सिच्-सेव्-ल्यट्* ] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship ; **पात्रीकृतात्मा गुरुसेवनेन** R. 18. 30 ; Pt. 1. 11. —2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. —3 Using, enjoying. —4 Enjoying carnally ; **यत्करोत्येकरात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद् द्विजः** Ms. 11. 179. —5 Devotion to, fondness for. —6 Frequenting, dwelling in. —7



fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.  
सेवनी 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [ सेव्-अ ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां ला-  
वकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्वसति विदुः  
Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3.  
11. -2 Worship, homage, honouring.  
-3 Addiction or devotion to, fond-  
ness for. -4 Use, practice, employ-  
ment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resort-  
ing to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flatter-  
ing words; अलं सेवया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा  
मय M. 3. -Comp. -आकार a. in the  
form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -काकुः  
change of voice in service; ( this is  
a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवाकार ).  
-धर्मः 1. the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः  
परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285.  
-2 the obligations of service. -व्यवहारः  
the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. -2 An apple.

सेवित p. p. [ सेव्-क् ] 1 Served, attend-  
ed upon, worshipped. -2 Followed,  
practised, pursued. -3 Frequented  
by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunt-  
ed by; Pt. 5. 23. -4 Protected, pre-  
served. -5 Enjoyed, used. -तं 1 An  
apple. -2 The jujube.

सेवितृ m. An attendant, a dependant.

सेविन् a. 1 Serving, worshipping.  
-2 Following, practising, using. -3  
Inhabiting, dwelling. -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. [ सेव्-प्यत् ] 1 To be served  
or waited upon. -2 To be used or  
employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To  
be taken care of or guarded. -व्यः  
1 A master ( opp. सेवक ); भयं तावत्  
सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12;  
Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Asvattha tree.  
-व्यं A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ  
m. dual. master and servant.

सेवाधि See शेवधि under शेव.

सै 1 P. ( सायति ) To waste away,  
decline, perish.

सैह a. ( ही f. ) Belonging to a  
lion, leonine; इति सैहीं किं श्वा धृतक-  
नकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सैहल a. Belonging to, growing or  
produced in, Ceylon.

सैहिकः, सैहिकेयः A metronymic of  
Rāhu, q. v.

सैकत a. ( ती f. ) [ सिकताः संत्यज अण् ]  
1 Consisting or made of sand; sandy,  
gravelly; तोयस्येवामतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतु-  
भोयः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil.  
-तं 1 A sand-bank; सुरगज इव गां  
सैकतं सुपतीकः R. 5. 75, 5. 8; 10. 62,  
13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1.

29; S. 6. 16. -2 An island with  
sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore ( in  
general ). -Comp. -इष्टं ginger.

सैकतिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Belonging  
or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluc-  
tuating, wavering, living in doubt  
and error ( संदेहजीविन् ). -कः 1 A  
religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic.  
-कं 1 A thread worn round the wrist  
or neck to secure good fortune.

सैद्धांतिक a. ( की f. ) [ सिद्धांतं वेत्ति  
टक् ] 1 Relating to a dogma or  
demonstrated truth. -2 One who  
knows the real truth. -3 Relating  
to an astronomical or any other  
scientific work.

सैन्यापत्यं The command of an army,  
generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक a. ( की f. ) [ सेनायां सम्बेति  
टक् ] 1 Relating to an army. -2  
Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier;  
पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61.  
-2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body  
of troops drawn up in battle-array  
R. 3. 57.

सैन्धव a. ( वी f. ) [ सिन्धुनदीसमीपे देशे  
भवः अण् ] 1 Produced or born in the  
Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the  
Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging  
to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A  
horse, especially one bred in Sindhu;  
N. 1. 71. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of  
a country. -वः, -वं A kind of rock-  
salt. -वः m. pl. The people inhabit-  
ing the Sindhu territory. -Comp.  
-घनः a lump of salt. -शिला a kind  
of rock or fossil salt.

सैन्धवक a. ( की f. ) Relating to the  
Saindhavas. -कः A miserable in-  
habitant of Sindhu.

सैन्धी A sort of spirituous liquor  
( perhaps from palm-juice ).

सैन्यः [ सेनायां सम्बेति जय ] 1 A sol-  
dier; Si. 5. 28. -2 A guard, senti-  
nel. -न्यं An army, a troop; स प्रत-  
स्थेऽरिनाशाय हस्तिनैर्यैरुद्धतः R. 12. 67.

सैमंतिकं Red lead.

सैरिन्द्रः, सैरिन्द्रः 1 A menial servant  
or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the  
offspring of a Dasyu and an Ayoyava  
female; सैरिन्द्रं वायुरादिति सूते दस्युरयोगवे  
Ms. 10. 32.

सैरिन्त्री, सैरिन्त्री 1 A maid-servant or  
female attendant in the women's  
apartments ( a woman of the mixed  
tribe described in सैरिन्द्र ( 2 ). -2 An  
independent female artisan working  
in another person's house. -3 An  
epithet of Draupadi ( assumed by  
her when she acted as servant to  
Sudheshmā, queen of Virāṭa ).

सैरिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Relating to a  
plough. -2 Having furrows. -कः 1  
A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सैरिभः 1 A buffalo; अवमानित इव  
कुलीनो दीर्घ निःश्वसति सैरिभः Mk. 4.  
-2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सैवाल See शेवाल.

सैसक a. ( की f. ) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. ( सति, ससौ, असात्-असासीत्,  
सास्यति, साहु, सित; caus. साययति-ते, desid.  
सिषामति; pass. सीयते; the सू of सो is  
changed to र् after prepositions end-  
ing in इ or उ ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2  
To finish, complete, bring to an end.

सोढ p. p. [ सह-क इडभावः ] 1  
Borne, suffered, endured, put up  
with &c.; see सह.

सोढू a. ( द्वी f. ) [ सह-वृच् ] 1 En-  
during, bearing, patient. -2 Power-  
ful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कंठ a. 1 Ardently long-  
ing, impatiently eager, anxious; as  
in सोत्कंठमालिङ्गनम्. -2 Regretful. -3  
Bewailing, sorrowing. -उं ind. 1  
With ardent or eager longing, anx-  
iously; योद्धीयेव बलाकयासरभसं सोत्कं-  
ठमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully,  
sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास a. Glad; Māl. 3. 4.

सोत्प्रास a. 1 Excessive. -2 Ex-  
aggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic.  
-सः Violent laughter. -सः, -सं Iron-  
ical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony;  
cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोत्सव a. Festive, making merry,  
joyous.

सोत्साह a. Vigorous, active, energ-  
etic persevering. -हं ind. Actively,  
energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक a. Regretful, repining,  
anxious, sorrowful.

सोत्सेध a. Raised, elevated, high,  
lofty; सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदर a. [ समानमुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः ]  
Born from the same womb, uterine.  
-रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine  
sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother  
of whole blood; ( fig. also ); ब्राह्मः  
सोदर्यमात्मानमिन्द्रजिह्वशोभिः R. 15.  
26; अवज्ञासोदर्यं दासिञ्च Dk.

सोद्योग a. 1 Making vigorous  
exertions, diligent, active, persever-  
ing, industrious. -2 Voilent, strong.

सोद्वेग a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive.  
-2 Sorrowful. -नं ind. Anxiously,  
eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद a. Mad, insane, frantic.



**सोपकरण** *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped.

**सोपकार** *a.* 1 = सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended.

**सोपचार** *a.* Acting politely, civil, courteous.

**सोपद्रव** *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

**सोपध** *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

**सोपधि** *a.* Fraudulent. —*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीना विदधति सोपधि संधि-दूषणानि Ki. 1. 45.

**सोपप्लव** *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

**सोपशेध** *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. —*ध* *ind.* Obliging-ly, respectfully.

**सोपसर्ग** *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

**सोपहास** *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. —*स* *ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

**सोपाकः** A man of a degraded caste; Ms. 10. 38.

**सोपाधि** *a.*, **सोपाधिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

**सोपानं** Steps, stairs, a stair-case, ladder; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. —*Comp.* —*पङ्क्तिः* *f.* —*पथः*, —*पद्धतिः* *f.* —*परंपरा*, —*मार्गः* a flight of steps, a stair-case; बापी चास्मिन् नरकतशिलायद्सोपानमार्गं Me. 76; समारुरुद्धिदमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरानिव R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

**सोमः** [ *सु-मन्*; Un. 1. 139 ] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपीथिन्. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. -4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri; (cf. R. 2. 75); or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Daksha q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectar-

eous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Daksha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tārā, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tārā (*b*) also]. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind. -9 N. of Kubera. -10 Of Siva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrīva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in *सुसोम* q. v. —*सं* 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. —*Comp.* —*अभिषवः* the extraction of Soma juice. —*अहः* Monday. —*आख्यं* the red lotus. —*ईश्वरः* a celebrated representation of Siva. —*उ-* *द्भवा* N. of the river Narmadā; R. 5. 59; (where Malli. quotes Ak. रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलकन्यका). —*कांत* *a.* lovely as the moon. (—*तः*) the moon-stone. —*क्षयः* disappearance or waning of the moon. —*गर्भः* N. of Vishnu. —*ग्रहः* a vessel for holding soma. —*ज* *a.* moon born. (—*जः*) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (—*जं*) milk. —*धारा* the sky, heaven. —*नाथः* 1 N. of a celebrated *Linga* or the place where it was set up; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures); तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादजितं गुर्जराणां यः संतपे शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 87. —*प*, —*पा* *m.* 1. one who drinks the Soma. -2. a Soma sacrificer. -3. a particular class of Pitris. —*पतिः* N. of Indra. —*पानं* drinking Soma juice. —*पाथिन्*, —*पीथिन्*, —*पीतिन्* *m.* a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र केचित्...सोमपीथिन उडुंबर-नामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवसन्ति स्म Māl. 1. —*पीतिः* *f.* 1. drinking Soma. -2. a Soma sacrifice. —*पुत्रः*, —*भूः*, —*सुतः* epithets of Budha or Mercury. —*प्र-* *वाकः* a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests. (श्रोत्रिय) for a Soma sacrifice. —*बन्धुः* 1. the sun. -2. N. of Budha or mercury. -3. the white water-lily. —*यज्ञः*, —*यागः* the Soma sacrifice. —*याजिन्* *m.* one who performs a Soma sacrifice. —*योनिः* a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. —*रोगः* a particular disease of women. —*लता*, —*बहुरी* 1. the Soma plant. -2. N. of the river Godāvarī. —*वंशः* the

lunar race of kings founded by Budha. —*वल्कः* 1. a kind of white Khadira. -2. N. of the plants (कंज and कदफल). —*वह्निः* (री), —*वह्निः* *f.* the moon-plant. —*वारः*, —*वासरः* Monday. —*विक्रयिन्* *m.* a vendor of Soma juice. —*वृक्षः*, —*सारः* the white Khadira. —*शकला* a kind of cucumber. —*संज्ञं* camphor. —*सद्* *m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitris; Ms. 3. 195. —*सिन्धुः* an epithet of Vishnu. —*सुत्* *m.* a Soma distiller. —*सुता* the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. —*सूत्रं* a channel for conveying water from a *Siva-linga*. —*प्रदक्षिणा* circumambulation around a *Siva-linga* so as not to cross the *Soma-sūtra*.

**सोमन्** *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrificer.

**सोमिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) Performing the Soma sacrifice. —*m.* A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

**सोमल** *a.* Soft, bland, placid.

**सोम्य** *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma. -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

**सोहृष्टः**, **सोहृष्टनं** Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. —*ठं*, —*नं* *ind.* Ironically; U. 5.

**सोष्मन्** *a.* 1 Warm, hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. —*m.* An aspirate.

**सोकर** *a.* (री *f.*) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 53.

**सौकर्यं** [ *सुकरस्य* भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज ] 1 Hoggishness. -2 Ease, facility; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्ध्या सांगति-द्वया च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or *extempore* preparation of food or medicine.

**सौकुमार्यं** 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यं बाह्व तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

**सौक्ष्म्यं** Minuteness, fineness, subtilty.

**सौखशायनिकः**, **सौखशायिकः** [ *सुखं शयनं पृच्छति ठक्* ] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; भृगवादी ननुयुक्तं सौखशायनिकावृणन् R. 10. 14.

**सौख्यशायिकः** [ *सुखसुतिं सुखेन शयनं पृच्छति ठक्* ] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.



**सौख्यिक** *a.* (की *f.*), **सौख्यीय** *a.* (वी *f.*)  
Relating to pleasure, pleasurable,  
delightful.  
**सौख्यं** Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

**सौगतः** A Buddhist; a follower of Sugata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; **मध्यमिकः**, **सौत्रांतिकः**, **योगाचार** & **वैभाषिकः**); **सौगतजरत्परिव्राजिकायास्तु** कामं-  
द्वयाः प्रथमा धूमिका भाव एवाधीते Māl. 1.  
**सौगतिकः** 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -कं Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

**सौगंध** *a.* (धी *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -धं 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant grass (कृत्तूण).

**सौगंधिक** *a.* (का or की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur. -कं 1 The white water-lily. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कृत्तूण). -4 A ruby.

**सौगंध्यं** Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

**सौगम्यं** Ease, facility.

**साचिः**, **साचिकः** A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

**सौजन्यं** 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity. -3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. -4 Friendship, love.

**सौङ्गी** Long pepper.

**सौतिः** 1 An epithet of Karna. -2 N. of a great sage.

**सौत्यं** The office of a charioteer; Nalod. 4. 9.

**सौत्र** *a.* (त्री *f.*) [ सूत्र-अण ] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring, or declared, in a Sūtra q. v. -त्रः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

**सौत्रांतिकाः** *m.* pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. **सौगतः**.

**सौत्रामणी** 1 The east; चकोरनयना-  
रुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1.  
-2 A kind of sacrifice.

**सौदर्यं** Brotherhood.

**सौदामनीः**, **सौदामिनी**, **सौदाम्नी** 1 Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषलि-

गध्यादर्शयोर्वी Me. 37; सौदामिनीव ज-  
लदोदरसंधिलीना Mk. 1. 35; Māl. 8. 14.  
-2 The female of Indra's elephant.

**सौदायिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property. -कं A nuptial present so made.

**सौध** *a.* (धी *f.*) [ सुधया निर्मितं रक्तं वा अण् ] 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. -2 Having plaster, or plastered. -धं 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house. -2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधदास-  
सुदजेन विस्मृतः संचिकाय फलनिःस्पृहस्तपः  
R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. -3 Silver. -4 Opal. -Comp. -कारः 1. a plasterer. -2. a builder of a house. -वास्तः a palatial building.

**सौन** *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. -नं Butcher's meat. -Comp. -घ्न्यं a state of deadly hostility.

**सौनिकः** A butcher; cf. **शौनिकः**.

**सौनन्दं** The club of Balarāma.

**सौनन्दिन्** *m.* An epithet of Balarāma.

**सौन्दर्यं** [ सुन्दर्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance, सौन्दर्यसारसमुद्रायनिकेतनं वा Māl. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 49, 5. 41.

**सौपर्णं** 1 Dry ginger. -2 Emerald,

**सौपर्णेयः** An epithet of Garuḍa.

**सौप्तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. -2 Somniferous. -कं A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -Comp. -पवेन् *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Asvatthāman, Kṛitavarman and Kṛipa- the only surviving Kuru warriors- attacked by night the Pāṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. -वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of Pāṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गो ह्येष नरेन्द्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्व कृतो द्रौणिना Mk. 3. 11.

**सौबलः** N. of Sakuni q. v.

**सौबली**, **सौबलेयी** N. of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra.

**सौभं** N. of Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air).

**सौभीकः** N. of Drupada.

**सौभागं** 1 Good luck, happiness. -2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

**सौभद्रः**, **सौभद्रेयः** Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadra.

**सौभागिनेयः** The son of a favourite wife.

**सौभाग्यं** [ सुभगायाः सुभगस्य वा भावः व्यञ्ज द्विपदद्विः ] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); मियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यञ्जयन्ती Me. 29; (see Malli's remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); युज्यत आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छादयितुं V. 2. -2 Blessedness, auspiciousness. -3 Beauty, charm, grace; (रस्य) हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातं Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeur, sublimity. -5 The auspicious state of widowhood, (opp. widowhood). -6 Congratulation; good wishes. -7 Affection, favour. -8 Red-lead. -9 Borax. -Comp. -चिह्नं 1. any mark of good fortune or happiness. -2. any sign of the blessed state of widowhood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead). -तंतुः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मंगलसूत्र q. v.). -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -वायनं an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. -विलोपिन् *a.* marring or impairing beauty; Ku. 1. 3.

**सौभाग्यवत्** *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. -ती A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

**सौभिकः** A juggler.

**सौभ्रात्रं** Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रात्रमेणं हि कुलादुत्तारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

**सौमनस** *a.* (सा or सी *f.*) [ सुमनस-अण् ] 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral. -सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

**सौमनसा** The outer skin of the nutmeg.

**सौमनस्यं** 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40. -2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmaṇa at a Srāddha.

**सौमनस्यायनी** 1 The blossom of the Mālatī creeper. -2 The Mālatī creeper.

**सौमायनः** A patronymic of Būdha.

**सौमिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. -2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

**सामित्रः**, **सौमित्रिः** An epithet of Lakshmaṇa; सौमित्रेरपि पञ्चिणामविषये तत्र मिये कासि भोः U. 3. 45.



**सौमिल्लः** N. of a dramatist who preceded Kālidāsa ; भासकविसौमिल्ल-कविमिश्रादीनां M. 1.

**सौमेचकं** Gold.

**सौमेधिकः** A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

**सौमेरुक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. —कं Gold.

**सौम्य** *a.* ( म्या or म्यी *f.* ) [ सोमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण् ] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. —2 Having the properties of Soma. —3 Handsome, lovely, charming ; pleasing, agreeable. —4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid ; संरंभं मैथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यां निनाय तां R. 12. 36 ; ( the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good sir,' 'gentle sir,' 'good man' ; प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59 ; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थवादी 14. 44, Me. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Māl. 9. 25 ). —5 Auspicious. —6 Bright, brilliant. —म्यः 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. —2 A proper epithet by which a Brāhmaṇa should be addressed ; आयुष्मान्भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादान् Ms. 2. 125. —3 A Brāhmaṇa. —4 The Udumbara tree. —5 Blood before it becomes red, serum. —6 The gastric juice. —7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. —8 An auspicious planet. —9 A Brāhmaṇa drinking the Soma juice. —10 A kind of penance ( सौम्यकृच्छ्र ). —म्यः 1 N. of Durgā. —2 The moon-plant. —*m.* pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. —2 A particular class of Pitris or Manes ; Ms. 3. 199. —Comp. —उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. —कृच्छ्रः —च्छ्रः a kind of religious penance ; cf. Y. 3. 322. —गंधी the Indian white rose. —ग्रहः a benign or auspicious planet. —धातुः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. —नामन् *a.* having a pleasing or agreeable name ; Ms. 3. 10. —वारः, वासरः, Wednesday.

**सौर** *a.* ( री *f.* ) [ सूरस्य इदं सूर्यो देवतास्य वा अण् ] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. —2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. —3 Worshipping the sun. —4 Celestial, divine. —5 Relating to spirituous liquor. —रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. —2 The planet Saturn. —3 A solar month. —4 A solar day. —5 The plant called Tumburu. —6 N. of Yama, the god of death. —रं N. of a collection of hymns ( extracted from the Rīgveda ) addressed to Sūrya. —Comp. —नक्तं a particular religious observance. —मासः a solar month ( comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun ). —लोकः the sun's sphere.

**सौरथः** A hero, warrior.

**सौरभ** *a.* ( भी *f.* ) [ सुरभिरस्यास्ति अण् ] Fragrant. —भं 1 Fragrance, Bv. 1. 18, 121. —2 Saffron.

**सौरभेय** *a.* ( ची *f.* ) Relating to *Sura-bhi*. —यः An ox.

**सौरभी, सौरभेयी** 1 A cow. —2 N. of the daughter of the cow called *Sura-bhi* ; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यज्ञोभिः R. 2. 3.

**सौरभ्यं** 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent ; सौरभ्यं सुवनत्रयेऽपि विदितं Bv. 1. 38 ; पुनानां सौरभ्यैः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. —2 Agreeableness, beauty. —3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

**सौरसेना** *m.* pl. N. of a district and its people. —नी See सौरसेनी.

**सौरसेयः** An epithet of Skunda.

**सौरसैधव** *a.* ( वी *f.* ) Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic ; Si. 13. 27. —वः A horse of the sun.

**सौरस्यं** Tastiness, savoriness.

**सौराज्यं** Good government or rule ; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशात् सौराज्यरम्यान-परो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60.

**सौराष्ट्र** *a.* ( द्रा or द्वी *f.* ) Coming from or relating to the district called *Surāshtra* ( or *Surat* ). —द्रः The district of *Surāshtra*. —*m.* pl. The people of *Surāshtra*. —द्रं Brass, bell-metal.

**सौराष्ट्रकः** A kind of bell-metal.

**सौरिः** [ सूरसापत्यं पुमान् इञ् ] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. —2 The Asana tree. —3 N. of Yama. —4 Of Karṇa. —5 Of Sugriva. —Comp. —रत्नं a kind of gem ( sapphire ).

**सौरिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Celestial. —2 Spirituous ; vinous. —3 Due for spirits ( such as duty or money ). —कः 1 Saturn. —2 Heaven, paradise. —3 A vender of spirituous liquor.

**सौरी** The wife of the sun.

**सौरिय** *a.* ( ची *f.* ) 1 Solar. —2 Fit for or suitable to the sun.

**सौर्य** *a.* ( र्यी *f.* ) Belonging to the sun, solar.

**सौलभ्यं** 1 Easiness of acquisition. —2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

**सौल्विकः** A copper-smith.

**सौव** *a.* ( वी *f.* ) 1 Relating to one's own property. —2 Being in or belonging to heaven. —वं An order, edict (?).

**सौवग्रामिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Belonging to one's own village.

**सौवर** *a.* ( री *f.* ) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. —2 Treating of accents.

**सौवर्चल** *a.* ( ली *f.* ) Coming from the country called *सुवर्चल* q. v. —लं 1 Sochal salt. —2 Natron.

**सौवर्ण** *a.* ( र्णी *f.* ) 1 Golden. —2 Weighing one *Suvarṇa* q. v. —Comp. —भेदिनी the plant *Priyangu*.

**सौवस्तिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Benedictive. —कः A family-priest or Brāhmaṇa.

**सौवाध्यायिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Belonging to sacred study ( or स्वाध्याय q. v. ).

**सौवास्तव** *a.* ( वी *f.* ) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

**सौविदः, सौविदलः** An attendant on the women's apartments ; Si. 5. 17.

**सौवीरं** 1 The fruit of the jujube. —2 Antimony. —3 Sour gruel. —रः N. of a district or its people ( pl. in the latter sense ). —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium. —सारः antimony.

**सौवीरकः** 1 The jujube tree. —2 An inhabitant of *Suvira*. —3 N. of *Jaya-dratha*. —कं Sour barley-gruel.

**सौवीर्यं** Great heroism or prowess.

**सौशील्यं** Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

**सौश्रवसं** Celebrity, renown.

**सौष्टवं** [ सुष्टु भद्रं तस्य भावः अण् ] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty ; सर्गसौष्ट-वाभिव्यक्तये विरलनेपथयोः पात्रयोः प्रवे-शोऽस्तु M. 1. ; शरीरमसौष्टवं Māl. 1. 17 'not in good trim'. —2 Extreme skillfulness, cleverness. —3 Excess. —4 Suppleness, lightness.

**सौस्नातिकः** [ सुस्नातं पृच्छति ठक् ] One who asks another whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed ; सौस्नातिको यस्य भवत्यगस्त्यः R. 6. 61.

**सौहार्दः** [ सुहृदो भावः अण् द्विपदद्विदिः ] The son of a friend. —दं Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship ; ( वेदमानि ) विश्राण्य सौहार्दनिधिः सुहृन्नाचः R. 14. 15 ; सौहार्दवृद्धानि विचेष्टितानि Māl. 1. 4 ; Me. 115.

**सौहार्थं, सौहृदं च, सौहृदयं** Friendship, affection ; यत्सौहृदादपि जनाः शिथिलीभवन्ति Mk. 1. 13 ; सखीजनस्तौ किञ्च रुदसौहृदः V. 1. 10 ; Māl. 1.

**सौहित्यं** 1 Satiety, satisfaction ; Si. 5. 62. —2 Fulness, completion. —3 Kindness, friendliness.

**स्कंद** 1 A. ( स्कंदते ) 1 To jump. —2 To raise. —2 To pour out, emit.

**स्कंद** I. 1 P. ( स्कंदति, स्कब् ) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To rise, ascend, jump



upwards. -3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदे तप एवम्. -6 To be spilled, ooze. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. —Caus. (स्कंदयति ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एकः शयीत सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कंदयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति ते) To collect.

स्कंदः [स्कंद-अच्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quick-silver. -3 N. of Kārttikeya; तेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The body. -6 A king. -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. —Comp. —अंशकः quick-silver. —पुराण one of the 18 Purāṇas. —सातु f. N. of Durgā. —षष्ठी a festival in honour of Kārttikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कंदनं [स्कंद-ल्युट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कन्ध p. p. 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कंध 10 U. (स्कंधयति ते) To collect.

स्कंधः [स्कंधते आरुह्यतेऽमी मुखेन शान्तिं वा कर्मणि चत्तु पुरोः; cf. Un. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder. -2 The body. -3 The trunk or stem of a tree; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कंधलघैकदंतः S. 1. 33; R. 4. 57, Me. 53. -4 A branch or large bough. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army. -8 A troop, multitude, group. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.); सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु सुक्त्वांगस्कंधपंचकं Si. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. —य 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. —Comp. —अग्निः the trunk of a tree set on fire. —आवारः 1. an army or a division of it. -2, a royal capital or residence. -3. a camp. —उपानेय a. to be carried on the shoulders. (—यः) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark

of submission. —चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिख्य. —जः a tree growing from a principal stem. —तरुः the cocoa-nut tree. —देशः 1. the shoulder; इदं सु. पश्चित्सुदृशमग्निना स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19. -2. that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. —परिनिर्वाणं the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). —फलः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the Bilva tree. -3. the glomerous fig-tree. —वंधना a sort of fennel. —मल्लकः a heron. —रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree. —वाहः, —वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. —शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree. —शृंगः a buffalo. —स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंधस् n. 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens; cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. —m. A tree.

स्कम् 1 A., 5, 9 P. (स्कन्ते, स्कन्तेति, स्कन्नाति) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. —Caus. (स्कंयति ते or स्कम्पयति ते) To stop &c.

स्कन्ध p. p. 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्कन्धः 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum. -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of a Vedic deity.

स्कन्धनं 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop.

स्कांद a. (दी f.) [स्कंद-अच्] 1 Relating to Skanda. -2 Relating to Siva. —दं The Skanda Purāṇa.

स्कु 5, 9 U. (स्कुनोति, स्कुनुते, स्कुनाति, स्कुनीते) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, overspread; Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. —WITH प्रति to cover; Bk. 18. 73.

स्कुं 1 A. (स्कुंते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कुम् 5, 9 P. (स्कुम्ना-म्नो-ति) To stop, hinder.

स्वद 1 A. (स्वदते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्वदनं 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness.

स्वल 1 P. (स्वलति, स्वलित) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्वलति चरणं भूमौ न्यस्तं न चार्द्धतमा मही

Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order); देवस्य शासनं पौरैर्यु कथं स्वलयिष्यति Mu. 3; 3. 24; R. 18. 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course; Ki. 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 60. -6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes; स्वलतो हि करालवः सुहृत्स्विवचेष्टितं H. 3. 134 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 To stammer, lisp, falter; वदनकमलकं शिशोः स्मरामि स्वलदसंमजसमंजुलपितं ते U. 4. 4; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. -8 To fail, have no effect; राघवः स्वलितशीर्यमात्मानि R. 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. —Caus. (स्वलयति ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; वचनानि स्वलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्वलयति वचनं ते संश्रयत्यंगमं Māl. 3. 8.

स्वलनं [स्वल-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake. -5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Trickling, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual striking or rubbing together.

स्वलित p. p. [स्वल-क्त] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down. -3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering; Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering. -8 Dropped, emitted. -9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. —तं 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake; गोत्रस्वलित Ku. 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem. —Comp. —सुभगं ind. dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; Me. 23.

स्वुड 6 P. (स्वुडति) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. (स्तकति) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तन् 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनति, स्तनयति ते; स्तनित) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्तदुर्जज्वलुर्मल्लुर्जलुर्लुठिरे क्षतः Bk. 14. 30. —WITH नि 1. to sound. -2. to sigh. -3. to mourn. —चि to roar.

स्तनः [स्तन्-अच्] 1 The female breast; स्तनो मांसयथी कनककलशावित्युपानितौ



Bh. 3. 20 ; ( दृष्टिणां मनोरथाः ) हृदये-  
 ह्वेव लीयते विधवास्त्रीस्तनाविव Pt. 2.  
 91. -2 The nipple of the breast.  
 -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any  
 female animal; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्द-  
 क्षिप्तकेशरं S. 7. 14. -Comp. -अंशुकं a  
 cloth covering the breasts or bosom,  
 breastmantle. -अग्रः a nipple. -अंगरागः  
 a paint or pigment smeared on the  
 breasts of women. -अंतरं 1. the heart.  
 -2. the space between the breasts ;  
 (न) सुणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनान्तरे S. 6. 17,  
 R. 10. 62. -3. a mark on the breast  
 (said to indicate future widowhood).  
 -आभोगः 1. fullness or expanding of  
 the breasts. -2. the circumference or  
 orb of the breast. -3. a man with  
 large breasts like those of a woman.  
 -तटः, -टं the slope of the breast; cf.  
 तट. -प, -पा, -पायक, -पायिन् a. suck-  
 ing the breast, a suckling. -पानं  
 sucking of the breast. -भरः 1. the  
 weight or heaviness of breasts ; पादा-  
 ग्रस्थितया मुहुः स्तनभरणानीतया नम्रता  
 Ratn. 1. 1. -2. a man having breasts  
 like those of a woman. -भवः a  
 particular position in sexual union.  
 -मुखं, -वृत्तं, -शिखा a nipple.

स्तनयः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननं [ स्तन्-त्युट् ] 1 Sounding, a  
 sound, noise. -2 Roaring, thundering,  
 rumbling ( of clouds ). -3 Groaning.  
 -4 Breathing hard.

स्तनंधय a. [ स्तनं धयति धे-खश्च मुच ]  
 Sucking the breast ; यदि ब्रूयते हरि-  
 शिष्टः स्तनंधयो भविता करेणपरिशेषिता महा  
 Bv. 1. 53 ; तवांकशायी परिवृत्तभाग्यया  
 मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनंधयः Māl. 10. 6.  
 -यः An infant, a suckling ; R. 14. 78,  
 Si. 12. 40.

स्तनयितुः [ स्तन्-इत् ] 1 Thundering,  
 thunder, the muttering of clouds. -2  
 A cloud, U. 3. 7. 5, 8. -3 Lightn-  
 ing. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A  
 kind of grass.

स्तनित p. p. [ स्तन् कर्तरि क ] 1  
 Sounded, sounding, noisy ; Me. 28.  
 -2 Thundering, roaring. -तं 1 The  
 rattling of thunder, rumbling of  
 thunder-clouds ; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो  
 मासम भुविक्लवास्ताः Me. 37. -2 Thunder,  
 noise. -3 The noise of clapping the  
 hands -Comp. -फलः the Vikankata  
 tree.

स्तन्यं [ स्तने मयं यत् ] Mother's milk,  
 milk ; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60. -Comp.  
 -त्यागः leaving off the mother's milk,  
 weaning ; स्तन्यत्यागात्प्रभृति सुमुखी दंत-  
 पांचालिकेव Māl. 10. 5 ; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत्  
 पुत्रयोर्वेक्षस्व U. 7.

स्तवकः A bunch, cluster ; कुसुम-  
 स्तवकस्येव हे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2.  
 104, R. 13. 32 ; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

स्तम् See स्तम्भ.

स्तम्भ p. p. [ स्तम्भ कर्मणि कर्तरि वा  
 क ] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstruct-  
 ed. -2 Paralyzed, senseless, stupe-  
 fied, benumbed. -3 Motionless, im-  
 moveable. -4 Fixed, firm, hard,  
 rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn,  
 hard-hearted, stern. -6 Coarse.  
 -Comp. -कर्ण a. pricking up the  
 ears. -रोमन् m. a hog, boar. -लोचन  
 a. having motionless or unwinking  
 eyes ( said of gods ).

स्तम्भता-त्वं 1 Rigidity, firmness,  
 hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तम्भिः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness,  
 stiffness, rigidity. 2. Firmness, im-  
 moveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibi-  
 lity, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तम्भः A goat, ram.

स्तम्भु n. = स्तम्भन q.v.

स्तम्भ 1 P. ( स्तम्भति ) To be confus-  
 ed or agitated.

स्तम्बः [ स्था-अवच् किञ्च पृषो० Up. 4.  
 96 ] 1 A clump of grass &c. ; R. 5.  
 15. -2 A sheaf of corn ; as in स्तम्ब-  
 करिता q. v. -3 A cluster, clump or  
 bunch ( in general ) ; U. 2. 29, R. 15.  
 19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub  
 or plant having no decided stem. -6  
 The post to which an elephant is  
 tied. -7 A post. -8 Stupefaction, in-  
 sensibility ; ( probably for स्तम्भ in  
 these two senses ). -9 A mountain.  
 -Comp. -करि a. forming sheaves or  
 clusters. ( -रिः ) corn, rice. -करिता  
 forming sheaves or clusters, abund-  
 ant or luxuriant growth ; न शालेः स्तम्ब-  
 करिता वसुधुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. -वनः 1.  
 a small hoe for weeding clumps of  
 grass. -2. a sickle for cutting corn.  
 -3. a basket for holding the heads of  
 wild rice. -ह्वः, -घातः, -हन्, -हननं -नी  
 a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe.  
 -पुरं N. of a city ( तात्रलित ).

स्तम्बेरमः An elephant ; स्तम्बेरमा मुख-  
 रंशूलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72 ; Si. 5. 34 ;  
 Māl. 9. 33.

स्तम्भ 1 A., 5, 9 P. ( स्तम्भते, स्तम्भोति,  
 स्तम्भति, स्तम्भित or स्तम्भ्य ; the स् of the  
 root being changed to भ् after prepo-  
 sitions ending in इ or उ and also  
 after अव ) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest,  
 suppress ; कठः स्तम्भितवाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः S.  
 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff,  
 to make immovable. -3 To  
 stupefy, paralyze, benumb ; प्रा-  
 गा दध्वंसिरे गात्रं तस्मै च हते प्रिये Bk.  
 14. 55. -4 To prop, support, up-  
 hold, sustain. -5 To become stiff,  
 rigid or immovable. -6 To be  
 proud or elated, be stiff-necked.  
 ( The following verse illustrates the  
 root in its different conjugations :—  
 स्तम्भो पुरुषः प्रायो यौवनेन धनेन च । न स्तम्भति

क्षितिं शोऽपि न स्तम्भोति युवाप्यसौ ॥ ). —Caus.  
 ( स्तम्भयति-ते ) 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To  
 make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze.  
 -4 To prop, support.

स्तम्भः [ स्तम्-अच् ] 1 Fixedness,  
 stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness ;  
 रभास्तम्भं भजति Vikr. 18. 29 ; Ki.  
 12. 28 ; गात्रस्तम्भः स्तनमुकुलोपयोऽव्ययः  
 प्रकपः Māl. 2. 5 ; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडि-  
 स्तम्भमभ्येति गात्रं 1. 35, 4. 2. -2 In-  
 sensibility, stupefaction, stupor,  
 numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage,  
 obstruction, hindrance ; सोऽप्यस्याणि-  
 धानेन संततेः स्तम्भकारणं R. 1. 74 ; वा-  
 क्तम्भं नादयति Māl. 8. -4 Restraint,  
 curbing, suppressing ; कृतश्चित्तस्तम्भः  
 प्रतिहतधियामंजलिरपि Bh. 3. 6. -5 Prop,  
 support, fulcrum. -6 A pillar,  
 column, post. -7 A stem, trunk  
 ( of a tree ). -8 Stupidity. -9 Ab-  
 sence of feeling or excitability. -10  
 The suppression of any force of  
 feeling by supernatural or magical  
 means. -Comp. —उत्कर्णी a. carved  
 out of a post of wood ( as a statue ).  
 -कर a. 1. paralyzing, benumbing.  
 -2. obstructing. ( -रः ) a fence.  
 -कारणं cause of obstruction or  
 impediment. —पूजा worship of the  
 posts of temporary pavilions erected  
 for marriages or other occasions of  
 solemnity.

स्तम्भकिन् m. A kind of musical  
 instrument covered with leather.

स्तम्भनं [ स्तम्भयति स्तम्भ-णिच् ल्युट् ] 1  
 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, ar-  
 resting, suppressing, restraining ;  
 लोलोलोलोलुभितकरणोज्ज्वलभस्तम्भनार्थं U.  
 3. 36. -2 Paralyzing, benumbing,  
 stupefying. -3 Quieting, compo-  
 sure ; Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or  
 stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping,  
 supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of  
 blood. -7 Anything employed as an  
 astringent. -8 A particular magical  
 art or faculty ; see स्तम्भ (10). -नः N.  
 of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तम्भित a. 1 Stopped, hindered. -2  
 Benumbed, paralyzed. -3 Composed,  
 collected ; see स्तम्भ.

स्तम्भिन् a. Supporting, stopping &c.  
 स्तम्भिनी The Earth ( one of the five  
 elements ).

स्तर a. [ स्तृ-स्तृ-चच् ] Spreading,  
 extending, covering. -रः 1 Any-  
 thing spread, a layer, stratum. -2  
 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं [ स्तृ-स्तृ-ल्युट् ] The act of  
 spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

स्तरि ( सी ) मन् m. A bed, couch.

स्तरी [ स्तृ कर्मणि इ ] 1 Smoke, va-  
 pour. -2 A heifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तवः [ स्तृ-अच् ] 1 Praising, cele-  
 brating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulo-  
 gium, panegyric.



स्तवक *a.* (विका *f.*) [स्तु-बु] Praising, eulogizing. —कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. —2 Praise, eulogium. —3 A cluster of blossoms. —4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bouquet. —5 A chapter or section of a book. —6 A multitude; cf. स्तवक also.

स्तवकित *a.* Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्तवनं [स्तु-लुट्] 1 Praising, praise. —2 A hymn.

स्तावः Praise, eulogy.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तिष् 5 *A.* (स्तिष्ठते) 1 To ascend. —2 To assail, attack. —3 To ooze.

स्तिप् 1 *A.* (स्तेपते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. —2 The ocean. —3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 *P.* (स्तिभ्यति, स्तीभ्यति) 1 To become wet or moist. —2 To become fixed or immovable, be rigid.

स्तिमित *a.* [स्तिम्-कृतेरि क] 1 Wet, moist. —2 (*a*) Still, unruffled, calm; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः पय इव स्तिमितस्य महोदधेः Māl. 3. 10. (*b*) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सन्नपि सोऽष्टमूर्ती त्वाशास्यच्चितास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; 2. 59; स्तिमितविकसितानां Māl. 1. 27; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. —3 Closed, shut; R. 1. 73. —4 Benumbed, paralysed. —5 Soft, tender. —6 Gratified, satisfied. —तं 1 Moisture. —2 Fixity, steadiness. —Comp. —वायुः still air. —समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीर्षिः [स्तु-क्वि] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. —2 Grass —3 Sky, atmosphere. —4 Water. —5 Blood. —6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 *U.* (स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तवीते; तुष्टाव-तुष्टवे, अस्तावीत्-अस्तोष्ट, स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तौतुं, स्तुत; *desid.* तुष्टयति-ते; the *स्* of स्तु is changed to *ष्* after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 3. —2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns.

स्तुत *p. p.* [स्तु-कर्मणि क] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. —2 Flattered. —तः 1 Praising. —2 *N.* of Siva.

स्तुति *f.* [स्तु-क्वि] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation, स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यन्ते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. —2 A hymn of praise, panegyric;

R. 4. 6. —3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; भृत्यार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —4 *N.* of Durgā. —Comp. —गीतं a panegyric, hymn. —पदं an object of praise. —पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. —वादः a laudatory speech, panegyric. —व्रतः a bard.

स्तुत्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair.

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. —2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. —3 Hip; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 *A.* (स्तोचते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. —2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goat.

स्तुभ 1. 1 *P.* (स्तोभति) 1 To praise. —2 To celebrate, extol, worship. —II. 1 *A.* (स्तोभते) 1 To stop, suppress. —2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुम् 5, 9 *P.* (स्तुम्नोति; स्तुम्नाति) 1 To stop. —2 To benumb, stupefy. —3 To expel.

स्तुप् 4 *P.*, 10 *U.* (स्तुष्यति, स्तुष्यति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. —2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.); Mu. 3. 15. —2 A Buddhist monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. —3 A funeral pile. —4 Strength, power.

स्तु 5 *U.* (स्तुणोति, स्तुणुते, स्तुत; *pass.* स्तर्यते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; (महीं) तस्तार सरयाव्यातैः स क्षौद्रपदलैश्च R. 4. 63, 7. 58. —2 To spread, expand, diffuse. —3 To scatter, spread about. —4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. —5 To kill. —*Caus.* (स्तारयति-ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तेनाचिह्निद्वद्भिर्मै सैन्यैश्चातस्तारयतैः Bk. 15. 48. —*Desid.* (तिस्तीर्षति-ते).

स्तु *m.* A star.

स्तुतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. —2 Covering, clothing.

स्तुम् 1 *P.* (स्तुहति) To go.

स्तुह्, स्तुह् 6 *P.* (स्तुहति, स्तुहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तु 9 *U.* (स्तुणाति, स्तुणीति, स्तीर्ष; *desid.* तिस्तरि-री-वति-ते, तिस्तीर्षति-ते) To cover, strew &c.; see स्तु.

स्तेन् 10 *U.* (Strictly a denom. from स्तेन; स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob; Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेनः [स्तेन्-कृतेरि अच्] A thief, robber; न तं स्तेना न चामित्रा हरति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. —नं Thieving, stealing. —Comp. —निग्रहः 1. the punishment of thieves. —2. suppression of theft.

स्तेयं [स्तेनस्य भावः यत् नलोपः] 1 Theft, robbery; Ku. 2. 35. —2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. —3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिच् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. —2 A goldsmith.

स्तेनं Theft, robbery.

स्तेन्यं [स्तेनस्य भावः व्यञ्च्] Theft, robbery. —न्यः A thief.

स्तेप् 1. 1 *A.* (स्तेपते) To ooze. —II. 10 *U.* (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्तै 1 *P.* (स्तायति) To put on, adorn.

स्तेमित्यं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. —2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* [स्तु-बच्] 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोक्तविमायाति स्तोकेनायात्य-योगति Pt. 1. 150; स्तोकां महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49. —2 Short. —3 Few. —4 Low, abject. —कः 1 A small quantity, drop. —2 The Ghātaka bird. —कं *ind.* A little, less; पश्योद्ग्रह-तत्त्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति Ū. 1. 7. —Comp. —काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. —नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; ओणीभारादल-सगमना स्तोकादत्र स्तानाम्नां Me. 82.

स्तोककः The Ghātaka bird; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोकशस् *ind.* By little, sparingly.

स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy; स्तोतव्यगुण-संपन्नः केषां न स्याद्विषयो जनः.

स्तोतु *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं [स्तु-ट्] 1 Praise, eulogium. —2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रियः-या A particular kind of verse.

स्तोभः [स्तुम्-बच्] 1 Stopping, obstructing. —2 A stop, pause. —3 Disrespect, contumely. —4 A hymn, praise. —5 A division of the Sāmaveda. —6 Anything inserted.

स्तोमः [स्तु-मन् Up. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. —2 A sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. —3 A Soma libation. —4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U. 1. 51. —5 A large quantity, mass; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रालोछनमुरो धत्ते त्वच्च पौरवी U. 4. 20, Mv. 1. 18. —मं 1 The head. —2 Riches, wealth. —3 Grain, corn. —4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft.



स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.  
स्तोम्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.  
स्तोमिकं N. of the second portion  
of the Samhitā of the Sāmaveda.

स्येनः [ स्तै-इन् ] 1 Nectar. -2 A  
thief.

स्यै 1 U. ( स्त्यायति-ते ) 1 To be  
collected into a heap or mass. -2 To  
spread about, be diffused ; शिशिरक-  
दुष्कायः स्यायते सल्लकीनां Māl. 9. 6, 2.  
21 ; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्त्यान *a.* [ स्तै-क् ] 1 Collected into  
a mass ; Māl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. -2  
Thick, bulky, gross. -3 Soft, bland,  
smooth, unctuous. -4 Sounding. -  
न 1 Thickness, grossness, increase in  
magnitude or bulk ; दधति कुहरभा-  
जामत्र भल्लकयुनामडरसितयुक्षि स्त्यानमं-  
कृतानि Māl. 9. 6 ; U. 2. 21 ; Mv. 5.  
41. -2 Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4  
Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

स्त्यायन् Collecting into a mass,  
crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री 1 A woman. -2 A female of  
any animal ; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c. ; S.  
5. 22. -3 A wife ; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मद्वारा-  
श्च पुंसां Māl. 6. 18 ; Me. 28. -4 The  
feminine gender, or a word used in  
that gender ; आपः स्त्रीभूमि Ak.  
-Comp. -अगारः-रं a harem, the  
women's apartments. -अध्यक्षः a  
chamberlain. -अभिगमनं sexual  
intercourse. -आजीवः 1. one who  
lives by his wife. -2. one who lives  
by keeping women for prostitution.  
-कामः 1. desire of intercourse with  
women, fondness for women. -2.  
desire of a wife. -कार्ये 1. the  
business of women. -2. attendance  
on women or women's apartments.  
-कुमारं a woman and child. -कुसुमं  
menses, the menstrual excretion in  
women. -क्षीरं mother's milk ; Ms.  
5. 9. -ग *a.* cohabiting with women.  
-गवी a milch-cow. -गुरुः a female  
Guru or priestess. गृहं = द्यगार q. v.  
-गोषः dawn, day-break. -घ्नः the  
murderer of a woman. -चरितं-त्रं the  
doings of women. -चिह्नं 1. any mark  
or characteristic of the female sex.  
-2. the female organ, vulva. -चौरः a  
seducer of women, libertine. -ज-  
ननी a woman who brings forth only  
daughters. -जातिः *f.* woman-kind,  
female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked  
husband ; स्त्रीजितस्पर्शमात्रेण सर्वं पुण्यं  
चिन्तयति Sabdak ; Ms. 4. 217. -धनं  
a woman's private property over  
which she exercises independent  
control ; it is of six kinds :—अथ-  
न्यव्यावहानिकं दत्तं च प्रीतिकर्मणि । भ्रातृमातृ-  
पितृग्राहं पद्विधं स्त्रीधनं स्तुतम् ॥ ; or according  
to others :—पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमन्युपायनम् ।  
आधिबेदिकायां च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ; see also

अन्वाधेयं, बन्धुदत्तं, गौतमं सीदायिकं, शुल्कं,  
पारिणय्यं, लावण्याजितं, and पाद्वदिकं. -धर्मः  
1. the duty of a woman or wife. -2.  
the laws concerning women. -3. men-  
struation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her  
courses. -धवः a man. -ध्वजः the  
female of any animal. -नाथ *a.* one  
protected by a woman. -निबन्धनं a  
woman's peculiar sphere of action  
or province ; domestic duty, house-  
wifery. -पण्योपजीविन् *m.* see स्त्र्या-  
जीव above. -परः a woman-lover, lecher,  
libertine. -पिशाची a fiend-like wife.  
-पुंसौ *m. du.* 1. wife and husband.  
-2. male and female ; Ku. 2. 7.  
-पुंसलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -पुंधर्मः  
the law regulating the duties of man  
and wife. -प्रत्ययः a feminine affix  
( in gram. ). -प्रसंगः ( excessive )  
intercourse with women. -प्रसूः *f.* a  
woman who brings forth only  
daughters ; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय *a.* loved  
by women. ( -यः ) the mango tree.  
-वाह्यः one who suffers himself to be  
troubled by a woman. -बुद्धिः *f.* 1. the  
female understanding. -2. the counsel  
of a woman, female advice. -भोगः  
sexual intercourse. -मंत्रः a female  
stratagem, woman's counsel. -मुखपः  
the Asoka tree. -यंत्रं a machine-like  
woman, machine in the form of a  
woman ; स्त्रीयंत्रं केन लोके विषममृतमयं  
धर्मनाशाय दृष्टं Pt. 1. 191. -रजनं betel.  
-रत्नं 1. an excellent woman ; स्त्री-  
रत्नेषु मनोर्वशी प्रियतमा दृष्टे तवेयं वशा  
V. 4. 25. -2. N. of Lakshmi. -राज्ये  
the kingdom of women. -लिंगं 1. the  
feminine gender ( in gram. ) -2. any  
mark of the female sex ( as breast  
&c. ). -3. the female organ. -वशः  
submissiveness to a wife, subjection  
to women. -विधेय *a.* governed by a  
wife, uxorious ; R. 19. 4. -विवाहः  
contracting marriage with a woman.  
-संसर्गः female company. -संस्थान *a.*  
having a female shape ; S. 5. 30.  
-संगः attachment to women, or inter-  
course with women. -संग्रहणं 1. the  
act of embracing a woman ( im-  
properly ). -2. adultery, seduction.  
-सभे an assembly of women. -संबन्धः  
1. matrimonial alliance with a wo-  
man. -2. connection by marriage. -3.  
relation to women. -स्वभावः 1. the  
nature of women. -2. a eunuch.  
-हत्या the murder of a woman.  
-हरणं 1. the forcible abduction of  
women. -2. rape. -हारिन् *m.* a ravish-  
er or seducer ( of women ).

स्त्रीतमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman,  
more thoroughly a woman.

स्त्रीता-त्वं 1 Womanhood. -2  
Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminine-  
ness.

स्त्रीण *a.* ( जी *f.* ) [ स्त्रिया इदम् नञ् ]

P. IV. 1. 88 ] 1 Female, feminine.  
-2 Suited or belonging to women. -3  
Being among women. -जं 1 Woman-  
hood, nature of women, feminine-  
ness ; शिशुत्वं स्त्रीणं वा भवतु ननु वंयाति  
womanhood ; वृणे वा स्त्रीणं वा मम समदृ-  
श्युत्पन्नमति स्त्रीणमिति यदुच्यते S. 5 ; तस्य  
वृणमिव लघुवाचि स्त्रीणमाकलयतः K. -3 A  
collection of women ; U. 4. 26. -4  
Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रीणता-त्वं 1 Feminineness, effe-  
minacy. -2 Excessive fondness for  
women.

स्थकरं A betel-nut.

स्थग 1 P. or *Caus.* ( स्थगति, स्थगयति )  
1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil ; परा-  
भ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तदुतराणि स्थगयति Māl.  
1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill ; रवः  
अवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदूरः K. P. 7.

स्थग *a.* [ स्थग अच् ] 1 Fraudulent,  
dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent,  
reckless. -गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtesan. -2 The  
office of betel-bearer. -3 A kind of  
bandage.

स्थगित *a.* Covered, hidden, con-  
cealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थंडिलं [ स्थल्-इलच् तुक् लस्य डः Tv. ]  
1 A piece of ground ( levelled, squar-  
ed and prepared for a sacrifice ), an  
altar ; निषेदुषी स्थंडिल एव केवले Ku. 5.  
12. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of  
clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A  
land-mark. -Comp. -शायिन् *m.*, also  
स्थंडिलेशयः an ascetic who sleeps on  
the bare *Sthandila* or sacrificial  
ground. -सितकं an altar.

स्थपति *a.* [ स्था-क् तस्य पतिः ] Chief,  
principal. -तिः 1 A king, sovereign.  
-2 An architect. -3 A wheel-wright,  
master-carpenter. -4 A charioteer. -5  
One who offers a sacrifice to Brihas-  
pati. -6 An attendant on the wo-  
men's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट *a.* [ तिष्ठति स्था-क्, स्थं पुटं वञ् ]  
1 Being in contracted or difficult  
circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised,  
elevated and depressed. -3 The soul.  
-Comp. -गत *a.* being in contract-  
ed or uneven parts, being in difficult  
places ; अंकस्थादास्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि  
क्रव्यमव्यग्रमस्ति Māl. 5. 16.

स्थल 1 P. ( स्थलति ) To stand firm,  
be firm.

स्थलं [ स्थल्-अच् ] 1 Firm or dry  
ground, dry land, *terra firma* ( opp.



जल); भो दुरात्मन् (सहृद्) दीयतां दि-  
हिमांशानि नो चेत्स्थलतां त्वां नयामि Pt.  
1: प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; so  
स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलवर्त्मन् q. v. -2  
Shore, strand, beach. -3 Ground, land,  
soil (in general). -4 Place, spot. -5  
Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7  
A piece of raised ground, mound. -8  
A topic, case, subject, the point  
under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c.  
-9 A part (as of a book). -10 A  
tent. -Comp. -अन्तरं another place.  
-आरूढ a. alighted on the ground.  
-अरविंद°, -कमल°, -कमलिनी a land-  
growing lotus; Me. 90; Ku. 1. 33.  
-कुसुद: the Karavira plant. -चर a.  
land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत a.  
fallen or removed from a place or  
position. -देवता a local or rural  
deity. -पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus*  
*Mutabilis*. -मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् n. a road  
by land; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; R.  
4. 60. -विग्रह: a battle on level  
ground. -शुद्धि: f. purification or  
clearance of a place from impurity.  
-सीमन् f. a land-mark, boundary.

स्थला A spot of dry ground arti-  
ficially raised and drained (opp.  
स्थली q. v. below).

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2  
A natural spot of ground, ground or  
land (as of a forest); विललाप वि-  
कीर्णमूर्धजा समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थलीं  
Ku. 4. 4. -3 A deity of the soil;  
(= स्थलदेवता q. v.). -Comp. -देवता  
a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity;  
Me. 106.

स्थलेजय a. Sleeping on dry ground.  
-यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थाविः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3  
A moveable thing.

स्थाविर a. [स्था-किञ्च् स्थादेशः] 1  
Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged,  
ancient. -रः 1 An old man. -2 A  
beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. -रा An  
old woman; स्थविरे का त्वं अयमर्भकः  
कस्य नयनानन्दकरः Dk.

स्थाविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong,  
largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्थवीयस् Greater, larger (compar. of  
स्थूल q. v.).

स्था 1 P. (Atm. also in certain  
senses; तिष्ठति-ते, तस्थौ-तस्थे, अस्थात्-अस्थि-  
त, स्थास्यति-ते, स्थातुं, स्थित; pass. स्थीयते;  
the s of this root is changed to प्  
after a preposition ending in इ or उ)  
1 To stand; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन  
बुद्धिमान् Subhāsh -2 To stay, abide,  
dwell, live; ग्रामे or गृहे तिष्ठति. -3 To  
remain, be left; एको गङ्गदत्तस्तिष्ठति  
Pt. 4. -4 To delay, wait; किमिति  
स्थीयते S. 2. -5 To stop, cease, desist,  
stand still; तिष्ठत्येष क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्योति-

पां व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept  
aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलेखागमनवृत्तान्तः  
K. 'never mind the account of' &c.  
-7 To be, exist, be in any state or  
position; often with participles; मेरो  
स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; व्याप्य  
स्थिते रोहसी V. 1. 1; या स्थिता व्याप्य  
विश्वं S. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt.  
1; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, com-  
form to, obey (with loc.); ज्ञासने  
तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. -9 To  
be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयुः पायैः  
प्रथमेभिः Ms. 7. 108. -10 To be at  
hand, be obtained; न विप्रं स्वेधु तिष्ठतु  
सुतं हृद्रेण नादयेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To  
live, breathe; आः क एष मयि स्थिते  
चन्द्रयुगमभिभवितुमिच्छति Mu. 1. -12 To  
stand by or near, stand at one's side,  
help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे शत्रुसंकटे।  
राजद्वारे ज्ञाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बाधवः ॥  
H. 1. 73. -13 To rest or depend on.  
-14 To do, perform, occupy oneself  
with. -15 (Atm.) To resort or go to  
(as an umpire), be guided by the ad-  
vice of; संज्ञय कणादियु तिष्ठते यः Ki.  
3. 14. -16 (Atm.) To offer oneself  
to (for sexual embrace), stand as a  
prostitute (with dat.); गोपी स्मरात् कृ-  
ष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. -Caus.  
(स्थापयति-ते) 1 To cause to stand. -2  
To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found,  
establish. -4 To stop. -5 To arrest,  
check. -6 To raise, erect. -7 To cause  
to last or continue, make durable. -8  
To give in marriage; Māl. 10. 5. -9  
To instruct in, initiate into. -Desid.  
(तिष्ठामीति) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp.)  
Standing, staying, abiding, being,  
existing &c.; तत्रस्थ, अंकस्थ, प्रकृतस्थ,  
तदस्थ q. q. v. v. -स्थः A place, spot.

स्थाणु a. [स्था-डु प्रबो० णत्वम्] Firm,  
fixed, steady, stable, immovable,  
motionless. -णुः 1 An epithet of  
Siva; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निः-  
श्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. -2 A stake,  
post, pillar; किं स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः; Pt.  
1. 49. -3 A peg, pin. -4 The gnomon  
of a dial. -5 A spear, dart. -6 A nest  
of white ants. -7 The drug or perfume  
called *Jivaka*. -m. n. A branchless  
trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem,  
pollard. -Comp. -छेदः one who cuts  
down the trunks of trees, one who  
clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य  
केदारमाहुः शल्यवतो सुगं Ms. 9. 44.

-भ्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थावृ a. Standing, stationary, fixed.

स्थानं [स्था-ल्युट्] 1 The act of stand-  
ing or remaining, stay, continuance,  
residence; U. 3. 32. -2 Being fixed  
or stationary. -3 A state, condition.  
-4 A place, spot, site, locality;  
अक्षमालामदृष्टास्मात्स्थानात्पदात्पदमपि न  
गतव्यं K. -5 Station, situation, posi-

tion. -6 Relation, capacity; पितृस्थाने  
'in the place or capacity of a father'  
भयस्थाने Pt. 2. 26. -7 An abode, a  
house, dwelling-house; स एव (नक्रः)  
प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनानि परिभ्रूयते Pt. 3. 46.  
-8 (a) A country, region, district (b)  
A town, city. -9 Office, rank, dignity;  
अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः. -10 Object;  
शुणाः पुजास्थानं शुण्डिषु न च लिंगं न च  
वयः U. 4. 11. -11 An occasion, a  
matter, subject, cause; पराभ्युदस्थाना-  
न्यपि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14;  
स्थानं जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसां Subhāsh.  
80 कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c. -12 A fit  
or proper place; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यते  
भृत्याश्चाभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. -13 A fit  
or worthy object; स्थाने खलु सज्जति  
दुष्टिः M. 1; see स्थाने also. -14 The  
place or organ of utterance of any  
letter, (these are eight:—अष्टौ स्थानानि  
वर्णानामुक्तः कंटः शिरस्तथा। जिह्वायुलं च दंताश्च  
नासिकौष्ठौ च तालु च Sik. 13). -15 A  
holy place. -16 An altar. -17 A place  
in a town, square, court. -18 The  
place or sphere assigned after death  
to persons according as they perform  
or neglect their prescribed duties.  
-19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm  
attitude or bearing of troops, stand-  
ing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms.  
7. 190. -20 A halt. -21 A stationary  
condition, a neutral or middle state.  
-22 That which constitutes the chief  
strength or the very existence of a  
kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom,  
i. e. army, treasure, town, and terri-  
tory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders  
स्थानं by दंडकोषपुरराष्ट्रात्मकं चतुर्विधं).  
-23 Likeness, resemblance. -24 Part  
or division of a work, section, chapter  
&c. -25 The character or part of an  
actor. -26 Interval, opportunity,  
leisure. -27 (In music) A note, tone,  
modulation of the voice. -Comp.  
-अध्यक्षः 1. a local governor. -2. the  
superintendent of a place. -3. a  
watchman, police-officer. -आसने n.  
du. standing and sitting down.  
-आसेधः confinement to a place, im-  
prisonment, arrest; cf. आसेध. -चित्तकः  
a kind of quarter-master. -च्युत see  
स्थानभ्रष्ट. -पालः a watchman, sentinel,  
policeman. -सूमि f. a dwelling-place,  
mansion. -भ्रष्ट a. ejected from an  
office, displaced, dismissed, out of  
employ. -माहात्म्यं 1. the greatness  
or glory of any place. -2. a kind of  
divine virtue or uncommon sanctity  
supposed to be inherent in a sacred  
spot. -योगः assignment of proper  
places; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगाश्च क्रयविक्र-  
यनेत्र च Ms. 9. 332. -स्थ a. being in  
one's abode, at home.

स्थानकं [स्थान स्वार्थे क] 1 A position,  
situation. -2 A particular point or  
situation in dramatic action; c. 'g.



पताकास्थानक q. v. -3 A city, town. -4 A basin. -5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. -6 A mode of recitation. -7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानतत्त्व *ind.* 1 According to one's place or position. -2 From one's proper place. -3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one holding an office, a placeman. -2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् *a.* [स्थानमस्यास्ति स्थित्वेन इति] 1 Having a place. -2 Having fixedness, permanent. -3 Having a substitute. -*m.* 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिन्वादेशो नत्वधो P. I. 1. 59. -2 The form so substituted for anything -3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय *a.* 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 Suitable to a place. -यं A town, city.

स्थाने *ind.* (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां हृत्पथिनाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. -2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुगवि संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 On account of, because of. -4 Similarly, like, as.

स्थापक *a.* [स्थापयति स्था निच्-ण्वल्] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. -2 The founder of a temple or erector of an image.

स्थापनं [स्था-निच्-ल्यट्] 1 (a) The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, instituting. (b) Regulating, directing. -2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. -3 A dwelling, habitation. -4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception; cf. पुंसवन.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. -2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage-management.

स्थापित *p. p.* [स्था-निच्-क्] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. -2 Founded, instituted. -3 Set up, raised, erected. -4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. -5 Determined, settled, ascertained. -6 Appointed

to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. -7 Wedded, married; Māl. 10. 5. -8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य *a.* 1 To be placed or deposited. -2 To be founded, fixed or established. -यं A pledge, deposit. -Comp. -अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् *n.* [स्था-मनिच्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वस्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्वस्थामन्. -2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन् *a.* [स्था-यिनि] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरे क्षणविध्वंसि कल्पांतस्थायिनो गुणाः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. -*m.* A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिभाव below); Si. 2. 87. -*n.* Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. -भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own *Sthāyibhāva*); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा । जुगुप्सा विस्मयश्चेत्यमष्टौ प्रोक्तः शमोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. च्यभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायीभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [स्था-उक्त्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary. -कः The superintendent or head of a village.

स्थावर *a.* [स्था-वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. -2 Inert, inactive, slow. -3 Regular, established. -रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. -रं 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 41); मान्यः स मे स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. -2 A bow-string. -3 Immoveable property, real estate. -4 A heirloom. -Comp. -अस्थावरं, -जंगमं 1. moveable and immoveable property. -2. animate and inanimate things. -आत्मन् *a.* of immoveable form; Ku. 6. 67.

स्थावरता -त्वं 1 Fixedness, stability. 2 The state of a vegetable or mineral.

स्थासकः [स्था-स-स्वार्थादी क] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. -2 A bubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्थानु *n.* Bodily strength.

स्थास्तु *a.* [स्था-स्तु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. -2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19. -स्तुः A tree.

स्थित *p. p.* [स्था-क्त] 1 Stood, remained, stayed. -2 Standidg. -3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुच्यलितः प्रयातो... छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. -4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. -5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. -6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. -7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33; धर्मे स्थिताः (राजानः) Māl. 10. 25. -8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. -9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. -10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. -11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. -12 Established, decreed. -13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. -14 Upright, virtuous. -15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. -16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. -17 Ready, being close or at hand. -तं A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित *a.* with and without the particle 'iti' (as a word). -धी *a.* firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. -पाठ्यं recitation in Prākṛita by a woman while standing. -प्रज्ञ *a.* firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान् । आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. -नेमन् *m.* a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः *f.* [स्था-क्तिच्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितिं नो रे दृष्ट्वा क्षणमपि मदाधेक्षणं सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षो-गृहे स्थितिर्मूलमग्निश्चो त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. -2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठेयाः स्थितायां स्थितिमाचरेः R. 1. 89. -3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; मम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23; Māl. 5. 22. -4 A state, position, situation, condition. -5 Natural state, nature, habit; अथवा स्थितिरियं मंदमतीनां H. 4. -6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continu-



स्थितिः; वंशस्थितेरधिगमान्महति प्रमोदे V. 15; कन्या कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Su. 1. 18, R. 6. 27. -7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety; R. 3. 27, 11. 65, 12. 31; Ku. 1. 18; S. 5. 10. -8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state); R. 1. 25. -9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. -10 Maintenance, sustenance; Māl. 9. 22, R. 5. 9. -11 Continuance in life, preservation, one of the three states of human beings; सगस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 2. 6. -12 Cessation, pause, stop. -13 Well-being, welfare. -14 Consistency. -15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim. -16 Settled determination. -17 Term, limit, boundary. -18 Inertia, resistance to motion. -19 Duration of an eclipse. -20 Regard, consideration, account; नासां चत्रयसि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 143. -Comp. -यदं the proper basin (for flow), the right path; Mu. 3. 8. -स्थापक a. fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिमत a. 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm; N. 5. 22. -2 Permanent; R. 3. 27. -3 Virtuous, upright.

स्थांडिलः [ स्थंडिले शयिता अण् ] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. -2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [ स्थपतिरेव स्वाधे ण्व ] A guard of the women's apartments. -स्थ Architecture, building.

स्थाल [ स्थलति तिष्ठत्यत्राद्य आधारे षञ् ] 1 A plate or dish. -2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. -रूप the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि भिक्षुकाः संतीति स्थाल्यो नाधिश्रीयन्ते Sarva. S.; स्थाल्यां वैदुर्धमयां पचति तिलखलीमिधनेश्च दनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100. -2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. -3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -पुतिरेव the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. न्यायः see under न्याय. -विलं the interior or hollow of a caldron.

स्थाविर a. ( रा or री f. ) Thick, firm. -रं Old age (commencing after

seventy); ( वृद्धः स्यात्सवतेरुर्ध्व वर्षीयान् नवतेः परं ).

स्थिर a. [ स्था-किरिच् ] ( compar. स्थेयम्; superl. स्थेयुः ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed; भावस्थिराणि जननांतरसौहृदानि S. 5. 2; स स्थायुः स्थिरभक्तियोगमुल्लभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; Ku. 1. 30; R. 11. 19. -2 Immoveable, still, motionless; Ku. 2. 38. -3 Immoveably fixed; U. 1. 40. -4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting; Me. 55; Māl. 10. 25. -5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. -6 Quiescent, free from passion. -7 Steady in conduct, steadfast. -8 Constant, faithful, determined. -9 Certain, sure. -10 Hard, solid. -11 Strong, intense. -12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted; Ku. 5. 47.

-रः 1 A god, deity. -2 A tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A bull. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of Karttikiya. -7 Final beatitude or absolution. -8 The planet Saturn. -9 N. of certain zodiacal signs ( Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius ). -रा 1 The earth. -2 A strong-minded woman. -3 The silk-cotton tree. (स्थिरीकृ means 1. to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate. -2. to stop, make fast. -3. to cheer up, console, comfort; S. 4. स्थिरीकृ means 1. to become firm or steady. -2. to become calm or tranquil ). -Comp. -अंत्रियः the marshy date-tree. -अञ्जुराग a. firm in attachment, constant in affection. -आत्मन्, -चित्त, -चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1. firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute; R. 8. 22. -2. cool, calm, dispassionate. -आयुस्, -जीविच् a. long-lived, lasting. (-मः) the silk-cotton tree. -आरंभ a. firm in undertakings, persevering. -कुडकः 1. a steady pulverizer. -2. a kind of common divisor ( in algebra ).

-गंधः the champaka tree. (-घा) 1. the trumpet-flower. -2. the Ketaki plant. -छदः the birch tree. -छायः 1. a tree which gives shelter to travellers. -2. a tree ( in general ). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीविता the silk-cotton tree. -दंष्ट्रः 1. a snake. -2. Vishnu in his boar incarnation. -पुत्रः the marshy date-tree. -पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. -2. faithful to a promise. -प्रतिवच a. firm in opposition, obstinate; S. 2. -प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. -फला a kind of gourd. -यौनिः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. -यौवन a. ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. -रंगा indigo. -श्री a. having everlasting prosperity. -संगर a. faithful to a promise, true, veracious.

-सौहृद a. firm in friendship. -स्थायिन् a. remaining firm or steady, keeping perfectly still ( as in meditation ).

स्थिरतर a. More firm, fixed &c. -रः The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता-त्वं 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. -2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude; S. 4. 14. -3 Constancy, firmness of mind. -4 Fixity. -5 Fearlessness.

स्थुड् 6 P. ( स्थुडति ) To cover.

स्थूणा [ स्था-नक् उदंतदेशः पुषो Tv. ] 1 The post or pillar of a house. -2 A post or pillar in general; स्थूणानिक्कनन्यायेन S. B. -3 An iron image or statue. -4 An anvil. -Comp. -निखनन-न्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूमः 1 Light. -2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull. -2 A man.

स्थूरिन् m. A pack-horse or bullock.

स्थूल a. ( compar. स्थवीयम्, superl. स्थविट् ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge; बहुस्थूणाणि स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरश्म-वत् Si. 2. 78 ( where it has sense 6 also; स्थूलहस्तावलेपात् Me. 14, 106; R. 6. 28. -2 Fat, corpulent, stout. -3 Strong, powerful; स्थूलं स्थूलं श्वसि-ति K. 'breathes hard'. -4 Thick, clumsy. -5 Gross, coarse, rough ( fig. also ); as in स्थूलमानं q. v. -6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. -7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. -8 Not exact. -लः The jack tree. -ला Large cardu- mums. -लं 1 A heap, quantity. -2 A tent. -3 The summit of a mountain ( इट् ). -Comp. -अंत्रं the larger intestine near the anus. -आस्यः a snake. -उच्चयः 1. a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. -2. incompleteness, deficiency, defect. -3. the middle pace of elephants. -4. an eruption of pimples on the face. -5. a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. -कंदकिका the silk-cotton tree. -कंदः 1. a kind of esculent root. -2. red garlic. -काय a. fat, corpulent. -क्षेडः, -क्षेडः an arrow. -चापः a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. -तालः the marshy date-tree. -धी, -मति a. foolish, doltish. -नालः a kind of large reed. -नास, -नासिक a. thick-nosed. (-सः, -कः) a hog, boar. -पटः -डे coarse cloth. -पट्टः cotton. (-हं ), -पट्टाकः coarse cloth. -पाद a. club-footed, having swelled legs. (-दः ) 1. an elephant. -2. a man with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk-cotton tree. -सूत n. pl. the five grosser elements ( according to



Sāṅkhya phil.). —मरिचं a kind of berry (फळ). —मानं rough or inexact calculation, gross or rough computation. —मूलं a kind of radish. —लक्ष-क्षय a. 1. munificent, liberal, generous. —2. wise, learned. —3. inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. —4. taking careless aim. —वल्कलः the red Lodhra tree. —शंखा a woman having a large vulva. —शरीरं the grosser or material and perishable body (opp. सूक्ष्म or लिङ्ग-शरीर q. v.). —शाटकः —शाटिः a thick or coarse cloth. —शिविका a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. —श्वदपदः 1. a large bee. —2. a wasp. —सूक्ष्म a. mighty and subtle (as the god). —स्कंधः the *lakucha* tree. —हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

स्थूलक a. Large, big, huge, bulky. —कः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता-त्वं 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness; Pt. 1. 190. —2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेमन् m. Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness; द्वाषीयांसः सहताः स्थेमभाजः Si. 18. 33; न यत्र स्थेमानं दधुरतिभयघ्नाननयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. [स्था-कर्मणि यत्] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. —यः 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge; H. 4. 1. —2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. (सी f.) More firm, stronger; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.). स्थेष्ठ a. Very firm, strongest; (superl. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थैर्यं [स्थिरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. —2 Continuance. —3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy; Bg. 13. 7. —4 Patience. —5 Hardness, solidity.

स्थौण्यः, स्थौण्यकः A kind of perfume.

स्थार 1 Firmness, strength, power. —2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थौरिन् m. 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. —2 A strong horse.

स्थौल्यं 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. —2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्नवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्नस् 1, 4 P. (स्नसति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. —2 To eject (as from the mouth); reject.

स्नसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; दृगृत्पूजां-सि स्नातः. —2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. —Caus. (स्नापयति-ते, स्नापयति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; (तोयैः) सत्पूर्यमेनां स्नापयामधुः Ku. 7. 10; स्मितस्नापिताधरा Git. 12, U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44, 47; Si. 2. 7, Me. 43. —Desid. (सिष्णासति) To wish to bathe. —With अप् to bathe after mourning. —नि to plunge deep into, i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see निष्णात.

स्नपन a. 1 Causing to bathe. —2 Used for bathing. —नं 1 Sprinkling, washing. —2 Bathing, ablution; रेजे जनैः स्नपनसांद्रतराद्र्यमूर्तिः Si. 5. 57.

स्नापित a. Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्नात p. p. Bathed, washed, purified by ablution. —तः 1 One whose course of holy study is over. —2 An initiated householder; cf. स्नातक.

स्नातकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first *Asrama* (that of a *Brahmachārin*). —2 A Brāhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). —3 A Brāhmaṇa who is a *Bhikṣhu* (beggar of alms) for any religious object; Ms. 11. 2. —4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं [स्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्तीर्णः काश्यपः S. 4. —2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. —3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. —4 Anything used in ablution. —Comp. —अगारं a bath-room. —तृणं Kusa-grass. —द्रेणी a bathing tub. —यात्रा the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshthā. —वस्त्रं a bathing-garment; सङ्कृत् किं पीडितं स्नानवस्त्रं हंचेत् द्रुतं पयः H. 2. 106. —विधिः 1. the act of ablution. —2. the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानीय a. [स्नायय हित् ङ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं बोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. —यं Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; R. 16. 21.

स्नापकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नापनं The act of causing to bathe, or attending a person while bathing; Ms. 2. 209.

स्नायुः [स्नाति शुच्यति दोषोज्जया स्ना-उत्प] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew; योः Bh. 2. 30. —2 The string of a bow. —Comp. —अमर्न् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नायवः, स्नायवन् m. A tendon, muscle.

स्निह 10 U. (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To go. —2 To love, be in love.

स्निह 4 P. (स्निहति, स्निग्य) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं दु खलु बालिस्निहचौरस इव पुत्रे स्निहति मे मनः S. 7; स च स्निहत्यावयोः U. 6. (where आवयोः may be genitive also). —2 To be easily attached. —3 To be pleased with, be kind to. —4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. —5 To be smooth or bland. —Caus. (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. —2 To cause to love. —3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध a. [स्निह-क] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender, Māl. 5. 20. —2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उत्पद्यामि त्वयि तदगते स्निग्धभिर्जाजनाभे Me. 59; स्निग्धवेणी-सवर्णे 18; Si. 12. 62; Māl. 10. 4. —3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. —4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent; कनकनिकषस्निग्धा विद्युत् मिषा न समोर्वशी V. 4. 1; Me. 37; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. —5 Smooth, emollient. —6 Moist, wet. —7 Cooling. —8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; प्रीतिस्निग्धैर्जन-पद्वधूलोचनैः प्रियमानः Me. 16. —9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; स्निग्ध-गंभीरनिर्घोषं R. 1. 36, Me. 64, U. 2. 14, 3. 22. —10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु (चक्रे) Me. 1. —11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). —ग्यः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person; विज्ञैः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेष्ट्यतां याति किञ्चित् H. 2. 190; or स स्निग्धोऽकुशलावि-वारयति यः Subhāsh. ; Pt. 2. 166. —2 The red castor-oil plant. —3 A kind of pine. —ग्यं 1 Oil. —2 Bee's-wax. —3 Light, lustre. —4 Thickness, coarseness. —Comp. —जनः an affectionate or friendly person, a friend; स्निग्धजन-नसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति S. 3. —तंडुलः a kind of rice of quick growth. —दृष्टि a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze. —पत्रः —त्रा the jujube.

स्निग्धता-त्वं 1 Oiliness. —2 Blandness. —3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.



**रु ३ P.** ( स्नोति, रुत ) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. -2 To flow, stream.  
**रुत a.** Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.  
**रु m. n.** 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface ( in general ). ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for सतु after acc. dual ).  
**रु f.** A sinew, tendon, muscle.  
**रुपा** A daughter-in-law ; ससुरास्य-पुत्रभार्या रुपयेवाधिकृतं द्वियः श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.  
**रुम् ४ P.** ( रुस्यति ) 1 To disappear, become invisible. -2 To take, accept.  
**रुह ४ P.** ( रुहति, रुम्य or रुह ) To omit.  
**रुहः, रुहा-हिः f.** -ही The milk-hedge plant.  
**स्नेहः [ सिंह-वञ् ]** 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness ; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययो-र्भावात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 ( where it has sense 6 also ) ; अस्ति मे स्नेह-स्नेहोप्येतेषु S. 1. -2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubricity ( one of the 24 Gūṇas according to the Vaiseshi-khas ). -3 Moisture. -4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. -5 Oil ; निर्विष्टवि-ष्यस्नेहः स दक्षांतदुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 82 ( where the word has sense 1 also ), 221 ; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त a. oiled, lubricated, greased. -अनुवृत्तिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आज्ञः a lamp. -छेदः, -भंगः breach or loss of friendship. -पूर्व ind. affectionately. -प्रवृत्तिः f. flow or course of love ; S. 4. 16. -मिय a. fond of oil. ( -यः ) a lamp. -बीजः the Piyāla tree. -धूः phlegm. -धूमिः f. 1. anything yielding oil. -2. an object of love or affection, beloved person. -रंगः sesamum. -वस्तिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमर्दिता a. anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship ; ( भवति ) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं सुंचतो वाष्पसुषुणं Me. 12. -सं-भाषः kind conversation, friendly talk, chat.  
**स्नेहन् m.** 1 A friend. -2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.  
**स्नेहन a.** [ सिंह-णिच् ल्युट् वा ] 1 Anointing, lubricating. -2 Destroying. -नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing or smearing with oil or unguents. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent, emollient.  
**स्नेहित p. p.** 1 Loved. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated.  
**स्नेहः** A friend, a beloved person.

**स्नेहिन a.** ( नी f. ) [ स्नेह-णिच् ] 1 At-tached, affectionate, friendly. -2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -m. 1 A friend. -2 An anointer, a smearer. -3 A painter.

**स्नेहुः** 1 The moon. -2 A kind of disease.

**स्ने १ P.** ( स्नायति ) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

**स्नेह्यं १** Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness. -3 Smoothness, blandness.

**स्पन्द १ A.** ( स्पन्दते, स्पन्ति ) 1 To throb, palpitate ; अस्पन्दिषि वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move.

**स्पन्दः [ स्पन्-वञ् ]** 1 Throbbing, palpi-tation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion ; मनो मन्दस्पन्दं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन् Kh. 2. 51.

**स्पन्दनं [ स्पन्-ल्युट् ]** 1 Throbbing, pulsa-tion, palpitation, quivering ; वामाक्षि-स्पन्दनं सूचयित्वा Māl. 1. ; so अघर्, बाहु, शरीर° &c. -2 Tremor, vibration. -3 The quickening of a child in the womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

**स्पन्दिता p. p.** [ स्पन्-क् ] 1 Throbbled, quivered. -2 Gone. -तं A pulsation, throb, palpitation.

**स्पर्ध् १ A.** ( स्पर्थते ) 1 To contend, or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with ; अस्पर्थितं च रामेण Bk. 15. 65 ; कस्तेस्तह स्पर्थते Bh. 2. 16. -2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

**स्पर्ध a.** Emulous, envious.  
**स्पर्धनं १** Competition, emulation. -2 Envy, Jealousy.

**स्पर्धा [ स्पर्ध् अ ]** 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition ; आत्मनस्तु बुधैः स्पर्धां छुद्-धीर्ब्रह्ममन्यत. -2 Jealousy, envy. -3 Defiance. -4 Equality with.

**स्पर्धिन् a.** ( नी f. ) 1 Rivaling, emulating, competing, vying with ; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विदुषेभ्यु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud. -m. A competitor, an equal.

**स्पर्श १० A.** ( स्पर्शते ) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. -2 To unite, join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

**स्पर्शः १ [ स्पर्श, स्पर्श वा-वञ् ]** 1 Touch, contact ( in all senses ) ; तदिदं स्पर्श-क्षमं रत्नं S. 1. 28, 2. 7. -2 Contact ( in astr. ). -3 Conflict, encounter. -4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. -5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin ( त्वत् ) ; स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. S. -6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters ( from ह् to य ) ; कादयो मांताः स्पर्शाः. -9 A gift, donation, presentation.

-10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12 Sexual union. -13 A secret spy. -ज्ञा An unchaste woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. -इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of touch. -उदय a. followed by a consonant. -उपलः, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as ' philosopher's stone. ' -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of tangi-bility. -लज्जा the sensitive plant. -वेद्य a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संचारिन् a. contagi-ous, infectious. -स्नानं ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into an eclipse. -स्पन्दः, स्पन्दः a frog.

**स्पर्शन a.** ( नी f. ) [ स्पर्श स्पर्श-वा ल्युट् ] 1 Touching, handling. -2 Affecting, influencing. -नः Air, wind. -नं 1 Touching, touch, con-tact. -2 Sensation, feeling. -3 Sense or organ of touch. -4 A gift, donation.

**स्पर्शनकं** A term used in Sāṅkhya philosophy for the ' skin '.

**स्पर्शवत् a.** 1 Tangible. -2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch ; Ku. 1. 55.

**स्पृष्ट m.** A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

**स्पर्ष १ A.** ( स्पर्थते ) To become wet or moist.

**स्पृश् १ U.** ( स्पृशति-ते ) 1 To ob-struct. -2 To undertake, perform. -3 To string together. -4 To touch. -5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

**स्पृशः [ स्पृश्-अच् ]** 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent ; स्पृशे शनैर्गतवति तत्र विद्विषा Si. 17. 20 ; see अपस्पृश also. -2 Fight, war, battle. -3 One who fights with savage animals ( for reward ), or the fight itself.

**स्पष्ट a.** [ स्पृश्-क् नि० इडभावः ] 1 Dis-tinctly visible, evident, clearly per-ceived, clear, plain, manifest ; स्पष्टे जाते प्रत्यक्षे K. ' when it was broad day-break ' ; स्पष्टाकृतिः R. 18 30 ; स्पष्टार्थः &c. -2 Real, true. -3 Full-blown, expanded. -4 One who sees clearly. -इ ind. 1 Clearly, distinct-ly, plainly. -2 Openly, boldly. ( स्पष्टी-कृ means ' to make clear or distinct, explain, elucidate. ) -Comp. -अर्थ a. intelligible, clear. -गर्भा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnan-cy. -प्रतिपत्तिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. -भाषिन्, -वक्तु a. plain-spoken, out spoken, candid.

**स्पष्टयति** Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

**स्पृ ५ P.** ( स्पृणोति ) 1 To deliver or extricate from. -2 To gratify, -3



To grant, bestow. -4 To protect.  
-5 To live.

स्पृश 6 P. ( स्पृशति, परस्पर्श, अस्पृक्षत्-  
अस्पर्शत्-अस्पर्शति, स्पृक्षति-स्पृक्षति, स्पृष्ट-स्पृष्ट, स्पृष्ट ) 1 To touch; स्पृक्षन्नापि गजो हन्ति H. 3. 14 ; कर्णे परं स्पृशति हन्ति परं समूले Pt. 1. 304. -2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch ; हस्तेन पस्पृशं तदङ्गमिन्द्रः Ku. 3. 22. -3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. -4 To wash or sprinkle with water ; Ms. 2. 60. -5 To go to, reach ; S. 2. 14 ; R. 3. 43. -6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state ; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32 ; विनाप्यर्थैर्वरिः स्पृशति बहुमानोक्ततिपदं H. 1. 175. -7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch ; Mu. 7. 16 ; Ku. 6. 95. -8 To refer or allude to. -9 To take, receive, accept ( as a sacrificial offering ). —Pass. To be polluted, defiled, or tainted ; U. 1. 48. —Caus. ( स्पृशयति-ते ) 1 To cause to touch. -2 To give, present ; गाः कोटिशः स्पृशयता वटोद्भवाः K. 2. 49.

स्पृश *a.* ( At the end of comp. )  
Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing ; मर्मस्पृश, हृदिस्पृश &c.

स्पृशी The prickly night-shade.  
स्पृश *a.* Tangible.

स्पृष्ट *p. p.* [ स्पृश्-क्त ] 1 Touched, felt with the hand. -2 Come in contact with, touching. -3 Reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृष्टपुरुषा-  
न्तरं Ku. 6. 75. -4 Affected, seized ; Ms. 69 ; अनवस्पृष्टं R. 10. 19. -5 Tainted, defiled ; Ms. 8. 205. -6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech ( the letters of the five classes ) ; अचोऽस्पृष्टा यणस्त्वी-  
णक्षेमस्पृष्टाः शलः स्पृष्टाः । शेषाः स्पृष्टा हलः प्रोक्ता निबोधान्नदानतः Sik. 38. —ट Touch.

स्पृष्टास्पृष्टि *n.*, स्पृष्टास्पृष्टं Touching one another.

स्पृष्टिः, स्पृष्टिका *f.* Touch, contact ; तद्वयस्य अस्मच्छरीरस्पृष्टिकया शापितोसि Mk. 3.

स्पृष्ट 10 U. ( स्पृष्टयति-ते ) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy ( with dat. ) ; स्पृष्टयामि खलु दुर्ललिता-  
यास्मै S. 7 ; तपःक्षेयायापि स्पृष्टयती K. ; मैथिलेयः स्पृष्टयांभूव भर्त्रे दिवो नाप्यल-  
क्षेत्राय R. 16. 42, Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृष्टणं [ स्पृष्ट-ल्यट् ] The act of de-  
siring or wishing, longing for.

स्पृष्टणीय *a.* [ स्पृष्ट-अनीयर् ] To be de-  
sired or longed for, enviable, desirable ; अहो वतासि स्पृष्टणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20 ; वंदा त्वमेव जगतः स्पृष्टणीयसिद्धिः  
Māl. 10. 21 ; परस्परं स्पृष्टणीयशोभः न

चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 66 ; U. 6. 40.

स्पृष्ट्यालु *a.* [ स्पृष्ट-आलुच् ] Disposed to be desirous or envious of, long-  
ing or eager for, covetous ( with dat. or loc. ) ; भोगेभ्यः स्पृष्ट्यालवो न हि वयं Bh. 3. 64 ; तपोवनेषु स्पृष्ट्यालुरेव R. 14. 45.

स्पृष्टा [ स्पृष्ट-अञ् ] Desire, eager de-  
sire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness ; कथमन्ये करिष्यन्ति पुत्रे-  
भ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पृष्टां Ve. 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

स्पृष्ट्यालु = स्पृष्ट्यालु *q. v.*

स्पृष्ट *a.* Desirable, enviable. —लः  
The wild citron tree.

स्पृष्ट 9 P. ( स्पृशति ) To hurt, kill.

स्पृष्ट *m.* See स्पृष्ट.

स्फट् 1 P. ( स्फटति ) To burst, ex-  
pand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood ;  
cf. फट-टा. —टी Alum.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood.  
-2 Alum.

स्फटिकः 1 A crystal, quartz ;  
अपगतमले हि मनसि स्फटिकमणाविव रज-  
निकरगभस्तयः सुखं प्रविशंस्त्युपदेशयुगाः K.  
—का Sulphate of alumina or alum.  
—Comp. —अचलः the mount Meru.  
—अद्रिः the mount Kailāsa.  
—भिद्र *m.* camphor. —अन्नः camphor.  
—अश्मत्, —आत्मत्, —मणि *m.*, —शिला a  
crystal stone. —प्रभ *a.* crystalline,  
transparent. —स्तम्भः a crystal  
column.

स्फटिकारिः, स्फटिकारिका *f.* Sulphate  
of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फट् I. 1 P. ( स्फटति ) To burst,  
open, expand. —II. 10 U. ( स्फटयति-ते )  
To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फट् 1 P., 10 U. ( स्फडति, स्फडयति-ते )  
To laugh at, joke with, deride.

स्फर् See स्फुर्.

स्फरणं Trembling, quivering, throb-  
bing.

स्फल 1 P. ( स्फलति ) To tremble,  
quiver, throb, palpitate. —10 U. or  
—Caus. ( स्फालयति-ते ) To cause to  
tremble or shake.

स्फाटकः A drop of water. —कं  
Crystal.

स्फाटिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Crystalline.  
—कं A crystal.

स्फाटीकं Crystal.

स्फाटित *p. p.* Split open, burst, ex-  
panded, made to gape.

स्फाय 1 A. ( स्फायते, स्फाति ) 1 To  
grow large or fat, to become big or  
bulky, -2 To swell, increase, ex-

pand ; संदुष्टो ते तयोः कोपः पस्फाये शस्त्र-  
लाघवं Bk. 14. 109. —Caus. ( स्फालयति-ते )  
To cause to grow large, increase, augment,  
increase ; तावस्फालयतां शक्तीर्वाणांश्च-  
किरतां सुहः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76,  
15. 99.

स्फात *p. p.* Increased, enlarged,  
swollen.

स्फातिः *f.* [ स्फाय्-भावे क्तिन् यलोपः ] 1  
Swelling, intumescence. -2 Increase,  
growth.

स्फाति *p. p.* [ स्फाय्-क्त स्फामाचः ] 1  
Swollen, increased ; Ve. 5. 40. -2  
Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3  
Many, numerous, much, copious,  
plentiful, abundant. -4 Delighted,  
joyful. -5 Pure ; Bv. 4. 13. -6  
Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7  
Affected by hereditary disease. ( स्फा-  
तीकृ means 'to augment or enlarge' ).

स्फातिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase,  
enlargement. -2 Abundance, copi-  
ousness, plenty ; धनधान्यस्य च स्फातिः  
सदा मे वर्ततां गृहे. -3 Prosperity.

स्फार *a.* [ स्फाय्-रक् Un. 2. 13 ] 1  
Large, great, increased, expanded ;  
स्फारकुलस्फणायीठनिर्यत् &c. Māl. 5. 23,  
Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant ; Mv.  
5. 2 ; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. —रः 1  
Swelling, increase, enlargement,  
growth. -2 A bubble ( in gold ).  
-3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing,  
quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5  
Twanging. —र Abundance, much,  
plenty. ( स्फारिषू 1. to swell out, ex-  
pand, spread out, increase, multiply ;  
सुस्निग्धा विस्फुलीभवन्ति सुहृदः स्फारीभवन्त्या-  
पदः Mk. 1. 36 ; Pt. 5. 24. -2. to be-  
come manifest ).

स्फारणं Throbbing, shaking, trem-  
bling.

स्फालः [ स्फल्-चञ् ] Throbbing,  
palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitation. -2  
Causing to shake about or move. -3  
Rubbing, friction ; S. 2. 4. -4 Patting  
or stroking ( as a horse ), gentle  
rubbing.

स्फिच्च *f.* Buttocks, hips ; अंसस्फि-  
क्पृष्ठोपडाद्यवयवमुलभान्द्युग्रपृथीनि जग्ध्वा  
Māl. 5. 16.

स्फिट् 10 U. ( स्फेडयति-ते ) 1 To  
hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3  
To love. -4 To cover.

स्फिड् 10 U. ( स्फिडयति-ते ) To hurt  
&c. ; see स्फिट् above.

स्फिर *a.* ( compar. स्फेयस्, superl.  
स्फेष्ठ ) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2  
Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

स्फुट् I. 6 P., 1 U. ( स्फुटति, स्फोटति-ते,  
स्फुटित ) 1 To burst or split open, break  
forth, be suddenly rent asunder.



cleave, split, break ; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं संसते देहबंधः U. 3. 38; स्फुटति न सा मनसिजविशिखेन Git. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुसुमनिकरे विरहिहृदय-दलनाय Git. 5; Pt. 1. 136, Kāv. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse; दुर्गाः पुस्फुटुर्भीताः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -11. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. -2 To burst into view. -Caus. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट *a.* [ स्फुट्-क ] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. -4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलंकारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Mo. 70; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकोव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure; सुक्ताफलं वा स्फुटविद्रुमस्थं Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटच्यलीलमभवत्सुतनोः Si. 9. 79 (= प्रथित). -8 Spread, diffused. -9 Load. -10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. -त्र The expanded hood of a snake. -ट *ind.* Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* 1. intelligible, obvious. -2. significant. -तार *a.* bright or gemmed with stars. -फलं (in geom.) 1. distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2. the clear or net result of any calculation. -वल्कली the heart-plant. -सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -सूर्यगतिः *f.* the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं [ स्फुट्-ल्युट् ] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटिः -टि *f.* Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित *p. p.* [ स्फुट्-क ] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked; Māl. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower); U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed. -5 Laughed at. -Comp. -चरण *a.* having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुट 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुट् 6 P. (स्फुटति) To cover,

स्फुट् I. 1 P. (स्फुटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुट् 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुटते, स्फुटयति ते) See स्फुट्.

स्फुत् *ind.* An imitative sound. -Comp. -करः fire. -कारः the sound स्फुत्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर 6 P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.); शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्यते Māl. 1. 8; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुरस्कारे बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. -2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; हतं पृथिव्यां करुणं स्फुरते Rām. -3 To start, dart, spring forward; पुस्फुररूपभाः परं Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow). -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; धमेतः स्फुरति निर्मलं यज्ञः; Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; सुखात्स्फुरतीं को हर्षमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय दृष्टां Mu. 1. 8; रचितरुचिरभूषां वृष्टिमाये प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादां कापि राधां जगाद Git. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुरत् कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयेऽश Git. 10; (तया) स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया च काशे Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5. 51, Me. 15, 27. -8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy. -Caus. (स्फुरयति-ते, स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. -2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast. -WITH अप to shine forth or out. -अभि 1. to spread or be diffused, expand. -2. to become known.

स्फुरः [ स्फुर मयि वञ् ] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणं [ स्फुर्-ल्युट् ] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering of certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. -4 Gleaning, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् *a.* Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. -उल्का a shooting meteor aerolite.

स्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, throbbing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shin-

ing. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed; Māl. 2. 10. -तं 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुर्च्य 1 P. (स्फुर्च्यति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्फुर्ज् 1 P. (स्फुर्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder-clap, crash, explode; Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth; स्फुर्जत्येव स एष संप्रति मम न्यक्कारमिन्नस्थितः Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुर्ज्युः = स्फुर्ज्यु below.

स्फुर्जः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फुर्ज. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फुर्ज्युः A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फुर्जनं 1 The act of thundering. -2 An explosion or crash.

स्फुल 6 P. (स्फुलति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुलं A tent.

स्फुलनं Trembling, throbbing, palpitation.

स्फुलिंगः, -गं, स्फुलिगा A spark of fire; स्फुलिगावस्थया बहिर्रेषापिष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुलिगिनी One of the seven tongues of fire.

स्फुर्तिः *f.* [ स्फुर्च्य-स्फुर वा क्ति ] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, opening. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फुर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. -*m.* A follower or worshipper of Siva (पाञ्चपत). -

स्फेयस् *a.* More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फेड *a.* Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फोटः [ स्फुट् करणे वञ् ] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure; as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A swelling, boil, tumour; अयमपरो गंड-स्योपरि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound; बुधैर्वैयाकरणैः प्रधान-सूतस्फोटरूपव्यंग्यव्यञ्जकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनिरिति व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. S. (-पाणिनीयदर्शन). -5 The



eternal sound recognised by the *Mīmāṃsakas*. —*Comp.* —बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ स्फुट्-ल्युट् ] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. —नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. —नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. —2 Winnowing grain. —3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. —4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणं See स्फुरणं.

स्फुर्यं A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; *Ms.* 5. 117; *Y.* 1. 184. —*Comp.* —वर्तनिः the furrow made by this implement.

स्वु See स्तु.

स्म *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs ( or to present participles ) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म *Pt.* 1; क्रीणति स्म प्राणमूल्येयं *Si.* 18. 15. —2 A pleonastic particle ( generally added to the prohibitive particle मा *q. v.* ); भर्तुर्भिषक्त्यापि रोयणतया मास्म प्रदीपं गमः *S.* 4. 17; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशं *H.* 2. 7.

स्मरः [ स्म-भावे अच् ] 1 Recollection, remembrance. —2 Love. —3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः *Ku.* 4. 28, 42, 43. —*Comp.* —अङ्गुशः 1. a finger-nail. —2. a lover, lascivious person. —अगारं, -कूपकं, -गृहं, -मंदिरं the female organ. —अंध *a.* blinded by love, infatuated with passion. —आकुल, -आतुर, -आर्त, -उत्सुक *a.* pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. —आसत्रः saliva. —कर्मन् *n.* any amorous action, a wanton act. —गुरुः an epithet of Vishnu. —छत्रं the clitoris. —दशा a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love; (these are ten). —ध्वजः 1. the male organ. —2. a fabulous fish. —3. *N.* of a musical instrument. ( -जं ) the female organ. ( -जा ) a bright moon-light night. —धिया an epithet of Rati. —भासित *a.* inflamed by love. —मोहः infatuation of love, passion. —लेखनी the *Sārīkā* bird. —वल्लभः 1. an epithet of Spring. —2. of Aniruddha. —वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. —शासनः an epithet of Siva. —सुखः the moon. —स्तंभः the male

organ. —स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

स्मरणं [ स्म-ल्युट् ] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनासि पुरुषं यतः *R.* 10. 29. —2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरि-स्मरणे सरसं मनः *Git.* 1. —3 Memory. —4 Tradition, traditional precept; इति भृगुस्मरणात् ( *opp.* श्रुति ). —5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. —6 Remembering with regret, regretting. —7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech; thus defined :—यथानुभवमर्थस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः स्मरणं *K. P.* 10. —*Comp.* —अनुग्रहः 1. a kind remembrance. —2. the favour of remembrance; *Ku.* 6. 19. —अपत्य-तर्पकः a turtle, tortoise. —अयौगपद्यं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. —पदवी death.

स्मार *a.* Relating to Smara or the god of love; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं वाणाः पुष्पमया अपि । तथाप्यनंगल्लोभ्यं करोति वशमात्मनः ॥ —रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक *a.* ( रिक्ता *f.* ) Reminding. —कं A memorial ( a modern use ).

स्मारणं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त *a.* [ स्मृतौ विहितः, स्मृतिं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण् ] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. —2 Being within memory. —3 Based on or recorded in a *Smṛiti*, prescribed in a code of laws; कर्म स्मार्तविवाहाद्यौ कुर्वीत प्रत्यहं गृही *Y.* 1. 97; *Ms.* 1. 108. —4 Legal. —5 Following or professing the law-books. —6 Domestic ( as fire ). —र्तः 1 A *Brāhmaṇa* well-versed in traditional law. —2 One who follows the traditional law. —3 *N.* of a sect. —र्तं An act or rite enjoined by the *Smṛiti*, a legal act.

स्मि 1 *A.* ( स्मयेते, स्मित ) 1 To smile, laugh ( gently ); काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आस्त *Bk.* 2. 11, 15. 8; स्मयमानं वदनाञ्जुं स्मरामि *Bv.* 2. 27. —2 To bloom, expand; *Pt.* 1. 136. —*Caus.* ( स्माययति-ते ) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. —2 To laugh at, deride. —3 To astonish ( स्मापयते in this sense ). —*Desid.* ( सिस्मयिषते ) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [ स्मि-अच् ] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. —2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयावेशविवर्जिताय *R.* 5. 19; प्रभवः स्मयद्विधाः *Bh.* 3. 2, 69; *Mu.* 2. 22.

स्मित *p. p.* 1 Smiled, smiling. —2 Expanded, blown, blossomed; *Pt.* 1. 136. —तं A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं 'with a smile' : सविलसस्मितं &c. —*Comp.* —दृश *a.* having a smiling look, ( -*f.* ) a handsome wo-

man. —पूर्वम् *ind.* smilingly, with a smile; सप्तविंशित्वात् स्मितपूर्वमाह *Ku.* 7. 47. —शालिन् *a.* smiling.

स्मितिः *f.* A smile, smiling.

स्मिद् 10 *U.* ( स्मेयति-ते ) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. —2 To love. —3 To go.

स्मील 1 *P.* ( स्मीलति ) To wink, blink.

स्मृ 1. 5 *P.* ( स्मृणोति ) 1 To please, gratify. —2 To protect, defend. —3 To live. —II. 1 *P.* ( *Atm.* also in epic poetry ) ( स्मरति, स्मृत ; *pass.* स्मर्यते ) 1 ( *a* ) To remember, bear or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of; स्मरसि सुरसनीरां तत्र गोदा-वरीं वा स्मरसि च तदुपातेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि *U.* 1. 26. ( *b* ) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of; स्मरात्मनोऽ-भीष्टदेवतां *Pt.* 1; *R.* 15. 45. —2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c.; यः स्मरेत्पुंडरी-काक्षं सबाह्याभ्यंतरः श्रुचिः. —3 To lay down or record in a *Smṛiti*; तथा च स्मरति. —4 To declare, regard, consider; *Pt.* 1. 30. —5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for ( *oft.* with *gen.* ); स्मर्तुं दिशं-ति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः *Ki.* 5. 28; क-च्चिद्भूतेः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति *Me.* 85; *Mu.* 5. 14; भवत्याः स्मरतात्य-र्थमर्पितः सादरं मम *Bk.* 8. 118. —*Caus.* ( स्मारयति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense ) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind; अनेन मस्मि-याभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वशिक्षणां सौदामिनीं *Māl.* 1; sometimes with two *acc.*; अथि चंद्रगुप्तदोषा अतिक्रान्तपार्थिवगुणान् स्मारयति प्रकृतीः *Mu.* 1; य एव दुःस्मरः कालस्मभव स्मारिता वयं *U.* 6. 34. —2 To give information. —3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; *Si.* 6. 56, 8. 64. —*Desid.* ( सुस्मर्यते ) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत *p. p.* [ स्मृ-क्त ] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. —2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned; *Ku.* 2. 7. —3 Appointed, designed; *S.* 6. 29. —4 Enjoined by a *Smṛiti* or traditional law.

स्मृतिः *f.* [ स्मृ-क्तिन् ] 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अश्वत्थामा कर्-धृतधनुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते *Ve.* 3. 21; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः *T. S.*; स्मृ-त्युपस्थितौ इमौ द्वौ श्लोकां *U.* 6; 4. 2. —2 Thinking of, calling to mind. —3 What was delivered by human au- thors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (*opp.* श्रुति). —4 A code of laws, law-book. —5 A text of *Smṛiti*, canon, rule of law; इति स्मृतेः. —6 Desire, wish. —7 Understanding. —*Comp.* —अंतरं another law-book. —अपेय



१. forgotten.-2. inconsistent with Smṛiti.-3. (hence) illegal, unjust. —उक्त *a.* prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. —पथः, विषयः the object of memory; स्मृति-पथः, विषयं गन्तुं to be dead; Bh. 3. 37, 38.—प्रत्यवमर्षः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. —प्रव-धः a legal work. —भ्रंशः loss or failure of memory. —रोधः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32. —विभ्रमः confusion of memory. —विरुद्ध *a.* illegal. —विरोधः 1. opposition of law, illegality. —2. disagreement between two or more Smṛitis or legal texts; स्मृति-विरोधं परिहरति S. B. —शास्त्रं 1. a law-book, code, digest. —2. legal science. —शेष *a.* deceased, dead (as a person). —शैथिल्यं temporary loss of memory. —साध्य *a.* capable of being proved by law. —हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मर *a.* [स्मि-रन्] 1 Smiling; विलोभ्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं स्वया महाजनः स्मेर-मुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70, Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Māl. 10. 6. —2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकविकसदंतवि-स्मयस्मेरतारैः Māl. 1. 23. —3 Proud. —4 Evident. —Comp. —विष्कारः a peacock.

स्यंद 1 A. (स्यंदते, सस्यंदे, अस्यंदत्-अस्यं-त-अस्यंदित्, सस्यंस्सति-ते, स्यंदिष्यते, स्यंदितुं-स्यंतुं, स्यन्; desid. सिस्यंदिष्यते, सिस्यंस्सति-ते; the *s* of स्यंद is changed to *y* after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow; अपि दलद्वरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मञ्जु गुञ्जतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5. —2 To shed, pour forth. —3 To run, flee. स्यदः Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्यंदः [स्यंद-भावे घञ्] 1 Flowing, trickling. —2 Going rapidly, moving. —3 A car, chariot.

स्यंदन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) [स्यंद-ल्यु-ट्वा] 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. —2 Quick swift of foot, fleet; स्यंदना नो चतुरगाः Ki. 15. 16. —नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; धमारण्यं प्रविशति गजः स्यंद-नालोकभीतः S. 1. 33. —2 Air, wind. —3 A kind of tree (तिविश). —नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. —2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. —3 Water. —Comp. —आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्यंदनिका A drop of saliva.

स्यंदिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling; Māl. 8. 3; U. 1. 35. —2 Rushing. —3 Going.

स्यंदिनी 1 Saliva. —2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

स्यञ्ज *p. p.* 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped. —2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्यञ्ज 1 P., 10 U. (स्यमति, स्यमय-ति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. —2 To go. —3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्यमंतकः A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). (For some account, see the word सञ्जाजित्).

स्यमि(मी)कः [स्यम् ईकक्] 1 A cloud. —2 An ant-hill. —3 A kind of tree. —4 Time.

स्यमिका Indigo.

स्यात् *ind.* (Strictly 3rd pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. —Comp. —वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism. —वादिन् *m.* a sceptic.

स्यालः See इयाल.

स्युत *p. p.* [सिच्-कर्मणि क] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चिंतासंततितंतुजालनिषिद्धस्युतेव लग्ना प्रिया Māl. 5. 10. —2 Pierced. —3 Woven together, joined. —तः A sack.

स्युतिः *f.* [सिच्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Sewing, stitching. —2 Needle-work. —3 A sack. —4 Lineage, family. —5 Offspring.

स्युनः [सिच्-न्क्] 1 A ray of light. —2 The sun. —3 A bag, sack.

स्युतः A sack, bag.

स्युमः A ray of light (also *n.*). —मं 1 Water. —2 Happiness.

स्योन *a.* 1 Beautiful, pleasing. —2 Auspicious, propitious. —नः 1 A ray of light. —2 The sun. —3 A sack. —नं Happiness, pleasure.

संस 1 A. (संसते, संसत्) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नाससत्करिणां त्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गांडीवं संसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 30; Bk. 14. 72, 15. 61. —2 To sink, drop, fall asunder; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं संसते देहबंधः U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20 v. 1. —3 To hang down. —4 To go. —5 To be pleased. —Caus. (संसयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोपि नासंसयदंशुकानि R. 6. 75. —2 To relax, loosen, slacken; Māl. 3. 8.

संसः Falling, sleeping.

संसनं [संस-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Falling. —2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

संसिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [संस-णिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; दधे संसिनि चैकहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला

सूर्यजाः S. 1. 30. —2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

सस्त *p. p.* [सस्-क्] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off; सस्तं शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकचलयं सस्तं सस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. —2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादसस्तसर्वांगी Mk. 4. 8; सस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलो बाह्व घटोत्सेपणात् S. 1. 30. —3 Loosed. —4 Let go, relaxed. —5 Pendulous, hanging down. —6 Separated. —Comp. —अंग *a.* 1. having the limbs relaxed. —2. swooning, fainting.

सस्तिः *f.* 1 Falling, slipping. —2 A slip. —3 Loosening, slackening.

संह 1 A. (संहते) To confide or trust.

सज्ज *f.* [सृज्यते-मृज्-क्तिन्-नि.] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); सज्जमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिता धुनोत्पहि-शंकया S. 7. 24. —2 A garland (in general). —Comp. —दामन् (सज्जदामन्) *n.* the tie or fillet of a garland. —धरः *a.* wearing a garland; Git. 12. (—रा) *N.* of a metre.

सज्जिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) (compar. सज्जीयस् superl. सज्जिष्ठ) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आहुक्ताभरणः सज्जी हंसचिह्न-दुकूलवान् R. 17. 25.

सज्जयति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

सज्जवा A rope, string, cord.

सज्ज्व *f.* Breaking wind downwards (अपानवायु).

संभ्र 1 A. (संभते, संभव) To confide; see अंभ. —WITH वि 1. to be confident. —2. to rest secure.

स्रवः [स्र-अर्] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. —2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुलौ स्नपयंती सा स्तनौ नेत्रजलस्रवैः Rām. —3 A fountain, spring.

स्रवणं [स्र-ल्युट्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. —2 Sweat. —3 Urine.

स्रवत् *a.* (स्रवंती *f.*) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. —Comp. —गर्भा 1. a woman that miscarries. —2. a cow miscarrying by accident. —रंगः a market, fair.

स्रवंती 1 A stream, river; चापीष्विव स्रवंतीषु R. 17. 64; Māl. 9. 24. —2 The region of the spleen.

स्रष्टृ *m.* [सृज्-ट्] 1 A maker. —2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman; या सृष्टिः सहस्राद्या S. 1. 1; तत्सहस्रेकांतं 7. 27. —3 *N.* of Siva.

स्रस्तरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed; शिलातले स्रस्तरमास्ती-र्ये निषसाद् K.; Ms. 2. 204.



सक्र *ind.* Quickly, speedily.  
 स्रावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.  
 स्रावक *a.* (विका *f.*) [स्रुणिच्-प्ठुल्] Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. —कं Black pepper.

स्रि 1 U. (स्रयति-ते) To injure, harm, ruin.

स्रि 1 P. (स्रमति) To hurt, kill.

स्रि 1 P. (स्रमति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिव 4 P. (स्रियति) 1 To go. —2 To become dry.

स्रु 1 P. (स्रयति, स्रुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निवा-त्स्वेत्सौद्रं Rām. —2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अलोठिष्ठ च स्रुष्टे शोणितं चा-प्यस्रुष्टवत् Bk. 15 56, 17, 18. —3 To go, move. —4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नभांडात्ययो यथा Bhāg.; Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2. 74. —5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). —*Caus.* (स्राययति-ते) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न गात्रात्स्रावयेद्भृक् Ms. 4. 169.

स्रु *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्यामस्रुतस्रुतेव Ku. 1. 45; Si. 9. 68.

स्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. —2 Gone.

स्रुतिः *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कीटस्रुतिभिरस्र-मिवोद्भूतः Mu. 6. 13; पदं दुषारस्रुतिधौ-तरुणं Ku. 1. 6; R. 16. 44; Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2; क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयः (वाताः) Me. 107 'exudation or flow of the sap.' —2 Exudation, resin. —3 A stream. —4 Ved. A path, road.

स्रुद्धः N. of a district; पंथाः स्रुद्ध-स्रुपतिष्ठते Sk.; (it was situated at some distance— at least one day's journey—from Pāṭaliputra q. v.; cf. न हि देवदत्तः स्रुद्धे संनिधीयमानस्तदहरेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते शुगपदनेकत्र वृत्तावने-कत्वप्रसंगात् S. B.

स्रुद्धी Natron.

स्रुद्ध *a.* (घ्नी) 1 Belonging to or coming from Sruḡhna. —2 Residing in Sruḡhna. —घ्नः An inhabitant of Sruḡhna. —घ्नं The gate leading to Sruḡhna; cf. P. IV. 3. 86.

स्रुच् *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira); R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183. —*Comp.* —प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रुवः—वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. —2 A Soma ladle. —3 A spring, cascade. —*Comp.* —हस्तः N. of Siva.

स्रु *f.* 1 A sacrificial ladle. —2 A spring or fountain.

स्रुक् 1 A. (स्रुक्ते) To go, move.

स्रु 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. —2 To sweat; see स्रु.

स्रोतं A stream; see स्रोतस्.

स्रोतस् *n.* [स्रु-तसि] 1 (a) A stream, current, flow or course of water; पुरा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरितां U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (b) A torrent, rapid stream; नदस्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोत-स्युद्गमदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; स्रोतसेवोद्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. —2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसाम-स्मि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. —3 A wave. —4 Water. —5 The canal of nutri-ment in the body. —6 An organ of sense; जिगृह्य सर्वस्रोतांसि Rām. —7 The trunk of an elephant. —*Comp.* —अंजनं (स्रोतोजनं) antimony. —ईशः the ocean. —रंध्रं an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril; स्रोतोरंध्रध्वनितसुभगं दंतिभिः पीयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli. thereon); (written स्रोतोरंध्र also q. v.). —वह *f.*, —वहा *a* river; स्रोतोवहा पथि निकामज-लामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगवृष्णि-का-यां S. 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सैकतलीन-हंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी G. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of Siva. —2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belong- ing to oneself, often serving as a re- flexive pronoun; स्वनिर्योगमशून्यं कुरु S. 2; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तत्रयित्वा 5. 5; oft. in comp. in this sense; स्व-पुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्वय. —2 Innate, nat- ural, inherent, peculiar, inborn; स्वर्गीपाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिर्यां Me. 80; S. 1. 19; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. —3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; शूद्रैव भार्या शूद्रस्य सा च स्वा च विशः स्मृतः Ms. 3. 13, 5. 104. —स्वः 1 One's own self. —2 A relative, kinsman; Pt. 2. 96; Ms. 2. 109. —3 The soul. —4 N. of Vishnu. —स्वः, स्वः 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व q. v. —2 (In alg.) The plus or affirmative quan- tity; cf. घन. —*Comp.* —अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —अक्षरं one's own hand- writing. —अधिकारः one's own duty or sway; स्वाधिकारात्मनः Me. 1; स्वाधिकारभूमौ S. 7. —अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. —अधीन *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, self-dependent. —2. in-

dependent. —3. one's own subject. —4. in one's own power; स्वाधीना व- चनीयतापि हि वरं वज्रो न सेवाजलिः Mk. 3. 11. —कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सि- द्धिमंतः S. 4. —पतिका, भर्तुका a wo- man who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is sub- ject to her; अथ सा निर्गतावाधा राधा स्वाधीनभर्तुका निजगाद रतिक्रान्ते कांते मंडनवांछया Gīt. 12; see S. D. 112 *et seq.* —अध्यायः 1. self-recitation, mut- tering to one-self. —2. study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sac- red books. —3. the Veda itself. —4. a day on which sacred study is en- joined to be resumed after suspen- sion. —अर्थिन *m.* a student who tries to secure his own livelihood during his course of holy study; Ms. 11. 1. —अध्यायिन् *m.* 1. a student of the Vedas. —2. a tradesman. —अनुभवः, —अनुभूतिः *f.* 1. self-experience. —2. self-knowledge; स्वानुभूत्येकसाराय नमः शांताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. —अनुरूप *a.* 1. natural, inborn. —2. worthy of one- self. —अंतं 1. the mind; Bv. 4. 5; Mv. 7. 17. —2. a cavern. —अर्थ *a.* 1. self-interested. —2. having its own or true meaning. —3. having one's own object or aim. —4. pleonastic. (—र्थः) 1. one's own interest, self- interest; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Si. 2. 65; स्वार्थात्सतां श्रुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15. —2. own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थं गिञ्च, स्वार्थं कप्रत्ययः &c.; Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). —अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being परार्थानुमान. —पंडित *a.* 1. clever in one's own affairs. —2. expert in attending to one's own interests. —परः, —परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; Mu. 3. 4. —निवातः frustration of one's object. —सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. —आयत्त *a.* subject to or dependent upon oneself; Bh. 2. 7. —इच्छा self-will, own inclination. —आचारः acting as one likes; self- will. —वृत्त्युः an epithet of Bhīṣma. —उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. —उपधिः a fixed star. —कंपनः air, wind. —कामिन् *a.* selfish. —का- र्यं one's own business or interest. —कुलक्षयः a fish. —गतम् *ind.* to one- self, aside (theatrical language). —उद्व *a.* 1. self-willed, uncontrolled, wan- ton. —2. spontaneous. —3. wild. (—वृः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (—वृः) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wanton- ly, voluntarily; स्वच्छंदं दलदरविदं ते म- रदं विदंतो विदधतुं शुंजितं मिलिदाः Bv. 1.



15. —ज *a.* self-born. (—जः) 1. a son or child. —2. sweat, perspiration (—जः) a daughter. (—जं) blood. —जन् 1. a kinsman, relative; इतः प्रत्यादिनात् स्वजन्ममुक्तं व्यवसिता S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. —2. one's own people or kindred, one's household. (स्वजनायते Den. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1. 5.). —जातिः kinsman. —तत्र *a.* 1. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. —2. of age, full-grown. (—त्रः) a blind man. —देशः one's own country, native country. —जः, च्युः a fellow-countryman. —धर्मः 1. one's own religion. —2. one's own duty, the duties of one's own class; Ms. 1. 88, 91; स्वधर्मं निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —3. peculiarity, one's own property. —पक्षः 1. one's own side or party. —2. a friend. —परमंडलं one's own and an enemy's country. —प्रकाश *a.* 1. self-evident. —2. self-luminous. —प्रयोगात् *ind.* by means of one's own efforts. —भट्टः 1. one's own warrior. —2. bodyguard —भावः 1. own state. —2. an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhāsh. ; so कुटिलं, शुद्धं, मृदुः, चपलं, कठिनं &c. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. spontaneous declaration. —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु दिग्भादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10, or नानावस्थं पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्विदुष्वती Kāv. 2. 8. —वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). —सिद्ध *a.* natural, spontaneous, inborn. —भूः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Śiva. —3. of Viṣṇu. —येनि *a.* related on the mother's side. (—*m. f.*) own womb, one's own place of birth. (—*f.*) a sister or near female relative. —रसः 1. natural taste. —2. proper taste or sentiment in composition. —3. a kind of astringent juice. —4. the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone.). —राज *m.* 1. the Supreme Being. —2. one of the seven rays of the sun. —रूप *a.* 1. similar, like. —2. handsome, pleasing, lovely. —3. learned, wise. (—रं) 1. one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; Pt. 1. 159. —2. natural character or form, true constitution. —3. nature. —4. peculiar aim. —5. kind, sort, species. —असिद्धि *f.* one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्धि q. v. —लक्षणं a peculiar

characteristic or property. —वश *a.* 1. self-controlled. —2. independent. —वहित *a.* 1. self-impelled. —2. alert, active. —वासिनी *f.* a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. —वृत्ति *a.* living by one's own exertions. —संवृत *a.* self-protected, self-guarded. —संस्व 1. self-abiding. —2. self-possession. —3. absorption in one's own self. —स्य *a.* 1. self-abiding. —2. self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. —3. independent. —4. doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Māl. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः Pt. 1. 127; see अस्वस्थ also. —5. contented, happy. (—स्यं) *ind.* at ease, comfortably, composedly. —स्थानं one's own place or home, one's own abode; नक्तः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमणिं कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —हस्तः one's own hand or handwriting, an autograph; see under हस्त. —हस्तिका an axe. —हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक *a.* One's own, own.

स्वकीय *a.* 1 One's own, own. —2 Of one's own family. —या One's own wife.

स्वतस् *ind.* 1 Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). —2 From oneself. —Comp. —प्रमाण, सिद्ध *a.* self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वत्वं 1 Self-existence. —2 Ownership, proprietary right.

स्व-क-ग- 1 P. (स्व-क-गति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ *a.* [सुष्ठु अच्छः प्रा०] 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छस्कटिक, स्वच्छमुक्ताफल &c. —2 White. —3 Beautiful. —4 Healthy. —स्वच्छः A crystal. —च्छा White Dūrvā grass. —च्छ 1 A pearl. —2 Pure chalk. —Comp. —पत्रं tale. —वालुकं pure chalk. —मणिः a crystal.

स्वज 1 A. (स्वजते; the *s* being changed to *v* after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To embrace, clasp; कयाचिदाहुंश्च चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2. 178; पर्यश्चस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्नौ R. 13. 70. —2 To encircle, twist round.

स्वंगः An embrace.

स्वज्जनं The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वद् 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-व्यतिने) 1 To go. —2 To finish.

स्वद् I. 1 A. (स्वदते, स्वदित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); यजद्व-ताय स्वदतेऽरुपः Kāśikā; अपां हि वृ-कवादिनाम् स्वदतः सुगन्धिः स्वदते तुषारा-

N. 3. 93; सस्वदे सुखसुरं प्रमदाम्यः Si. 10. 23. —2 To taste, relish, eat. —3 To please. —4 To sweeten. II. 10 U. or Caus. (स्वादयतिने) 1 To cause to taste or eat. —2 To taste. —3 To sweeten.

स्वदने Tasting, eating.

स्वदित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. —तं An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Śrāddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [स्वद्-आ प्रो० दस्य धः] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. —2 One's own will or pleasure. —3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वधासंग्रहतत्परः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. —4 The food offered to the Manes personified. —5 Food or oblation in general. —6 One's own portion or share. —7 A Śrāddha or funeral ceremony. —8 N. of Māyā or illusion. —*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); पितृभ्यः स्वधा Sk. —Comp. —कर *a.* offering oblations to the Pitris. —कारः the exclamation Svadhā; पूतं हित-दुग्धं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. —नियनं a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitris. —त्रियः 1. Agni or fire. —2. black sesamum. —भुज् *m.* 1. a deceased or deified ancestor. —2. a god, deity.

स्वधितिः *m. f.*, स्वधित्वा An axe.

स्वन 1 P. (स्वनति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णाः पेशाश्च सस्वनः Bk. 14. 3; वेणवः कीचकास्ते स्युर्ये स्वनंत्यनि-लोद्धताः Ak. —2 To hum (as a bee); S. 1. 24. —3 To sing. —Caus. (स्वनयतिने) 1 To cause to resound. —2 To sound. —3 To adorn (स्वानयति in this sense).

स्वनः [स्वन्-अप्] Sound; noise; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद् भुबुधे चिकुतेति तां R. 12, 39; शंखस्वनः &c. —Comp. —उत्साहः a rhinoceros.

स्वनिः Sound, noise.

स्वनिक *a.* Sounding; as in पाणिस्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands'.

स्वनित *a.* [स्वन्-कर्तरि क] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. —तं 1 The noise of thunder, thunderclap; cf. स्वनित. —2 Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपिति, स्वप् ; pass. सुप्यते; desid. सुषुप्ति) (rarely 1 U. स्वपतिने) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10; इतः स्वपिति केशवः Bh. 2. 76. —2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. —3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19.



—*Caus.* (स्वापयति-ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. —*With* अव, -नि, -य, or -क्त to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्षणः *Māl.* 7; *Ku.* 2. 42; *R.* 11. 44.

स्वपनं Sleeping, dreaming, sleep.

स्वप्नः [स्वप्-भावे नक्] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा मियस्वमो ह्या भवान् *R.* 12. 81, 7. 61, 12. 70; *Ku.* 2. 8. —2 A dream, dreaming; स्वप्नं जालमदृशः खलु जीवलोकः *Sānti.* 2. 2; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिध्रमो नु *S.* 6. 9, *R.* 10. 60. —3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. —*Comp.* —अवस्था a state of dreaming. —उपम *a.* 1. resembling a dream. —2. unreal or illusory (like a dream). —कर, -कृत् *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. —गृह-निकेतनं a sleeping-room, bed-chamber. —क्षोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. —धीगम्य *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; *Ms.* 12. 122. —प्रपञ्चः the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. —विचारः interpretation of dreams. —शील *a.* disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. —सृष्टिः *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वप्नञ्च *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy.

स्वमेकः A year.

स्वयम् *ind.* 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विषयकोपि संवर्धय स्वयं छेत्तुमसामंतं *Ku.* 2. 55; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किं *Subhāsh.*; *R.* 1. 70; 3. 20, 2. 56; *Ms.* 5. 39. —2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेवोत्पद्यंत एवविधाः कुलपांशवो निःस्नेहाः पशवः *K.* —*Comp.* —अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. voluntary declaration. —2. information, deposition (in law). —उपागतः a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. —कृत *a.* self-made, natural. (—तः) an artificial or adopted son. —ग्रहः taking for one-self (without leave). —ग्राह *a.* voluntary, self-choosing. (—हः) self-choice, self-election; *Ku.* 3. 7, *Māl.* 6. 7. —जात *a.* self-born. —दत्त *a.* self-given. (—तः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law). —भूः *N.* of Brahman; शंभुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणोक्षणानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः *Bh.* 1. 1. —भुवः 1. the first Manu. —2. *N.* of Brahman. —3. of Siva. —भू *a.* self-existent. (—भूः) 1. *N.* of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3.

of Siva. —4. of Kāla or time personified. —5. of Kāmadeva. —6. a Jaina deified saint. —7. the female breast. —8. the Supreme Being. —भूतः *N.* of Siva. —वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. —वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband. —श्रेष्ठः *N.* of Siva.

स्वर् 10 *U.* (स्वर्गति-ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् *ind.* 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक स्वर्देश्य, स्वर्नाथः, &c. —2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. —3 The sky, ether. —4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. —5 The third of the three Vyāhritis, pronounced by every Brāhmaṇa in his daily prayers, see व्याहृति. —6 Radiance, splendour. —7 Water. —*Comp.* —आपगा, —गंगा 1. the celestial Ganges. —2. the galaxy or milky way. —गतिः *f.*, —गन्तव्यं 1. going to heaven, future felicity. —2. death. —गिरिः Sumeru. —तरुः (स्वस्तकः) a tree of paradise. —दृक् *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. of Agni. —3. of Soma. —नदी (forming स्वर्गदी) the celestial Ganges. —मानसः a kind of precious stone. —भातुः *N.* of Rāhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्भातुर्भातुमंतं चिरेण यत् हिमाञ्चमात्रं ग्रसते तन्मदिम्नः स्फुटं फले *Si.* 2. 49. —सुदनः the sun. —मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. —लोकः the celestial world, heaven. —चयुः *f.* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —वापी the Ganges. —वेद्या 'a courtesan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. —वैद्य *m.* du. an epithet of the two Asvins. —वर 1. an epithet of Soma. —2. of the thunderbolt of Indra. —सिंधुः = स्वर्गा.

स्वरः [स्व-अच्, स्व-अर् वा] 1 Sound, noise. —2 Voice; स्वरेण तस्याममृतसुतेव प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि *Ku.* 1. 45. —3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven :—निषाद्वर्गमागंधारषड्जमध्यमधैवताः ॥ पंचमश्चेत्यमी सप्त तंत्रीकंठोद्विताः स्वराः *Ak.*) —4 The number 'seven'. —5 A vowel. —6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त, and स्वरित *q. q. v. v.*) —7 Air breathed through the nostrils. —8 Snoring. —र *N.* of the chief wife of Brahman. —*Comp.* —अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). —अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. —उदय *a.* followed by a vowel. (—यः) the production of sound. —उपय *a.* preceded by a vowel. —ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. —पत्तनं *N.* of the Sāma-veda. —बद्ध composed in musical measure.

—भक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of र or ल् when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (*e. g.* वर्ष pronounced as वरिष). —भंगः 1. indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. —2. hoarseness or cracking of voice. —मंडलं the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; *Pt.* 5. 54. —मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). —लासिका a flute, pipe. —ह्रस्व *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. —संयोगः 1. the junction of vowels. —2. the union of notes or sounds, *i. e.* voice; अन्य एवैव स्वरसंयोगः *Mk.* 1, 3; *U.* 3; पंडितकौशिक्या इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रूयते *M.* 5. —संक्रमः 1. a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं मुहुर्गिरिः श्रुतं च तंत्रीस्वनम् *Mk.* 3. 5. —2. the gamut. —संघिः the coalition of vowels. —सामन् *m. pl.* epithets of particular days in a sacrificial session.

स्वरयत् *a.* 1 Having sound, sonorous. —2 Having a voice. —3 Vocal. —4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* [स्वरो जातोऽस्य इतच्] 1 Sounded. —2 Sounded as a note, pitched. —3 Articulated. —4 Circumflexed. —5 Accented. —तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; समाहारः स्वरितः *P.* 1. 2. 31; see *Sk.* thereon.

स्वरुः [स्व-उ] 1 Sunshine. —2 A part of a sacrificial post. —3 A sacrifice. —4 A thunderbolt. —5 An arrow.

स्वरुस् *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्द्वितिरात्मनः *S.* 7. —*Comp.* —आपगा the celestial Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god, deity. —काम *a.* desirous of heaven. —गिरिः the heavenly mountain Sumeru. —द, प्रद *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. —द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपाजितः *Bh.* 3. 11. —पतिः, —भर्तु *m.* Indra. —लोकः 1. the celestial region. —2. paradise. —ईश्वरः 1. Indra. —2. the body. —चयुः, —स्त्री *f.* a celestial damsel heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*; स्वर्गस्त्रीणां परिष्वङः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. —साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *a.* [स्वर्गोऽस्त्यस्य भोग्यत्वेन इनि] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. —*m.* 1 A god, deity, an immortal; स्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रणियातं *S.* 7. 34; *Me.* 30; *Ku.* 2. 45. —2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. —2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; *Ms.* 4. 13, 5. 48.



स्वर्जिकः, स्वर्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. -2 Salt petre, nitre.

स्वर्णं [सुदु अर्णो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin. -Comp. —अंगः the Ara. —अश्वत्था a grain of gold. —काय *a.* golden-bodied. (—यः) *N.* of Garuda. —कारः, कृतं a goldsmith. —मैरिकं a kind of red chalk. —रुद्रः 1. the blue jay. -2. a cock. —जं tin. —दीधितिः fire. —पक्षः *N.* of Garuda. —पद्मः the celestial Ganges. —पाटकः borax. —पुष्पः the *Champak* tree. —वंधः a deposit of gold. —विंदुः *N.* of Vishnu. —वृंगारः a golden vase. —साक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. —यूथी, यूथिका yellow jasmine. —रेखा, लंखा a streak of gold. —वणिज् *m.* 1. a gold-merchant. -2. a money-changer. —वर्णं turmeric.

स्वर्णक *a.* Golden, made of gold.

स्वर्द्ध 1 *A.* (स्वर्द्धे) 1 To taste, relish. -2 To be pleasing.

स्वल् 1 *P.* (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [सुदु अल्पं प्राः तः] (compar. स्वल्पियस्; superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute. -2 Trifling, insignificant. -3 Brief, short; स्वल्पं तथायुः *Pt.* 1. -4 Very few. -Comp. —आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. —ककः a species of heron. —केसरिन् *m.* the Kovidāra tree. —वल *a.* very feeble or weak. —विद्वयः 1. an insignificant matter. -2. a small part. —व्ययः very little expenditure, stinginess. —व्रीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. —शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पियस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law; cf. श्वशुर.

स्वसृ *f.* [सु-असृ कृत्; Un. 2. 97] 1 A sister; स्वसारमादाय विदुर्भनाथः पुरमेवेष्टा-भिमुखो बभूव *R.* 7. 1, 29 -2 A finger (*Ved.*).

स्वसृत् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्क् 1 *A.* (स्वस्कते) See अस्क्.

स्वस्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell', 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.); स्वस्ति भवते *S.* 2; स्वस्त्यस्तु ते *R.* 5. 17; it is also used in expressing one's approbation; (often used at the beginning of letters). -Comp. —अयनं 1. a means of securing prosperity. -2. the averting of evil by the recit-

ation of mantras or performance of expiatory rites. -3. the benediction of a Brāhmana after presentation of offerings; प्रास्यानिकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य *R.* 2. 70. —दः, —भावः an epithet of Siva. —दुखः 1. a letter. -2. a Brāhmana. -3. a bard; panegyrist. —वाचनं, वाचनकं, वाचनिकं 1. a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. -2. a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. —वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः [स्वस्ति शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object. -3 The meeting of four roads. -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; स्वनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकाभिर्वधूभिः *Māl.* 4. 10; *Si.* 10. 43. -5 A palace of a particular form. -6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. -7 A kind of cake. -8 A voluptuary, libertine. -9 Garlic. —कः, —कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting practised by Yogins.

स्वस्तिकम् *a.* Doing well, happy, safe; *R.* 2. 48.

स्वस्त्रीयः स्वस्त्रेयः A sister's son.

स्वस्त्रीया, स्वस्त्रेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं [गुह्येन आगतं सुदु आगतं वा] Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देव्यै *M.* 1; (तस्मै) प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रसूतवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार *Me.* 4; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारान् प्रभावैरेवल्लय वः । युगपद् युगवाहुभ्यः प्राप्तेभ्यः प्राज्याविक्रमाः *Ku.* 2. 18.

स्वाकिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छेद्यं [स्वच्छेदस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्याप्रदानं स्वाच्छेद्यादासुरो धर्म उच्यते *Ms.* 3. 31. (स्वाच्छेद्येन, स्वाच्छेद्यतस्मै mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वातंत्र्यं [स्वतंत्रस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति *Ms.* 9. 3; न स्वातंत्र्यं क्वचित् स्त्रियाः *Y.* 1. 45. -2 (In phil.) Free will.

स्वातिः —ती *f.* [स्वेनैव अतति अत्-इत् स्त्रीत्वप्ते वा क्रीप्] 1 One of the wives of the sun. -2 A sword. -3 An auspicious constellation. -4 The star *Archurus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्यां सागरकुक्षिसंयुत-गतं सप्तौक्तिकं जायते *Bh.* 2. 67. -Comp. —योगः conjunction with Svāti.

• स्वाद् See स्वद्.

स्वादः —स्वादनं [स्वाद्-स्वाद्-वा व्यञ्ज] 1 Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating, drinking. -3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. -4 Sweetening.

स्वादित *p. p.* 1 Tasted, relished. -2 Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

स्वादिसन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादित् *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु *q. v.*); किं स्वादितं जगत्पस्मिन् सदा सद्भिः समागमः.

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet (compar. of स्वादु *q. v.*); काव्यामृत-सास्वादः स्वादीयानमृतादपि.

स्वादु *a.* [स्वद्-उष्] (दु or द्वी *f.*; compar. स्वादीयस्, superl. स्वादित्) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, rapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; तृप्ता शुभ्य-त्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु हुरभि *Bh.* 3. 92, *Me.* 24. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. —*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. -2 Treacle, molasses. —*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वादु जानाति पंडितः *Subhāsh.* —दुः *f.* A grape. -Comp. —अर्धं sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. —अरुः the pomegranate tree. —खंडः 1. a piece of any sweet substance. -2. molasses. —धन्वन् *m.* *N.* of the god of love. —फलं the jujube. (—ला) the jujube tree. —मूलं a carrot. —रसा 1. the fruit of the hog-plum. -2. the *Satāvāri* plant. -3. the root ककोली. -4. spirituous liquor. -5. a grape. —सुद्धं 1. rock-salt. -2. marine-salt.

स्वाद्दी Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः [स्वप्-वञ्ज] 1 Sleep, sleeping; *U.* 1. 37. -2 Dreaming, dream. -3 Sleepiness, sloth. -4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. -5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापतेयं [स्वपतेरागतं दञ्ज] Wealth, property; स्वापतेयकृते मर्त्याः किं किं नाम न कुर्वते *Pt.* 2. 156; *Si.* 14. 9.

स्वापदः See आपद.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (की *f.*) [स्वभावा-दागतः दञ्ज] Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनयकर्मणा । सुमूर्च्छं सहजं तेजो हविषेव ह-विर्भुजां *R.* 10. 79, 5. 69, *Ku.* 6. 71. —काः *m. pl.* A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वाभाव्यं Naturalness, natural state or character.

स्वाभिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्व-अभ्यस्ये भिनि दीर्घः] Possessing proprietary rights. —*m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. -2 A



lord, master; स्वामिनः सचरित्रं Vikr. 18. 107. -3 A sovereign, king, monarch. -4 A husband. -5 A spiritual preceptor. -6 A learned Brāhmaṇa, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order; (in this sense usually added to proper names). -7 An epithet of Kārtikeya. -8 Of Viṣṇu. -9 Of Śiva. -10 Of the sage Vātsyāyana. -11 Of Garuḍa. -Comp. -उपकारकः a horse. -कार्यं the business of a king or master. -जविन् *m.* N. of Parasurāma. -पाल *m.* du. the owner and the keeper (of cattle); Ms. 8. 5. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -मूल *a.* originating in or derived from a master or lord. -वात्सल्यं affection for the husband or lord. -सद्भावः 1. existence of a master or owner. -2. goodness of a master or lord. -सेवा 1. the service of a master. -2. respect for a husband.

स्वामिता -त्वं 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietary right. -2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वामिनी A mistress, proprietress.

स्वाम्यं 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership. -2 Right or title to property. -3 Rule, supremacy, dominion.

स्वायंभुव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to Brahman; Ku. 2. 1. -2 Descended from Brahman; S. 7. 9. -वः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

स्वारस्यं 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. -2 Elegance, fitness.

स्वाराज्ञ *m.* An epithet of Indra.

स्वाराज्यं 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven. -2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, स्वरोचिस् *m.* N. of the second Manu; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षण्यं Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; Ms. 9. 19.

स्वाल्प *a.* (ल्पी *f.*) 1 Little, small. -2 Few. -ल्प 1 Littleness, smallness. -2 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. -2 Fortitude, resolute-

ness, firmness. -3 Sound state, health. -4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. -5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. -2 N. of the wife of Agni. -*ind.* An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.); इन्द्रया स्वाहा; अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -Comp. -कारः utterance of the exclamation Svāhā; स्वाहास्वधाकारविवाजितानि इमं ज्ञानतुल्यानि गुहाणि तानि. -पतिः, -प्रियः Agni or fire. -भुज् *m.* a god, deity.

स्विद् *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translatable by 'what', 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense; कास्विद्वयं ठनवती नातिपरिस्फुट-शरीरलावण्या S. 5. 13; Me. 14. It is sometimes used disjunctively in the sense of 'either', 'or', with च, उत, वा &c.; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15, 13. 8, 14. 60; see आहो also.

स्विद् 1. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विदति or स्विन्न) To sweat, perspire; स्विद्यति कृणति वेष्टति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77; Māl. 1. 35; स त्वां पश्यति कंते पुलकय-त्यानंदति स्विद्यति Git. 11. -II. 1 A. (स्वेदते, स्विन्न or स्वेदित) 1 To be anointed. -2 To be greasy or unctuous; Māl. 5. 17. -3 To be disturbed. -*Caus.* (स्वेदयति) 1 To cause to perspire. -2 To heat.

स्विन्न *p. p.* [स्विद्-क्त] 1 Perspiring, covered with sweat. -2 Steeped. -3 Cooked, boiled.

स्वीकृ 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. -2 To take, accept. -3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). -4 To assent or agree to, accede.

स्वीकरणं, स्वीकारः, स्वीकृतिः *f.* 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Assenting, agreeing, promising, an assent, a promise. -3 Espousal, wedding, marriage; S. 5.

स्वीय *a.* Own, one's own; लोका-लोकविसारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विबुधं यज्ञः; S. D. 97.

स्वुर्च 1 P. (स्वुर्चति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्वृ 1 P. (स्वरति; *desid.* सिस्वरति, सुस्वरति) 1 To sound, recite. -2 To

praise. -3 To pain or be pained. -4 To go. -WITH अभि, -प्र to sound. -सं to pain (Atm.); Bk. 9. 28.

स्वृ 9 P. (स्वृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्वेक 1 A. (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः [स्विद्-भवे च] 1 Sweat, perspiration; अंगुलिस्वेदेन हृदये रक्तस्रापि V. 2. -2 Heat, warmth. -3 Vapour. -Comp. -उदं, -उदकं, -जलं perspiration. -चूषकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). -ज *a.* generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects).

स्वेदनं [स्विद्-णिच्-लुट्] 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 Causing to sweat. -3 A diaphoretic.

स्वेदनिका 1 A boiler, sauce-pan. -2 Kitchen.

स्वेदनी A frying-pan, sauce-pan.

स्वेर [स्वस् ईस्, ईस्-अच् वृद्धिः] 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; चञ्चलमिव स्वेरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि S. 5. 11; अन्त्याहतेः स्वेर-गतेः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. -2 Free, unreserved, confidential; as in स्वेरालाप Mu. 4. 8. -3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. -4 Dull, lazy. -5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. -र Wilfulness, wantonness. -*इ *ind.** 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; सार्थाः स्वेरं स्वकीयेषु चै-रुर्वैमस्विवादिषु R. 17. 64. -2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. -3 Slowly, gently, mildly; U. 3. 2. -4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp. स्पष्ट); पञ्चात्स्वेरं गज इति किल व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा Vo. 3. 9. -Comp. -आलापः confidential talk. -वृत्ति, -वृत्ति, -आचार *a.* acting as one likes, following one's own will, self-willed. स्वेरता-त्वं Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

स्वेरिणी A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; Y. 1. 67.

स्वेरिन् *a.* Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वेरिंधी See सेरंधी.

स्वोरसः The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोवशीयं Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life).



ह.

**ह** *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly' &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह ज्ञतं जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतनारदो गृह ऊ-  
पतुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter.  
—हः 1 A form of Siva. —2 Water. —3 Sky. —4 Blood. —5 A cipher. —6 Meditation. —7 Auspiciousness. —8 Paradise. —9 Heaven. —10 Drying. —11 Fear. —12 Knowledge. —13 The moon. —14 N. of Vishnu. —15 War, battle. —16 A horse. —17 Pride. —18 Horripilation. —19 A physician. —20 Cause, motive.  
—ह 1 The Supreme Spirit. —2 Pleasure, delight. —3 A weapon. —4 The sparkling of a gem. —5 The sound of a lute. (—*m.* also according to some in these senses).

**हंसः** [ हम् अच्-पुं० वर्णागमः ] (said to be derived from हम्; cf. भवेद्वर्णागमाद् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसः संपति पांडवा इव वनाद्ज्ञातचर्या गताः Mk 5. 6; न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा Subhash., R. 17. 25. (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; cf. ७. सारं ततो ब्राह्मणपास्य फल्यु हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवांशुमध्यात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीर-  
मादत्ते तन्मिथ्या वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27; नीरक्षी (विवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत् । विश्वस्मिन्नुपान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also).  
—2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. —3 The individual soul (जीवात्मन्). —4 One of the vital airs. —5 The sun. —6 Siva. —7 Vishnu. —8 Kāmadeva. —9 An unambitious monarch. —10 An ascetic of a particular order. —11 A spiritual preceptor. —12 One free from malice, a pure person. —13 A

mountain. —14 Envy, malice. —15 A buffalo. —साः (m. pl.) N. of a tribe said to live in the Plaksha-Dvipa.  
—**Comp.** —अंशु *a.* white. —अंघ्रिः vermilion. —अधिरूढा an epithet of Sarasvatī. —अभिख्यं silver. —आरूढः N. of Brahman. —कांता a female goose. —कीलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —कूटः 1. N. of the peaks of the Himalaya. —2. the hump on the shoulder of an ox; (for अंसकूट). —गति *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. —गद्गदा a sweetly speaking woman. —गामिनी 1. a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. —2. N. of Brahmāni. —तूलः —लं the soft feathers or down of a goose. —दाहनं aloe-wood. —नादः the cackling of a goose. —नादिनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजेंद्रगमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंयुता । नितंबे शुविणी या त्यात् सा स्मृता हंसनादिनी). —पादं vermilion. —माला a flight of swans; Ku. 1. 30. —युवन् *m.* a young goose or swan. —रथः, —बाहनः epithets of Brahman. —राजः a king of geese. —लोमशं green sulphate of iron. —लोहकं brass. —श्रेणी a line of geese.

**हंसकः** 1 A goose, flamingo. —2 An ornament for the ankles (द्रुप or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रपातप्रगदित-  
**हंसकभूषण विरेखः** Si. 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other senses).

**हंसिका, हंसी** A female goose.

**हंहो ind.** 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, 'ho,' 'hallo'; हंहो चिन्मयचित्तचंद्रमणयः संवर्धयध्वं र-  
सात् Chandr. 1. 2. —2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. —3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middle class; हंहो ब्राह्मण मा कुप्य Mu. 1).

**हंकः** The calling of elephants.

**हंजा, हंजे ind.** A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचनमाले अहं इदिसी कडुभासिणी Ratn. 3.

**हृद्** 1 P. (हृति, हृति) To shine, be bright.

**हटः** [ हट्-ट टस्य नेत्वम् ] A market, a fair. —**Comp.** —चोरकः a thief who steals from fairs and markets. —विलासिनी 1. a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. —2. a sort of perfume. —3. turmeric.

**हट्टी** A small market or fair.

**हट्** 1 P. (हृति) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To be wicked. —3 To oppress. —4 To bind to a post.

**हटः** 1 Violence, force. —2 Oppression, rapine. (हटेन and हटात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly' 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अवालिका च चं-  
द्वर्मणा हटात् परिणेतुमात्मभवनमनीयत Dk.; वानराश्च वारयामास हटेन मधुरेण च Rām. —**Comp.** —योगः a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, as distinguished from राजयोग q. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). —विद्या the science of forced meditation.

**हाडिः** Wooden fetters or stocks.

**हाडिः (डु) कः, हड्डिः** A man of the lowest caste.

**हड्डं** A bone. —**Comp.** —जं marrow.

**हंडा ind.** A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंडे हंजे हलाहले नीचां चैर्यं सखीं प्रति Ak. —*f.* A large earthen vessel (?).

**हंडिका, हंडी** An earthen pot.

**हंडे ind.** See हंडा ind.

**हृद्** 1 A. (हृते, हृत्). To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. —**Desid.** (जिहृते).

**हृदन्** Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

**हृत्** Excrement, ordure.

**हन्** 2 P. (हंति, जघान, अवधीत्, अवधिष्ट-  
अहत; हनिष्यति, हंतुं, हत; *pass.* हन्यते; *caus.* घातयति-ते; *desid.* जिघांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; त्रयश्च दूषणखरात्रिमुर्धनो रण हताः U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हंत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. —2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंडं हंतुमभ्युद्यता मां विद्युद्गामना मेघराजीव विध्वं M. 3. 20. Si. 7. 56. —3 To hurt, injure, afflict,



t torment; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abando; वृष्णां छिद्रि भज क्षमां जहि मद् Bh. 2. 77.-5 To remove, take away, destroy; अंभोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हन्ति नितरां कुपितो विधाता Bh. 2. 18. -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome; विज्जैः सहस्रगुणितैरपि हन्यमानाः प्रारब्धसुखमजना न परित्यजन्ति Subhāsh.-7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil; Ki 2. 37.-9 To raise; तुरगसुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32.-10 To multiply (in math.).-11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition); e. g. कुंजं हन्ति कुशोदरी S. D. 7; or तीर्थीतरेषु स्नानेन ससृपाजितसङ्कतिः। सुखोतास्त्रिनीमिव हन्ति संप्रति सादरं K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the दोष called असमर्थत्व). —Caus. 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy, ruin, mar, spoil; Pt. 1. 363. —WITH अति to injure excessively. —अन्तर to strike in the middle.

हत् *p. p.* [हृ-क्त] 1 Killed, slain -2 Hurt, struck, injured; Mu. 3. 1. -3 Lost, perished. -4 Deprived or bereft of. -5 Disappointed, frustrated; वयं तत्त्वात्पेक्षात् हताः S. 1. 24.-6 Impeded, obstructed. -7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. -8 Multiplied, see हृत्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed' 'worthless'; अशुभयदुःखायेदं हतहृदयं संप्रति विदुः S. 6. 6; Māl. 9 28; कुर्यादपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65; हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. —हन् 1 Killing, striking. -2 Multiplication. —Comp. —आज्ञा *a.* 1. bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. -2. weak, powerless. -3. cruel, merciless. -4. barren. -5. low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. —कंटक *a.* freed from thorns or foes. —चित्त *a.* bewildered, confounded. —त्विष्ट *a.* dimmed in lustre; R. 3. 15. —दैव *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. —प्रभाव, वीर्य *a.* bereft of power or vigour; Ku. 2. 21. —बुद्धि *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. —भाग, भाग्य ill-fated, unfortunate. —मुखः a dolt, blockhead. —रथः a chariot of which the horses and the charioteer are slain. —लक्षण *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. —शेष *a.* surviving. —श्री, संपद *a.* reduced to indigence, impoverished. —साध्वस *a.* freed from fear.

हतक *a.* [हत इव नष्टायात्वात् कर्त्] Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.). न खलु विदित्तास्ते तत्र निवसन्तश्चाणक्यहतकेन Mu. 2; हृषिताः स्थ परिधृताः स्थ रामहतकेन U. 1. —काः A low person, coward.

हतिः *f.* [हृ-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Striking, wounding. -3 A blow, stroke. -4 Loss, failure. -5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हस्तुः 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or sickness.

हत्या [हृ-भावे क्यप्] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in भ्रूणहत्या, गो-हत्या &c.

हन् *a.* Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.); as in वृत्रहन्, पितृहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन् &c.

हनः Killing, slaying.

हनन् [हृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Multiplication.

हन्तुः 1 Killing, death. -2 A bull.

हन्तु *a.* (त्री *f.*) [हृ-वृच्] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer; Ms. 5. 34; Ku. 2. 20. -2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. —*m.* 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief, robber.

हयः 1 A stroke, blow. -2 Killing. -3 Death. -4 A man who is sad or depressed.

हस्तु-वृ *m. f.* [हृ-उन् स्त्रीत्वे वा उन्] The chin. —हृ *f.* 1 That which injures life. -2 A weapon. -3 A disease, sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind of drug. -6 A wanton woman, prostitute. —Comp. —ग्रहः locked jaw. —मूलं the root of the jaw.

हस्तु (नू) नत् *m.* N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjanā by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Māruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rāma whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sitā was carried off by Rāvaṇa, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lankā].

हृत्पः A demon.

हन्त *ind.* A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh!); हन्त भो लब्धे मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4; हन्त प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity; पुत्रक हन्त ते धानाकाः G. M. -3 Grief (oh!, alas!); हन्त धिक् मामधन्यं U. 1. 43; स्मरामि हन्त स्मरामि U. 1; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हन्त चिन्तामणिर्नया Sānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. -4 Good luck or benediction. -5 It is often used as an inceptive particle; हन्त ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. —Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* uttering the word 'alas!', tenderness, compassion. —कारः 1. the exclamation 'hanta'. -2. an offering to be presented to a

guest; निवीती हन्तकारेण मनुष्यांस्तर्पयेद्य.

हम् *ind.* An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हन्वा(भा) The lowing of cattle. —Comp. —रवः lowing of cattle.

ह्य 1 P. (ह्यति, ह्यति) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To sound. -4 To be weary.

हयः [हृ-हि-वा अच्] 1 A horse; Bg. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 296, R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a particular class; see under अश्व. -3 The number 'seven'. -4 N. of Indra. -5 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. —Comp. —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of horses. —अरिः the fragrant oleander. —आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. —आरूढः a horseman, rider. —आरोहः 1. a rider. -2. riding. —आसनी the gum-olibanum tree. —इष्टः barley. —उत्तमः an excellent horse. —कोविद् *a.* versed in the science of horses-their management, training &c. —ग्रीवः N. of a form of Vishnu. (-वा) N. of Durgā. —ज्ञः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. —द्विपत् *m.* the buffalo. —प्रियः barley. —प्रिया the Kharjuri tree. —मारः, मारकः the fragrant oleander. —मारणः the sacred fig-tree. —मेघः a horse-sacrifice; Y. 1. 181. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. —शाला a stable for horses. —शास्त्रं the art or science of training and managing horses. —संयहणं the restraining or curbing of horses.

हयकपः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra.

हयी A female horse, mare.

हर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [ह-अच्] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of; as in खेदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking; अपथहरः Ki. 5. 50; R. 12. 51. -3 Seizing, grasping. -4 Attracting, captivating. -5 Claiming, entitled to; as in रिक्थहर &c.; Mu. 2. 19. -6 Occupying; Ku. 1. 50. -7 Dividing. —रः 1 Siva; Ku. 1. 50, 3. 40, 67, Me. 7. -2 N. of Agni or fire. -3 An ass. -4 A divisor. -5 The denominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravisher. —Comp. —गौरी one of the forms of Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्थनारिनेश्वर). —चूडामणिः 'Siva's crest-gem', the moon. —तेजस् *n.* quicksilver. —नेत्रं 1. Siva's eye. -2. the number 'three'. —बीजं 'Siva's seed', quicksilver. —शेखरा 'Siva's crest', the Ganges. —स्कन्दा; R. 11, 83,



हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of Siva.  
हरणं [ ह-भवि ल्युट् ] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्या-हरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in प्र-णहरणं. -4 Dividing. -5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 semen virile. -8 Gold. -9 A nuptial present (= धौतक q. v.) -10 A shell, cowrie. -11 Boiling water.

हरि a. [ ह-इत् ] 1 Green, greenish. yellow. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुग्यं हरिस्तस्मै प्रजिघास्य पुरंदरः R. 12. 84, 3. 43. -3 Yellow. -रिः 1 N. of Vishnu; हरिर्धेकः पुरुषोत्तमः स्मृतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind. -12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वरते वाजिनः S. 1. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 45, R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartrihari. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a lion. -2. N. of Kubera. -3. of Siva. -अश्वः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -कांत a. 1. dear to Indra. -2. beautiful as a lion. -कलीयः the country called वंग q. v. -केशः N. of Siva. -गंधः a kind of sandal. -चंदनः -नं 1. a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2. one of the five trees of paradise; पंचदेते देवतरवो मंदारः पारिजातकः। संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-नं) 1. moonlight. -2. saffron. -3. the filament of a lotus. -तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) 1 the Dūrvā grass. -3. a streak or line in the sky. -3. = हरितालिका (1). -तालकः a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a theatrical decoration. -तालिका 1. the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -2. the Dūrvā plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Vishnu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishnu. -देवः the asterism Sravana. -द्रवः 1. a green fluid. -2. powder of the blossoms of the Nāgakesara tree. -दुः a tree. -द्वारं N. of a celebrated Tirtha or sacred bathing-place.

-नेत्रं 1. the eye of Vishnu. -2. the white lotus. (-त्रः) an owl. -पदं the vernal equinox. -पर्णं a radish. -मियाः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. a conch-shell. -3. a fool. -4. a madman. -5. Siva. (-यं) -1. the root Usira. -2. a sort of sandal. -मिया 1. Lakshmi. -2. the sacred basil. -3. the earth. -4. the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -भक्तः a worshipper of Vishnu. -भुज् m. a snake. -मंथः, -मंथकः a chick-pea. -लोचनः 1. a crab. -2. an owl. -वज्रः N. of a celebrated work by Vyāsa supplementary to the Mahābhārata. -वर्धः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa. -वल्लभा 1. Lakshmi. -2. the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishnu's day,' the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1. Garuḍa. -2. Indra. -दिश f. the east. -बीजं yellow orpiment. -शरः an epithet of Siva (Vishnu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gandharva. -संकीर्तनं repeating the name of Vishnu. -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1. Indra; R. 9. 18. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Skanda. -4. of Ganesa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishnu and Siva conjoined. -आत्मकः 1. N. of Garuḍa. -2. of Siva's bull. -हेतिः f. 1. the rain-bow; कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (ककुभः) Mā. 9. 18. -2. the discus of Vishnu. -हृतिः the ruddy goose; Si. 9. 15.

हरिकः [ हरि-संज्ञायाम् कृत् ] 1 A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. -2 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. ( जी f. ) [ ह-इत् ] 1 Pale, whitish. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds: -हरिणश्चापि विज्ञेयः पंचभेदोऽत्र भैरवः। ऋष्यः खड्गो रुद्रश्चैव पृषतश्च स्रगस्तथा Kālikā P. ); अपि प्रसक्तं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Vishnu. -6 Siva. -Comp. -अक्ष a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-क्षः) N. of Siva. (-क्षी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कलंकः, -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तकः a Kinnara. -हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क वत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलं S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; च-कितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q. v.) -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The

green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Mad-der. -Comp. -दृक्ष a. deer-eyed. (-f.) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विपिने हरिणीवृक्षः U. 3. 27.

हरित् a. [ ह-इत् ] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish. -3 Greenish-yellow. -m. 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वरते वाजिनः S. 1.; दिशो हरिर्दिहरिता-मिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun. -6 Vishnu. -7 The kidney-bean. -m. n. 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region. -3 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -4 Turmeric (usually f. only in the last 3 senses). -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters, Bv. 1. 15. -अश्व. 1. the sun; Ki. 2. 46; R. 3. 22, 18. 23; Si. 11. 56. -2. the arka plant. -गर्भः green or yellowish Kusa grass with broad leaves. -पर्णं a radish. -मणिः ( हरिन्मणिः ) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green-coloured.

हरित a. ( ता or हरिणी f. ) [ ह-इत् ] 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant, रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. -Comp. -अश्मन् m. 1. an emerald. -2. blue vitriol. -छद् a. green-leaved.

हरितकं A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रा [ हरि पीतवर्णं द्रवति द्रु-गतौ -ड ] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -Comp. -आभ a. of a yellow colour. (-भः) 1. the yellow colour. -2. Zedoary. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Ganesa. -राग, -रागक a. 1. turmeric-coloured. -2. unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Halāyudha: -क्षणमात्रादुरागश्च हरिद्राराग उच्यते).

हरिमन् m. 1 Yellowness. -2 Pale-ness. -3 Time.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चंद्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [ He was the son of Trisanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasishtha commended his qualities in the presence of



**Visvāmītra**, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Visvāmītra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Visvāmītra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]

**हरीतकी** The yellow myrobalan tree.

**हरेणुः** 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A creeper serving as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Lankā. —**गुः** *f.* 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer.

**हरेणुकः** Pease, pulse.

**हर्तृ** *a.* ( *त्री* *f.* ) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. —*m.* 1 A thief, robber, Bh. 2. 16. -2 The sun.

**हर्मन्** *n.* Gaping, yawning.

**हर्मित** *p. p.* 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

**हर्म्यं** [ *ह-यत्* *सुद* *च* ] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; *हर्म्यपुष्टं* समारूढः काकोऽपि गरुडा-यते Subhāsh. ; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चन्द्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7; Rs. 1. 28; Bh. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. -2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. -3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. —**Comp.** —**अंगनं** —*पं* the court-yard of a palace. —**स्थलं** the room of a palace.

**हर्त्य** 1 P. ( *हर्त्यति* ) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5 To be weary or fatigued.

**हर्त्यतः** 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

**हर्षः** [ *हृष-वञ्* ] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; *हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः* P. R. 1. 22; *सहोत्थितः सैनिकहर्षेणः* स्वने R. 3. 61. -2 Thrilling, bristling, erection ( of the hair of the body ); as in *रोमहर्ष* q. v. -3 Joy considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; *हर्षस्त्वष्टावा-सेर्मनःप्रसादोऽश्मग्नदादिकरः* S. D. 195; or *इष्टाप्रत्यादिजन्मा सुखविशेषो हर्षः* R. G. —**Comp.** —**अन्वित** *a.* full of joy, happy;

happy; so *हर्षाविष्ट*. —**उत्कर्षः** excess of happiness or joy, ecstasy. —**उदयः** rise of joy. —**कर** *a.* gratifying, delighting. —**जड** *a.* dull or paralyzed with joy; R. 3. 68. —**विवर्धन** *a.* increasing joy. —**स्वनः** a cry or shout of joy.

**हर्षक** *a.* ( *हर्षा* or *पिका* *f.* ) [ *हृष-णिच्* *जुल* ] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

**हर्षण** *a.* ( *णा* or *णी* *f.* ) [ *हृष-णिच्* *ल्यु* ] Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. —**जः** 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kānadeva. -2 A morbid affection of the eyes. -3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. —**जं** Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; *हुह-दामप्रहर्षाय सुहृदां हर्षणाय च* Mb.

**हर्षयितु** *a.* [ *हृष-णिच्* *इलु* ] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. —*n.* Gold. —*m.* A son.

**हर्षित** *a.* 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened.

**हर्षुलः** 1 A deer. -2 A lover.

**हल** 1 P. ( *हलति, हलित* ) To plough.

**हलं** [ *हल* *वज्रर्थे* *करणे* *क* ] 1 A plough; *वहसि वपुषि विशदे वसन् जलदाभम् । हल-हतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम्*; or *हलं कलयते* Git. 1. -2 Deformity, ugliness. —**Comp.** —**आयुधः** an epithet of Balarāma. —**धर, भुत्** *m.* 1. a ploughman. -2. N. of Balarāma; *केशव भूतहलधर-रूप जय जगदीश हरे* Git. 1; *अंसन्यस्ते सति हलभूतो मेचके वाससीव* Me. 59. —**भूतिः, भूतिः** *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. —**हतिः** *f.* 1. striking or drawing along with a plough. -2. ploughing.

**हला** 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -4 Spirituous liquor. —*ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female friend; ( only in theatrical language ); *हला शकुंतले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ* S. 1; cf. *हडा* also.

**हलिः** 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

**हलिन्** *m.* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 Balarāma. —**Comp.** —**मियः** the *Kadamba* tree. ( —*या* ) spirituous liquor.

**हलिनी** A number of ploughs.

**हलीनः** The teak tree.

**हलीषा** The handle of a plough.

**हल्य** *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. —**ल्यं** 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

**हल्यः** A number of ploughs.

**हलाहः** A spotted or variegated horse.

**हलाहलं** 1 = *हल* ( *ला* ) *हल*. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard.

**हलुकं** The red lotus.

**हलुनं** Rolling or tossing about ( as in sleep ).

**हल्लीशं** ( *वं* ) 1 One of the 18 Uparūpakas or minor dramatic compositions; ( described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male, and seven, eight or ten female performers; see S. D. 555. -2 A kind of circular dance.

**हल्लीशकः** Dancing in a ring.

**हवः** [ *ह-अ, ह-अच्* *संज्ञ* *पृषो* *वा* ] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

**हवनं** [ *ह-भावे* *ल्युट्* ] 1 Offering an oblation with fire. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation. -3 Invocation. -4 Calling, summoning. -5 Challenging to fight. —**Comp.** —**आयुज्** *m.* fire.

**हवनी** = *हवित्री* q. v.

**हवनीय** *a.* [ *हु* *कर्मणि* *अनीयर्* ] Sacrificial. —**यं** 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

**हवित्री** A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire ( to which oblations are offered ).

**हविष्मत्** *a.* Possessed of oblations.

**हविष्यं** [ *हविषे* *हितं* *यत्* ] 1 Anything fit for an oblation; Ms. 3. 256, 11. 78, 107; Y. 1. 239. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. —**Comp.** —**अन्नं** food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. —**आशिनः, भुज्** *m.* fire.

**हविस्** *n.* [ *हृयते* *हु-कर्मणि* *इसिः* ] 1 An oblation or burnt offering in general; *वहति विधिहुतं या हविः* S. 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132; 5. 7, 6. 12. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Water. -4 N. of Siva. -5 A sacrifice. —**Comp.** —**अशनं** ( *हविर-शनं* ) devouring clarified butter or oblations. ( —*नः* ) fire. —**गंधा** ( *हविर्गंधा* ) the Samī tree. —**गेहं** ( *हविर्गेहं* ) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. —**भुज्** *m.* ( *हविर्भुज्* ) fire; *अन्वासितमरुधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं* R. 1. 56, 10. 69, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, Si. 1. 2; Kāv. 2. 168. —**यज्ञः** ( *हविर्-यज्ञः* ) a kind of sacrifice. —**याजिन्** ( *हविर्याजिन्* ) *m.* a priest.

**हव्य** *a.* [ *हु-कर्मणि* *यत्* ] To be offered in oblations. —**व्यं** 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods ( opp. *कव्य* q. v. ). -3 An oblation in general. —**Comp.** —**आशः** fire. —**कव्यं** oblations to the gods and to the Manes, or spirits of



deceased ancestors; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128; *et seq.* —पाकः an oblation cooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. —वाह, वाहः, वाहन *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); हससि यदि किञ्चिदपि दंतचिकित्सादी हरति दुरतिमि-  
रतिचोरं Git. 10; Bk. 7. 63, 14. 93. —2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with acc.); यमवाप्य विदुर्भूः प्रभुं हसति ग्रामपि शक्रभर्तृकां N. 2. 16. —3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground; यो जहासेव वासुदेवं K.; Si. 1. 71. —4 To resemble; श्रिया हसद्भिः कमलानि सस्मितैः Ki. 8. 44. —5 To jest, joke. —6 To open, bloom, blow; हसद्भ्युज्ज्वलन्ते. —7 To brighten up, or to clear up; भास्वा-  
वुद्वेप्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhāsh. —Caus. (हसयति-ते) To cause to smile; Ku. 7. 95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. —2 Derision. —3 Merriment, mirth.

हसनं Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. —Comp. —मणिः fire.

हसंतिका A portable fire-place.

हसंती 1 A portable fire-place. —2 A kind of Mallikā.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हसित *p. p.* [हस्-कर्तरि क] 1 Laughed, laughing. —2 Blown, expanded. —तं 1 Laughter. —2 Joke, jesting. —3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [हस्-तन् इत् Un. 3. 86] 1 The hand; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of', गौतमीहस्ते वि-  
सर्जयिष्यामि S. 3. 'I shall send it by Gautami'; so हस्ते पतिता; हस्तसंनि-  
हितां कुक्षु &c.; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60, 'leaning on Sambhu's hand'; हस्ते-कृ (हस्ते-कृत्य-कृत्वा) 1. 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of'; Prov. :—हस्तकंकर्णं किं दर्पणे प्रेक्ष्यते Karpūr. 'sight requires no mirror'. —2 The trunk of an elephant; Ku. 1. 36. —3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. —4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 angulas or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). —5 Hand-writing, signature; धनी घोषगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनं 1. 320 'bearing date and signature'; धार्यतामयं प्रियायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved'; 2. 20. —6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication; Mu. 3. —7 Help, assistance, support; वात्स्यां खेदं

कुशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. —8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c.; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात्परे Ak.; रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः सति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेव बर्हः V. 4. 10. —स्त A pair of leather-bellows. —Comp. —अक्षरं one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. —अग्रं the finger (being the extremity of the hand). —अंगुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. —अभ्यासः contact with the hand. —अवलंबः, —आलंबनं support of the hand; दत्त हस्तावलंबे प्रारभे Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. —आमलकं 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood; cf. करतलामलकफलव-  
दखिलं जगदालोकयतां K. 43. —आवापः a finger-guard (ज्यावातवारणं); V. 5, S. 6. —कमलं 1. a lotus carried in the hand. —2. a lotus-like hand. —कौशलं manual dexterity. —क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. —गत, —गामिन् *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured; त्वं प्रार्थयसे हस्तगता ममेभिः R. 7. 67, 8. 1. —ग्राहः taking by the hand. —चापल्यं = हस्तकौशल q. v. —तलं 1. the palm of the hand. —2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. —तुला 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand; Pt. 2. 79. —दोषः a slip of the hand. —धारणं —वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). —पादं the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति S. 4. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —प्राप्त, —वर्तिन्, —स्थ, —स्थित *a.* 1. held in the hand. —2. gained, secured. —प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand; that can be reached with the hand, हस्तप्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75. —दिवं perfuming the body with unguents. —मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. —लाचवं 1. manual readiness or skill. —2. a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. —संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands; Me. 96. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. manual labour, doing with the hands. —2. hire, wages. —सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. —2 The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever.

हस्ता The thirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand; हस्ता-  
हस्ति जन्यमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants.

हस्तिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [हस्तः शृङ्गादंडो-  
ऽस्तस्य इति] 1 Having hands. —2 Having a trunk. —*m.* An elephant; Ms. 7. 96, 12. 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds; भद्र, मंद्र, दृग, and मिश्र). —Comp. —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —आयुर्वेदः a work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. —आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. —कश्यपः 1. a lion. —2. tiger. —कर्णः the castor-oil plant. —गिरिः the city and district of Kānchi. —ह्नः 1. an elephant-killer. —2. a man. —चारिन् *m.* an elephant-driver. —दंतः 1. the tusk of an elephant. —2. a peg projecting from a wall. (—तं) 1. ivory. —2. a radish. —दंतकं a radish. —नखं a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. —पः, —पकः an elephant-driver or rider; इति घोषयतीव द्विद्विमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कण्ठः H. 2. 86. —मदः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. —मल्लः 1. N. of Airāvata. —2. of Ganesa. —3. of Sankha, the eighth of the chief Nāgas. —4. a heap of ashes. —5. a shower of dust. —6. frost. —यूथः, —यं a herd of elephants. —वर्चसं the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. —वाहः 1. an elephant-driver. —2. a hook for driving elephants. —पट्टवं a collection of six elephants. —स्नानं = गजस्नानं q. v.; अवशोद्विषयचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (ना)पुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata; its other names are:— गजाहय, नागसाहय, नागाह, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. —2 A kind of drug and perfume. —3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratimanjari thus describes her:—  
स्थूलाधरा स्थूलनितंबावैवा स्थूलांशुलिः स्थूलकुचा  
मुशीला। कानोमुखी गाढरतिप्रिया च नितान्तमोक्षी  
(नितंबचर्चवां) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand. —2 Done with the hand, manual. —3 Given with the hand.

हस्त्य *a.* 1 Smiling. —2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहा *m.* A kind of Gandharva; cf. हाहा.



हा *ind.* A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas', 'woe me' in English; हा मिये जानकि U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं U. 3. 38; हा पितः कासि हे सुभ्र Bk. 6. 11; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णभक्त Sk. ). -2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराज-दशरथस्य धर्मद्वाराः प्रियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. ( जिहीते, हान ; *pass.* हायते; *desid.* जिहासते ) 1 To go, move; जिहीया विख्यातां स्फुटनिह भवद्वाधवरथ H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. -2 To get, attain. -II. 3 P. ( जहाति, हीन ) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; मूढ जहीहि धना-मगृष्णां कुरु तदुद्धे मनसि विवृष्णां Moha M. 1; सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10; Me. 49, 60; Bv. 2. 129; Rs. 1. 38. -2 To resign, forego. -3 To let fall. -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, shun. -*Pass.* ( हायते ) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose ( with instr. or abl. ); विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणेः Bk. 14. 35; जनयित्वा सुतं तस्यां ब्राह्मण्यादेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17, 5. 161, 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane ( fig. also ); प्रवृद्धो हीयते चंद्रः समुद्रोऽपि तथा-विधः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. -5 To fail ( as in a law-suit ); भूतमप्यनुपन्यसं हीयते व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. -*Caus.* ( हापयति-ते ) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. -2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. -*Desid.* ( जिहासति ) To wish to leave &c.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power.

हानिः *f.* [ हा-क्तिन् तस्य निः ] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क्वचित् स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काव्यत्वहानिः K. P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kāvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; ग्रसोद्भ्रूलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. ; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रमप्राप्ता तथा वृद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv. ; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञां, कार्यं. -6 Passing away, waste, loss; कालहानि

R. 13. 16. -*Comp.* -कर *a.* causing loss, detrimental, injurious; Pt. 1. 88. हापनं Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हांगरः A large fish.

हाटक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Golden. -क 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -*Comp.* -गिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रं [ हा-करणे ब्र ] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Death. -त्रः A demon.

हात्रः Death, dying.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायनः-नं A year. -नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [ ह-कर्मणि घञ् ] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुटति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; पांड्योयमंसापितलं बहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; Rs. 1. 4; 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 ( In math. ) The denominator of a fraction. -8 A divisor. -9 ( In prosody ) A long syllable. -*Comp.* -आवलिः-ली *f.* a string of pearls; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभने मणिहारालिलराम-णीयकं N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरलकांचित-कांचिदाम Git. 11. -गुटि ( लि ) का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. -यष्टिः *f.* a necklace, string of pearls; दधति पृथुकचाग्रैरुज्जतैर्हारयष्टिं Rs. 2. 25, 1. 8. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown ngrape.

हारकः [ ह-प्ठुल ] 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 A string of pearls. -4 A divisor ( in math. ). -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler.

हारि *a.* Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः *f.* 1 Defeat. -2 Losing a game. -3 A body of travellers, caravan. -*Comp.* -कंटः a cuckoo.

हारित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहूरः Spirituous liquor. -रा A grape.

हारिण *a.* ( जी *f.* ) Belonging to a deer. -णं Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् *a.* ( जी *f.* ) [ हारो अस्यस्य इति, ह-णिनि वा ] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. -3 Seizing, disturbing; Ms. 12. 28. -4 Obtaining, securing.

-5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीत-रागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; विष्टपहारिणि हरो Bh. 2. 25. -6 Surpassing, excelling. -7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour. -2 The Kadamba tree.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 N. of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्द [ हृदयस्य कर्म युवा० अण् हृददेशः ] 1 Affection, love; अमर्यशून्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जातहादेन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Si. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning.

हार्दिन् *m.* Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य *a.* 1 To be taken or conveyed. -2 To be borne or carried on; यद्व्या वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away ( as by wind ); R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken ( as one's resolution ); Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; वहसि हि धनहार्थं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. -र्यः 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhitaka. -3 The dividend ( in math. ).

हालः [ हलो अस्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण् ] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarāma. -3 N. of Salivāhana. -*Comp.* -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल ( ला ) हं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; ( being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva ); अहमेव कुरुः सुदार-गानाभिनि हालाहल मास्म तात दृष्ट्यः नड संति भवादुशानि भूयो भुवनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Subhāsh. -2 ( Hence ) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73; Pt. 1. 188. ( Also written हलाहल or हालहाल ).

हालहली, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हित्वा हालामभितरसां रेवतीलो-चनांकां Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58. Si. 10. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. -2 A kind of lizard. -ला A small mouse. -ली Spirituous liquor. -लं 1 = हाल-हल ( 1 ). -2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिकः [ हलेन खनति हलः प्रहरणमस्य तस्येदं वा टक उञ् वा ] 1 A ploughman,



an agriculturist. -2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). -3 One who fights with a plough.

**हालिनी** A kind of large house-lizard.

**हाली** A wife's younger sister.

**हालुः** A tooth.

**हावः** [ ह्व-भावे वच् नि० संभ०, हु-करणे वच् ] 1 A call, calling. -2 Any feminine conquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकारविशेषः Si. 10. 13; जयुः सरागं नवतुः सहावं Bk. 3. 43; ( हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः—ग्रीवारेचकसंयुक्तो भ्रू-भेदादिविकासकृत् । भावादीयत्वकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥ ) see S. D. 127 also.

**हावकः** 1 One who calls or summons. -2 One who calls the bride.

**हासः** [ हस्-भावे वच् ] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; भासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, merriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य; see S. D. 207. -4 Derisive laughter; R. 12. 36. -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सामर्पतयेव तेजुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासेः Bk. 2. 3.

**हासकः** A buffoon, merry-andrew.

**हासिका** 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

**हास्य** *a.* [ हम्-प्यत् ] Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. —स्वं 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, ridicule. —स्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined:— विद्वता-काव्यान्वेपथ्योदः कुहकाद्भवेत् । हास्यो हासस्थायिभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्थायिभावः) श्वेतः समर्थदेवतः S. D. 228. —Comp. —आस्पदं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. —पदवी, —मार्गः ridicule, derision; क्रुद्धैर्नीतिल्लिखुवनजयी हास्यमार्गं दशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. —रसः the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

**हासस्** *m.* The moon.

**हास्तिकः** An elephant-driver or rider. —कं A herd of elephant; Si. 5. 30.

**हास्तिनं** N. of Hastināpura q. v.

**हाह( हा )लं** Deadly poison.

**हाहस्** *m.* A Gandharva.

**हाहा** *m.* N. of a Gandharva. —*ind.* An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, ( it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा ). —Comp. —कारः 1

a grief lamentation, loud wailing. -2. the din or uproar of battle. —रवः the cry हाहा.

**हि** *ind.* ( Never used at the beginning of a sentence ) It has the following senses:— 1 For, because ( expressing a strict or logical reason ); अग्निरिहास्ति धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M.; R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; न हि कनलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमेवेक्षते मत्तगजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् । सहस्रगुणमुत्पद्मादृते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone ( to emphasize an idea ); सूदो हि मदनेनायास्यते K. 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

**हि 5 P.** ( हिनोति, हित; *caus.* हाययति; *desid.* जिवीयति ) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिह्ये Bk. 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. -6 To go or proceed.

**हिन्** 1, 7 P., 10 U. ( हिसति, हिनस्ति, हिसयति-ते, हिसित ) 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm; Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; Māl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं सृते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

**हिसक** *a.* [ हिस्-पुल्ल ] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. —कः 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

**हिसने-ना** [ हिस्-त्युद् ] Striking, hurting, killing; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

**हिंसा** [ हिस्-अ ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—कायिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental' ); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. -2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R. 5. 57; 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. -3 Robbery, plunder. —Comp. —आत्मक *a.* injurious, destructive. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. any hurtful or injurious act. -2. magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (= अभिचार q. v.). —प्राणिन् *m.* a noxious animal. —रत *a.* delighting in mischief. —रुचि *a.* intent on or delighting in mischief; Māl. 5. 29. —सह-द्रव *a.* arising from injury.

**हिंसारः** 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

**हिंसालु** [ हिंसा अस्यर्थे आलु ] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. —*m.* A mischievous or savage dog ( हिंसालुक also ).

**हिसित** *a.* Injured, hurt. —तं Injury, hurt.

**हिंसीरः** [ हिस्-ईत् ] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird ( खग ). -3 A mischievous fellow.

**हिंस्य** *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

**हिंस्र** *a.* [ हिस्-र ] Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. —स्रः 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Bhima. —Comp. —पशुः a beast of prey. —यंत्रं 1. a trap. -2. a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

**हिंस्रकः** A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

**हिंसा** 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard.

**हिक्क** I. 1 U. ( हिक्कति-ते, हिक्कित ) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. —II. 10 A. ( हिक्कयते ) To hurt, injure, kill.

**हिक्का** 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough.

**हिंकारः** 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. -2 A tiger.

**हिंम**, *n.* [ हिंमं गच्छति गम्-इति नि० ] 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. -2 The substance prepared from this plant ( *Asa foetida* ) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. —Comp. —निर्गसः 1. the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. -2. the *nimba* tree. —रत्रः the *inguli* tree.

**हिंयलः-लं** } Vermilion.  
**हिंयलिः** }  
**हिंयलु** *m. n.* }

**हिंयलिका** The prickly nightshade.

**हिंयली** The egg-plant.

**हिज्जः**, **हिज्जलः** N. of a tree (commonly called Hijjal).

**हिंजीरः** A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

**हिडिंबः** N. of a demon slain by Bhima. —त्रा 1 The sister of Hidimba who married Bhima. -2 The wife of Hanumat. —Comp. —जित्, —निपुदन, —भिद्, —रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhima.

**हिड्** 1 A. ( हिडते, हिडित ) 1 To go, wander, roam over. -2 To disregard, slight.

**हिडनं** [ हिड्-त्युद् ] 1 Wandering, roaming about. -2 Sexual intercourse. -3 Writing.

**हिडिकः** An astrologer.

**हिडि( डी )रः** 1 Cuttle-fish bone. -2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plant. -4 A tonic or stomachic. —रं The pomegranate.



हिंदी N. of Durgā.

हित *a.* [धा-क, हि-क वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.) ; गोम्यो हितं गोहितम्. -4 Useful, advantageous. -5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.) ; हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4 ; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.) . -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. -तः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser ; हितान्नयः संश्रुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5 ; H. 1. 30. -ता A causeway, dike. -तं 1 Benefit, profit or advantage. -2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good. -Comp. -अनुबन्धिन् *a.* involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेषिन्, -अर्थिन् *a.* seeking another's welfare. -इच्छा good will, good wishes. -इच्छु *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. -उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशः 1. friendly advice, salutary instruction. -2. N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Vishnu Sarman. -एषिन् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. -कर, कर्तृ, कृत्, -कारक *a.* 1. doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -2. useful, rendering a service, serviceable ; Pt. 1. 95. -3. beneficial, doing good ; Pt. 1. 371. (-रः) a friend, benefactor ; Pt. 1. 131, 417. -काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting ; Pt. 1. 315. -काम्या desire for another's welfare, good will. -कारिन्, -कृत् *m.* a benefactor. -प्रणी *m.* a spy. -बुद्धि *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. -वाक्यं friendly advice. -वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिंदुः N. of a tribe.

हिंदोलः 1 A swing. -2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvaṇa, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला 1 A swing. -2 A cradle.

हिम *a.* [हि-मक्] Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. -सः 1 The cold season, winter. -2 The moon. -3 The Himalaya mountain. -4 The sandal tree. -5 Camphor. -मं 1 Frost, hoar-frost ; R. 1. 46, 9. 25 ; Ku. 1. 3, 11 ; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. -2 Cold, coldness. -3 A lotus. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A pearl. -6 Night. -7 Tin,

-8 Sandal wood. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the moon ; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80 ; Si. 2. 49. -2. camphor. -अभ्रं silver. -अचलः, -अद्रिः the Himalaya mountain ; Ku. 1. 54 ; R. 4. 79, 4. 3. -जा, -तनया 1. Pārvaṭi. -2. the Ganges. -अंशु, -अंभसु *n.* 1. cold water. -2. dew ; R. 5. 70. -अनिलः a cold wind. -अब्जं a lotus. -अरातिः 1. fire. -2. the sun. -3. the *arka* and *chitraka* plants. -आगमः the cold or winter-season. -आर्त *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलयः 1. the Himalaya mountain ; Ku. 1. 1. -2. the white Khadira tree. -सुत an epithet of Pārvaṭi. -आह्वः, -आह्वयः camphor. (-यं) a lotus. -उत्तरा the tawny grape. -उत्पन्ना a kind of sugar. -उद्भा the plant called Zedoary. -उन्नः the moon. -करः 1. the moon ; लुठति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Git. 7. -2. camphor. -कुटः 1. the winter season. -2. the Himalaya mountain. -गिरिः the Himalaya. -शुः the moon. -जः the Maināka mountain. -जा 1. the plant Zedoary. -2. Pārvaṭi. -जैलं a kind of camphor ointment. -दीधितिः the moon ; Si. 9. 29. -दुर्दिनं wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -द्युतिः the moon. -दुमः the Nimba tree. -दुह *m.* the sun. -वातुः the Himalaya mountain. -ध्वस्त *a.* bitten, nipped or blighted by frost. -पातः cold rain ; Pt. 3. -प्रस्थः the Himalaya mountain. -भास्, -रश्मि *m.* the moon. -बालुकः -का camphor. -शीतल *a.* ice-cold. -शैलः the Himalaya mountain. -अथः the moon. -संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -सरस् *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water ; Māl. 1. 31. -हासकः the marshy date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. -*m.* The Himalaya mountain ; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -Comp. -कुक्षिः a valley of the Himalaya. -पुरं N. of Oshadhiprastha, the capital of Himalaya ; Ku. 6. 33. -सुतः the Maināka mountain. -सुता 1. Pārvaṭi. -2. the Ganges.

हिमा 1 The cold season, winter. -2 Small cardamoms. -3 A kind of grass. -4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Reṇukā.

हिमानी [महद् हिमं, आनुक्] 1 A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift ; नगसुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाद्य जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38 ; Bv. 1. 26. -2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमेलु *a.* Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिमनः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य *a.* 1 Snowy, frosty. -2 Cold, frigid.

हिरंगुः N. of Rāhu.

हिरणं [हृत्पृथु निः] 1 Gold. -2 Semen. -3 A cowrie.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Made of gold, golden ; हिरण्यस्य सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -यः The god Brahman. -यं One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्यं [हिरण्येव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold ; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 128. -2 Any vessel of gold ; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Silver. -4 Any precious metal. -5 Wealth, property. -6 Semen virile. -7 A cowrie. -8 A particular measure. -9 A substance. -10 The thorn-apple (धूर). -ग्यः One of the seven tongues of fire. -Comp. -अश्वः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiranyakasipu. [On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vishnu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth]. -कक्ष *a.* wearing a golden girle. -कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons. [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrāda to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha ; see ब्रह्मद]. -कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -गर्भः 1. N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg). -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. the soul invested by the subtle body or सूक्ष्मशरीर *q. v.* -द *a.* giving or granting gold ; Ms. 4. 230. (-दः) the ocean. (-दः) the earth. -नामः the mountain Maināka. -वाहुः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the river Soṇa. -विदुः fire. -रेतसु *m.* 1. fire ; R. 18. 25. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Siva. -4. the *Chitraka* or *Arka* plant. -वर्णा a river. -वाहः 1. the river Soṇa. -2. N. of Siva.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Golden.

हिरण्यवः A divine treasure.

हिरुक *ind. Ved.* 1 Without, except. -2 Amongst, in the midst of. -3 Near. -4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिलोलः 1 A wave, billow. -2 The musical mode called Hindola. -3 A caprice, whim. -4 A kind of coitus.



**हिल्वालाः** *f. pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरसम्.*

**ही** *ind. An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); हतविधिलसितानां ही विविचो विपाकः* Si. 11. 64; or *ही विचित्रं लक्ष्मणेनोचे* Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). -2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. -3 Reason (cf. हि).

**हीन** *p. p. [ह-क तस्य नः इत्यम्]* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. -2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.); *युगेहीना न शोभते निर्गन्धा इव किञ्चुकाः* Subhāsh.; so *द्रव्यं, मतिः, उत्साहः* &c. -3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). -4 Decayed, wasted. -5 Deficient, defective; *हीनातिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमप्यपनयेत्ततः* Ms. 3. 242. -6 Subtracted. -7 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. -8 Low, base, mean, vile. -नः 1 A defective witness. -2 A faulty respondent; (Nārada enumerates five kinds:—अन्यवादी क्रियाद्वेषी नापस्थायी निरुत्तरः । आहतप्रपलायी च हीनः पंचविधः स्मृतः). -3 Subtraction. -Comp. -अंग *a. deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective*; Ms. 4. 141; Pt. 5. 95; Y. 1. 222. (-गी) a small ant. -कर्मन् *a. neglecting the customary religious rites.* -कुल, -ज *a. base-born, of low family.* -क्रतु *a. one who neglects his sacrifice.* -जाति *a. 1. of a low caste. -2. excommunicated, outcaste, degraded.* -योनिः *f. low birth or origin.* -वर्ण *a. 1. of low caste. -2. of inferior rank.* -वादः a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. -वादिन् *a. 1. making a defective statement. -2. prevaricating. -3. dumb, speechless. -4. cast in law, defeated.* -सख्यं associating with low persons. -सेवा attendance on base persons.

**हीतालः** The marshy date-tree.

**हीरः** [ह-क नि.] 1 A snake. -2 A necklace. -3 A lion. -4 N. of the father of Sriharsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of Siva. -रः, -रं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरितम्). -Comp. -अंगः the thunderbolt of Indra.

**हीरकः** A diamond.

**हीरा** 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 An ant.

**हीलं** Semen virile.

**होळुकं** A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

**हीही** *ind. A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही,*

**हु** 3 P. (जुहोति, हुत; *pass. हुयते; caus. हुयति-ते, desid. जुह्वयति*) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honour of a deity (with acc.); sacrifice; *यो मंत्रपूतां तनुमप्यहोषीत्* R. 13. 45; *जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावके* Ki. 1. 44; *हविर्जुहुधि पावके* Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat.

**हुत** *p. p. [ह-क]* 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2. 71. -तः N. of Siva. -तः An oblation, offering. -Comp. -अग्नि *a. who has made an oblation to fire*; R. 1. 6. (-म्) a sacrificial fire. -अशनः 1. fire; समीरणो नोदधिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. -2. N. of Siva. -3. the Chitraka tree. -सहायः an epithet of Siva. -अशनी the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (होलिका). -आज्ञः fire; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताज्ञं R. 2. 71. -जातवेदस् *a. one who has made an oblation to fire.* -भुज *m. fire*; नैऋत्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव च्छिन्नसूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9. -भिया Svāhā the wife of Agni. -वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; शीतांशुस्तपनो हितो हुतवहः Git. 9; Me. 43; Rs. 1. 27. -होमः a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-मं) a burnt offering.

**हुतिः** *f. Offering oblations.*

**हुह** I. 1 P. (होडति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुडति) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

**हुडः** 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

**हुडुः** A ram; जंबुको हुडुयुद्धेन Pt. 1. 102.

**हुडुकः** 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum; N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird (दायह). -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron.

**हुडुत्** *n. 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.*

**हुं** 1 A. (हुंते) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

**हुंडः** 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village hog. -5 A demon.

**हुम्** *ind. A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातं or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तद्वत्ता सीतिति हुम्. -2 Doubt; चैत्रो हुं भैत्रो हुं. -3 Assent;*

U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.; e. g. ओं कृचाय हुम्). (हुंङ्क means 'to utter the sound hum', 'to roar, grunt, bellow,' as in अनुहुंङ्क 'to roar in return; अनुहुंङ्कुरुते धनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25). -Comp. -कारः, -कृतिः *f. 1. uttering the sound 'hum'; वृष्टा पुनः पुनः कांता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. -2. a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः* Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेणैव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. -3. roaring, bellowing in general. -4. the grunting of a boar. -5. the twang of a bow. -कृतं 1. an incantation. -2. the grunt of a wild boar. -3. the roar of thunder.

**हुँ** 1 P. (हुँचति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive.

**हुँचनं** Dishonesty, cunning.

**हुल्** 1 P. (होलति) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

**हुलहुली** A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

**हुहु** (हु) *m. A kind of Gandharva.*

**हु** *ind. 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (oh! ah! alas &c.).*

**हुह** 1 A. (हुडेते) To go.

**हुणः** (नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो सुंतिमत्तद्वृणचिबुकप्रसर्पि नारंगकम्. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūṇas). -णः *m. pl. N. of a country or its people*; हूणावरोधानां R. 4. 68.

**हुत** *p. p. [ह-क संप्रसारणं]* 1 Called, summoned, invited &c.; see हु.

**हुतिः** *f. [ह-क्त्वि संप्रसारणं]* 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहेतिहुति q. v.

**हुम्** &c. See हुम्.

**हुरवः** A jackal.

**हुह** *m. A kind of Gandharva.*

**हु** 1 U. (हरति-ते, जहार, जहे, अहर्षीत्, अहत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्तुं, हत; *pass. हियते*) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिकोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरिष्यन्तीति शंकरा Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39, Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; वृताच्छलं हरति युष्मन्मनो कदाचान् R. 5. 69, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8.



334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy ; तथापि हृते तापं लोकानामुन्नतौ घनः Bv. 1. 39; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchant; चेतो न कस्य हृते गतिरंगनायाः Bv. 2. 157; ये भावा हृदयं हरति 1. 103; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः S. 1. 5; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3. 6; सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69, 10. 83, Rs. 6. 21; Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain; ततो विशं नृपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; स हरतु सुभगपताकां Dk. -8 To have, possess; Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk. 5. 71; Si. 93. -10 To marry; Ms. 9. 93. -11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. —Caus (हारयति-ते) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one (with acc. or instr.); भृत्यं भृत्येन वा भारं हारयति Sk.; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्थं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. —Desid. (जिहृषति-ते) To wish to take &c. -II. 3 P. (जिहृषति) To take by force. हृत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत् p. p. [हृ-क्त] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided; see हृ. —तं A portion, share. —Comp. —अधिकार a. 1. dismissed from authority, turned out. -2. deprived of one's due rights. —उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. —द्रव्य, -धन a. spoiled of wealth. —सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः f. 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction.

हृ (हि) णीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.); त्वयाद्य तस्मिन्नपि दंडधारिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी हृणीयते N. 1. 133; दिवोपि वज्रायुधधूषणाया हृणीयते वीरवती न भूमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणी (णि) या 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame. -3 Compassion.

हृद् n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. -2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. —Comp. —आवर्तः a. lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. —कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. —गत a. 1. seated in the mind, con-

ceived, designed. -2. cherished. (—तं) design, meaning, intent. —ग्रहः spasm of the heart. —ग्रहः a heart-sore. —देशः the region of the heart. —पिंडः—हं the heart. —रोगः 1. a heart-disease, heartburn. -2. sorrow, grief, anguish. -3. love. -4. the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. —लासः (हृलसः) 1. hiccough. -2. disquietude, grief. —लेखः (हृलेखः) 1. knowledge, reasoning. -2. heart-ache. —लेखा (हृलेखा) grief, anxiety. —वटकः the stomach. —शयः 1. the god of love. -2. love. —शूलं an acute pain in the chest. —शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदये दिग्दर्शरैरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25; so अयोहृदयः R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृदय &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast; वाण-भिसहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. -3 Love, affection. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -5 The secret science; अन्व, अन्व &c. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. —Comp. —आत्मन् m. a heron. —आविष् a. heart-rending, heart-piercing; Bk. 6. 73. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः a husband. (—शा, —री f.) 1. a wife. -2. a mistress. —उदकः heaving of the heart. —कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. —ग्राहिन् a. heart-captivating. —चौरः one who steals the heart or affections. —छिद् a. heart-rending, heart-piercing. —रज्जुः (in geom.) a central line. —रोगः a heart-disease; Mu. 1. 13. —लेखः 1. knowledge -2. heart-ache, anxiety. —विध्, —वेधिन a. heart-piercing. —वृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. —स्थ a. being or cherished in the heart. —स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. -2 Lovely, handsome; Māl. 1. -3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Māl. 3; वल्लकी च हृदयंगमस्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क इते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24. —मं An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् a. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदि (दी) कः N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिस्पृश a. 1 Touching the heart. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य a. [हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृद्य-यत्] 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; Māl. 1. 4, 8. 4, R. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. —Comp. —गंधः the Bilva tree. —गंधा

the great-flowered jasmine. —गंधं 1. small cumin. -2. sochal salt.

हृष्ट 1, 4 P. (हृषति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मानं मत्वा किं चंद्र हृष्यति Bv. 2. 54. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body); हृषितास्तनूरुहः Dk.; हृष्यति रोमकूपानि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -4 To lie, tell a lie. —Caus. (हृषयति-ते) To please, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषित p. p. [हृ-क्त वा इट्] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled; having the hair bristling. -3 Astonished. -4 Bent, bowed. -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accoutred.

हृषीकं [हृ-ई कक्] An organ of sense. —Comp. —ईशः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Bg. 1. 15; cf seq.; (हृषीकर्णीन्द्रियाण्याहुस्तेषामभिज्ञो यतो भवान् हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो रम्यातो देवेषु केशव Mb.).

हृष्ट p. p. [हृ-क्त] Pleased, rejoiced (=हृषित). —Comp. —चित्त, —मानस a. rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. —रोमन् a. having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). —वदन a. having a cheerful countenance. —संकल्प a. contented, pleased. —हृदय a. joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः f. [हृ-क्तिन्] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. -2 Pride. -3 Knowledge.

हे ind. 1 A vocative particle (oh, ho!); हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविमबंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेक्का Hiccough.

हेट् 1 P. (हेटति) 1 To be wicked -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce happiness. हेटः 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेड् 1 A. (हेडते) To disregard, slight, neglect. -II. 1 P. (हेडति) 1 To surround. -2 To attire.

हेडः Disregard, slight. —Comp. —जः anger, displeasure.

हेडाबुकः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः m. f. [हृ-करणे क्तिन् नि०] 1 A weapon, a missile; समरविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A



ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour.  
-5 Flame.

**हेतुः** [ हि-तु Un. 1. 73 ] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवः K. P. 1 ; Māl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10 ; Me. 25 ; S. 3. 12. -2 Source, origin ; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or argument. -7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech) ; it is thus defined:—हेतोर्हेतुमता सार्धमभेदो हेतुरुच्यते. (N. B. The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of', with gen. or in comp. ; शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना ; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47 ; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.). -Comp. —अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). —आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; (it is of five kinds :—सव्यभिचार or अनेकांतिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्यतिपक्ष and बाधित). —उपक्षेपः—उपन्यासः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. —वादः disputation, controversy. —शास्त्रं a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smritis or revelation ; Ms. 2. 11. —हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect. ° भावः the relation existing between cause and effect.

**हेतुक** *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). —कः 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician.

**हेतुतात्वं** Causation, the existence of cause.

**हेतुमत्** *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. —*m.* An effect.

**हेमं** [ हि-मन् ] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. —मः 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury.

**हेमन्** *n.* [ हि-मन् ] 1 Gold. -2 Water. -3 Snow. -4 The thorn-apple. -5 The Kesara flower. -6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. —Comp. —अंग *a.* golden ; Mu. 2. 10 v. 1. (—मः) 1. Garuḍa. -2. a lion. -3 the mountain *Sumeru*. -4. N. of Brahman. -5. of Vishnu. -6. the *Champak* tree. —अंगदं a gold-bracelet. —अद्रिः the mountain *Sumeru*. —अंभोजं a golden lotus ; हेमंभोजप्रज्ञ-वि सलिलं मानसंसाददानः Me. 62. —अं-

भोरुहं a golden lotus ; Ku. 2. 44. —आहः 1. the wild *Champak* tree. -2. the *Dhattura* plant. —कंदलः coral. —करः, कर्तुः, कारः, कारकः a goldsmith ; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. —किंजल्कं the *Nāgakesara* flower. —कुम्भः a golden jar. —कुटः N. of a mountain ; S. 7. —केतकी the *Ketaka* plant bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेती). —कैलिः 1. an epithet of Agni. -2. the *Chitraka* plant. —केशः N. of Siva. —गंधिनी the perfume named *Repukā*. —गिरिः the mountain *Sumeru*. —गौरः the *Asoka* tree. —उक्त *a.* covered with gold. (—जं) gold covering. —ज्वालः fire. —तारुः the thorn-apple. —तारुः blue vitriol. —दुग्धः, दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree. —पर्वतः the mountain *Meru*. —युष्पः, युष्पकः 1. the *Asoka* tree. -2. the *Lodhra* tree. -3. the *Champak* tree. (—न.) 1. the *Asoka* flower. -2. the flower of *China* rose. —युष्पिका yellow jasmine. —व (व) लं a pearl. —माला the wife of Yama. —मालिन् *m.* the sun. —युष्पिका the golden or yellow jasmine. —रत्निणी *f.* turmeric. —शंखः N. of Vishnu. —शृंगं 1. a golden horn. -2. a golden summit. —सारं blue vitriol. —सूत्रं, सूत्रकं a kind of necklace ; ( Mar. गोक ).

**हेमकं** Gold.

**हेमलः** 1 A goldsmith. -2 A touchstone. -3 A chameleon.

**हेम्य** *a.* Golden.

**हेमंतः** तं One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष) ; नवप्रवालोद्गमस्तस्यरम्यः प्रफुल्ललोध्रः परिपक्वशालिः । विलीनपद्मः प्रपततुषारो हेमंतकालः सद्युपागतः त्रिवे Rs. 4. 1. —Comp. —नाथः the wood apple tree.

**हेमंती** Winter.

**हेय** *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned.

**हेरं** [ हि-रन् ] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. -2 Turmeric. -3 Demoniacal illusion.

**हेरंबः** [ हे शिवे रं वति रं-अब् अलुक्समा Tv. ] 1 N. of Ganesa. -2 A buffalo. -3 A boastful hero. —Comp. —जननी N. of Pārvatī (mother of Ganesa).

**हेरिकः** A spy, secret emissary.

**हेरुकः** An attendant on Siva.

**हेल्** 1 A. (हेलते) To disregard ; see हेद्.

**हेलनं** ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. -2 Sportingly amorously, wanton dalliance.

**हेला** [ हेद्-भावे-डस्य लः ] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult ; Si. 12. 72. -2 (a) Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton

sport ; S. D. 128 ; D. R. 2. 32. (b) Pleasure, delight, pastime ; Māl. 9. 43. -3 Strong sexual desire ; प्रौढेच्छयाऽतिरुद्धानां नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृंगारशास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञहेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ -4 Ease, facility ; Si. 1. 34 ; हेलाया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. -5 Moonlight. -6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

**हेलायुक्तः** A horse-dealer.

**हेलिः** [ हि-इन् ] The sun. —*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

**हेवाकः** Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word लट्म q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic) ; अस्मिन्नासीत्तदुच्च निधिद्वारं हेवाकलीलावेष्टाहुकणितवलयं सततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

**हेवाकस** *a.* High, intense, ardent ; हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हवोक्षिप्रविकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31 ; (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?).

**हेवाकिन्** *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for (in comp.) ; जायते महता-महो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिना निःसामान्य-महत्त्वयोगिषुना वार्ता विपत्तावपि Kalhana.

**हेय** 1 A (हेयते, हेयित) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general).

**हेयः**, हेया, हेयितं Neighing, braying ; रथांगसंकीर्तितमश्वहेयः Ki. 16. 8.

**हेयिन्** *m.* A horse.

**हेहे** *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

**हे** *ind.* A vocative particle.

**हेतुक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ हेतो प्रसृतः ट् ] 1 Causal, causative. -2 Argumentative, rationalistic. —कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. -2 A follower of the *Mīmāṃsā* doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic. -4 A heretic.

**हैम** *a.* (नी *f.*) [ हिम-हेमन्-अण् ] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost ; सुगालिनी हैममिवोपरागं R. 16. 7. -3 Golden, made of gold ; पादेन हैमं विलिलेख पठि R. 6. 15 ; Bk. 5. 89 ; Ku. 6. 6. -4 Of a golden yellow colour. —मा-मी Yellow jasmine. —मं Hoarfrost, dew. —मः An epithet of Siva. —Comp. —सुव्रा, सुव्रिका a golden coin.

**हैमन** *a.* (नी *f.*) [ हेमंत एव हेमंते भवो वा अण् तलोपः ] 1 Wintry, cold ; Si. 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, *i. e.* long (as nights) ; Si. 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter ; हैमनैर्निवसन्तैः सुमह्यमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. —नः 1 The month *Mārgasīrsha*. -2 The winter season (= हेमंत q. v.).



हैमंतिक ष. [ हेमन्ते काले भवः ष ] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. -क A kind of rice.

हैमल See हैमन्त.

हैमवत अ. ( ती f. ) [ हिमवतो अद्भुत-भवे देशः तस्यैव वा अण् ] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy i. e. Himālaya mountain; R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to or situated on the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. -तः A kind of poison. -तं Bhāratavarsha or India.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pārvati. -2 Of the river Ganges. -3 A kind of myrobalan. -4 A kind of drug. -5 Common flax. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयंगवीनं [ होमेदेहात् भवं ह्यम गो ख नि० ] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धाद्युपस्थितान् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हैरण्यवास m. An arrow.

हैरिकः A thief.

हैहय m. pl. N. of a people and their country. -यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya ( who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parasurāma q. v. ); धेनुवत्सहरणाद्ध हैहयस्त्वं च कीर्तिमपहर्तुमुद्यतः R. 11. 74. हैहेयः Arjuna Kārtavīrya.

हो ind. 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surprise.

होइ I. 1 A. ( होइते ) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. ( होइति ) To go.

होडः A raft, float.

होडू m. A robber.

होडं Stolen goods.

होत्र अ. ( ती f. ) [ हु-वृच् ] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिद्वत्तं या हविर्या च होत्री S. 1. 1. -m. 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the R̥igveda at a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni.

होत्रकः An assistant of the Hotri.

होत्रं [ हु-वृच् ] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation ( as ghee ). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise. -3 Ved. Speech.

होत्रिन् m. A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of Siva; S. 1. 1.

होत्रीय अ. [ होत्राय हितं होत्रिदिं वा छ ] Belonging to an oblation. -यः The priest who offers oblations to gods. -यं The sacrificial hall.

होमः [ हु-मन् ] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, ( one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa, called देवयज्ञ q. v. ). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice. -Comp. -अग्निः the sacrificial fire. -कुण्डं a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. -तुरंगः a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. -धानं a sacrificial chamber. -धान्यं 1. sesamum. -2. barley. -धूमः the smoke of a burnt-offering or sacrificial fire. -भस्मन् n. the ashes of a burnt offering. -वेला the time for offering oblations. -शाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमकः See होतृ.

होमिः [ हु-इन् मुट् च ] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् m. [ होमोऽस्त्यस्य इति ] The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य अ. Belonging to or fit for an oblation. -स्वं Ghee.

होरा [ हु-रन् ] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. -2 Part of the duration of a sign. -3 An hour. -4 A mark, line.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season during the ten — but particularly three or four — days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna ( commonly called Holi ). -2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v. above.

होहो, हो ind. A vocative particle ( ho ! holla ! ).

होइ 1 P. ( होइति ) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To go.

होत्रिक अ. Belonging to the Hotri priest, sacerdotal.

होत्रं [ होत्रिदिं अण् ] The office of the priest called Hotri q. v.

होम्यं Clarified butter.

हु 2 A. ( हुते, हुत ) 1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive ( one ) of; अध्यगीदृष्ट्याशास्त्राणि यमस्याहोष्ट विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. -2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. -3 To hide from any one ( with dat. ); गोपी कुण्णाय हुते Sk.

हुवः -वनं Hiding, concealment.

हुतिः f. 1 Abstraction, concealment. -2 Denial.

हाइ 1 P. ( हलति ) 1 To go. -2 To shake, move.

हाइ ind. [ गते अहनि नि० ] Yesterday. -Comp. -भव अ. what occurred yesterday.

हास्तन अ. ( ती f. ) Belonging to yesterday; as in हास्तनी वृत्तिः. -Comp. -दिनें yesterday, the previous day. हास्त्य अ. Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

हगू 1 P. ( हगुनि ) To hide, cover, conceal.

हणीया Censure, reproach, shame.

ह्रदः [ ह्राद्-अच् नि० ] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water. N. 3. 53. -2 A deep hole or cavity; Si. 5. 29. -3 A ray of light. -Comp. -ग्रहः a crocodile.

ह्रदिनी 1 A river. -2 A lightning.

ह्रदोगः The sign Aquarius of the zodiac ( derived from Greek ).

ह्रप् 10 P. ( ह्रपयति ) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

ह्रस् 1 P. ( ह्रसति, ह्रसित ) 1 To sound. -2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear; Pt. 4. 78. -Caus. To shorten, lessen, diminish. ह्रसित p. p. 1 Sounded. -2 Shortened, curtailed.

ह्रस्मिन् m. Smallness, shortness.

ह्रस्विष्ठ अ. ( Superl. of ह्रस्व ) Shortest, smallest.

ह्रसीयस् अ. ( Compar. of ह्रस्व ) Shorter, smaller.

ह्रस्व अ. [ ह्रस्-वृच् ] ( compar. ह्रसीयस्, superl. ह्रस्विष्ठ ) 1 Short, small, little. -2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. -3 Short ( opp. to दीर्घ in prosody ). -स्वः 1 A dwarf. -2 A short vowel. -स्वं Green or black sulphate of iron. -Comp. -अग्निः the gigantic swallow-wort ( Arka ). -अंग अ. dwarfish, short-bodied. ( -गः ) a dwarf. -गर्भः the Kusa grass. -दर्भः, -कुशः the short or white Kusa grass. -दा gum olibanum. -बाहुक अ. short-armed. -मूर्ति अ. short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. -मूलः the short red cane.

ह्रस्वक अ. See ह्रस्व.

ह्रासः [ ह्रस्-वृच् ] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. -3 Small number. -4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्रासक अ. Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्राद् 1 A. ( ह्रादते ) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

ह्रादः [ ह्राद्-भावे वृच् ] Noise, sound; इंडुभीनां ह्रादः Ki. 16. 8; so ध्वजह्रादः &c. हादिन् अ. Sounding, roaring.



हादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightning. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शल्लकी.

ह्रीणीयते See ह्रीणीयते ; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्रीणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity ; cf. ह्रीणीया.

ह्री 3 P. [ जिह्रेति, ह्रीण -ह्रीत ] 1 To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen.) ; जिह्रेय्यार्थपुत्रेण सह युक्तसमीपं गंतुं S. 7. 6 ; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिह्रीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनां Ki. 11. 58 ; R. 15. 44 ; 17. 73 ; Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 102 ; 6. 132. -Caus ( ह्रेपयति-ते ) To put to shame (fig. also) ; cause to blush, make ashamed ; सकौस्तुभं ह्रेपयतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49 ; ह्रेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वराः 11. 40 ; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो ह्रेपयन्ति Si. 18. 23 ; Ki. 11. 64 ; 13. 41 ; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री f. 1 Shame ; रतेरपि ह्रीपद्मादधाना Ku. 3. 57 ; दारिद्र्याद् ह्रीयतेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14 ; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; ह्रीसलकंठी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -सूद a. overcome or confounded by shame ; ह्रीमूढानां भवति विरलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -निरासः shamelessness. -यंत्रणा the constraint of bashfulness ; R. 7. 23.

ह्रीका [ ह्री-कम् ] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. -2 Timidity, fear.

ह्रीकु a. [ ह्री-उत्-कुक् च ] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. -कु 1 Tin. -2 Lac.

ह्रीण, ह्रीत p. p. 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2. 11. -2 Bashful, modest ; N. 3. 67.

ह्रेपणं The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.

ह्रीछ् [ ह्रीच्छति ] To be ashamed or modest, blush.

ह्रीविरे-लं A kind of perfume.

हुङ्, हुङ् 1 P. ( हुङति, हुङति ) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

ह्रेप् 1 A. ( ह्रेपते ) To go.

ह्रेप् 1 A. ( ह्रेपते ) 1 To neigh ( as a horse ), whinny. -2 To go, creep.

ह्रेवा ह्रेषितं Neighing.

ह्रीड् 1 P. ( ह्रीडति ) To go.

ह्रूय् 1 P. ( ह्रूयति ) To cover, hide.

ह्लात्ति f. Joy, gladness ; ( ह्लात्तिः f. also in this sense. )

ह्रप् 10 P. ( ह्रपयति ) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

ह्रस 1 P. ( ह्रसति ) To sound.

ह्लाद् 1 A. ( ह्लादते ह्रन् or ह्लादित ) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. -2 To sound. -Caus. ( ह्लादयति ) To gladden, delight.

ह्लादः, ह्लादकः Pleasure ; joy, delight ; also ह्लादिका.

ह्लादनं The Act of rejoicing, joy, delight.

ह्लादिन् a. Delighting, pleasing &c.

ह्लादिनी See हादिनी.

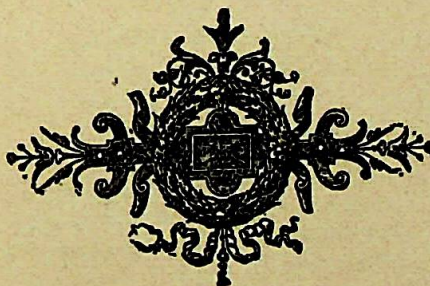
ह्रीक, ह्रीकु See ह्रीक, ह्रीकु.

हृ 1 P. ( हलति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -Caus. ( हृ-हा-लयति-ते, but हलयति only with prepositions ) To shake, move, cause to tremble (especially with वि).

ह्र 1 P. ( ह्रति ) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्वे 1 U. ( ह्वयति-ते, जुहाव, जुहुवे, अह्वत्-तः अहास्त, हासयति-ते, हातुं, हृत ; pass. ह्वते ; caus. हाययति-ते ; desid. जुहुयति-ते ) 1 To call by name ; तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुभिर्यां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask, beg.

ह्वानं 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound.









# APPENDIX I.

## SANSKRIT PROSODY.

### Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sāstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sūtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purāṇa also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Srutabodha, Vāṇibhūṣaṇa, Vṛtta-darpaṇa, Vṛtta-ratnākara, Vṛtta-kaumudī, Chhandomanjari &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjari and Vṛtta-ratnākara have been chiefly drawn upon, Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres being ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of गद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pādas* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables ( अक्षर ), or by the number of syllabic instants ( मात्रा ).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जाति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each *Pāda* or quarter. A जाति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛttas are divided into three classes:—समवृत्त in which the *Pādas* or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long', according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, and ए are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, औ, ए, ऐ, ओ, and औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed

by an *Anusvara* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ in मर or मः. (The consonants व & ह, as also ब्र, & क्र, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11. or Si. 10. 60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pāda* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

साङ्ख्यारथ दीर्घश्च विसर्गो च गुरुर्भवेत् ।  
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादांतगोऽपि वा ॥  
In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or *Mātrā* is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse:—

मस्त्रियुस्त्रिलुश्च नकारो  
भादियुः पुनरादिलुश्च ।  
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः  
सोऽन्तयुः कथितोऽन्तलुस्तः ॥

आदिमध्यावसानेषु यत्ता याति लाघवम् ।  
भजसां गौरवं याति मनो तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥  
Expressed in symbols (the symbol denoting a short syllable, and— a long one), the different Ganas may be represented as follows:—

य	— — —	(Bacchius)
र	— — —	(Amphimacior)
त	— — —	(Anti-bacchius)
भ	— — —	(Dactylus)
ज	— — —	(Amphibrachys)
स	— — —	(Anapæstus)
म	— — —	(Molossus)
न	— — —	(Tribrachys)

Similarly ल ( ) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग ( — ) a long one.

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛttas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas' as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$  or  $2^6 = 64$ , though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are  $2^{26}$  or 87, 108, 864! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also the Lilāvati and the last chapter of Vṛtta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order:—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as भ, म, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre. e. g. म्भन् stands for म,



र, भ, न; so म्ना, for म, त &c. The first line gives the Definition of a metre; the second, the Scheme in Ganas with the Yati or Causura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example; (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Daṇḍin &c.).

## SECTION A.

## Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

## (प्रतिष्ठा.)

## कन्या.

- Def. ग्मो चेत् कन्या ।  
Sch. G. ग, म.  
Ex. भास्वत्कन्या सैका धन्या ।  
यस्याः कृले कृष्णाऽखिलत् ॥

## Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

## (सुप्रतिष्ठा.)

## पंक्ति.

- Def. भृगौ गिति पंक्तिः ।  
Sch. G. भ, ग, ग.  
Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः ।  
यासुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

## Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

## (गायत्री.)

## (1) तनुमध्यमा.

- Def. त्वौ चेत्तनुमध्यमा ।  
Sch. G. त, य.  
Ex. मूर्तिरुशत्रोरत्यनुतरूपा ।  
आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं तनु-  
मध्या ॥

## (2) विद्युल्लेखा.

[Also called वाणी.]

- Def. विद्युल्लेखा मा मः  
Sch. G. म, म. (3. 3)  
Ex. श्रीदीप्ती द्वीकीर्ती धीनीती गीः-  
प्रीती ।  
एधेते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥  
Kāv. 3. 36.

## (3) शशिवदना.

- Def. शशिवदना न्यौ ।  
Sch. G. न, य.  
Ex. शशिवदनानां व्रजतरुणिनाम् ।  
अधरसुधानि मधुरिपुरैच्छत् ॥

## (4) सोमराजी.

- Def. द्विया सोमराजी ।  
Sch. G. य, य. (2. 4)  
Ex. हरे सोमराजी-समाते यशःश्रीः ।  
जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्संधकारम् ॥

## Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

## (उष्णिग)

## (1) कुमारललिता.

- Def. कुमारललिता ज स्गाः ।  
Sch. G. ज, स, ग. (3. 4)  
Ex. सुरारितद्वह्री कुमारललिता सा ।  
व्रजेनयनानां ततान सुदुश्चः ॥

## (2) मदलेखा.

- Def. मस्यो र्यान्मदलेखा ।  
Sch. G. म, स, ग. (3. 4)  
Ex. रंगे बाहुविरुणाद् दंतीन्मद-  
लेखा ।  
लग्नाभूत्पुत्रशत्रौ कंस्तूरीरसचर्चा ॥

## (3) मधुमती.

- Def. ननगि मधुमती ।  
Sch. G. न, न, ग. (5. 2)  
Ex. रविद्विदुतते वनकुसुमततिः ।  
व्यधित मधुमती मधुमथनसुदम् ॥

## Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

## (अष्टपुष्प)

## (1) अष्टपुष्प (also called श्लोक).

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

- श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लघु  
पंचमम् ।  
द्विचतुःपादयोर्द्विष्व सप्तमं दीर्घम-  
न्ययोः ॥  
Ex. वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रति-  
पत्त्ये ।  
जगतः पितरौ वंदे पावतीपरमेश्वरौ ।  
R. 1. 1.

## (2) गजगति.

- Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।  
Sch. G. न, भ, ल, ग (4. 4)  
Ex. रविमुतापरिसरे विहरतो दुशि  
हरैः ।  
व्रजवधूगजगतिर्मुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

## (3) प्रमाणिका.

- Def. प्रमाणिका जरौ लग्नौ ।  
Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4)  
Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरश्रुता सदाच्युतांघ्रि-  
पद्मयोः ।  
श्रुतिस्मृतिप्रमाणिका भवांबुराशि-  
तारिका ॥

## (4) माणवक.

- Def. भात्तलगा माणवकम् ।  
Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4)  
Ex. चंचलचूडं चपलैस्सकुलैः केलि-  
परम् ।  
ध्याय सखे स्मरमुखं नंदसुतं  
माणवकम् ॥

## (5) विद्युन्माला.

- Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।  
Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग (4. 4)  
Ex. वासोवह्नी विद्युन्माला बर्हश्रेणी  
शाकश्चापः ।

यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छिद्यै गोम-  
धस्थः कृष्णांभोदः ॥  
(6) समानिका.

- Def. ग्लो रजो समानिका तु ।  
Sch. G. र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4)  
Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हृत्तडाग-  
स्रज ।  
धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र  
मत्सरं ॥

## Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

## (द्वहती.)

## (1) भुजगशिशुभृता.

- Def. भुजगशिशुभृता नो मः ।  
Sch. G. न, न, म (7. 2)  
Ex. हृदतटनिकटक्षोणी भुजगशिशुभृता  
याऽभोत् ।  
सुररिपुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा  
साऽभुत् ॥

## (2) भुजंगसंगता.

- Def. सजरैर्भुजंगसंगता ।  
Sch. G. स, ज, र (3. 6)  
Ex. तरला तरंगिरंगितैर्यमुना भुजंग-  
संगता ।  
कथमेति वत्सचारकश्चपलः सदैव  
तो हरिः ॥

## (3) मणिमध्य.

- Def. र्यान्मणिमध्यं चन्द्रमस्ताः ।  
Sch. G. भ, न, स (5. 4)  
Ex. कालियभोगाभोगगतस्तन्मणिमध्य-  
स्कीतरुचा ।  
चित्रपदाभो नंदसुतश्चाक ननर्त  
स्मेरमुखः ॥

## Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

## (पंक्ति)

## (1) त्वरितगति.

- Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनंगः ।  
Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग (5. 5)  
Ex. त्वरितगतिर्व्रजश्रुतिस्तराणिमुता  
विपिनगता ।  
सुररिपुणा रतिश्रुणा परिरमिता  
प्रमदमिता ॥

## (2) मत्ता.

- Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगच्छा ।  
Sch. G. म, भ, स, ग (4. 6)  
Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली  
कालिंदीये तदवनकुंजे ।  
उद्गीर्ण्यतीव्रजननरामाः  
कानासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥  
(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमाला.)

- Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमस्ताः ।  
Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग (5. 5)  
Ex. कायमनोवाक्यः परिशुद्धै-  
र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विधि भक्तिः ।  
राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा  
रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

## Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

## (त्रिष्टुप्)

## (1) इंद्रवज्रा.

- Def. स्यादिंद्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।



Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6)  
Ex. गोष्ठे गिरि सव्यकरणे ध्रुवा  
रुष्टेद्वज्राहतिमुक्तद्वौ ।  
यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं  
चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेद्वज्रा.

Def. उपेद्वज्रा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।  
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6)  
Ex. उपेद्वज्रादिमणिच्छाभि-  
विभूषणानां दुरितं वपुस्ते ।  
स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं  
सुरद्वल्ले मणिनन्दपथम् ॥

(3) उपजाति.

Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजो  
पादौ यदीयादुपजातयस्ताः ।  
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितासु  
वदति जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥  
Sch. G. When इद्वज्रा and उपेद्वज्रा  
are mixed in one stanza, the metre is  
called उपजाति. It is said to have 14  
varieties.

Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा  
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।  
पूर्वापरो तांयनिधी वगाह्य  
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः ॥  
Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7; 13, 14, 16, 18;  
Ku. 3; Ki. 17, &c.

When other metres also are mixed  
in one stanza, the metre is still called  
उपजाति, e. g. in the following verse  
from Māgha there is a combination  
of वंशस्थ and इद्वज्रा.

इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिपादिनां प्रगे  
गजो वृषाणामथ तोरणाद्विहः ।  
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवंशकल्पना-  
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदक्षताच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोधक.

Def. दोधकमिच्छति भञ्जितायाद्गौ ।  
Sch. G. म, भ, म, ग, ग (6. 5)  
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधुभ्यः  
सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।  
तेन सहेह विभर्ति रहः स्त्री  
सार तरागमनायतमानम् ॥  
Si. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसित.

(भ्रमरविलसिता.)

Def. भ्रमौ ल्लो गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसि-  
तम् ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7)  
Ex. मीत्यै यूनां व्यवहिततपनाः  
प्रौढध्वातं दिनमिह जलदाः ।  
दोषामन्यं विदधति सुरत-  
क्रीडायासश्रमपटवः ॥  
Si. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता.

Def. रात्परैर्नरैर्लगे रथोद्धता ।  
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8 or 4. 8)  
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो

राममध्वरविधातशांतये ।  
काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-  
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥  
R. 11. 1.  
See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी.

Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिता भ्रौ तगौ गः ।  
Sch. G. म, भ, त, ग, ग (4. 7)  
Ex. ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य  
श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयापि ।  
संसरेरस्मिन् दुरितं हंति पुंसां  
वातोर्मी पोतमिवाभोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी.

Def. मातौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकेः  
Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7)  
Ex. अहो हंति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते  
धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सुते ।  
सुकिं दत्ते सर्वदोषास्यमाना  
पुंसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

Def. स्वागता रनभैर्गुरुणा च ।  
Sch. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग (3. 8)  
Ex. यावदागमयतेऽथ नरेन्द्रान्  
स स्वयंवरमहाय महीन्द्रः ।  
तावदेव ऋषिर्दिद्विद्वद्भु-  
नारदश्चिदशधाम जगाम ॥  
N. 5. 1.  
See Ki. 9, Si. 10.

### Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) इद्वज्रा.

Def. तच्चेद्वज्रा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरौ ।  
Sch. G. इद्वज्रा is the same as वंशस्थ-  
विल or वंशस्थ (see 13 be-  
low) except that its first  
syllable is long:—The Gamus  
are त, ज, ज, र.  
Ex. दैत्येद्वज्राश्रुदीर्णदीधितिः  
पोतांबरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।  
यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं  
ते कंसचाणूरसुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म.

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निगदंति रनभसैः ।  
Sch. G. र, न, भ, स (4. 8)  
Ex. चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं घनतमिरे  
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनैः ।  
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुर सरसे  
कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def. अञ्चयैः स्याज्जलधरमालाभ्रौ  
स्मौ ॥  
Sch. G. म, भ, स, म (4. 8)  
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां  
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।  
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुञ्जीकुले  
कलीलोला हरितसुरव्यात्सा वः ॥  
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def. रसेर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।  
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6)

Ex. समीरशिशिः शिरस्तु वसतां  
सतां जवानिका निकाममुश्रिनाम् ।  
विभर्ति जनयन्त्रयं सुदमपा-  
मपायध्वला बलाहकतटीः ॥  
Si. 4. 54.

(5) तानरस.

Def. इह वद तानरसं नजजा यः ।  
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7)  
Ex. स्फुटमुपमामकरदमनोर्जं  
व्रजललनानयनालिनिपीतम् ।  
तव मुखतामरसं सुरशब्दो  
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक.

Def. वद तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।  
Sch. G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 4)  
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः  
प्रतिश्रुत वचो विसर्जं मुनिम् ।  
तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकवने  
प्रतियातमिवातिकमस्य गुरोः ॥  
R. 8. 91.

See Si. 6. 71.

(7) द्रुतविलंबित.

Def. द्रुतविलंबितमाह नभौ भरो ।  
Sch. G. न, भ, भ, र (4. 8 or 4. 4)  
Ex. मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना  
नम च सुकमिदं तमसा मनः ।  
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता  
धनुषि चूतशरश्च भिषेक्षितः ॥  
S. 6.

See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा.

(Also called मंदकिनी.)

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्नैरो रभा ।  
Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5)  
Ex. अतिशुरभिरभाजि पुष्पश्रिया-  
मतस्तुत रतयेव संतानकः ।  
तरुणपरभूतः स्वर्नं रागिणा-  
मतस्तुत रतये वसंतानकः ॥  
Si. 6. 67;  
also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।  
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स (5. 7)  
Ex. विहगाः कदंबसुरभाविह गाः  
कलरंयुक्षक्षणमनेकलयम् ।  
भ्रमयकपेति सुहृदभ्रमयं  
पवनश्च धूतनवनीपवनः ॥  
Si. 4. 36.

Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

(10) भुजंगप्रयात.

Def. भुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्धकारैः ।  
Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6)  
Ex. धनैर्निष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवति  
धनेरापदं मानवा निस्तरौ ।  
धनेभ्यः परो धांधवो नास्ति लोके  
धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला.

Def. त्वौ त्वौ मणिमाला छिन्ना सुह-  
वक्त्रैः

य — — — ; र — — — ; त — — — ; म — — — ; ज — — — ; स — — — ; म — — — ; न — — — ; ल — — — ; ग — — —



Sch. G. त, य, त, य (6. 6)

Ex. प्रहामरमौलौ रत्नोपलङ्कते  
जातप्रतिविम्बा शोभा मणिमाला ।  
गोविन्दपदाब्जे राज्ञी नखराणा-  
मार्स्तां मम चित्ते ध्वातं शमयन्ती ॥  
(12) मालती.

(Also called यमुना.)

Def. भवति नजावध मालती जरौ ।

Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7)

Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने  
मधुरससोरभसारोलुपः ।  
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-  
मलिरिपुं जुंयति मालतीं युहुः ॥  
(13) वंशस्थविल.

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनि.)

Def. वदति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ ।

Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7)

Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं  
पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती ।  
निनिन्द रूपं हृदयेन पार्यती  
पियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥  
Ku. 5. 1.

See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी.

Def. वाणाश्वेष्ठिका वैश्वदेवी ममौ यौ ।

Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7)

Ex. अर्चामन्येषां त्वं विद्यायामराणा-  
मद्वैतेनैकं विष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।  
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते  
भ्रातः संपत्काराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥  
(15) स्रविणी.

Def. कीर्तितेषां चतुरेफिका स्रविणी ।

Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6)

Ex. इन्द्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता  
शातकुम्भद्रवालकृता शोभते ।  
नन्यमेयच्छविः पीतवासा हरे-  
मूर्तिरास्तां जगार्यरसि स्रविणी ॥  
See Si. 4. 42.

*Metres with 13 Syllables in a quarter.*

(अतिजगती)

(1) कलहंस.

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा.)

Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (7. 6)

Ex. यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो  
ब्रजकामिनीकमलिनीकृतकेलिः ।  
जनचित्तहारिकलकंठनिनादः  
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नन्दतनूजः ॥  
See Si. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा.

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिनी.)

Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नो ततो गः क्षमा ।

Sch. G. न, न, त, त, ग (7. 6)

Ex. इह दुरधिगमेः किंचिदेवागमेः  
सततममुतरं वर्णयन्त्यतरम् ।  
अमुनतिविपिनं वेदं विन्यापिनं  
पुरुषनिय परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥  
Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी.

Def. त्र्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।

Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10)

Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं

सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।

प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिर्गुलीषु चक्र-

मौलिचक्रच्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥  
R. 4. 88.

See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी.

(Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रवीधिता.)

Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7)

Ex. यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं  
तपस्सत्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।  
स यदाऽचलजिजपुरादहर्निशं  
नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥  
Si. 13. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरी.

Def. वेदैरध्वर्तो यसगा मत्तमयूरः ।

Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9)

Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय  
प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं सुक्तमपायैः ।  
सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वं  
यश्चोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥  
Ki. 18. 28 ;

Si. 4. 44, 6. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा.

(Also called प्रभावती.)

Def. जमौ सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतु-  
र्यहः ।

Sch. G. ज, भ, स, ज, ग (4. 9)

Ex. कदा सुखं वरतनु कारणादृते  
तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपत्रताम् ।  
अपर्वणि ग्रहकलपंडुमंडला  
विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥  
M. 4. 13.

See Bk. 1. 1, Si. 17.

*Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.*

(शकरी)

(1) अपराजिता

Def. ननरमलडुगैः स्वरेरपराजिता ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7)

Ex. यदुनवधिशुजप्रतापकृतास्फदा  
यदुनिचयश्चमूः परैरपराजिता ।  
व्यजयत समरे समस्तस्त्रिपुत्रजं  
स जयति जगतां गतिर्गरुडध्वजः ॥  
(2) असंवाधा

Def. स्तो स्तो गानक्षग्रहविरतिरसं-  
वाधा ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9)

Ex. वीर्याग्रौ येन ज्वलति रणवशात्क्षिते  
देव्यं ज्ञे जाता धरणि रियमसंवाधा ।  
धर्मस्थित्यर्थं प्रकटितहस्तबंधः  
साधूनां वाधां प्रशनयतु स  
कंसारी ॥

(3) पथ्या

(Also called मंजरी)

Def. सजसा यलौ च सह गेन पथ्या  
मता ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9)

Ex. स्थगयन्त्यमूः शमितचातकर्तस्वराः-  
जलदास्तद्विलुलितकांतकर्त-  
स्वराः ।

जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः

सवितुः कचित्कपिशयंति चामी

कराः ॥

Si. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा (also called कुररीकता.)

Def. नजमजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा ।

Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8)

Ex. अनतिचिरोऽग्निस्तस्य जलदेवचिर-  
स्थितबहुबुधुदस्य पयसोऽनु-  
कृतिम् ।  
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-  
मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमही ॥  
Si. 4. 41.

(5) प्रहरणकालिका

Def. ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकालिका ।

Sch. G. न, न, भ, न, ल, ग (7. 7)

Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकालिका  
प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।  
चिरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो  
मधुमथनगुणस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षाना

(Also called हंसद्वेनी or कुटिल)

Def. मध्यक्षाना युगदश्विरमा म्मो न्यौ  
गौ ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10)

Ex. नीतोच्छ्रायं सुहृदशिशिररश्मेरुश्चै-  
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरभागा रनेः ।  
ज्योत्स्नाशंकामिह वितरति हंस-  
द्वेनी  
मध्यप्यहः स्फटिकरजतभित्ति-  
च्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(7) वसंततिलका

(Also called वसंततिलक,

उज्ज्वलिणी, सिंहोक्तता)

Def. उक्ता वसंततिलका तभजा जगौ  
गः

Sch. G. त, भ, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6)

Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोपधीना-  
माविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽकः ।  
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदया-  
भ्यां  
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु ॥  
S. 4. 1.

(8) वासंती

Def. मात्तो नो नो गौ यदि गद्विता  
वासंतीयम् ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4)

Ex. भ्राम्यद्भृंगानिभर्ममधुरालापोद्गीतः  
श्रीखंडाद्रेरुत्तपवनैर्मदांढोला ।  
लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्भ्रस्तो-  
ल्लासेः  
कंसारातौ नृत्यति सट्टशी वासंती-  
यम् ॥

*Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter.*

(अतिशकरी)

(1) तूणक

Def. तूणकं समानिका पद्वयं विनांतिमम् ।

Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र. (4. 4. 4. 3, or

7. 8)

Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भृंगपूरितं  
पंचबाणबाणजालपूर्णहिततूणकम् ।

य — — — ; र — — — ; त — — — ; भ — — — ; ज — — — ; स — — — ; म — — — ; न — — — ; ल — — — ; ग — — —



राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाय मासि  
माधवे  
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कला-  
निधे ॥

(2) मालिनी

Def. ननमययुतेयं मालिनी भुंगि-  
लोकः ।

Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7)

Ex. शशिनमुपगतये कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं  
जलनिधिमधुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा।  
इति समशुणयोगप्रतिपत्तयस्तत्र पौराः  
श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवृणुः ॥  
R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल

Def. एकन्यूना विलुन्मालापादौ चेह्नी-  
लाखेलः ।

Sch. G. म, म, म, मं, म.

Ex. मा कांते पक्षस्यांते पर्याकाशे देशे  
स्वाप्सोः  
कांते वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चंद्रं नत्वा  
रात्रौ चेत् ।  
शुक्लामः प्रादंश्चेतश्चेतो राहुः क्रूरः  
प्राधात्  
तस्माद् ध्वांते हर्म्यस्यांते शय्यै-  
कांते कर्तव्या ॥  
Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला

Def. शुरुनिधनमचलपुरिह शशिकला

Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short  
syllables except the last).

Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला  
व्रजयुवतिलसदालिकगमनता ।  
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं  
व्यतनुत विततरभसपरितरलम् ॥

*Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.*

(अष्टि)

(1) चित्र

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरिते रजौ रजौ रगौ च  
वृत्तम् ।

Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or 4.  
4. 4. 4)

Ex. विद्रुमारुणाधरोऽशोभिषेयवाद्यहृद-  
वह्नीजीजनगसंगजातमुग्धकांठकांग॥  
त्वां सदैव वासुदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद  
देव  
वन्द्यपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोप-  
वेश ॥

(2) पंचचामर

Def. प्रमाणिकापद्वयं वदंति पंचचामरम्  
or जरौ जरौ ततो जगौ च पंच-  
चामरं वदेत् ।

Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or 4.  
4. 4. 4)

Ex. सुरदुमूलमंडपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते  
लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमाल  
सम् ।

सुरांगनाभवहृवीकरप्रपंचचामर-  
स्फुरत्समीरवोजितं सदाच्युतं भ-  
जामि तम् ॥

(2) वाणिनी

Def. नजभजरैर्यदा भवति वाणिनी  
गयुक्तः ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, ग.

Ex. स्फुरतु ममाननेऽथ ननु वाणि  
नीतिरम्यं  
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम्  
भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षमं मुकुंदं  
सततमहं स्तब्धः स्वचरितैः स्ववामि  
नित्यम् ॥

*Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter.*

(अत्यदि)

(1) चित्रलेखा

(Also called अतिशायिनी)

Def. ससजा भजगा गु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति  
चित्रलेखा ।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, भ, ज, ग, ग (10. 7)

Ex. इति धौतपुरांभ्रमस्तराम् सरसि  
मञ्जनेन

श्रियमासवतोऽतिशायिनीमममला-

गभासः ।  
अवलोक्य तदैव यादुनानपरवारि राशेः  
शिशिरैरररोचिषाप्यपां ततिषु मकुंभीपि ॥  
Si. 8. 71

(2) नर्दक

Def. यदि भवतो नजो भजजला शुरु  
नर्दकम् ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9)

Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोज्ज्वलमधुधराः  
शिशिरसमीरणावभूतनूतनवारिकणाः  
कथमवलोक्येयमधुना हरिहितिमती-  
मदकलनीलकंठकलहैर्मुखराः कुकुभः ॥  
Māl. 9: 18, see 5. 31.

(3) पृथ्वी

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुगृहयतिश्च  
पृथ्वी शुरुः ॥

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9)

Ex. इतः स्वर्षिति केशवः कुलमित-  
स्तदीयद्विषा-  
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणा  
गणाः शेरते ।  
इतोपि बडवानलः सह समस्तसं-  
वर्तके-  
रहो विततमूर्जितं भरसहं च  
सिंधोर्वयुः ॥  
Bh. 2. 76.

(4) मंदाक्रांता

Def. मंदाक्रांतां बुधिरसनगमौ भनौ तौ  
गयुगम् ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, गं, ग (4. 6. 7)

Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विरहविधुरा काचिदि-  
दीवराक्षी  
उन्मत्तेव स्खलितकवरी निःश्वसंती  
विशालम् ।  
अत्रैवास्ते सुररिपुरिति भ्रांतिद्वी-  
सहाया  
त्यक्त्वा गेहं इदिति यमुनामंजु-  
कुंजं जगाम ॥  
Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the "Meghadūta is  
written in this metre).

(5) वंशपत्रपतित

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगेः ।

Sch. G. भ, र, न, भ, न, ल, ग (10. 7)

Ex. दुर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते वनतिमिरसुषि  
ज्योतिषि सौम्यभित्तिषु पुरः प्रति-  
फलति मुहुः ॥

व्रीडमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपहतवसनाः  
कांचनकंदरासु तरुणीरिह नयति

रविः ॥  
Si. 4. 67.

(6) शिखरिणी

Def. रसैरुद्भेदिज्ञा यमनसभलागः शि-  
खरिणी ।

Sch. G. य, म, न, स, भ, ल, ग (6. 11)

Ex. दिगंते श्रूयंते मदमलिनगंडाः करटिनः  
करिण्यः कारुण्यात्पदमसमशीलाः  
खलु मृगाः ।  
इदानीं लोकेरिमज्जुपमशिखानां  
पुनरयं  
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्  
मृगपतिः ॥  
Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी

Def. नसमरसलागः पट्टवेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी  
मता ।

Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7)

Ex. सुतनु हृदयात्पत्यादेशं त्यलीकम-  
पैतु ते  
किमपि मनसः ममोहो मे तदा  
चलवानभूत् ।  
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः क्षुभेषु हि  
वृत्तयः  
स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनो-  
त्यहिंशिकायां ॥  
S. 7. 24.

*Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.*

(धृति)

(1) कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता

Def. स्याद्भूतत्वंशैः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता  
स्तौ नयौ यौ ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7)

Ex. क्रीडत्कालिंदीललितलहरीवारि-  
भिर्दाक्षिणात्यै-  
वांतेः खेलद्भिः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता  
मंदमंदम् ।  
भृगालीगीतेः किसलयकुरोह्यासि-  
तेलास्यलहरीं  
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्र-  
पाणेश्वकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा

Def. मंदाक्रांता नपरलज्जयुता कीर्तिता  
चित्रलेखा ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7)

Ex. शंकेऽमुष्मिन् जगति सुगदृशां  
साररूपं यदासी-  
दाकृष्येदं व्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा  
सा व्यधायि ।  
नेतादृक् चेत् कथमुदधिसुतामंतरे-  
णाच्युतस्य  
प्रीतं तस्यां नयनयुगमभुचित्रलेखा-  
हृतायाम् ॥

(3) नंदन

Def. नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्न-  
दनम् ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7)

Ex. तरणिमुतातरंगवर्णेः सलील-  
मांदोलित



मधुरिपुपादपकजरजः सुपूत-  
पृथ्वीतलम् ।  
सुरहरचित्रचेदितकलाकलापसं-  
स्मारके  
क्षितितलनन्दनं व्रज सखे सुखाय  
वृंदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नराच-  
माचक्षते ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5. 5)

Ex. रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां  
प्रगृह्य प्रियां  
प्रियसुहृदि विभीषणे संक्रमय  
श्रियं वैरिणः ।  
रविमुतसहितेन तेनाहुपातः स-  
सामित्रिणा  
भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिरुद्धः प्रत-  
स्थे पुरीम् ॥  
R. 12. 104.

(5) शार्दूलललित

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशक्रतुभिः  
शार्दूलललितम् ।

Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6)

Ex. कृत्वा कंससृगे पराक्रमविधिं  
शार्दूलललितं  
यश्चके क्षितिभारकारिषु दूरं चैय-  
प्रभृतिषु ।  
संतोषं परमं तु देवनिबद्धे त्रैलोक्य-  
शरण  
श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपरमहिमा  
लक्ष्मीमियतमः ॥

*Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter*

(अतिधृति)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता

Def. रसत्त्वैर्यमो न्सो ररगुरुयुतौ मेघ-  
विस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।

Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7)

Ex. कदंबामोदाद्या विपिनपवनः के-  
किनः कांतकेकाः  
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि  
यदा दुर्दरा वृत्तनादाः ।  
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघ-  
विस्फूर्जिता चेत्  
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ द्रुजदलनो  
राज्यमस्माक्मिन्यत् ॥

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित

Def. सूर्याश्वैर्यदि मः सजौ सततगाः  
शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।

Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग (12. 7)

Ex. वेदातेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य  
स्थितं रोदसी  
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः  
शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः ।  
अंतर्गच्छ सुमुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणा-  
दिभिर्गुण्यते  
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो  
निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥  
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा

Def. औ म्मो मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयक्रतु-  
रसंरक्ता सुमधुरा ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग. (7. 6. 6.)

Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च  
ते जिह्वा निपतिता  
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा  
दृष्टिविचलिता ।  
दीप्तगनौ पाणिमतः क्षिपसि स च  
ते दग्धौ भवति नो  
चारित्र्याच्चारुदत्तं चलयासि न ते  
देहं हरति भूः ॥  
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा.

Def. औ म्मो यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरमुनि-  
करणेराह सुरसाम् ॥

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5)

Ex. कामक्रीडासुतृष्णो मधुसमयसमा-  
रंभरभसात्  
कालिंदीकूलकुंजे विहरणकुतुका  
कुटहद्वयः ।  
गोविंदो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां  
प्राप्य सुरसां  
शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रच्यकृतसुखं  
व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

*Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.*

(कृति)

(1) गीतिका

Def. सजसा भरो सलगा यदा कथिता  
तदा खलु गीतिका

Sch. G. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8)

Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन  
मनोरमा  
रमणीयवेणुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन  
सुखावहा ।  
बहलाहुरागनिवासराससमुद्भवा  
तव रागिणं  
विदधौ हरिं खलु बल्लवीजनचारु-  
चामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना

Def. ज्ञेया सतश्चपद्भिर्मरभनययुता  
म्लो गः सुवदना ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, म, ग (7. 7. 6)

Ex. उत्तुंगातुंगकूलं सुतमदसलिलाः  
प्रस्यदि सलिलं  
श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठद्रुममतिमुखराः  
कल्लोलमुखरम् ।  
स्रोतःखातावसीदत्तदुर्दुशनैर-  
त्सादिततटाः  
शोणं सिंहशोणा मम गजपतयः  
पास्यन्ति शतशः ॥  
Mu. 4. 16.

*Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.*

(प्रकृति)

(1) पंचकावली

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री)

Def. नजभजजा जरौ नरपते कथिता  
भुवि पंचकावली ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7)

Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतु-  
रंजजन्मनः  
प्रमथितभूभृतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य  
भृशं महीभृता

परिचलतो बलाहुजबलस्य पुरः  
सततं धृतश्रियः  
श्रिरगलितश्रियो जलनिधेश्व तदा-  
भयदंतेरं महत् ॥  
Si. 3. 82.

(2) सगंधरा

Def. ब्रह्मैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनिययितुता  
सगंधरा कीर्तितेयम् ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7)

Ex. या सृष्टिः सगुराद्या बहति विधिहृतं  
या हविर्या च होत्री  
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा  
या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् ।  
यामाहुः सर्वभूतमकृतिरिति यया  
प्राणिनः प्राणवतः  
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तुभिरवतु वस्ता-  
भिरटभिरीशः ॥  
S. 1. 1.

*Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.*

(आकृति)

हंसी

Def. मौ गौ नाश्वत्वारो गो गो वसुधुवन-  
यतिरिति भवति हंसी ।

Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14)

Ex. सार्धं कान्तैकान्तिस्तौ विकचकमल-  
मधुसुरभि पिबंती  
कामक्रीडाकृतस्फीतप्रमदसरस्तर-  
मलधुरसंती ।  
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरि-  
तरलपरागे  
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगति-  
रिह विसलति हंसी ॥

*Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.*

(विकृति)

अद्वितनया

Def. नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरु बुधैस्तु  
गलितेयमद्वितनया ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग (11. 12)

Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतंगनिभम-  
ग्रदुतदुजो  
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सत  
गतिरशेषमान्यमहिमा  
भुवनहितावतारचतुरश्रराचरधरो-  
ऽवतीर्ण इह हि  
क्षितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति  
तमवोचद्वितनया ॥

*Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.*

(संस्कृति)

तन्वी

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्मौ  
भनथाश्च यति भवति तन्वी ।

Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य (5. 7. 12)







## (3) उपगीति

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।  
कामिनि ताम्रपगीतिं प्रतिभाष्यते महाकवयः ॥  
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुंदरीणां रासोल्लासे छ-  
रारातिम् ।  
अस्मारयदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुरंगदृशां  
गीतिः ॥

## (4) उद्गीति

आर्यशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरि-  
होद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः संस्तु-  
तिर्भक्त्या ।  
अर्चयामासक्तिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे  
तरणिः ॥

## (5) आर्यागीति

Def. आर्याग्राम्दलमंतेऽधिकयुक्तं तादृक्  
पराधर्मायागीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सबधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-  
न्वर्तममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।  
नासेवंते रसव-  
न्वर्तममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥  
Si. 4 51.

N. B. All these five sorts are some-  
times defined in the Gana scheme.

## (b) वैतालीय

Def. पङ्क्तिपमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च  
समे स्थगिरंतराः ।

न समात्र पराश्रिता कला  
वैतालीयेऽन्ते रलो युक्तः ॥

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (— —) and a short and a long vowel (— —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव नद-  
वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।  
उपदेशपराः परेण्वपि  
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधयः ॥  
Si. 16. 14.

## (c) औपच्छंदसिक

Def. पर्यंते र्यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं  
सुधीभिरुक्तम् ।

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and रगण instead of रगण and ल, ग only; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वयुषा परमेण भूधराणा-  
मथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं विभेदे ।  
मृगमाशु विलोक्यार्चजकार  
स्थिरदंष्ट्रीग्रसुखं महेंद्रसुखः ॥  
Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto.

See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular

cases of वैतालीय, and सुष्पिताश्र and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Pro-  
sodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gana scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

## (d) मात्रासमक

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमौ ल्गांत्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवांसिका. If the 5th, 8th and 9th are formed by short syllables and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमवृष्णां  
कुरु तदुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।  
यद्भस्ते निजकर्मोपात्तं  
चित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥  
(Moha M.)



## APPENDIX II.

### Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit writers.

**आर्यभट्ट** A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

**उद्भट** One of the earliest writers on *Alankāra*. He was the chief Pandit or *Sabhapati* of king *Jayāpiṭha* of *Kāshmir* (779-813 A. D.).

**कट्यव** Author of the *माध्यमीय*, being a commentary on *Patanjali's* *सहस्रनाम*. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

**कलहज** The author of the well-known *राजनरंजिणी* 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of *Jaya-simha* of *Kāshmir* who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

**कालिदास** The celebrated author of the *अभिज्ञानशकुन्तल*, *विक्रमेर्विशयीय*, *मालविकाग्निमित्र*, *रघुवंश*, *कुमारसंभव*, *मेघदूत*, *शतसुन्दर*; also of the poems *नलोदय* and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to *Kālidāsa* is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D., in which he and *Bhāravi* are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows :—

येनायोजिन वेदम  
स्थिरमर्थविधौ विधेकिना जिनवेदम ।  
स विजयतां रविकीर्तिः  
कविताश्रितकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

*Bāṇa's* reference to him in the beginning of his *Harsha-charita* also shows that he must have flourished before the time of *Bāṇa*, i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to *Mallinātha's* explanation on Me. 14, *निजुल* and *दिङ्नाग* were contemporaries of *Kālidāsa*. If *Mallinātha's* suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to *दिङ्नाग*.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by *Kālidāsa* of his patron *Vikrama*. Who this *Vikrama* is

it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the *Samvat* Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, *Kālidāsa* must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of *Vikramāditya* 56 B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of *Korūr* in which *Vikrama* finally defeated the *Mlechchhās*, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—*Kālidāsa* must have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

**क्षेमेन्द्र** A well-known poet of *Kāshmir*, author of *समयमातृका* and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

**जगद्धर** N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the *Mālati-Mādhava* and *Veni-Sambhāra*. He lived after the 14th century.

**जगन्नाथपण्डित** N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the *संगमपर* a treatise on *Rhetoric* or *Poetics*; his other works are *ममिनीविलास*, the five *laharis* (गंगा, शिखर, वृषा, अमृत, कृष्ण), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor *Shah Jahan* of *Delhi*. He must have also seen the latter end of *Jehangir's* reign, and the temporary accession of *Dārā* to the throne in 1658. His date, at least, his active career, therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

**जयदेव** Author of that charming lyric poem the *Gitagovinda*. He was an inhabitant of the village *Kindu-*

*vilva* in the *Virabhūmi* district of *Bengal*. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called *Lakshmanasena* who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the *Vaidya* king of *Bengal* whose inscription is dated *Vikrama Samvat* 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

**दंडिन** Author of the *Dasakumāracharita* and *Kāvya-darsa*. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of *Bāṇa*, according to *Mādhavāchārya*.

**पतञ्जलि** The celebrated author of the *Mahābhāshya*. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

**नारायण** (भट्टनारायण) Author of the *Vent-Sambhāra*. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet *Anandavardhana* in his work called *धनदोष*. This poet flourished under the reign of *Avantivarman* 855-884 A. D. (*Rāj. T.* 5. 34)

**वाण** The well-known author of the *Harshacharita*, *Kādambari* and *Chandrikāsataka*. *Pārvatiparinaya* and *Ratnāvalī* are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron *Harshavardhana* of *Kānyakubja* who was reigning during the whole of *Hiouen T'sang's* travels in *India* which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. *Bāṇa* must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of *Bāṇa* is useful in ascertaining the dates—at least the *termini ad quem*—of several writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the *Harsha Charita*.

**विलहण** Author of the *Mahākāvya* *Vikramāṅkadēvacharita* and of *Chaurapanchāśikā*. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

**भट्टि** A son of *Srī Svāmin*, who lived in *Vallabhi* during the reign of king *Sridharasena* or of *Narendra*,



- the son of Śrīdhara, who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.
- भट्टहरि** Author of the three Satakas and of the Vākya-pāṇi. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechchhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartṛihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.
- भवभूति** The well-known author of the Mahāvīracarita, Mālātī-Mādhava, and Uttararāmcharita. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yaśovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kāshmir (693-729 A. D.). Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.
- भारवि** Author of the Kirātārjunīya, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.
- भास** Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 6th century.
- मयूर** Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the Sūrya-Sataka composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.
- मम्मट** N. of the author of the Kārya-prākāśa. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D. in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayanti was written by one Jayanta.
- हरारि** Author of the Anargha rāghava mentioned by the poet Ratnākara (who flourished in the 9th century) in Haravijaya 38. 67. He must, therefore, be placed before the 9th century.
- रत्नाकर** Author of the Mahākāvya called Haravijaya and patronized by Avantivarman (855-884 A. D.).
- राजशेखर** Author of the Bāla-Rāmāyaṇa Bāla-Bhārata and Viddhasalabhanjikā. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 9th and the middle of the 10th century.
- बराहमिहिर** A celebrated astronomer, author of the Brihat-Samhitā. He died in 587 A. D.
- विक्रम** See कालिदास.
- विशालदत्त** Author of the Mudrārākshasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.
- शंकर** The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the शरीरकभाष्य and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Śankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrārākshasa.
- सुबन्धु** The author of Vāsavadattā mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kīrti by name दीर्घसंगति which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.
- श्रीहर्ष** The reputed author of the Naishadhacharita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. (Wilson says that Śrīharsha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the Ratnāvali, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnāvali must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Dīśarūpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century).
- हर्ष** The patron of Bāṇa, see चण. The Ratnāvali is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.

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# APPENDIX III.

## On important Geographical names in ancient India.

**अंग** N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

**अंग्र** N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvari were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvari and Krishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa); and its capital अंगनगर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

**अन्ति** N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayini, also called Avantipuri or Avanti and Visālā (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sīprā. It is the western part of Mālvā. In the time of the Mahābhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahītye. On the north of Avanti another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

**अम्बन** An old name of Travancore.

**आनत** See सौराष्ट्र.

**इन्द्रप्रस्थ** (also called इक्ष्वाकु, इक्ष्वाकु &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

**उत्कल** or ओड्ड N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapiśā; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cuttak and Puri where the celebrated temple of Jagannatha is situated.

**कनखल** N. of a village near Haridvāra which is situated on the Ganges

at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनखल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

**कपिला** see under सुह्र.

**कलिङ्ग** N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvari. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिङ्गनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullāsa), and was probably at Rājamahendri; see अंग्र also.

**कांची** See under द्रविड.

**कामरूप** An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoya or Sadānirā to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended up to the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirātas and Chinas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was प्राग्जातिपुत्र on the other side of the Lanhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

**कांबोज** N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Gilgit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Tibet and Lādak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

**कुंतल** N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāna or Kallian Doorg south of Kurugale appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

**कुरुक्षेत्र** N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi; the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvati to the north of the Drishadvati. It is sometimes called समंतपंचक the

tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

**कुलुत्** N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru (Sutlej).

**कुशावती** or **कुशस्थली** the capital of Dakshina-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Rām-nagar in Bundelkhand. Kujasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali मन्देश-नरेंद्र, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

**केकय** The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Desa q. v.

**केरल** The strip of land between the Western Ghāts and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are the Vetravati, the Sarāvati and the Kālī-Nadi, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānarā, and probably included Malabar also, and extended beyond the Kāveri.

**कोशल** N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of the Sarayū (or Gogrā). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala' and 'Dakshina Kosala.' The former is also called 'Gauda', and it must have therefore signified the country north of Ayodhyā comprising Gauda and Baraith. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusāvati in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvasti in northern Kosala.

**कौशांबी** N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

**कौशिकी** N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhanga through northern Bhāgalpur and



western Poornea. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यशृङ्ग.

गौड or पुंड्र Northern Bengal, (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dāhalas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दशार्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी. q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhishmati situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains about Bheraghar below Jabbalpur.

चोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri, as Pulakesi II. invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Kar-nāṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dandakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravaṇa. The celebrated Panchavati (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāśā (Sutlej and Beas).

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghāts, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49, 50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिप्त See under सुह्र.

त्रिगर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvatī containing Loodiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the south.

त्रिपुरी N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i. e. the Narmadā, and, therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with

the modern Tevur 9 miles from Jabbalpur.

दशपुर See under अवंति.

दशार्ण N. of a country, through which flows the Dasārnā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālava or Mālvā, its capital being Vidiśā-the modern Bhilsā-situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kādambari. Kālidāsa also makes Vidiśā a river which is probably the same as the Bees that joins the Betva.

द्रविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishnā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvari. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kāंची, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavati river 42 miles south-west of Madras.

द्वारका See under सौराष्ट्र.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountains.

पंचवटी See under जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmanvati (Chambal) upto Gangāavāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgratīti was called 'Uttara Panchāla,' which was Abichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchāla,' which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chāndā in the Nāgpur districts.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwār in Mālva as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pārā or Pāravati, Luṇa, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pārā, Lavaṇā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālati-Mādhava.

पंपर N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the

river Pennair, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Chanderoorg the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पटलिपुत्र N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Soṇa (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumapura' or 'Pālibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

पंड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Choladesa. The mountain Malaya and the river Tāmarapuzi fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rāmesvara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāndya-desa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan 160 miles south of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59-64.

पारसीक The people inhabiting Persia perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name कबुद्ध.

पारियात्र One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himālaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

प्रतिष्ठान The capital of Purūravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayāga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

मगध The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिज (or राजगृह) which consisted of five hills विपुलगिरि, रत्नागिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि, and वैभार- (or व्याहार-) गिरि. Its next capital was Pātali-putra q. v. Magadha was also called वीकट in later literature.



**मत्स्य** or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Rohitakas and Śūrasenas towards the north of Dasārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

**मलय** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the 'southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri ( Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46 ), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāts, which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

**महेंद्र** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Māle which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi and probably included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

**महोदय** ( also called कान्यकुब्ज or गण्डिनगर ) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

**मानस** A lake said to be situated in Hātaka which appears to be the same as Lādak. On the north of Hātaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kūrus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

**माहिष्मती** See under चेदि.

**मिथिला** See under विदेह.

**मुरा** See under केरल.

**मेकल** The mount Amarakaṇṭaka, the source of the Narmadā.

**लाट** N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

**पंज** (also called समतट or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from पञ्च)

northern Bengal ), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

**वलभी** See under सौराष्ट्र.

**वाह्लीक, वाहीक** A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-fœtida.

**विदर्भ** The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Krishnā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāshṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbha, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadā ( Warda ) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Pratiśṭhāna of the southern part.

**विदिशा** See under दृशाण.

**विदेह** N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilā is the same as Janakapur in Nepāl north of Madhubāni. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepāl, all such places as Sitāmāri Sitākunda, or the northern part of the old district of Tirhut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

**विराट** See मत्स्य.

**वृंदावन** 'Rādhā's wood' now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

**शक** N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Saccæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

**शुक्तिमत्** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himālayan range in the south of Nepāl.

**श्रावस्ती** N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; ( it is called श्रावती in R. 15. 97 ). It is identified with Sahet Mahet north of Ayodhyā. It was also called पद्मपत्तन or पद्मद्वीप.

**सह्य** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyadri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

**सिंधु** See under पञ्चावती.

**सिंधुदेशः** The country of the upper Indus.

**सुह्य** N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital ताम्रलिङ्ग ( also called तनालिका, दानलिका, तामलिकी and तानलिकी ) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the कपिश of Kālidāsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rāḍhas, the people of Western Bengal.

**सौराष्ट्र** ( also called आनर्त ) The modern peninsula of Kattywar. Dvārakā is called आनर्तनगरी or अम्बिकनगरी. The old Dvārakā stood near Madhupura 95 miles South-east of Dvārakā, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 10 miles north-west of Bhojnagar. The celebrated lake Prabhasa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

**सुग** N. of a town and district at some distance from Pātaliputra. It is identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunā.

**हस्तिनापुर** N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

**हेमकुट** The 'golden-peaked' mountain one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine Varshas ( वर्षपञ्चत ); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himālaya— or between the Meru and the Himālaya— forming with it the boundaries of the Kimpurusha varsha or abode of Kinnaras, cf. K. 136. Kālidāsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see S. 7.







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